ABSTINENTIA.

Vol. XII. No. 33.

9, 1841. TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE

Whale No. 695.

catholic, and pious views on so interesting a subject, have edified us much; as we are ready to hope they have our readers. We shall be gratified to hear drink not made from grapes, and very frequently for the juice of the palm from him again whenever his time, which we know is zealously occupied tree. with useful and official engagements, may pennit.-ED.

For the Christian Guardian.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.-No. VI.

The attainment and maintenance of Christian Unity is of vast importance; and it may, under existing circumstances, be somewhat difficult; but, thank implies such a concentration of lowliness, meekness, long-suffering, forbeartolerate a breach of that good understanding which ought to be named, and ye make not of me, nor use me for guide to wisdom and prudence, but press exist, among saints, so long as it can be maintained without any sinful compromise.

In the exercise of the graces of the christian character, we will not arrogate to ourselves more than is right, nor will we expect too much from others; we will not give way to angry tempors, evil speaking, or unseemly behaviour make use of severer measures, it will be with heartfelt reluctance, and these will be pursued no farther than is deemed essentially necessary for the good of the offending, the interests of truth and piety, and the glory of God. The constant manifestation of this spirit would powerfully lead to unite christians of every name more and still more closely together; and, in spite of the numerous opposing asperities and obstacles, the peaceful bond by which they waste, in provoking discussions, the time which should be spent in useful action; nor expend upon each other the energies required inconflicting with the world and the devil; but unitedly and effectually labour on-without rivalry, each body and individual toiling to build that part of the spiritual wall over 'against his own house" and "his chamber" (Neh. iii, 28-30,) in order to the common security and the general good. Then a solemnly impressed with the nearness and the awfulness of eternity, animated by the glories in prospect, burning with zeal for God, they may co-operate, side by side, in the noble work, each willing to be the servant of all; each ready to emulate, admire, and rejoice in the well-doing of all." In this desirable, prayed for and possible sense, "One," the bride, the church, may look forth, "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Prescott, May 17th, 1841.

THE WINE QUESTION. No. I.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. Dean Sin,-Having read the first part of a treatise on the Wine Question, which is now being published in the British Temperance Inquirer-a paper dian, should you deem them suitable for your columns. I should be happy nent character.

to send you the entire treatise, but it would occupy more space than you First. There is the Memory. This is of a particularly retentive character. Hebrew words, and to connect them by names, quality, or other incidents, instruction, but it must be agreeably exercised, in order with the known wines of ancient Greece and Italy." As the quality of the wines of these two countries is definitely ascertained by classifying them with the Hebrew wines, about which there is so much uncertainty, much valuable information will be produced, and many different passages of the Bible on this subject will be now fully illustrated. A new construction is placed upon been "sweet drink." Some words which are rendered "wine," signify the

produce of the vine in a solid and not in a liquid state.

This is an inquiry of great importance to the Temperance cause; and philanthropist, and every patriot, to abstain from the wines used in this country, until he can prove their similarity to the wines sanctioned in the Bible. the use of wine; but we are not therefore justified in using every mixture which we may choose to designate by that name. We may take wine, but it must be without alcohol. We may adulterate a glass of wine with two of brandy, and still call it wine; but who can thus justify his conscience before God? If we are to believe Chemists and importers of wines, this is the state of ninety-nine bundredths of all the wine in America; it is adulterated with brandy and other intoxicating liquors, and poisonous substances; the whole the source of a thousand maladies, and an active poison imperfectly disguised. The common wine of this country being professedly adulterated with brandy and other intoxicating drinks, it is a question which deserves the serious con sideration of the Christian Church, whether, by using them in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, it is not sanctioning the use of alcohol in disguise? What difference is there between the intoxicating liquor which is qualled in the brothel shop by the confirmed sot, and that which is unsuspectingly used for this sacred purpose? None can plead the sanction of the Bible for the use of alcohol, since the Bible contains not a single sentence about it; and for this simple reason, that alcohol was not known to exist till 900 years after Christ, when it was brought to light by an Arabian chemist in the process of distillation.

For the purpose of illustrating the scriptural use of the terms which are rendered "wine" in the English version of the Bible, it was necessary for the life; nor shall we be ready to make those sacrifices of our time and personal author to introduce more critical matter at the commencement of the treatise than will be interesting to the generality of readers. There are twenty pages of the Inquirer devoted to one word, viz. "tirosh," signifying the produce of the vine in general, but always in a solid state, instead of "wine." as it is generally rendered. I shall, however, omit all of a scholastic character that is not absolutely necessary for the elucidation of the subject, and explain for the general reader that which is retained. The author, whose name is not given, introduces his subject under the following title:

"THE WINE QUESTION CONSIDERED IN A ROVEL POINT OF VIEW: with a Scheme of Hebrew Wines, and Illustrations of the Principal Passages of the Bible connected with the subject."

"Hebrow terms translated Bine. In the course of his perusal of Temper ance papers, it was brought to the notice of the author, as a fact, that there are no less than nine Hebrew terms in the Old Testament, which, in the authorized and other English versions, are rendered by the word 'wine' either alone, or with some adjunct of quality. These are yayin, tirosh, ausis or asis, hhamer, with the Chaldee khamra and khemer; sove, mesech, shemarim,

and e-shi-shah; the ninth, shechar, which is extensively used, being translated

'strong drink' in every instance but one, where it is rendered 'strong wine.'

"Doubts, Laquiry, Result.-That so many appellations for the same thing should occur in a language which he had been taught to consider as barren of terms, while the Greek, confessedly one of the most copious of antiquity, was represented as containing only two-thirds of the number, and all those not your conduct? used in the Septuagint version, struck the writer as very singular, and occasioned him many misgivings as to the entire correctness of our valuable translation in this particular. And having been induced to turn his attention to that branch of the Temperance question familiarly known by the name of the 'Wine question,' he thought it his duty, previous to forming any opinion upon the meanings of the above terms, carefully to inspect, in the original, every passage in which they occur. He has by this means discovered some unnoticed by either the advocates or the enemics of temperance; he believes he has everlooked none; and he flatters himself that the ensuing pages will throw a light unon all.

"A wish to obtain full information as to the wines of ancient Greece and Italy, induced him next to peruse the 14th Book of Pliny's Natural History, exclusively devoted to the subject of wines, and afterwards to glance through the more minute and practical works of Cato the elder, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, on rural affairs: these five writers forming a succession of authors extending from about 150 years before Christ until about 130, A. D. and describing not merely varieties of wines, but the particular receipts and processes for making them. The information derived from these and other sources, hitherto little resorted to, has induced him to adopt conclusions exceedingly different from those of most who have preceded him in treating of this question. It appears to him that of the nine terms alluded to at the commencement, there are three (tirosh, shemarim, and eshishah) which indicate solids, not liquids; and of the remaining six, (undoubtedly denoting

the pen of our esteemed correspondent, Veri Amator, whose truly scriptural, meaning the grapes themselves;) two others for simple and inartificial wines; active belief." This is a truth which every Sunday-school teacher ought to a fourth for a wine prepared or qualified by art; while another signified any

May 25th, 1841.

Selected for the Christian Guardian by a Friend. THE COMPLAINT.

Oh! if Books had tongues to speak their wrongs, then might this Book God, it is, as has been already intimated, gloriously possible. Observe, they (the Bible) well exclaim, Hear, oh Heavens, and give ear, oh earth! I came are christians who are expected to be "One." To them the Apostle speaks from the Love and embrace of God; and mute nature, to whom I brought when he says, "Endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of no boon, did me rightful homage. To Man I came, and my words were to peace." It is possible to christians, provided they endeavour, or labour, to the children of men. I disclosed to you the mysteries of an hereafter, and secure this good. The actual exercise of all the graces and virtues of the the secrets of the throne of God. I set open to you the gates of salvation, redeemed upon earth is assumed with reference to that very end. : Pure and the way of eternal life, hitherto unknown... Nothing in heaven did religion supposes great kindness and affection of spirit, much goodness of I withhold from your hope and ambition; and, upon your earthly lot, heart, and the most enlarged benevolence of feeling in all her adherents—it I poured the full horn of Divine Providence and consolation. But ye requited with no welcome; ye held no festivity on my arrival; ye sequester auce, and charity, as excludes all selfish and private ends; and as will not me from happiness and heroism, closeting me with sickness and infirmity; me into a mere corner of your time; and most of you set me at nought and utterly disregard me. I came the fulness of the knowledge of God; angers delighted in my company, and desired to dive into my secrets. But ye, mortals, place masters over me, subjecting me to discipline and dogmatism of men, and tutoring me in your schools of learning. I came not to be -rather we will "endure all things," and if at any time we are driven to silent in your dwellings, but to speak welfare to you and your children. I came to rule, and to set up my throne in the hearts of the children of men. Mine ancient residence was the bosom of God; no residence will I have but the soul of an immortal; and if you had entertained me, I should have possessed you of the peace I had with God "when I was with Him, and was daily his delight, rejoicing always before Him." . " Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye are held in unison would grow and strengthen until it should become, in deed have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproof: I also modes of operation may differ, christians will not "fall out by the way;" nor fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when other times she would say, 'I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says and the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and waste in providing all says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opposed, they are left alone and says are the feet Many overlook or opp and truth, a" three-fold cord, which never can be broke." Then, though their will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon me, but I of my Redcemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of him to be will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me."

From the London Patriot.* SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Sin .- On looking over the number of the Patriot, of the 18th of January, was struck with some observations which I read in an article containing comments on the last number of the British and Forcian Review. It is admitted in that article that the result of Sunday-school teaching (both among the schools in connexion with the Church of England and among those conducted by Dissenters) is "far from satisfactory as regards its permanent ufluence on the characters of the scholars," though there are many encouraging instances to the contrary. In taking up my pen to write a few lines on the subject, it is not my intention to draw a contrast between the schools in connexion with the Church of England and those in connexion with the various bodies of Dissenters. My object is simply to inquire why it is, that in so many cases the results of Sunday-school instruction are not of a permanent character? While engaged in this inquiry, it may be well to refer recently established in the Isle of Man-I have been so highly profited and briefly to the Science of Education, and to enumerate those powers of the eased with the Incid and original views which are there presented, that I mind which, when diligently and judiciously exercised and interested, afford have drawn off the leading facts and arguments for publication in the Guar-] us valuable aid in our endeavour to make the results of education of a perma

could consistently devote to such subjects. I am convinced that it will pro- in youth. Do not we (who are advanced in life) often forget what happened mote the cause of Temperance, and prove satisfactory to all who are in search last week, and yet cannot we easily recall what happened in the days of our of the truth. If it does not set the wine question at rest, it, at least, throws boyhood? What do we learn from this fact, but that the memory is peculiupon it a flood of light. The author's object is to correct the errors in philo- arly retentive in our early days? and the lesson which this teaches is, that as logy with which he states "Bacchus" and "Anti-Bacchus" abound, especially the memory is then so retentive, the most precious truths ought to be impressed when they treat of the wine question, "to classify as well as distinguish the on it. The memory then is to be employed in the work of Sunday school instruction, but it must be agreeably exercised, in order to have the exercise

Next. Observe the Inquisitiveness which distinguishes youth. "When thy son shall ask thee," says the Jewish Lawgiver. He know that the son would ask, and he commands the parent to satisfy the curiosity of the child, when its opening mind is struck with facts and emblems which it desired some important words and phrases; as for instance, the words which in the more fully to understand. This inquisitiveness is apt to take an occasional common version are usually rendered "strong drink," should rather have flight into things which are "too difficult;" but when it keeps to its lawful limits it ought to be gratified, nay, it ought to be encouraged.

Next. There is the power of Association. How often does the mention of a name, or the fragrance of a flower, stir a tide of feeling within our from the ability displayed in that part of the treatise which has already apheared, we may safely pronounce it a triumphant vindication, drawn from what pain do we opproach others! Why is this? Because ideas are associthe Bible, of the principles of the Total Abstinence Societies. Such being ated with objects or names. The name of a friend reminds us of kindness the result of the investigation, as we are fully convinced every caudid reader and affection; the fragrance of a flower brings back to memory those is will pronounce it, we believe it to be the duty of every christian, every whose society we first saw or plucked that flower. The power of association is strong even in youth; and how important is it that those who are engaged in Sunday-school instruction should keep this in mind, and turn this power This is a correct view of the subject. The Bible, I acknowledge, authorises of the opening mind to the best account, by connecting with the place, the teacher, and the Sunday-School, AGREEABLE ASSOCIATIONS. As much as possible, should kindness, and pleasure, and affection be associated with the Sunday-school, if we expect that, under God's blessing, the effects of this and of instruction are to be of a permanent character.

And lastly. There is the power of Imitation. Children imitate what is resented to their view. They copy the looks, and manner, and peculiarities of those whose actions they most frequently see. Hence, the teacher should remember that his example ought to be as consistent as possible, as he is sur rounded by those who, from the very texture of their minds, are led to copy vhat they see.

The teacher has to instruct his class by example as well as by voice, and hence an old writer wittily observes, "Solus ille prædicat viva vace qui prædicat et VITA ET VOCE." So far, Sir, for memory, inquisitiveness, association and imitation. The limits allowed to newspaper correspondents prevent me from saying more in reference to each power, or characteristic of the opening mind, and its distinct province.

Were Sunday-school Teachers to labour more in their high and honourable work, they would have more success. "Eminent picty is essential (as an able prencher observes) to eminent usefulness;" for without eminent piety we cannot deeply sympathise with the children whose lot is cast in bumble attention which are necessary to mature and to complete what is only par tially effected in the Sunday-school. In order to be more explicit on this head, permit me, Sir, to put (through your columns) a few questions to Sanday-school Teachers.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS! Do you, before you enter on the work of teaching, consider the value of the opportunity which one day in each week affords you of communicating, to immortal souls, the elements of DIVINE TRUTH! Do you so meditate on this, as to be led to pray earnestly for trace that "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, might be done with all your night?"

Do you remember that your "days pass away as the swirt suips; as the EAGLE basteth to the prey?" Does this solemn thought accompany you as you enter the school, and does it lead you to look up to God, for the working eart, and the working hand?

Do you endeavour so to exercise the memory of your scholars, that the most agreeable recollections may be associated with the school, the teacher, and the hours passed in reading and examining the pages of ETERNA

TRUTH ? Do you cheerfully give instruction when their minds lead them to make useful inquiries? Is your example such as commends your counsel to your pupils; or were they unexpectedly to meet with you during the week, would there be a blush at some palpable inconsistency between your precepts and

Are you zealous, affectionate, and frequent in your visits to the nomes of your pupils? Do you search them out? Do you make time for this most important aid to Sunday-School instruction? Do you practically remember that many of the poor children, whom you teach, live in neighbourhoods in which vice and BLASPHEMY meet the eye and the ear; and that some of them live under the contaminating influence of evil example on the part of their raneurs, to which debasing influence they are constantly exposed, as the families of the poor usually occupy only one room?

. Ah, SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRACKERS! these are searching and important questions, and proportionally as your consciences can give faithful answers, proportionally can you expect, under the blessing of God, that the effects of your instruction will be of a permanent character—that the seed sown, peraps amid tears, and sorrow, and delay, will yet ripen into a glorious harvest -that you shall yet "reap in joy," and witness, with surprise and thankfulness, the results with which your "handiwork" has been crowned and honoured!

If you do look for these results, seek to have your mind more and more nder the influence of that Lovz, which "many waters cannot quench, which the floods cannot drown." Allow me, Sir, to add to the foregoing an extract which you copied into the article to which this letter refers :- "In religion we can do little, unless we interest the heart and engage its affections in the task They are the great instruments to which we must have recourse in childhood. for the purpose of making man 'wise unto salvation,' for it is through them !

remember and to apply.

In this letter I have referred more particularly to Sunday-schools; but before I lay down my pen, I beg to observe, that, in many instances, the their youthful charge without having their minds supplied with that spirit of the wheels of a vest and varied machinery.

I remain, Sir, obediently yours, HIBERNICUS. February 1, 1211.

· MEMORIAL OF MRS. HEMANS. A better memorial of her than any from her own pen, or from the recollections of her family, will be found in the beautiful testimony of an attendant, who has since followed her beloved mistress to the haven of rest. It occurs in a letter written by her a few months after Mrs. Hemans' death; and it is a remarkable instance, not merely of innate susceptibility and delicacy of feeling, which are not confined to any particular rank or station, but of an intellectual refinement, like that of the "Dairyman's Daughter," which is not usual among property the writer's station in life. It seems as if her intercourse with Mrs. Liemans had etherealised her: and who can say how much the Scriptural knowledge and humble faith of the dependant were blessed to her highly gifted mistress.

" It is a continual cause of that khulness to me that I was so wonderfully supported, even to the last sad hour-sad it must ever be to me; it is a thing not to wear off. Oh, no! with mo it seems to deepen daily-remembrance grows dearer. My thought of her is like some hidden, treasured thing, which no power could win from me. I feel it would be downright selfishness to wish her back : it may well be said this was not her rest. She ever seemed of that house to seek a resting-place here! She often said to me, I feel but it is worthy of wise and warmhearted age. But all aged men do not feet to me as a wanderer from her heavenly Father's mansion, who knew too much like a tired child-wearied and longing to mingle with the pure in heart.' At meek and lowly.' And then she would say, 'Oh Anna, do ye love your so their success secures, in many instances, little credit and less favor. The kind Saviour? The plan of redemption was indeed a glorious one; humility imperious language of Saul to David is adopted in spirit, if not in expression; was indeed the crowning work. When any body speaks of His love to me, I feel as if they were too slow; my spirit can mount alone with him into those blissful realins with far more rapidity.

" My heart gets too full for utterance when I think of her affectionate manner to me. She often told me that she believed I had been sent to her in answer to her earnest prayer, and said that, whatever might be her fate, I might always feel that my being with her had not been in vain. These were her words; and the Searcher of hearts only knows how thankful, yet humbled, I feel I shall have to render an account. May it prove a blessed one! I wish I could tell you more of what she said; but my language is so poor, so brightness; but then I know that none can speak as she did. These are not words of course; no, I can truly say my ties to earth are weakened, because she is no longer here."-London Christian Observer.

DYING TESTIMONIES.

Infidel .- I am taking a fearful leap in the dark .- Hobbes. Until this moment, I believed there was neither a God nor a hell! Now I now and feel that there are both-and I am doomed to perdition by the just udgment of the Almighty .- Thos. Paine.

. I long to die, that I may be in the place of perdition, that I may see the forst of it. My damnation is sealed .- If m. Pope.

Thou hast conquered me, O Galilean !- Julian the Apostate. O, for a moment's peace.- A Soldier. . .

Christian .- The best of all is, Christ is with us .- John Wesley.

Almost well.-Baxter. Victory ! victory !- Erskine.

Blessed be God, for what the law has shown to man; blessed be his name or justifying him through faith in Christ; and blessed be thy name, O God, for having called me to the knowledge of the divine Saviour .- John Locke. heaven begun; I have done with darkness for ever! Nothing emains but salvation and eternal glory .- Thomas Scott.

Come, Lord Jesus .- Augustine. I long to be with Jesus .- A Subbath School Child.

Che Louth's Friend.

SPRING .- BY THE REV. J. CLINCH.

Clouds of the mountain And mist of the plain, Byray of the fountain And foom of the main, Firefrom your station Ou platons of air, The face of creation No shadow shall wear. Bright from the ocean, O day-star, arise! Speed thy glad motion Along the blue skies!

Scatter the glory
On valley and sea,
On mountain top heary,
On streamlet and tree.

Leap from your slumber, Ye flowrets, in mirth, Deck without number The boson of Earth; Give out your treasure Of odours and lines;

Blint sot the measure

Of joy ye diffuse. Nature rejoices; Ye birds of the grove, Pour out your voices
Of music and love

Stretch forth your phitans— Your plantage renew— Alr's broad dominious Are open for you.

Swift flowing rivers
Are open again;
Soft spring delivers
From fetters the main;
Glad fins are lashing
The billows in play—
Bright scales are fashing
In streamlet and bay. Forests are showing

Porests are stowing
Green mantles again—
Vordute is glowing
O'er valley and plain;
Latour is guiding
The ploughsiare in toil,
Safely confiding
The seed to the soil. Soft breezes breathing From climates screne, Where spice flowers wreathing Their tendrils are seen,

Float rich and balmy O'er Nature's broad breast, And whispering calmly, Hush sofrow to rest. Rejoice, O mortat, ...

hejoice, O mornt, In Spring's genile noon— Death's gloomy portat Shall open full soon, And hallow life's morning To life's boary King, And Death's wintry warning No terrors shall bring.

A MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN YOUTH.

SPEECH DELIVERED AT A MEETING OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, BY THE REV. MR. MOFFAT, MISSIONARY FROM AFRICA.

I have been much impressed with one important event in the life of an individual. It appeared at the time very trivial, but it was found afterwards to be of immense importance, and to involve immortal consequences. mother reading for her own interest the success of missionary labour in differsentence was dropping into the ears of her son while playing round the blazing hearth. When he grew up to know himself, to know God, and to love his Saviour, these little stories, raised from apparent oblivion, gave his nind an entirely different turn, and when entering into life, though tempted by the offers of a lucrative situation, he chose rather to bend his course to the eathen world, where he has been engaged for a long period of time, and where I suppose he intends to remain to the end of his days. (Cheers) That statement illustrates the vast importance of infusing missionary narrative and a missionary spirit into the minds of the young. And where can this be done so suitably as in a Sunday-school? I have frequently been called to address Sunday-schools in England and Scotland, and when looking at the little, bright, smiling countenances of the children, some of whom have displayed more feeling than could reasonably be expected from infant minds, I have often thought that it was not for me to say how many of them might ultimately be employed in bringing the heathen to the knowledge of God. You will be delighted to be informed that in the Bechuana country, where heathen darkness continued to prevail, although for no less than 10 years missionaries were labouring in season and out of season to enlighten the understandings of the natives, and to impress their minds with the fact of the moment I am embarrassed as to what course to adopt. We have already heard such an account of the state of the funds of the society, that it requires more than usual courage in me, who have so long known the directors, to ask them for £300 or £400 in order to print the Scripture lessons used in he Borough-school, in the Bechuana language. I intend to make a special appeal to the friends of education, to assist me in supplying the increasing lemands for books, in schools established in the interior of Africa. (Cheers.) Before the Gospel was blessed to that people they regarded the missionaries as most suspicious characters. They had no idea of anything like disinter ested friendship, and were at a loss to comprehend our motive in labouring, and suffering, and toiling among them. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, and the final account to be rendered to God, were thoughts that had never entered the Bechusin mind. But how different is the scene which is now presented! The light of heaven has shone upon

The following is the last paper of the series on "Christian Unity" from liquids) one is a genuine term for wine made from grapes, (though sometimes the influences of God themselves work for the production of a lively and n veteran chief stooping over the shoulder of his son, while the latter was writing according to the dictation of his father. I have frequently seen a child sitting on the knee of its venerable grandmother, teaching that grandmother the A B C. We have boys and girls who have made great progress, and are very promising. Let me give you an instance. The father of one cause of failure in the education imparted in daily schools, is the appointment of the monitors was a warrior, and devoted to every thing bentheuish. He of teachers who are not duly qualified for the office which they presumptuabandoned his wife and child; the mother died, and after some years he ously undertake. They possess knowledge, but they are often destitute of returned to the station. I insisted upon knowing his object, and he refuctanity GRACE and WISDON, and hence they enter on the daily duty of instructing stated that he had come for his daughter. I told him I thought she would not accompany him, upon which he expressed a hope that I would make her. prayer, and patience, and affection which sweetens labour, and is as oil to I replied, "You know the missionaries never compel any one; she will not leave the school in which she takes so much interest, and go to reside in the barbarous place where you are living." He then said, "Oh, 'try, try." I called her in; she had heard that her father had come, and I told her that he wished her to go with him to teach his people to read. She would not look at him. I asked her whether, in the school, they did not read concerning laws? She inquired whether I meant human or divine? On replying, "Divine," she said, "Oh, I know what you mean: 'Thou shalt love thy father and thy mother.' "I added, "God is looking to see if you will obey his command." The tears began to roll down the father's cheeks, and at last, looking at his child, he said, "I will carry you on my back all the way." (Laughter and cheers.) It was a distance of 140 miles. She accompanied him; and some months afterwards he came back to the station to beg for more school-books to supply the wants of those who had been taught by this little girl. (Cheers.) Thousands who formerly had no hope at death but that of annihilation, now came to hear the Gospel; and, instead of their warsongs, are raising in many a scattered hamlet and family an altar to Jehovah. These are the presages of a glorious ingathering of souls in Africa. Dayking degraded Africa, is indeed "stretching out her hands unto God." (Loud

TO YOUNG MEN.

We do not distinctly recollect the author of the sentiment-" I honour a oung man, he may supply my place and he useful when I am gone hence, the same sympathy either with young men, or their duties and pursuits. Who art thou, thou young man!" Few men have risen to eminence or usefulness in any of the pursuits of life without meeting and mastering such obstacles; but since so many have succeeded, there is encouragement to all to aim at a high standard of excellence, and to persevere in the use of all suitable means to reach it.

In all the enterprises of the day much depends upon young men. Especially is this true with respect to the literary and religious efforts that distinguish the present times. Age may plan, but youth only has energy to execute; and without power to carry into operation, how futile are the schemes of wisdom or the inventious of genius! But very nearly akin to weak, that when I would try, it is as if I were robbing her words of their this subject is the thought that youth does not last, and energy is lessened by difficulty, or destroyed by "slowly rolling years." And therefore "whatso-ever our hands find to do, we should do with all our nught." Several reasons unite to impress the necessity of immediate and censcless effort upon the mind. As 1. We do not always find opportunities to do good. 2. In every effort to do good, we find a great many hindrances, from the peculiarities of the case, and from our ignorance and impotency. And 3. Our opportunities are daily becoming loss, and will soon close forever. For these reasons we should often reflect upon the obligation of doing at once, and with hearty, zeal, "uhatsower our hands find to do." God loveth a cheerful and faithful

If these remarks are applicable to any class of young men, they are peculiarly so to young ministers of Jesus Christ. It is especially incumbent upon them to improve all opportunities to do good and to get good. And especially in order to more extended and increasing usefulness should they give all diligence to cultivate their intellectual natures and improve their moral feelings. For without this kind of cultivation we can have no good reason to expectany great measure of success in our personal improvement, or in our attempts to be useful to others. No two duties are more streamously urged upon the attention of a young Methodist preacher, in the Discipline, than these. Of the former, if he feels no interest in it, he is exhorted to give up the ministry and return to his former employment. And of the latter the church requires the proof not only of his religious character, but the confession of his hope to "be made perfect in love in this life." In this way the church provides for and requires of all her young ministers the diligent cultivation of both their mental and moral natures.

Every young minister, therefore, should feel bimself most solemnly bound o do all in his power to cultivate his mind and improve his heaft. The latter especially should receive his first and most devoted attention. I've no order of talent, no measure of improvement can supply the place of that "unction of the Holy Ghost" without which argument is unconvincing, and exhortation abortive.-Richmond Christian Advocate.

THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

"I will record in this place," says Mr. Flint, in his Travels in America, " a narrative that impresses me deeply. It was a fair example of the cases of extreme misery and desolation that are often witnessed on the Mississippi

" In the Sabbath School at New Madrid, we received three children, who were introduced to that place under the following circumstances. UA man was descending the river with three children in his pirogue. He and his children had landed on a desert island on a bitter snowy evening in December. There were but two houses near, and these at a fittle prairie opposite the island. He wanted more whiskey, although he had been drinking too freely. Against the persuasions of the children, he left them, to cross over to these houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the river was rough. Nothing could dissuade him from his dangerous attempt. He told them he should return that night. He left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm, and started for his carousc. 'The children saw

the boat sink before he had half crossed the passage—the mon was drowned. " These forlorn beings were left without any other covering than their own scanty, ragged dress, for he had taken his blankets with him. They neither had fire nor shelter, and no other food than uncooked pork and corn. It snowed fast, and the night closed over them in this situation. The oldest was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute of her age. 'The next was a girl of four, and the youngest a boy of two.

" It was affecting to hear the oldest girl describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself to examine her resources. She made her brother and sister creep together and draw their feet under their clothes. She covered them with leaves and branches, and thus they passed the first night. In the morning, the younger children wept hitterly with cold and hunger. The pork she That individual was once a little, thoughtless, careless boy, sometimes very cut into small pieces. She then persuaded them to run about, setting them disobedient, but on a winter's evening he would occasionally listen to a pious an example. Then she made them return to chewing corn and ports. It would seem as if Providence had a special eye to these children, for in the ent parts of the world. She little thought that occasionally an interesting course of the day some Indians landed on the island and found them, and, as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them." ...

"I WANT A BIBLE."

A real weather-beaten tar, walking on the what at Bof the Bethel cause, and said, with much earnestness of manner, "I want a Do you think I could get one at the Bethel Library Room?" don't know, the friend replied, there are other good books, but I believe, just at this time, the Bibles are all gone. Come in with me and see. He came in, and said to me. " Sir, I have come to see if I could get a Bible ?" I am very sorry, I replied, that there is not a single Bible on the shelves. We are just out, but shall have another supply soon. There are other good oks in great variety. Come and look at them. He shook his head, and said, I want a Bible. You perceive I am an old country-man, My father was a preacher. The last thing he did, when I came away, was to take down the Bible and read to me, very feelingly, the parable of the Prodigal Son. I have often forgotten his admonitions. But now I have just escaped with my life. The vessel on board of which I sailed, capsized, and three of the men were drowned. I clung to the wreck forty-eight hours, and was taken off, almost at the point of complete exhaustion. While hanging there, I thought of my the restandings of the natives, and to impress their minus what the fact of the present father's last instructions—the parable came up fresh to my mind—I wanted moment I am embarrassed as to what course to adopt. We have already to read it from the Bible." The friend who met him on the wharf, flew out to obtain one for him, that he might have this life-boat for the poor sailor. I prayed with him. While on his knees, he said distinctly, and with a feeling eart, " Father, I have sinned."

OFFICE OF ANGELS.

Heaven has, no less than earth, its active duties; the blessedness of heaven s an useful and energetic blessedness; and they who are sometimes painted as feasting in the kingdom and enjoying the presence of their Maker, are at others described as engaged in battle with the great dragon and his adherents, as stopping, in the cause of the saints, the months of lions, and subduing the violence of fire, as keeping guard around the prophets of the Lord, and as bearers of His orders to them; as ministering to the Son of God after his temptation, and in the hour of His mortal agony consoling witnesses of His hundreds both of the old and the young, for the Gospel has been blessed not kingdom upon earth; as calling the Gentile Cornelius to be the first fruits of only to the youth, but to their heary-headed grand-parents; who are now Christian adoption; as smiting with an invisible sword the arrogant and perserejoicing in hope of the glory of God. (Hear, hear.) There are amongst cuting Herod, and breaking down before the Apostle Peter the chains and them not only those who can read well, but who can write, and I have seen gates of his captivity. - Bishop Heber.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Religions Intelligence.

RIVER CREDIT INDIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—The following brief notice of the Anniversary of the River Credit Indian Bible Society should have been sent you somer but for my absence from home of late, which may, I hope, excuse the delay. Yet as we say, "Better late than never," I now beg the favour of its insertion.

The First Anniversary of the Branch Bible Society among the Rod Men of the River Credit was celebrated in the Mission Chapel at that village on Monday, the 17th May, 1841. The Rev. James Wilson, being called to the chair, menced the meeting with singing and graver. The first regulation was moved sence from home of late, which may, I hope, excuse the delay. Yet as we say, "Better late than never," I now beg the favour of its insertion.

The First Anniversary of the Branch Bible Society among the Rod Men of the River Credit was celebrated in the Mission Chapel at that village on Monday, the 17th Mlay, 1941. The Rev. James Wilson, being called to the clair, opened the meeting with singing and prayer. The first resolution was moved by myself, and supported by the Rev. Henry P. Chase, a native Missionary, by an elequent address in his native tongun. The second, as follows, was moved by Kahkenahquonaby, alias the Rev. Peter Jones, and seconded by Kegkegoowenene, slies David Sawyer,—both of whom speaking at somelength in their native Chippewa tongue:—

"Resolved—That it is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure we hear of what the British and foreign Bible Society, with its numerous Auxiliaries and Branches in conjunction with kindred Societies of other nations, is doing to them for the regular and satisfactory discharge of their fundamental principles of a support of the protection and support, by from whom they had naturally a right to look for protection and support, by from whom they were want to look for protection and support, by from whom they were want with the look for protection and support, by from whom they had paturally a right to look for protection and support, by from whom they were want with the look for protection and support, by from whom they were want to look for protection and support, by from whom they were want with the look for protection and support, by from whom they were want with the look for protection and support, by from whom they were want with the look for protection and support by the from whom they were want with the look for protection and support by the sum of their land to look for protection and support by the sum of their land deprivations. Tes, it is truly gratifying to the right to look for protection and support by the sum of their land to with the in our minist are ma

translate the word of the Great Spirit, and circulate it among the various daily increasing testimony to the truth of one of the fundamental principles of tribes and people of the carth. And, therefore, we freely and gladly contribute the Temperance Reformation, viz., that stimulating beverages can be totally a portion of our little tnesses to aid this good work; being confident, that, having, as a people, with others, already derived much benefit, so in future we shall derive still more from the continued and enlarged operations of the Bible

The balances of subscriptions and donations were then paid in to the Trea-

The Annual Meeting of the Streetsville Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian Church there on the 27th inst.—the Rev. W. Rintoul in the the Prestylerian Church there on the 27th inst.—the Rev. W. Kinfoul in the chair. The Treasurer reported an increase of free contributions over the former year. Several addresses were delivered, and the meeting seemed to feel an additional interest in the great work of circulating the Holy Scriptures both throughout the Province and the world. A numerous committee was appointed with the view of holding meetings in different parts of the neighbour-hood, a list of which we subjoin; and the meeting broke up after singing the

Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Rev. W. Rintoul, Prosident; James Paterson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Leslie, Mr. Joseph Gurdiner, John Proudfoot, Esq., and William Kent, Esq., Vice Presidents; Mr. Adam Simson, Secretary; Mr. John Sanderson, Treasurer;

Mr. John Embleton, Depositary,
Committee-Messrs. John Street, Jomes Stowart, John Beaty, Jas. Anderson, John itudedge, Neil McKinnou, Ephraim Steen, John Wilson, John r, Fletcher Hale, Hichard Pointer, John Todd, John Rutledge (East). William Oliver, Isaac Waite, James Forster, George Monger, Jabez Lewis, James Lee, Adam Elliot, John Wilson (Springfeld) and Wm. Erimwood. Streetsville, May 31st, 1841.

The following delightful revival articles have been overlooked by us too long; but they will not fail to give pleasure to our readers.-Ep.: 10 / 15: 4 WESLEY CHAPEL, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

"As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from afar," and wishing to encourage the "watchmen" of Israel, and augment the happiness of all those who love our Zion, "and take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof;" permit me to announce to our friends at a distance from the that, for several months past, Almighty God has again favoured Wesley Chyp. That, for several months past, Almagny Gol has again tayoured tresley. Chapel station with a most gracious outpouring of his Holy Spirit. Our congregations thus for during the year have been unusually large, serious, and attentive to the joyful sound. Almost every night during our Protracted Meeting, (which has lasted for upwards of three months but with little cessation.) our large and specious after has been surrounded with "mourners in Zion," our large and specious aims has been surrounded with the battle-cry of Immanuel's soldiery, and the triumphant shout of new-born souls. The prediction of the proplet Isuan has been fulfilled before our eyes at every coming together of the people: "One shall say I am the Lord's, and another shall together of the people: "One shall say I am the Lord's, and another shall subscribe with his hand to the God of Jacob, and surname himself by the name of Israel." Hundreds have no doubt found "the people of great price." Upwards of two boundred and fifty have enrolled themselves among his saints on earth, whose names, we trust, are written in heaven. Although at times we were much pressed for the want of room, yet in general the best of order has been abserved throughout our meetings. The whole Church have united in the battle-cry, "The sword of the Loro and of Gideon." Blessed be God, victory has turned on the side of Isrnel, and our efforts have been crowned with abundant success .- Western Ch. Adv. M. P. GADDIS.

VEVAY.—A town, if not a nation, has almost literally been born in a day. Last week, including the last Sabbath, two hundred and one persons joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in a town containing a population of six hundred. The principal inhabitants are nearly all of the number. We returned on Saturday last from witnessing these glories, and to-day, brothers Selon and White have arrived, who join with us in declaring that they nearly and they are considered that they never saw, heard, read or conceived such a some as Vevay now presents to the beholder. - Ibid. March 26.

	Schools.	Supe	rin'e.	Teachers	٠.	Scholars.	Vole. in Library.
New-York District,	42	. 8:	3	692	••	5,592	11.692
Long Island Lio.	36			392	**	2,582	
New Haven th,	37	. 5	·	~ 398.		1,995	. 6,564
Hauford do.	. 23	. 37	* **	236	**	1,297	3,842
Poughkeepsie do.	44	5	5	332		2.105	4.671
Rhinebeck do.	18	25	·	131	••	743	2.045
Delawaro do.	38	39	•••	213		1.267	1.852
Newburga do.	. 35	. 57		295	••	1,545	2,134
			N. Y	. Chri.	stia	a Advoca	te & Journal.

Cemperance Vindicator.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The period having expired for which the Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society were entrusted with its concerns, they have called the members together to make arrangements for another year. This will require the appointment of a new Committee, and the adoption of such plane as may bring the institution into complete accordance with the present views of its

In resigning their office, your Committee beg leave to submit this Report of their proceedings. They are grateful to have to state that their intercourse and views have been perfectly harmonious, while the progress of the Society bas been most gratifying. The total number who have signed the piedge during the period under review, has been 615: of these 17 have removed from at the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society,—and but a very small proportion of the meetings of the Society and the proportion of the meetings of the Society and the proportion of the meetings of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting of the Society and the proportion of the meeting the city, 15 have withdrawn their names, 3 disowned, and 33 reside elsewhere, leaving 543 members resident in the city; these, added to the number reported at the last annual meeting, 357, make an aggregate of 905. The whole number of pledges taken since the formation of your Society, two years ago, is additional methods of exertion. For instance, in this city, comparatively little

around the standard of Total Abstinence the entire population of Toronto.

Some may be ready to ask, "Have not many of your members violated their pledge, thereby casting repreach upon the Society?" Your Committee regret to say that some have so acted; that the cause has been wounded by the conduct of several of its professed friends and supporters; and language cannot adequately depict the wickedness and heartlessness of those who, by offering and urging upon the struggling victim of intemperance the very draught which caused his ruin, have been the means of again sinking the poor inebriate into the depths of misery and bondage. If, however, it were necessary to seek fresh arguments in behalf of our cause, they might well be sought amongst the relapsed to whom we refer; for their temporary respectability, moral sensibilities, and cheerfulness while acting with the Society, finely contrast with their degradation both before and since their doing so. It would be safe to leave the merits of the cause to the testimony of these unhappy victims of sensuality for, debased as they are, and strongly tempted to malign that which condemns them, they would almost unanimously acknowledge the excellence of our on dertaking, and deplote their own weakness. As a specimen of their feelings, and as furnishing an argument why your Society should not view them as hopelessly lost, but should use every exertion for their recovery, the following

Letter to the Secretary will suffice :-Sin,-I blush to acknowledge that we have again violated the Rules of the Temperance Reformation Society; and, by so doing, exposed not only ourselves but the Society to the sneers and ridicule of the self-aufficient and contemptuous but more especially that our conduct should ever be such as to awaken for us feelings of sympathy in the bosom of the philanthropist; such, however, is the frailty of human nature, rendered more frail by the frequent use of intoxicating drink. But, Sir, weak as it is to err, it would be weaker still to continue i error without one more attempt to emancipate ourselves from that state of mental slavery which the frequent use of intosicating liquors is calculated to produce; therefore I request that the Committee will still keep our names on produce; therefore I request that the Committee will still keep our names on the list, and I will use all the energies my mind still possesses to become a consistent member; for that purpose (as it is not quite so necessary that I should attend the incetings so frequently myself for the sake of information on the subject) I will give my wife every encouragement to attend every opportunity, hoping, that by her heartfolt approbation of the objects of the Society.

Society doing? It is cause of congratulation to know that in this City are many families now in the possession of comfortable and quiet habitations; wives whose husbands have been restored to them; and children who are not now afraid of the return of the parents, who, in days gone by, used to be a nuisance to their whole neighbourhoods, and to whom they had naturally a

dispensed with.

That Intemperance is a promoter of nearly all the crimes which are daily perpetrated against the lives and properties of mankind, has been acknowledged by thousands who have had the best opportunities of examining the subject; The balances of subscriptions and donations were then paid in to the areasurer, amounting to £3 10s. 114d., which, with £1 8s. 9d. sent in the winter, makes £5 7s. 84d. received from these poor people during the year. Besides to serve a temporary purpose. Your Committee would direct the attention of which they paid £4 19s. 0d. the previous year.

Charge to a Grand Jury in this city during the past year. The learned generated the subscriptions and donations were then paid to serve a temporary purpose. Your Committee would direct the attention of such, if any such there be, to the remarks of a Judge of the land, made in a Charge to a Grand Jury in this city during the past year. The learned generates the subscriptions and donations were then paid to the remarks of a Judge of the land, made in a Charge to a Grand Jury in this city during the past year.

makes £5 7s. \$\frac{1}{2}\], treesived from these poor people auring one which they paid £4 19s. 6d. the previous year.

It was very pleasant indeed to witness the cheerfulness with which the donations were paid, and Indian mothers furnishing coppers and pence to their very little children, and sending them up to the table, to deposit in the Treasury as a child's offering to the Bible cause: numerous were the instances of this kind. Thus are these Indian children taught to do in collecting for either the Bible or Missionary purposes. A noble example this to the more refined white or Missionary purposes. A noble example this to the more refined white people.

**There is one prominent evil in all large towns such as this—and I four it prevails in other places—to which, perhaps, those offences are chiefly ascribable—in the contract of the such people. does from a people who but lately were in a state of pagan darkoess and sures stition, it is the more highly appreciated.

The officers for the ensuing year are: The Missionary for the time being, President; Mr. Raines, Treasurer; M. John Jones, alias Tyentennegen, which the desire of man to obtain wealth from the article which is the cause of Secretary; with a numerous Committee of red men.

May these Indians long continue to be a happy people, blessed of the Lord!

Yours affectionately.

JAMES RICHARDSON, Agent U. C. Bible Society.

Which the deare of men to obtain wealth from the article which is the cause of the Lord.

In the deare of men to obtain wealth from the article which is the cause of the Lord.

In the deare of men to obtain wealth from the article which is the cause of the Lord.

In the article which is the cause of the Lord.

In the article which is the cause of th are established, viz., the accommodation of travellers and others requiring, for allowable purposes, their existence."

In the course of last summer, our city was honoured with a visit from a gentleman long facourably known in our father-land as a benefactor of the human race—the Hon. J. S. BUCKINGHAM. At the request of your Committee, his delivered an Address upon Temperance, which contained many interesting and valuable facts bearing upon the extent of Intemperance in Great Britain, and which clearly showed that as Intemperance is a national vice, so the best means yet devised for counteracting it should be viewed as a national project, and he accordingly adopted by all classes and conditions of men, irrespective of religious or political views and opinions. Your Committee believe the address had a very suppy effect upon the minds of several, who are not found

at ordinary Temperance meetings.
In a few months thereafter, another gentleman, during his temporary residence in the city, gave the public the result of his investigations in a residence in the city, gave the public the result of his investigations in a department seldom enlarged upon by Temperance men, but which, from the statements made, was shown to be worthy of especial regard, viz., the effects of intoxicating drinks upon the physical conformation of man. The Phrenulogical view of the effects of distilled and fermented liquors, fully coincided with the evidence furnished by moral principles and physiological facts, and showed that the continued use of these beverages subverts the beautiful and healthful order of nature, destroys the equilibrium between the passions and the school of man engagest in fact, deforming the and not in To the the reason of man,—produces, in fact, deformity, vice, and pain. To the Lecturer—Mr. Fowner—as well as to Mr. Buckungham, the Society and the public are greatly indebted; and, in your behalf, this has been expressed by

Besides these occasional and greater meetings in behalf of your cause, there have been held twelve public meetings, as well as a constant succession of them amongst the military stationed in this neighbourhood. On all these occasions accessions were made to the numbers and influence of your Society. Latterly, too, there has been accomplished the long-contemplated plan of forming Committees and holding meetings in the several Wards of the city; and the efficiency of the system, though only partially in operation, may be judged of from the fact, that of the members who have been brought into the Society during the past year, winely have been received at the Ward meetings. It is hoped by this means to carry influence into the remoter parts of the population where it would have been inconvenient to hold the meetings of the general Society—also to bring for h speakers, and obtain co-operation that would be lost without some such local associations. The project will be best understood by the following regulations prepared by your Committee:—

I. A Committee shall be appointed annually for each Ward of the City, consisting of Four members; one of whom shall act as CONVENER.—The Conveners to be appointed by the Committee of the Society, and the other members of the Ward Committees by the members residing in the respective Wards.

II. It shall be the duty or these Committees to adopt measures for maxing meanly meetings throughout the City; to bring the members of the Society better acquainted with each other; to disseminate, by printed documents, the principle of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating drinks; and to visit periodically all the Society members residing in their respective Wards.

III. A List of all the members resident in each Ward shall be farnished to the

Ward Committees with the expected to make united arrangements, so as to take different evenings for holding public meetings,—render each other aid in supplying addresses,—and afford such influence as the more weak or languid Wards may seem to require.

No Ward Meeting shall be held on the Sabbath day, or on the evenings of the Scotter of Meeting shall be held on the Sabbath day.

rothers Schon and White have arrived, who join with us in declaring that help never saw, heard, read or conceived such a scene as Vevuy now presents to the Society's Meetings.

V. No Ward steetings.

V. No Ward steetings.

V. No Ward steetings and visit to note on the Saniata day, or on the evenings of the Society's Meetings.

VI. The Pledge of the Society shall be recommended for signature at all the meetings and visitations herein provided for; and the new members thus obtained shall periodically be enrolled upon the general list of the Society.

VII. The Pledge of the Society shall be recommended for signature at all the meetings and visitations herein provided for; and the new members thus obtained shall periodically be enrolled upon the general list of the Society's Meetings.

VII. The Pledge of the Society shall be recommended for signature at all the meetings and visitations herein provided for; and the new members thus obtained shall periodically be enrolled upon the general list of the Society.

VII. To create a fund for carrying out these objects, the members shall be invited to contribute one penny per week, more or less; and each Ward Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Treasurer and Secretary.

VIII. The Ward Committees shall be empowered to add to their number any ward consider.

persons whom they may consider likely to render valuable services in resting members, distributing papers, or collecting funds.

IX. The Conveners of the Ward Committees shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the Committee of the Society. They shall call together the Ward members and Committees, and take the chair at all Ward meetings.

The best results from this proceeding may be hoped for; and it is of the utmost importance that the members of the Society should, by their attendance at the meetings in their Wards, and by their influence with their neighbours.

Such, then, is the work accomplished by the Committee now retiring Opposition they have not met with; a conviction of the truth of your principles ppears to have seized the drinkers of, and traffickers in the intoxicating more, and they allently bear the encroachments that are being made protheir fondly-loved practices. While, however, there is no active resistance to your efforts, much there is in the tastes and interests of classes in the community which obstinately withstands the progress of consecs in the community which obstinately withstands the progress of your work. This is gradually yielding to the force of argument and example, which must therefore be kept in operation and arged with zeal. Were all that see the correctness and importance of our principles to exert themselves to put those principles into effect, the triumph of our cause would soon be obtained. That this is not the case, is not only to be deplored but to be remedied,-and it will be for your future Committees to aim at stimulating the dormant acquiescence of those who are enlightened, as well as reclaiming those who are held by meetings of the Society,-and but a very small proportion of the mem-

bers belong to the upper classes of the community. ber of piedges taken since the formation of your Society, two years ago, is additional methods of exertion. For instance, in this city, comparatively made 1022, exclusive of 70 or 20 youths attending schools in the city, who a names are not enrolled upon the general list. Let this Society but continue to increase in the same ratio, and a like success accompany the efforts of a kindred association formed lately, and a very few years will suffice to rally around the standard of Total Abstinence the entire population of Toronto.

Town has transfer account of £5 is, 10d, and £2 5s, 6dd, received from members violated their lates and members are instanced. bers on receiving certificates of membership, it will not be considered surprising that they have had no means of distributing Tracts. It is high time that some measures were adopted for providing funds applicable to this important end. Then, too, in many places, the happiest effects have resulted from Juvenile Temperance Societies, and other systematic efforts to impress the young with right views on this subject. Your Committee cannot do better with this point

than give the following extract of a Letter from an excellent Clergyman of this City to the Secretary. He says:—

"I may be permitted, with much deference, to suggest, for the consideration of your Society, the importance of a more sedulous attention to the Juvenile portion of our community. I have somewhere read of a renowned conquere teaching his youthful sun to swear eternal hate to the Romans; an example conceive, fraught with lessons for the patrons of Temperance Institutions. My own, perhaps premature, opinion, is, our best endeavours should be directed to make children the early friends of the cause. The parental instructions they repeive, their books, their associations, their purstits, their food, their clothes —even their playthings, should teach them TOTAL ABSTREACE from intoxi-What was the tyranny of Rome, to that of Intemperance

cating liquids. What was the tyranny or name, to take or account our day? With Dyron we may say,

"The despotism of vice—

The weakness and the wickedness of luxury—

The negligence—the apathy—the evils

Of sensual sloth—produce ten thousand tyrants."

Your Committee leave their office, grateful to God for the usefulness he has granted them in your service, and more than ever convinced that the Tempe rance Reformation Society should be much better sustained, and carry on much larger operations than has been the case hitherto. It certainly may accomplish its noble object-to banish all alcoholic drinks from ordinary uses. What has rapidly been done in Ireland and Sweden, and other countries, is calculated to awaken the hope that our past proceedings has been but laying a train which will, in God's due time, ignite and fill the whole land with its power. Impediments at present exist that may be reasonably expected to give way; such as the countenance afforded to the use of spirituous liquors by the victors and religious-the apathy of the Clergy and other leaders of public sentiment-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 9th, 1841.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN UPPER CANADA.

The first of everything is interesting. The history of the arts, the sciences, which two springs bubbled in a grassy bed; and when he returned home his Province, and the renovation of our World. countrymen were incredulous as they read his travels. The progress of the great and grand anti-sectation association for the circulation of the Bible sends us back with high satisfaction to the day of its origin, and we place the laurel of glory on the brow of Hughes, its founder. We delight to recur to the period lovely name for philanthropy is his who laid it firmly-Wilberforce. We pass on the spot of its first gushings; and Wesley bas our eulogies.

· Canadian Methodism is of God, whether we look for the characteristics of and lives of its originators, the impression and benefit of its introduction into Sandwich, presented an almost unbroken forest, with here and there a goot | Society lately formed on the Island, which we published last week, is a corrobotuted the principal lords of the soil; the scattered and isolated settlers possessed, for the most part, but a slender, and except for the chase, inadequate means of subsistence." Then, and under circumstances so untoward, did the apostles of weather,-sometimes whole nights in the wilderness, surrounded by the wild beasts of the desert,-they traced their way by blazed trees and Indian bye-paths, and forded creeks and rivers-in some instances at the risk of their lives-to testify to the pioneer settlers of the country the glorious gospel of of perseverance. They were possessed of purest principles, and the ordent divine power paneplied and prespered them. They were "in perils in the wilderness;" "in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fratings ofton, in cold and nakedness." In these they could glory as things which concerned their infirmities. Wealth they inherited not, but poverty; and to the people-where people they met with, they could say, we seek not yours but you. They followed the sheep in the dearst, and found, and gathered, and fed, and goarded them. And the flocks and folds, increased by their untiring zeal, patient love, and prodent care, were their joy and reward. They called out others to sid them in their pressing but happy labours; some of whom remain not unto this day. While young, they died with the infirmities of age upon them; a lot premature to them because of "labours more abundant." They died, though men never fail who die in a great cause; and each has left a name—a name fragrant with celestial ointment—

"A name which is a virtue, and a soul Which multiplies itself throughout all time."

Others remain to this day of a race of undaunted warriors who have fought many a hard battle, and conquered, and yet have their faces to the fire. A onend, a Wilson, a Youmans, a Prindel, and a Chamberlaine, live to venerated chieftains, we have with saddened hearts to ask, "Our fathers, where are they ?"

Canadian Methodism has had her adversaries, and her advocates equal for defence against their individual or combined opposition; and she has them now, skilful and undismayed. The perfidy of professed friends has troubled, but nover triumphed over her. Separatists have turned their weapons against her churches, her congregations, and her schools, are increasing. The children pulous adherence to first principles-the principles of Wesley-nn inflexible Academy tells the world what we mean, and what Methodism can do by her sanctified energies. What Governor Wallace said, with glowing truth and thrilling eloquence, at the foundation of the Asbury University, is what we say n reference to our Academy, and the Ministry of the Church of our choice :-But to whom, it may be asked, are we and the country indebted for this noble manifestation in behalf of such a cause? Whose minds conceived, whose benevalence prompted, whose energies achieved the erection of this templa and on a spot, too, where the sound of the woodman's axe as he felled the forest around him, had scarcely died away upon our ears? Nay, whose imaginations to vivid-so pregnant, as it were, with creative power, as to give birth to so wild and novel a conception as that of planting the garden of the muses on the yet unredeemed bosom of the wilderness? Be not surprised, and revere them ione the less for it, when I tell you they are old and familiar acquaintances. indeared to us, as they ought to be by some of the sweetest, purest, and holies ecollections of the heart. They have been the companions of our pioneer fathers : they have been our moral and religious instructors. Spurning the luxuries of life-the reficements of taste and elegance-the comfort of case and affluence-the allurements of the world, with the spirit of a Wesley only to nerve them, they laughed at the dangers of the flood and field-looked the terrors of the wilderness in the face with cheeks unblanched-endured cold and bunger without mumnur-encountered privation and peril without shrinking, and dying by the way-side, even, leaving no memorial of their burial placeand for what? That the voice of supplication and prayer might rise from the deepest solitudes of our valleys; that the lamp of eternal light might be lit up in the gloomy recesses of our lone cabins; that the departing spirits of their rude but noble tenants might be cheered, and sustained, and reconciled in that awful hour, by the glorious promises of another and a better world. And now, even now that all these stirring scenes are with the past-that the dreadful solitudes are no more—that fen, and forest, and river have been shorn of their terrors-that hungry want or griping penury and chilling privation have been banished from our hearths—those men-so fearless—so self-sacrificing—so persevering-whose approach to our solitary abodes has so often brought childhood's sunniest smile to our cheek-are still with us; but, unlike every thing else around them, they have not changed. The same sternness of purpose, the same unfaltering zeal, the same untiring effort, as in the beginning, still stamp their every conduct and action. They have suffered no pause in their labors, and follow the footsteps of improvements now, only to gather materials and seize occasions, the better to scatter the choicest of heaven's blessings along their path-way; and, at last, as if determined to leave nothing undone, that the power and sublimity of the principles they teach may be apprepriately displayed—they are seeking out of the immense mass of intellect around them, to rear a mental and moral pyramid, upon whose summit the beacon-fires of eternity shall blaze."

And what shall be the future of Canadian Wesleyan Methodism? Not annihilation, which is the unnatural cry and threat now-a-days coming or Atlantic winds! The doctrines of Wesley-scriptural, plain, and experimental, are preached with a clearners and a practical carnestness, not excelled even in the ministrations of our enthusiastic and successful ancestors. The witness of the Temperance cause, and has made a handsome donation to the Tec-total the Spirit and entire holiness are blessings enjoyed. The public ordinances, class, band, prayer, protracted, and camp meetings, are more and more apprearriving at our City wharves, as well as at Cobourg, Port Hope me to be at heart an enthusiastic admirer of the efforts that are being to put such works as "Anti-Bucchus" and the "Canada Temperance Advo- foliass and glory as to the past, and our hope for subsequent periods. Hostile This raises expectation of an encouraging kind for the future,

But, while your Committee have been called to grieve over some cases that cate" into general circulation,—and to aid in the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt that given them hope, there are others, and not a few, over which they can be found they can be supposed in the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their attempts. They publish their predictions be found to the hope, there are others, and not a few, over which they can be constrained as a few of the severance in the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their attempts. They publish their predictions be found to the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their attempts. They publish their predictions be found to the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their attempts. They publish their predictions of hastening decay and non-existence: let predictions be multiplied? From the project of employing a parties allege degeneracy: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them reiterate their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their allegation. They attempt our severance: let them repeat their allegation. They are let them repeat their allegation our severance: let them repeat their allegation. They are let them reiterate their allegation our severance: let them reiterate their allegation. They are let them reiterate their allegation our severance: let them reiterate their a they have recently witnessed the adoption of Temperance proceedings amongst the Roman Catholic congregation of this City. The influence and talents of the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and other clerical gentlemen, have been zealously employed in the Pastor, and the Pastor clerical gentlemen and the Pasto bringing the flock under a Temperance Pledge,—and many hundreds have thus beinging the flock under a Temperance Pledge,—and many hundreds have thus been put beyond the dangers of intoxication. Honoured, indeed, are the men who thus benevolently guide those that are looking to them with confidence—and blessed are the people whose leaders are thus at once generous and wise.

May the Reformation proceed till the community is perfectly and finally free from the customs and tastes that have been engendered by alcoholic drinks.

Ghost has been shed forth copiously on her; and but Church, bees to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and out Church, bees to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and out Church, bees to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and out Church, bees to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and utility, are, as here-to-fore, transcendant in their character. God is with our Church, and with the community is perfectly and finally free to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, agencies, and utility, are, as here-to-fore, transcendant in their character. God is with our Church, and with the community of the god in the community is perfectly and finally free to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, and utility, are, as here-to-fore, transcendant in their character. God is with our Church, and with the community and with the community and with the community of the god in the community is perfectly and finally free to God, is unhunt: her doctrines, principles, and utility, are, as here-to-fore, transcendant in their character. God is with our Church, and utility and the god in the god i patriotism, and devotedness, are the barbingers and guarantee of a triumphant career in days to come. The glory rests upon her, and promises an unprecedented diffusion and effulgence. Be it the wish of the present race of Methodists to yield to the affecting and hallowing influences of inspiring reminiscences such as are inseparably one with the annals of our Church in Canada: be the graves of departed fathers and brethren sought, and the knee bent on the green sod, and the spirit of the disembodied caught: be it the duty and privilege of their living descendants to rush to the ancient and delightful scene of and religion, proves it. There is a passion for discovery, and the Church of the first Canadian Methodist Society; and there let our thanksgivings be offered Christ is a field not untrod by men who pursue a course of exploration. Bruce for what God has wrought, for the souls saved by our system, for our present spent years in his journey of the Nile, but when he reached its supposed source, felicitous prosnects; and solemn be our vow of entire dedication, and believing his heart sank within him while he looked down from the hill at the foot of our prayer, for the interminable prosperity of our Church, the salvation of our

> SNARE ISLAND Mission .- Last winter the Missionary Society of our Church sent a Teacher to this place to take charge of the Indians settled there; a step rendered necessary by its distance from the Mission at Rome, when the first stone of a noble edifice was laid-the Abolition cause; and a and the impossibility of the Missionary at that place, the Rev. Sylvester Hurlburt, visiting the Island often. The Teacher has obtained a building from the up the stream of Methodism-broad, deep, and beautiful, and rejoicingly gaze tribe, one part of which he has made a rustic Mission House, and the other a School and Meeting House. He preaches regularly to the people, having brother John Snake for an interpreter, as well as teaches, and otherwise endeatts divino origin in the circumstances under which itearly appeared, in the spirit vours to better their condition. Six houses have been erected, and six others, with barns, will shortly be built. The meetings are well attended, as is the the country, the heroism and toils attendent on its introduction, the truths it school, which is kept six hours a duy; and both parents and children are inculcated and the morality it required, or the souls it saved then -since - and thankful for the attention our Missionary Society gives them. The tribe, gens saving now. It is said, Adolphustown has the honour of the formation of erally, is well behaved, and desirous of being instructed; as might be expected the first Methodist Society in Upper Canada, formed in February, 1791 .- from the amiable disposition and conduct of the chief, Mr. Joseph Snake: Then, as the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in his excellent sermon on "Wesleyan who from the time his people received the Gospel, has been a sober, pious man, Methodism" truly says, "The whole Province, from Lake St. Francis to and a fast friend of the Canada Conference. The account of a Temperance won from the surrounding wilderness. The entire population of the country ration of what we say, and is one of those welcome facts attendant on the probut little exceeded the present population of the city of Toronto. The scites of gress of the Temperance cause we should be glad to see multiplied. The our present towns were then forests; the country was without roads, and the Mission is on an island in Lake Simcoe; and we wish our respected brother rivers and streams were without bridges; wild beasts, migratory tribes, consti. J. Williams heavenly direction, grace, and encouragement in his isolated field of labour. This he has, as in a letter not long since received from him he says, "We had a stirring meeting last Sabbath. I never witnessed such a time before. There was a general shout. Some white people were present. They of our Canadian Ministry commence their evangelical career. The same appeared a little alarmed: I endeavoured to be faithful with them." From a admirable writer remarks, "In the spirit of primitive christianity those de- five years' residence with Indians, we know when they can "shout" for joy at voted men went forth, not counting their lives dear unto them, but in weariness the sound of their favourito name-Jesus, they are doing well. To them, and poverty, in the extremes of heat and cold, at all seasons and in all kinds whose ancestors are buried on many a shore, it is "life;"-whose strength has been reduced by fire-water, it is "health;"-whose enemy is the white man, it is " peace."

> SABBATH Schools.-The numerous Sunday Schools under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-York, were lately convened God our Saviour," And theirs was a work not of commencement merely, but for religious exercises, and a procession formed, comprising between three and four thousand teachers and scholars. At Philadelphia, the children of the love of Him who came from heaven to earth to seek and save the lost; and City and County Sunday Schools likewise lately assembled for similar porposes. Besides the scholars, there were the teachers and several thousands of citizens and ladies. The pioneer of Sunday School instruction in that country half a century ago, Mr. John Ely, was present; besides other early labourers. The ceremonies concluded with a hypen in which "all the children joined; and not less than fifteen thousand young voices lifted up the sacred song boneath the green trees and the bright canopy of a cloudless sky." Lovely sight! which would repay a Raikes for coming from heaven to earth to witness; and enchanting melody, which even Gabriel might bend his ear to catch with joy. To some persons it may be known, that the Rev. George Scott, Wesleyan Missionary from Stockholm, is now in the States, among other objects seeking aid for a chapel there. The children of a Sabbath School in New-York have inquired of him the cost of a "brick" in the chapel, each of the children wishing to contribute the expense of one. Lovely as is an assemblage of fificen thousand children hymning their praises, this Missionary act surpasses that in loveliness. Not long since an appeal was made in England by the London Missionary Society to the children of Sabbath Schools, and it is a remarkably affecting fact, that several boys and girls offered themselves to their teachers to go among the heathen to teach their ignorant sons and daughters to read the lead on the host, and to assure of victory. Remote be the day when of these Bible. These are beautiful facts of which the entire smalls of polished but pagan Greece and Rome cannot furnish a single example. Christianity lone can find many.

> THE METHODISTS AND THE SWEDISH DIET .-- At a meeting of the States, lately held in Stockbolm, a motion was made by a member of the House of Nobles, that on Address might be presented to His Majesty the family which gave them a spiritual existence and nourished them; but asking "powerful restrictions" on Methodism because of its supposed danger their ingratitude has brought honour to her kindness, and disgrace on their to the Lutheran Church, "procelyting operations," and "hierarchical and camity. Church and State have arrayed themselves in a thoughtless and unforbearing spirit." At the same time another motion was made to restrict unchristian bostility, foretelling her downfall; but she lives to show how pow- the Papists. Both were referred to a Committee; which states, "that after erless their attacks, and how senseless their prophecies. Her doctrines are carefully considering the delicate subject, find that the motions do not convince incorrupted, her discipline is scriptural and in force, and her instrumentalities, the Committee, that any dangers for the Swedish Church are to be feared from diversified and efficient, are obtaining a long-desired amplitude. Her members, the members of other religious denominations existing here, in a greater or less degree diverging from the Lutheran Confession; and while the Committee they have imptized bear in mind their obligations to the ministers by whom indulges the personsion that possible danger will be most effectually repelled by they were initiated. She has an influence which partizanship envies, and yet the fervent and enlightened labour of a zealous clergy, the Committee recomdenounces and dreads; of which posterity will witness its expansion. A scrue mends, that the motion may not lead to any measure on the part of the Diet." Several of the speeches delivered on the occasion were of a pious, liberal, and purpose to spread scriptural holiness through the land, and make that land enlightened character. We intend, should our space permit, to give a discuss. ntelligent as well as hely, will secure the expansion. The Upper Canada sion in the "Peasant's or Boor's House" on the Conventicle laws of the Dutch, which speaks loudly in favour of religious liberty. His Grace the Archbishop, Speaker of the House of Nobles, delivered a sentiment when speaking in reference to the Methodists, which deserves to be inscribed in gold : "Methodism is one of the greatest developements in the Church of Christ during the last century." Noble avowal! alike honourable to these of whom it is made, and to him who makes it.

OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN.-Mr. Alston, of Glasgow, having published the Bible for the use of the blind, and a copy thereof having been presented to the Queen. Her Majesty gave command to Lord Normanby to return the following reply, which is worthy a descendant of George the III. whose paternal wish was, that every child in his dominions might have a copy of the sucred volume. Long may she live the occupant of a throne, the influence of which was never more pious, liberal, benign, and grateful.

" Whitehall, April 17, 1341. "SIR-I have had the honour to submit to Her Majesty the copy of the Holy "Sir.—I have had the honour to submit to lier Majesty the copy of the tiety Bible prepared by you for the use of the blind, together with your smaller work upon science, and the articles manufactured by the blind in the Asylum at Glasgow. Of these latter Her Majesty was pleased to admire the neatness of the manufacture, and the perfection which had been attained in this branch of handlwork. But Her Majesty has commanded me especially to convey to you her sense of the great benefit conferred by you upon that portion of Her Majesty has companied by so severely to visit, by placing this their attainment the honorlodge of those sacred truths from which they within their attainment the knowledge of those sacred truths from which they can derive their best consolation under their offliction in this world, and their surest hope in that which is to come.—Her Majesty is pleased to accept the volumes which you have transmitted, and to express her hope that so charitable an undertaking may be amply blessed. I have the honour to be, sir, Your NORMANBY.

To John Alston, Esq., Rosemount, Glasgow."

DEBT OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY COMMITTEE. - In the London Watchman of the 14th of April there is an account of the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Missionary Society for the Liverpool District; at which the Rev. James Dixon was a speaker, and is reported to have "adverted to the discouraging state of the Society's funds. With a debt of £30,600, and an annual deficiency of £10,000, there must either be an increase of liberality, \cdot or the Committee must make a retrograde motion." This is a statement we are not surprised to hear, knowing, as we do, that the people of Great Britain can judge of what is strictly Missionary work; and the more they know of the operations of the Committee in Upper Canada, will they be persuaded they, are doing what is either not of that character, or if it is at all, that it has been taken from the Canadian Church, whose it is legally and methodistically. Let the Committee hasten to do justice to that Church, and two important objects? will be gained; their expenditure will be reduced by the withdrawal of needless Missionaries from Upper Canada, and satisfaction will be given to their generous contributors.

The Cumbridge Advertiser announces the pleasing fact, that' Sir Alexander Grant, M. P. for Cambridge, has declared himself a supporter of Society. We trust the supremacy of that Society in England will soon be felt.

We are glad to be able to state that casigrants have been daily arriving at our City wharves, as well as at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Hamilton.

NAVIGATION OF THE INLAND LAKES .- An important and highly respectable meeting took place at Peterboro' on the 29th ult., the object of which is obvious from the first resolution passed by it: "That the improvement of the navigation of the inland waters of the Home and Newcastle Districes connecting the Bay of Quinte with Lake Huron, is a work the completion of which has for many years been deemed essential to the full developement of the resources of this Province." The notice which this work has received in a late Despatch of His Excellency the Governor General led to the meeting. A memorial to His Excellency was adopted, and copies are to be transmitted to many places for signatures. The support of the members of the counties is to be solicited. From a resolution passed just before the meeting closed, we are gratified to learn that Captain Sutherland proposes to build a steamer to ply on the Otonabee, and that such an enterprise met with the approbation and encouragement of the gentlemen present. Success to every project like this to advance the commercial interests of our deserving colony.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES .- President Tyler's "Message" has just made its appearance, and is like all other documents bearing that name, long and full of great topics. The following paragraph relating to Slaver, is very acceptable to us, and especially so, coming as it does from a Virginia man; which Mr. Tyler is. "Public honour" and "humanity" are deemed high considerations. This augurs something for the "suppression" of a system which has long been a flagrant anomaly in that country of liberty; and is creditable indeed to the judgment and philanthropic principles of the first functionary of the republic.

"I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave-trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave-labour in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labour, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honour, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade."

The following APPOINTMENTS by His Excellency the Governor General, we believe may be considered correct. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan to be President of the Executive Council, with a salary. Col. Fitzgibbon, Clork of the Legislative Council; Mr. Lindsay, Clerk of Assembly; Mr. David son, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Most of the public offices have been removed from this city to Kingston. His Honour the Vice-Chancellor is arrived at Kingston, and the immediate establishment of the Court of Chancery there is expected.

Mr. Jameson is spoken of for the Speakership of the Legislative Council.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY .- We regret to say, on Wednesday night last the house of Mr. Codd on King street was entered by some person or persons, and an iron chest taken away, containing about £1000. The chest has been discovered, but not the money. A reward of £25 is offered for the return of the money; or £100 for the apprehension of the robber. The whole affair is mysterious, and should be instructive to cash-holders, and our

Last week we communicated to our readers information from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Luckey to the Secretariship of the Missionery Society of the Methodist Episcopai Church, That paper of the 2nd inst. says, the Doctor has declined the acceptance of the office, and that the Rev. Charles Pitman, of the New Jersey Conference, has been elected in his stead. The Now-York Conference was expected to adjourn

"The Annual Report of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society" in another column to-day must be encouraging to its friends. The whole calls forth our thankfulness to the Giver of all good; but particularly the item of 80 youth in this neighbourhood, being members of the Society. A want of space this week prevents us from giving a borrowed plan for the organiestion and management of Juvenile Temperance Societies; a subject meriting prompt action in this country.

The Conference of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church commences its sittings in this city to-day. Most of the Ministers have arrived; and our devout wish is, that the great Head of the universal church may direct by His counsel and otherwise bless by His presence.

The Toronto District Meeting, the Rev. Anson Green, Chairman, was held on Thursday and Friday last, and was very setisfactory in every respect. Notwithstanding the great reduction of the number of members since the senaration, owing to secession, it was found at the preeting there was a net increase of between one and two hundred on the district.

On Wednesday evening last the Quarterly Meeting for the City of Toronto Station was held, when, we are gratified to state, it was ascertained that the number of members since the reparation had been doubled. We have promised us by the Rev. E. Ryerson some particulars for the public.

. A Camp-meeting was commenced on Yonge Street last Friday, which was well attended by preachers and people; but being unexpectedly deprived ourselves of an opportunity of rendering any assistance on the occasion, we are unable, as yet, to say pracisely what success attended it. We bope, however, next week to have a statement from the Superintendent of the Circuit for our readers.

A recent number of the N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journ announces the humiliating fact, that the Youth's Magazine has been discontinued for want of patronage. Another periodical, however, is shortly to appear, to be called the "Sunday-School Advocate."

New-York, Boston, and other places, have recently been busy enough with the Anniversaries of various useful, religious, and benevolent Societies. Should other matter allow of it, we shall publish selected items showing the state and success of some of them

When the Acadia left Liverpool, the British Queen had not sailed from that port; but was opened for public inspection two days at six nence an individual, to raise a fund for the relief of the families of the crew of the President steamer, whose pay had been stopped.

From our News department it will be seen, that the National Theatre at New-York has been destroyed by an incendiary; an act iniquitous in itself, but which we hope will not be followed by another still more is iquitous.-a re-erection. This continent has, already, too many helps to dissi pation and vice.

The Acadia brings disastrous accounts of the loss of many lives, by the destruction of vessels in the ice.

The President of the United States in his Message says, in reference to foreign relations," he sees nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace."

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Toronto, June 8th, 1840.

DEAR SIR. - I am happy in being able to inform our friends that the Roy JOSEPH STINSON has been authorised by the Missionary Committee in London to pay the expense of our Missions for the first Quarter of our present Conference year. Settlement has accordingly been made to meet the current ference year. Settlement has accordingly been made to meet the current expenses of the Quarier commencing in June last, so far as they can be ascertained. At the Conference, when the entire amount of the expenses are ascertained, it will be paid over to our Society.

Yours truly,

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges

the receipt of the following a	Sum	8:-	-	-	
By Rev. Mesers. Heyland .	& P	hely	٥, ا	Francis Forrester 2 10	0
Rev. S. Stewart	£0	12	6	Delia Willford 0 10	0
William Wilmot	1	10	0	William Duck 0 10	0
Matthew Langrill	1	5	0	By the Rev. E. Adams.	
Mrs. M. Appelbes	1	10	0	William Broddy 1 0	0
Mrs. P. Appelbee			0.	Robert Trimble 1 0	-
Elizabeth Harrison	2	10	0	Mary A. Trimble 0 10	
Eliza Freeland	2	0	0	Andrew Necland 0 10	
John Morrison	.0	5	0	John Wilkinson & Family 1 10	
Mary Morrison	. 0	5	0	Rev. S. Hamington, for the	, ,
John McCallum	2	10	0	Whitby Circuit 4 5	i a
Elizabeth Rose	0	12	6		
Henry Harrison	· 4	10	0	By the Rev. R. Corson. J. Golmer 1 5	5 Đ
Joseph Featherston	0	6	3		
James Appelbee	3	15	0	E. Haen 0 10 Jas. Monkman, Albion Ct. 3 2	-
George Mulholland	3	0	0		-
By the Rev. James Spe	ence	y.	. '	Braniford CtBy Rev. T. Be	vitt.
John Kerr	. 1	0		Alva Townsend 2 10	0
Warner Nellis	/1	0	Û	James Eakins I 15	5 (
Lyman Parsons	. 1	. 0	0	William Nelles 2 10) (
Enach Shiply	0	10	Û	Ransom R. Strobridge 2 0	
Samuel Street	1	5	0	Susan Euton 33 5	, (
Mostin Snively	0	5	0	William L. Jones 13 0) (
			_	· ·	

Money received for the expense of the Delegation to the English Conference. Nelson Circuit, by Rev. R. Heyland,£1 6 3 Whithy Do. by Rev. S. Huntington, 1 11 3

Foreign and Provincial News.

FIFTEEN DAYS TATER FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, June 2nd, 4 o'clock, P. M. The British Royal Mail Steamship Acadia arrived at the Cunard Wharf

this morning at I o'clock, and took us somewhat by surprise.

She has proved herself worthy of her fame, having made the passage in hirteen days and a half. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and has had good

obtained of her. Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, to the anxious watchers, gave signs of woe that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to

The Steamer President .- The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morsley, Are Steamer President.—The schooner Corsair, Capt. Morsley, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. F. in seven days. The Corsair teports that, six days before sailing, a hoat belonging to Fortune Bay arrived there from St. Pierre, the Skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at that island which had picked up the Captain and sixteen seamen of an American steamer, and had reported that sixty other persons who had been in the steamer were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg. The Skipper stated that he had seen the Captain of the steamer at St. Pierre.

London, May 18.

Up to yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, no tidings of the steamship President, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., Communder, and been received by the British American Steam Navigation Company.

The following reports have been received:

" Cove of Cork, May 12. "Cove of Cork, May 12.

"The Columbia Packet, Captsin Garrett, from Monte Viden, which place she left on the 27th of January, for Antwerp, has come in here, and Captoin Garrett reports that 10 days since, (2nd inst.) in long. 18, he saw at some distance a large steamer, bound for the eastward, and which appeared to him to be disabled, as she was going very slowly, and could hardly keep way with his vessel. As night came on he lust sight of her, and two days afterwards experienced a heavy gale to the cestward. The apparently disabled ship was so the found him that he connect describe her apparently further then the was so ar from him that he cannot describe her appearance further than she was a

Captain Garreit had not heard that the President was missing until asked by the gentleman, George Wright, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's, who was good nough to favour us with these particulars.

An advance of from $1\frac{1}{3}d$, to 2d, per lb, has taken place in Tea in the London Market.

GREAT BRITAIN. The business in the manufacturing towns still continued dull, and a great

The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the Corn

Laws; but no definite action was had on the subject in l'arliament.

Lord John Russell has announced his scale of corn duties to be substituted for the present protecting law. It is as follows: On Wheat 8s. per quarter; on Rye 5s.; on Barley 4s. 6d.; on Oats 3s. 4d.

Great as the enthusiasm is against 10s Corn Laws in England, it is much surpassed by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance that has not petitioned, prepared to petition, or taken some other measures to accomplish the overthrow of the landlord's nonopoly. In addition to the great, to the immense number of petitions already presented to the Legislature from Scotland, many, very many have heen forwarded within the past week. From Edinburgh petitions follow each other by dozens and half-dozens at a time. The demonstration which "Auld has made against the hateful bread tax, by public meetings and by needle has made against the nation friend tax, by public meetings and by petitioning, is highly to the honour of the inhabitants of that great city, and is an example to the rest of the kingdom. Public meetings have been held at Greenock, Selkirk, Stirling, Kelso, Earlstoon, and many other places.

Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, G. C. B., died on Thursday week at Ply-

nouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of sixty years in

Thomas Barnes. Esq., for many years well known as the principal editor of the London Times, died during the second week in May.

We regret to have to record the death of the Right Rev. Robert Carr, Bishop of Worcester, which took place about nine o clock on Saturday evening week. Fragmore Lodge is immediately to undergo very complete and extensive re-pairs, preparatory to its occupation by her Royal Highness the Duchess of The whole expense of the alterations and improvements which are in plation will be defrayed by the Wood and Forests.

We have to amounce the death of the Lady Albert Conyngham, who expired at twenty minutes past ten on Thursday night, at Mickleham Hall, Surrey. The immediate cause of her ladyship's death was the scarlet fever. The deceased lady was the fourth daughter of the late, and sister of the present

Lord Forester, and was born in 1809.

The Crops.—The prospects of the farmer are of a most cheer ing description, for vegetation has made unusual progress considering the period of the year. The wheats still look promising, being both healthy and vigorous; and the oats are well planted and promise well. Barley sowing is now concluded and hitherto has braided well. The pastures continue still full of meat, and the young grass particularly, that part reserved for cutting, is most ahundant-part is in fact already under the scythe-a circumstance unusual at this period of the year. Potatoe planting has commenced under very favorable circumstances, and the land preparing for Swedish turning works uncommonly well. On the whole, the prospects of an early and abundant crop have seldom been so favorable. Fat stock has declined, but lean stock still keeps high, in consequence of the abundance of pasture.—I Newcastle Journal.

A letter from Rome, of the 3rd, says that the King of Naples as reduced the export duty on sulphur from 20 to 5 dollars.

In the British Parliament a succession of important debates has taken place on the Corn Laws and other financial projects, which at this time engross the attention of the country. No very definitive action seems to have taken place. Among the less important subjects brought before the House of Commons, we notice that Mr. O'Connel moved a committee to investigate the election rises in Canada.

A preparatory meeting has been hold at Dublin, in order to make arrange ments for a general meeting of the citizens to perition the Queen to visit Dub lin this summer. The form of a petition was agreed to, and was signed, a mongst others, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Pro-

vost, and the city High Sherifls. Loss of the William Brown-Dreadful Shipwreck. Havre. May 10 .- The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship, has this moment ar were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendatine were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the skip William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-three passon gers, the mate, and right of the crew took to the long boat; the captuin, three of the crew and eleven passengers, took to the jolly boat; all the rest soulk with the vessel. The bouts parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined (as they say) in order to lighten the boat to throw seven-teen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horid and revolting scenes took place. Some clung to the sides of the boat, praying for morey; but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after this massacre the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent; the the roof of the house, and did much injury to the building as for down as the

No important news from China had been received since the departure of the Britannia. The overland mail which reached London two days after, brought dates from China to 12th Feb., Calcula to the 22nd March, and Bombay to he 1st April. The Chinese Chief Commissioner Keshen, in an interview with Captain Elliott, evinced an intention to prograstinate, which, added to a report that warlike orders had been received from Pekin, produces an impression that hostilities must be renewed. Trade continued suspended, and the blockade vas not raised.

The Government appears to be dissatisfied with Commissioner Elliott's pro peedings, and Colonel Sir Henry l'ottinger has gone out by the overland India mail as Envoy, to supersede him, and with full power to settle all differences. INDIA.

The latest intelligence from India is declared by the London papers The latest intelligence from thomas rectaired by the Londton papers to on very unsatisfactory. In an engagement at the fort of Kajuck, on the 20th February, Colonel Wilson, a meritorious and valuable officer, and a considerable umber of then, were killed. In a late action between some troops of the Bongal establishment and a tribe of Khybenries the latter were defeated; but two European officers, Captain Douglas and Lieut. Pigou, of the Bengal Engineers, were killed.

It was believed that the Persians meditate another attack upon Herat. Laore was still the scene of riot and bloodshed. Shere Sing was still the nomi nal King of the Punjaub; but the state of that unfortunate country was deplo rable, and forbade all hope of its being early arranged. A letter in the London Sun of the 18th states that it was reported that an attempt would be made by the Persians and Herattees to dethrone Shah Sonjah. In whatever light the subject is regarded, no doubt existed that the purios were on the eve of an important struggle,

FRANCE.

The Court of Peers closed on the 11th ult, its secret deliberation on the affair relative to the attempt against the King's life on the 15th of October Darmes, as the principal author of the attempt, and Duclos and Condsidere, a his accomplices, are to be tried by the Court of Peers. The eight other accused were acquitted of the charge of having been accomplices; but sever are to be tried by the Court of Correctional Lolice, for being affiliated to illega associations, and having in their possession warlike stores and arms. One only. Borel, who became an informer, was set at liberty. The decrea was

signed by 146 peers, and last of all by the son of Marshal Ney.

The Chamber of Peruties was still proceeding with the discussion on the budget. On the 12th the supplies for the Ministry of the Interior were vored, and the debate opened on those of the War Department. The question of the creation by M. Thiers of 18 new regiments of infantry and cavalry, during the recess of the Legislature, was the occasion of some sparring between the ex-President of the Cabinet of the 1st of March and the friends of the present Administration. The Commerce trusts that the Opposition will not suffer the budget of the War Department to be voted without addressing "interpollations" to the Ministry relative to the alleged promise made by the French Government

to give up the possession of Algiers.

A meeting of American citizens, resident in Paris, was hold on the 3d uit. a the house of Mr. Draper, the new Consul for the United States, General Cass the nouse of art. Araper, one new consumor the office states, Seneral Con-(the American Minister) in the chair. His excellency pronounced a glowing sulogium on the late General Harrison, upon which resolutions were founded which received the unanimous assent of the assembly.

The Chamber assembled on the 13th of May, for the election of a Regency They fret decided that there should be only one Regent. The second ballo gave the following results: In favour of Espartero, 179; in favour of Augustin Argueles, 103; votes lost, 3. Espartero was accordingly proclaimed sole Regentof the kingdom.

A letter, published in the London Journals, from Madrid, of May 9th, says that all the Ministers waited on the Doke of Vittoria, to congratulate him of

hirteen days and a half. She left Liverpool on the 19th, and has had been cabinet was discussed. It was reported that Messieurs Conzaies, Imane, eablinet was discussed. It was reported that Messieurs Conzaies, Imane, the steamship President had not arrived, and no certain tidings had been Luzurtiaga, Zimenes de Rita, and Ozalaga, would be the me ministers. The Regent is said to have stated to the officers of the garrison, and to the carbona cave signs of wee that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to civil authorities, that he, during the minority of Queen Isbella, would strengther a cave signs of wee that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to civil authorities, that he constitution, and the national independence. Or lously support the throne, the constitution, and the national independence. Or the 10th se took the oaths of office. Madrid at that time was quiet. Queen Christina, of Spain, is in Paris, where, at the latest dates, she

receiving much attention from the royal family and from the people Correspondence between Mchemet Ali and the Merchants of Liv verpool.—The following correspondence recently took place between the Pachs of Egypt and the merchants of Liverpool, originated by the latter in-recognition protection afforded by Mohemet Ali to British residents and traveller in Egypt, and particularly at the time when a suspension of amicable inter

ourse between the Pacha and this country had virtually taken place :-" To His Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

"We the uncersigned merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpost, beg to convey to your Highness our admiration and grateful thanks for the uniform protection and kindness manifested by your Highness towards our countrymen for many years past, when travelling through or sojournng in the extensive countries under your role, and which protection has

been less efficacious than universal.

"These sentiments have been still further enhanced by your Highness's conduct on a recent occasion, when, with that consideration for the welfare of the nercantile interest and the benefit of travellers, and with a magnishimity wor thy of the most enlightened policy, your highness was pleased to allow a free transit of mails and passengers through your country under circumstances which generally dissever the ties binding mankind together in friendly intercourse. affording thereby a rare expensed justly deserving, in our estimation, the tlanks of the whole civilised world.

That you may long continue to govern the fertile dominion committed t your charge in prosperity and peece, devoting to its improvement all the energies of your enlightened mind; and that you may enjoy advanced age in health , and happiness, is our sincere wish.

" Liverpool, Feb. 26, 1841."

Answer.

"Gontlemen,—His Highness the Viceroy has ordered the undersigned to communicate to the Mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, that their address has reached him.

"The sentiments expressed in that address are highly gratifying to his Highness, who accepts the good wishes thus conveyed to him, and will always

exert himself for their realization.
"Mercantile interests and travellers in the countries under the tule of his Highness will always enjoy that effectual protection which is the type of civil isation in all nutions; and in strictly adhering to his system of civilisation ever isation in all nations; and in strictly adverting to his system of civilisation even in periods of the greatest difficulty, when his intentions were unknown, his highness has been faithful to his principles, and his given to his officers and to the people under his government a lesson that will bind them always in more friendly ties to the calightened people of other nations, for their mutual

welfare.
"Amidst the regrets which his Highness sometimes experiences at being unable to realise all the good he meditates. Providence grants him occasionally some consolation, which comes as a southing balm, and of this nature is the address of the Mayor, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool. The undersigned is charged to express the great satisfaction that it has given to his Highness, and to convey to them his thanks. The un-dersigned has the honour to subscribe himself, Gentlemen, Your most obedient BOGROS YOUSSOUFF. and most humble servant, (Signed)

UNITED STATES. New York, May 22 .- McLeod .- Protest of the Sheriff of New York.—A new question has arisen as to the castedy of McLeod. He having been indicted in the county of Niagara and the venue remaining unhanged, the Sheriff of New York denies the legality of the order committing he prisoner to his custody, and has placed upon the files of the Supreme Court

the following protest:

"In Supreme Court.—The People vs. Alexander McLeod.—The Sheriff of the city and county of New York, by his counsel Joseph C. Hart, hereby pro-tests against the legality of the order of the Supreme Court made on the 20th day of May, 1841, transferring the defendant, Alexander McLeod, to his cus-tody, and releasing the responsibility of the Sheriff of Niagara county; and the said counsel further protests against the Sheriff of the city and county of New York being held responsible for the custody and safe-keeping of the said de fendant; and prays that his said protest may be entered on the minutes of said

We understand the matter has been accommodated between the two Sheriffs so that McLeod will, notwithstanding, remain in the city prison—the Sheriff of New York refusing, however, to be in any way responsible for his aste-keeping, and only tendering the use of the prison as a matter of accommodation to the Sheriff of Ningara, who, he contends, must be held responsible for the safe-

The Great Forger Arrested — The following is from the St. Louis New Era of the evening of the 19th May, brought by a passenger in a steamboat strived at Louisville in advance of the mail.

Arrest of the great English Forger.—This Prince of Swindlers has been captured when he least expected it. He was taken to-day as he was sitting down to dinner at the City Hotel. He was identified by Mr. Snyder, of Philadelphia, who has followed him then for What Indianally arrive a trace of his journey. Mr. B. W. Alexander, we understand, was the principal in his arrest, and no doubt is entertained of his identity with Draper, Parker, or by what other name he may choose to be known. He had no baggage, nor bas any money been found on his person; he will undergo examination this after

This man entered his name on the books of the Hotel as W. Williams, and while here has been living pretty freely, attending the Races, riding fine horses, &c. The officers are in pursuit of an accomplice in this city, but we have not heard his name or of his arrest. Ten thousand dollars is the reward offered for this English Gentleman.

Important Decision on Slavery .- At the recent term of the Lane delivered the opinion of the Court on a slave case as follows: -- "That if the owner of a slave voluntarity bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or travelling through from another State to another, the slave in such cases becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Obio."—Presbyterian.

National Theatre Burned down .- About 7 o'clock, this morn ing, smoke was discovered to be issuing from the rear part of the roof, on the onard-street side, of the National Theatre, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. At 9 o'clock the entire interior was destroyed, and

nothing but the here walls was left standing.

A portion of the rear wall fell over with a tremendous crash upon the four second story. A smaller editice in the rear was completely demolished. The furniture was much damaged. There is but little doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Mormons.-The corner-stone of the Great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th May, in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Militury Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw (Ill.) World says: "Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laving of the chief corner-stone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner in a speech of about an hour's length. On the whole, the exercises passed off with the utmost order, without accident or the alightest disturbance. Gen. Bennet commanded the Legion, under the or the slightest disturbance. direction of the Prophet, and acquitted himself in a truly officer-like manner."-

The Cashier of the Frederick Co. Bank has given notice that the Bank is under the necessity of refusing to pay the notes in circulation, or the deposites; and in order to ascertain the amount of Frederick Co. money legitimately in circulation, he calls upon every person having its bills it possession to come forward and make a special deposite of them, or community cate to the Bank the amount, number, and denomination within twenty days
A large amount have already been deposited in answer to this call. The bill had been circulating at 75 cents on the dollar, but this notice had depreciated them still more. \$134.000 of the capital of \$175,000, was owned in Freder icktown and county -N. Y. Courier.

A little boy, only 13 years old, lately caught a catfish in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, which weighed one hundred and fifty-two pounds. After the boy had him fairly hooked, the fish made a plungs and drew the little fellow under water; but he finally succeeded in drawing him safely on shore. This is the biggest (freeh water) fish story that we have ever heard.—16.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. We copy with unfeigned satisfaction, and in cordial applause of the dignified principle it manifests, the following admirable reply of Lord Sydenham to a late application made by the Governor of New-York, for the

surrender of the fugitive forger Mitchell, some time since arrested in Montreal Government House, Montreal, 14th May, 1841. Sin.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst., requesting the surrender of one Charles F. Mitchell, against whom an indictment has been found for a forgery committed in the

state of New-York.

The crime charged against Mitchell being an offence against those general laws which prevoil in every civilized community, I can have no hesitation in delivering him over to be dealt with according to the laws of the country which he is said to have offended. To shelter on our own soil a man charged with an offence of this nature, after be has been demanded by the proper nuthorities, would be no less at variance with what I concar with your Excellency in thinking to be specially for the interest of two bordering countries, than to detain in custody an individual charged with an offence which has been publicly avowed and justified by his Government, and is in my opinion repugnant to those principles if justice which ought to regulate the conduct of all States. I have much pleasure, therefore, in complying with your Excellency's requisition, and shall take immediate steps for the conveyance of Mitchell in custody to the frontier of Canada, and his delivery there into the quetody of the authorities of

His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

Suicide.-We lament to announce that Mr. Nicholas Kearns, of Nelson, shot himself on Wednesday last, whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. Verdict accordingly.—Hamilton Gazette.

the State of New-York ... I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most

The Commission for Toronto.—The undersigned Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General to conduct the investi-gation referred to in the following letter of instructions, publish the same for public information, and will be prepared to receive evidence at the Ontario Ho-tel on and after Friday the 4th instant, at the hour of ten A. M.

R. B. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM F. COFFIN,

Toronto, 2nd June, 1341.

N. FULLAM. The Governor General directs that Messrs. Coffin and Fullam should proceed to Toronto for the purpose of investigating and reporting to him upon the circumstances attending the late disgraceful disturbance in that city, by which it appears that loss of life to one man, and serious injury to some courred. His Excellency adjoins to these gentlemen the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in order that the inquiry may be conducted, if it is deened expedient, upon oath, as well as to compel the attendance of individuals, where it may be necessary for the purposes of justice, under a Magisterial Warrant. as it appears that it is not competent to any other person than one of the Corporation to act as a Magistrate in Toronto, except an Executive Councillor.

The circumstances into which inquiry should principally be directed are—

The origin of the riot—whether it was a more casual act of violence arising from the accidental recounter of men excited by the previous Election, or whether it appears that any assault had been conspired and purposed, and if

o, by whom.

What precautions were taken by the Magistrates of the city to prevent or re-

disturbance which might arise, and what was the force employed by them for that purpose, if any.

What was the conduct of the Magistrates themselves and of the civil force under their orders when the first disturbance broke out.

What is the state of the civil power and police at Toronto generally, whether t is efficient, and enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants or not. In conducting these inquiries His Excellency is desirous that nothing what-wer shall be done by the commissioners to interfere with the proceedings which may have been instituted before the ordinary tribunals in vandication of

the law in this matter. By Command,
(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoca, Chief Secretary.
Government House, Montreal, 25th Nay, 1841.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the tracultaners succeeding the Inter Toronto Election, have it in command from His Excellency the Governor General, to postpone proceedings, until the trials of certain individuals, charged with offences arising out of the said distursances, shall be over, or otherwise disposed of, for the present Session of the

Court of Oyer and Terminer.
Ontario Hotel, 5 r. m. 4th June, 1841.

Lord Sydenham-Canada.-We are enabled to state, on the authority of private letters from England, that even if a change were to take place in the British Cabinet, Lord Sydenham would not be disturbed in the Government of this country—but, on the contrary, that His Lordship will, under any contingency, be allowed to carry out his measures for the adjustment and permanent settlement of the affairs of British North America.

We are happy to learn, further, that Ilis Excellency's measures have given great and general satisfaction to all parties in England—and should the ceedings of the approaching Session of the Legislature be of a character favourable to the general interests of the country, millions of money will be placed at His Excellency's disposal, to carry out its internal improvements, ke. &c .- Kingston Chronicle.

An Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Board of Trade, at Kingston, to which His Excellency was

eased to make the following REPLY: pleased to make the indiwing REPLY:
Gentlemen, -I beg to return my grareful acknowledgments to the Members
of the Board of Trade of Kingston, for the address which you have presented

All that is required to develope the vest resources of this Colony is a stondy determination, on the part of those to whom power is now given, to devote their attention to public improvements, and to take advantage of the returning confidence in our credit and security which prevails in England. I shall use my bestefforts to recommend measures for this purpose, and I truet that the people of Canada will not permit the present opportunity to pass without reaping the benefits which I am satisfied it presents, if used with prudence and discretion.

It will at all times afford me sincere pleasure to give my best counsel and

assistance to the Board of Trade which you represent.

His Excellency the Governor General .- We are happy to say that His Excellency's health continues to improve rapidly in the quiet refirement of Alwington House, and that there is every prospect of his Lordship being able to meet Parliament on the 14th inst, with health altogether re-established lished-a circumstance of po small importance to this Colony in the present juncture of our affairs,-Kingston Chronicle.

Emigration.-Up to the present time about 7,000 emigrants have arrived in this city, being equal to the whole number arrived at Quebeo up to the same time last year. Upwards of one thousand have been sent forward by the Emigrant Agent, whose exertions to make the new comers comfortable are praiseworthy in the extreme.

We are happy to learn that the Emigrant sheds have been greatly improved. and readered more commodious than in former years. Indeed, nothing seems wanting but the adoption of some uniform system, by which the Isbour of the emigrants could be turned to immediate account, for their own behoof and for the benefit of the country.—Montreal Messenger. Welland Canal .- We understand that a private lefter, lately

received in this town, from London, communicates the agreement intelligence, on good authority, that the Royal assent has been given to the Bill passed by on good authority, that the Royal assent kas been given to the Bill passed by the Upper Canada Legislature, authorising Government to purchase out all the the Upper Canada Legislature, authorising Government to purchase out all the private stock in the Welland Canal Company—thereby converting it wholly into a public work. Until this decision is officially announced, we presume no steps will be taken to commence any permatent construction or extensive inprovement on the canal. Probably the first more that is made in the matter, will originate at the ensuing session of our Provincial Parliament—when, we confidently anticipate, something of essential utility and importance will be done. Indeed, this is the utmost limit of delay that the present state and future prosperity of the work will admit of. The canal throughout, and particularly between this place and Thorold, is now completely through with research, batts, knows and rafts. Bassing and repassing incessantly, and not the vessels, boats, scows and rafts, passing and repassing incessantly, and not unfrequently causing delay to some, in consequence of the crowd of water-craft all eager to pursue their way as speedily as possible. -St. Catharines Journal.

Montreal, May 26th.—Yesterday afternoon the second son of the Hon, Peter McGill, Mayor of the city, was baptized, on which occasion His Excellency the Governor General was God-father, and Mrs. Gen. Cline. erow was God mother. The child was christened Sydenbarn Clitherow, presence of a select number of the fashionables in the city .- Montreal Herald.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In the Township of Dearham, on the 3rd day of May, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. Harrier Van Norman, wife of Mr. Benjamin Van Norman. Sister V., about seven years ago, sought and found salvation in a crucified Redeemer; soon after which she attached herself to the Methodist. Church, where she remained steadfast until her death. She has left behind, to mourn her loss, an aged father and mother, an affectionate husband, seven small children, and a numerous circle of relations and friends. She possessed naturally an amiable disposition. This, with her pious and exemplary life, secured the confidence and esteem of all her acquaintance. She was not satissecured the commence and extend of an left acquaintance. She was not saidle field in enjoying religion alone, but immediately set about praying for her husband, who shortly after joined with her in serving God. She was a blessing to her children, as all pious mothers are. Her effect daughter was made a subject of the saving grace of God in the tenth year of her age; and, in little more than two years after, died rejoicing in the Lord. Sister V. was indeed a daughter of affliction, but she was sustained by the grace of God. I saw and conversed with her about three hours before her death, and found that, for three weeks past, she had enjoyed a great peace of mind; in which state she ed to her last. I endeavoured to improve the occasion by a discourse on Isaiah xxv. 7. 8. Simcoe Circuit, May 27, 1841.

DIKE,-At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Dumfries, very suddenly, on the 31st ult., Many Eliza, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Ferguson, aged 10 years, 6 months, and 24 days. She was on Friday, the 28th ult., seized with Scarlet Pever, which terminated her youthful career in the short space of

Her pious parents had been instrumental, in the hands of the Lord, of implanting in her youthful mind the principles of our most Holy religion; and last winter, while attending a Protracted Meeting, the rays of Divine light expelled the gloom of nature's night, and she was enabled to see the necessity of a change of leart. She sought the Lord with strong cries and tears; nor would she rest, until the Great Head of the Church gave the Spirit to apply and witness with his blood, that she was a child of God; and we have every reason to believe, that she found Him, of whom Moses in the Law and the Prophets did write: for in the relation of her experience she gave evidence of a sound conversion to God. From that time, until her death, a solemn sense of the Divine presence seemed to rest upon her mind. During her illness, which was most painfully severe, not a murmur was heard to fall from her lips, She expressed no uneasiness about death; but spoke calmly and freely about ner dissolution; and when her fading vision could but dimly discorn surrounding objects, and her faltering tongue could no longer articulate distinctly, she was heard to say, "O blessed Jesus. I love Jesus;" and in a few minutes after

heard to say,

aweetly fell asleep.

"Yet she new rising from the tomb,

With lustre, brighter far, shall shine;

Revivo with ever during bloom,

Safe from diseases and decline."

L. O R.

MARRIED, On 20th May, by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. William Nellis Hutt Miss Eleunor Durham, of Grantham On the 29th May, by the same, Mr. Isaac Brock Forsyth, of Bertie, to Miss arah Misner, of Drummondville.

On the 1st June, by the same, Mr. Peter Young, of Thorold, to Miss Statiria

On the 1st June, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Theodore A. Ambridge, of On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Theodore A. Ambridge, of Amherstburgh, to Augusta, daughter of George Ball, Esq.

In Kingston, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. Adamson, Episcopal Minister on Amherst Island, Mr. Isaac Preston, jun., to Miss Mary Ann Woodsides, both

DIED,-In Hamilton, on the 5th inst., Emily, wife of Ebenezer Stinson, Esq., fter an illness of but a very few hours, aged 23 years. Few circumstances have ever thrown our town into a more general gloom than the foregoing. . Newcastle District, aged 89, Mrs. Mallony, one of the first settlers in the District.

At Waterdown, Gore District, on the 6th inst., in the fourth year of her age, Caroline Augusta, second daughter of E. C. Griffin, Esq. P O R S A L E, on easy terms, that well-known FARM, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Con. Esquesing, containing 200 Acres, 50 of which

are cleared, well fenced, and watered, with convenient Log Buildings, and a thriving young Orchard thoreon. For particulars apply to Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Esquesing, or to the subscriber at York Mills, Yonge Street.

HENRY J. FYFE. June 5th, 1841. 605 3m

I, S T O F L E T T E R remaining in the Post Office, CITY OF TORONTO, June 2nd, 1841. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Aboy Jona'n Allason Joseph Donahue Tim Allan —— Allan Wm Donoughs Miss Donovan Dan't C. Donohoe Lettitia Alexander Alexander John Donoly John Dorssoy Bengman Ambler D. C. Dougherty Mrs Downes — Drehan Johan Ambrose Geo Anderson John Arque H'y Andrew William & John Eadie Armstrong Wm Armstrong Cha's

Drewvy John Duch Mathew Jet Amelia Duneprost Jos. Dunn Pat Dunigan E. Ann Dyko -----Jones Jon'n Armstrong Alex't Armstrong Eliz'h Arthur Robert Eager Sarah Karnest Wm Edgerton Thomas Edminson George Asbridge —— Aspernol Jos Atcharm —— Athman Thomas Johnson W. J. Atkinson J'n or Ann Edwards . Audy J. B. Roy Edwards George Johnston A. Bacon Eliza Esingham Lord Jordan John Egan Mrs Eliot Wm Elliot Ann Jordan Thomas Joyce John Elliot Charles

Patts H'y Barnard Alonzo Elliout Thomas Barden John Barnes Wm Baine Alfred Etkerland Bar'v Barres Joseph Barrett Richard Battigate James Evans Richard Evans Wm Baxter Susan Beard John ! Bealey Widow Falkner Ab'm 2 Faragher Dan'l 2 Bearcroft Anney Beattir Clement Reaty John Feekennen John Feris Joseph Ferrier Ann Beatty Ti Betane Jeremiah Bell John Finley Margaret Fisher Robert 2 Fisher Christian Bell Wm Bell & Lee Fitzpatrick Anth'v Fitznatrick Hunny

Belton Peter Floming Pat Floming Robert Berford St. Lawr'o Berford Maria Bertram Jas Fletcher Edward Foley Michael Foster Wm Biscoe Joseph 2 Black John Black John Forsyth Thomas Forsythe Alex'r Black Wm 2 Fothergill Cha's Fox George Fox James Fowley Owen Blackwell Wm Blair John Bleaky Geo Boes Jas Bourke Pat Boswell Henry Frome Hugh Frankes A Frasor Donald Boyes John Bradly John Frazor James Freach Wm French Charles Branar Michael Brick Michael Frezor George Fallerion John Briggs R. Britman Henry Furgison ---Galbraith M. Brook Alex Gallaher Pat Galigo Peter Gallegher Father Brock Samuel Brooke Rich'd Brownell J. R. 1st Dragoon

Boyd Geo

Brown Wm

Bundy John Bundy Sam'l

Butler John

Calagban Jas

Carrigar Pat

Galloway Georgo Gamble Richard Brompton Thos Buckingham Geo Gedd James Geddes Alex'r Gibson Jeremiah Gibson John Burcroft John Buell Robt E. Gilbert Thomas Bungay Burgess Robt Burke Pat Burland Wm Gilchrit Allan Gloves Jane 2 Goldring James Goldring James Gonagh Wm Goodcarle John Callan Mary Cambel Malady Cameron Isabella Campbell Wm 2
Campbell Dan't
Campbell Jas
Card Geo
Carnes Cristina
Carrell Jas Groham Merk Granger James Grant Christy Grang C. H. Gray Margaret Gray Mary A. 2 Carson Marg't Carswell Wm Gray Andrew Greensfield ---Grindle Thos. Gross Benj. Guy Jas. Quan J.

Carter Sam'l Carveth Win Cation Wm Chadwick Wm Chamberlain Wm Chambers Philip Chapman Nothen-Chalton Wm Hagerman Eliza 2 Mills Mrs Haines Wm Mills George Chaiton Wm
Christian Wash'a 2 Hagerman Eli
Charge Betsy
Clarke Joseph
Clock Geo Simon
Clockes S. M.
Contes Hannah
Contes Richard
Hall Robert
Contes Richard
Hall Robert
Hall Robert
Hall Robert
Hall Robert
Hall Robert Haire Win Haistings The's Hall Bridget 2 Coates Richard Colbert Tim Coley Daniel Collard Wm

Tall Laura Moore Mary Moore Christ Moore Christ Collard Wm

Hamilton John

Hamilton John

Moore Wm 4

Moore Wm 5

Morison George Cobbett Jem Hall Laura Hamilton John Morrison George Hamilton Dr. John Morrison James Collins Pat 2 Collins Jeremiah Hampton John Goo Mosier Caroline Hanagan John Morgan H'y Hanalin Wm Mott John Colman James Colter James Hanvey Daniel Hargrave W. Colvin Thomas Connell George Connell John Harcourt Ed. Hardey Mich'l Harford Robert Connell Owen Connors Mrs Harper —— Harrington T. Connors Judith Harrington
Harris Mary
Harrison Eleanor Connors Thomas Coolaghan Jos 2 Colohen Joseph 2 Cooke Robert Harper Sarah Hastings Richard Haycock J. Headley John Heath Wm Cooper Wm Corbit Cath'n Corris Thomas Corson Ab'ın T. Coulson John Craig Robert 3 Crash Wm Cratea Samuel Henery Patt Henry Wm Heres Daniel Crawford Dr.

Hewson Francia

Culham Thos 2 Cullin J. II. Currin John Higgins ---Hollard David Cutter Abraham 2. Hilliard Francis Datus
D'Artis Mary
Dalrymple
Dalton Michael
Daly T.
Daly Thomas M.
Davenport Mary
Holley Jacob
Honeyford Jos.
Hood Mary or Davison Sam'l Hovey Alex'r Dawson James 2 Hooper Thomas Waye Tim Peal James Delance Alvin R. Hooper John Hopkins Henrietta Hopkins Rozin Hopkins James Delong Eliza Hopkins James
Delong Jacob Hortop H'y
Denison Richard Housin James
Deoniss Jame Gray Howard Loyed
Deolin Mary Howard Maria
Desett John Hudge Johnston Hudge Johnston Devine Mich Dickinson John Huffman C. Hughes John Drety Barbara Hughes Wm C. Ilunt Joseph Hutchinson Geo Dixon Mary: Dixon War

Doherty John

Creighton Jas Crookshanks Mrs

Crovier John

McKay John Imray Robert Donaughoo Jane Irvin Wm Donaughoo Math'w Irven John Doneran Joseph Irvin Donal McKenzie James McLouchlin John Virven John
Irvin Donald & Co.
Isco Loarge
Jackson Auguste G.
Jackson Ths McC.
Jamyson Nancy
Janson Wm
Jaring Il'y or Mrs McMulon George
Jaring Il'y or Mrs McMulon George
Jeferson Emailne
Jenkine James M. McTaggart Male'm
McRane John
McRane John McRane John Jennings Thomas Nallen Wm Nealis Thomas Necley Thomas Nicole Wm Nilay David Jones Fred. Wm

Jones Henry W. Jones Hariot Neake John Norris Charlotte Norry Mrs Nott Georgo Nowlan Robert Johnson Richard Johnson Henryetta Johnston John 2 Osborne Owen O'Brien John Obryen Robert O'Connor Mat. Edg. Jordan Jeremiah

O'Conner M. E. O'Connor Capt O'Connor Pat O'Connor Tho's Kells Charlotte Odell Jas O'Grady Johanna O'Hara Anth'y 2 Oil Elizabeth Kondrick Josiah Kenadey Alex'r Oliver Wm Oncal Jas 2 Kerenes Margaret Kirr Samuel Kidd M. J. Kingsmill J. Kirkard Robert Orr Jas . Kleister Jacob Kneeland C. F. Parker James

Parkington Pasterson H. Mrs. care of Col.O'Hara Knox George Knowlton Thomas Patterson Andrew Loissunu Lafosse Veronigm Patterson Joseph Patterson Robert LaBurriss Lauran aburnes Nancy Patrick George Payne G. F. Lackie Hugh C. Lake Win Namell Pearse — Pease Elihu Langrill ---Pagg Samuel Pexter Wm Phelon Juli Pirkney Elizabeth Langton Francis
Lank George
Laskey Daniel
Latham II.
Lavis, John late of Pope Orson Pope ---Portor John the 28th Reg's Leary Philip 2 Prentis Oliver Price Mary Ann Price S. Lennan Murgaret Lewis Jam Price Joseph 3 Price Mrs. Jos. 2 ighthore e. Print Wm ighthouse Keeper Prout II'y

Lighthouse Keeper Lilly John

Pryan Margaret Liftie Mary Lindsay Vm Lindsay James Liston John Lithgow Sam Purcell Cathr'e Quigley Wm Quinn John Quinlan James Quinlan Tim Longman Sam'l Longdale Miss Lowndas Thomas Ramsay George Randell John Ransom Mrs. Rans Wm. 5th Bat. Lucus George W. Lynch Michael yness Richard

Lyons Mrs. Wm Light Infantry Rateliff Rateliff Thomas Maarry Fil Maarry Fii Macdonald J. Rawle Mark Macdonald Lt. 34th Raynes Maitland Readstowe Wm Podding Eliza Macrune John Madden John 2 Maddin Michael Redding Eliza Redfed Joseph Realed Joseph
Read Clements
Reid John 2
Reilly Many Ann
Riernan Thomas
Reeves Richard Magee Mary
Maguire Wm
Maguire Thomas
Malloch J. J. Manuers George Mara Mrs Remmon Cha's Reynolds Elizabeth Reynolds Morton Markbee Ab'm Gooding W. F.
Gordon Mathew
Gorman Dr Elix,
Gowel Feter
Gracy John
Marks John
Marshall Benj
Martina Joseph
Masterton II.
Martell Wm Reynolda Adin Reynolds Matilda Reynolds Rebeca Rhoad Daniel Richards S. Ann D. Richell George Martin Harriot J. Mason Mrs Mary

Ridding George Rigney James Rit Pat Mason Joseph Rigney James
Matham Win Rit Pat
Mayhes Daniel Ritchey Junies
Mayne, Wm 2 late Roberts Charles of the 32d Reg't Robinson Ezckel 2 Munk Alex'r Robinson Thos Mead Cap, 43d Rt 3 Robinson Peter Meredith John Rodgers David Rolmort Linkey Romain Chas Ed. 5 Mercer Thomas Merrick Anne Ross John Ross Miss Miller Alex'r Roorke Catherine Rumbles Simon Russell Pat Russell Wan Rutledge Arch'd Ruttan Charles Mills Richard Ryan M. Ryan Joseph Mittson Ann Moore Mary Moore Christ'r Ryan Margaret

Sagsworth John Morison George Scott Adam Scott James Scott John Scotly Mary Ann Scadon Winefer Searson John Seely George Sergant Robert Muers -Mullin Jane Mulvey Thomas Monro Abner Shanahan John Munter Wm Shaman Jas. R. Sharpe Wm Sharples John 2 Murray Thos II, Murray Robert Shepperd Petre Sherard H'y Sherwood Samuel Murray John Murray Win 2 Short Bernard 2 Simpson Jane 2 Simpson Samuel 2 Sinclair James Myers Alemeth

McBeth Tempill Sirmigstone John Skelton John Slancy Mary Hillier Martin McCarron Wm
Henderson R. McCarton Wm
Henderson McCartby James
Henry & Williams McCarthy Mrs Sleney Edward Sloan Jane McCharthy, Jas F. M. D. 3 McCawley Alex'r Small James P. Herron Ablgail McCartnay George Smith Andrew Hetherington Thos McClelland Anne Smith Dinah Heunle Engedius McCollum Peter Smith Henry S Smith Henry S. Smith W II. McCombs James McCormick Alex 2 Smith Richard McCormack Dun'n Smith Margaret McCrank James McCormick John Smith Mrs John 2 Smith Thomas McDonald Thos Smyth Wm McDonald Aich'd Smith Wm Molony

MacDonald David Smyth John MacDonald Alex'r Sneath Wm A. MacDonald James Snyder Ab'm Hood Mary or Ed. McDonald John 2 Somerville Corr Spafford Horatio G Spafford John A. McDermot And'w McEvoy Pat McEguer John McGeury Cathine Spencer Martha McGee Catharine Springall C. Stamford John Spears Charles
Speace James McGilvary Marg't Stonehouse Jo-McGlen John Stamford John McGloen John Stevenson E. Stamford John 2

McGlade Margt Stevenson E.
McGlade Margt Stevens B. B.
McGrane, Bernard Stevens Lambert
Tripes Hill, Mont Stinson Thomas
gomery Co., U. S. Stivings Richard
McGuinnes Mich I. Sterris W. McIntosh Gibert Stewart P.
McIntyre Donald Stot Thomas Hyndman Jerem'h McKay Win Stuart John 3:

S Stuart Andrew Short Bernard Sulliven Dan Summers Thomas Susster Henry Sutherland Hugh Sweet Daniel S. Swift Michael Sylvester Eliza Sylvester Christ'r

Tamlyn W. Faylor E. Faylor Alexander laylor Mrs Geo. Taylor James l'enor Peter homson Fanny Thompson Marg't Chompson M. S. Waldrem Mary Chompson James 3 Walker James 2 Chompson John Thompson Sandy Thornton Joshua Fickle H'y Fierney Bridget Tilney James Tilton Robert l`opham ----

Wilson James Tribue James Water Richard Wilson James 2 Wilson More 2 Wilson Tho Tracy Daniel Truss Cunningham Watkins Jane Trie H'y Tait James Watson Thes D. Watson Alex'r Wilson Diam. Turrider Margaret
Turner C. B. Wilson John Weakely Jane Valentine John Webb James Veale Edward H. 2 Webster Daniel Veale Edward Welsh Ab'm 2. Verrol Dr. Welsh Miss Veysey And'w . Vippham David Vosper Thomas Welsh II'v James Vendenbury E. A. Wharf -Whirstan James Wade Thomas M.

Ward Charles Warren W. H.

Towley Thomas

Townrow Thomas

White George II. Wade Phillip Wadsworth J. B. White John White Mare't Whitworth George Whitney H'y Wickley Sarah Wiggins Thomas Walker Joseph Walker Sarah Walker John Wallace — Wallace — Wright Win Wallace James 2 Wilkinson Wm Wallace John Walmsley John Wansbrough Eliza Williams Amos Williamson Thos 2 Z.

Winkworth David Winstanley E. Wishert John Wonter B. V. Wood Peter Woodkouse F. V. Worker S Wraton — Wride Nm Wright Daniel Wright Robert Wyle John 3 Vormans Isrius Leomans Richard fellowiee Kobert

Williams Wn

Willson Mary

Youngs Ann X Y. Z. CHARLES BERCLY, Postmaster

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do. one penny halfpenny per line. Advertisements whihout written directions will be inserted six months, unless previous Note:—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the columns measure.

NEW STATIONARY WAREHOUSE No. 137, King Street, Third Shop East of Youge Street. The Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving, from the Home Markets, an extensive and well-selected Stock of STATIONARY, &c., and that early in June he will open the above Promises. His Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for Sale a Selection from Chambers' CHEAF RESEAURE OF STANDARY WARREST THE SUBSCRIBER OF STANDARY WARREST CHEAF RESEAURE O

REPRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

Brilish Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. HUGH SCOBIE. SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their IMPORTATIONS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

nd, by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock opened out. These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advanta-geous terms, in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods. ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. Front Street, Toronto, 26th of May, 1841.

S P R I N G T R A D E.—The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the per-

sonal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Glocery Depart-

Produce, &c., which have this year neen imported for diet Grobery ment, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and will sell only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 21st May, 1341.

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms.

Toronto, 21st May, 1841. JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters,

Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Therepan's Eye Water.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort—for Consumption. &c. Swaim's Panacea,
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla,

of Purifying the Blood.

Spoun's Sick Heudache Remedy, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, for Rheumatism, &c.

Ronch and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair. Dalley's Infallible Pain Extractor, Ruwand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges,
Rameuy's Spice Nuts,
American Soothing Syrup,

Cophalic Snuff, Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Cooper's I Toronto, May 21st, 1341. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co. MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesole and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

London. U. C., 1841.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.) The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public coerally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOOMS, which they are now offering for generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prima Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Rroad Cloths, Cassimeres, Plot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattiners, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Planted Moleskins, Prannels, Brown Sheetings, White Colleges, Pactory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Colleges, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost every sharfe and quality, Saxony Cloths, Moussein de Laine Diesses; Thiber, Pilled, Aogola, and Merino Shawis and Handkerchiefs; Bandana and Barcelona ditte; Laces, Bobbinets, Taubhoured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Reslevy, Haberdsshery; regettier with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, cplain and figured and Plaid Clorks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the abova conclosion in order to

ured) and Plaid Clonks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclosion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their futention immediately to effect an tapociant change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

ROBT WIGHTMAN & Co.

Torento, January, 1844.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings,

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
200 "Olive do. 10 "I L
200 "Pale Scal Oil, 6 tons V 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 : " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Sults, 2 " Copperas, 100 Kegs Plug Tobucco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 "Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye

stufis, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. . R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST sulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewety's Buildings, King Street next door east of Toton, Chemist-

23rd November, 1840. BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devor. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c. of the intert fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Teronto, March 31st, 1831.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the New Brick Buildings, Yonge Street, (opposite Mr. Bell's Soap and Candle Manufactory;) where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to receive a continuance of their patronage. G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING

603 3m GEORGE SIMPSON. Toronto, May 25th, 1841.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR attention to bis customers, he hopes to receive a configurate of their orders, l. R. keeps constantly on band a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment o

STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 23nd, 1840. Bt tf REMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
This removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 44, box emoved his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 44, box with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Pancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashions, which he will make upto order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most removable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Toronto, October 25, 1840.

Tail

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—THE SUMMER SESSION E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close Looking Glass and Picture-Frame Moker, Painter, and Glazier on the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September.

The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT: embrscing the common English branches,

ith the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. Commercial Department; embracing the studies of the lat Depart ent, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French. III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Muthematics, Natural Philoso-

by, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy. IV. Department of Letters and Fine Arts; Latin, Greek, Hebrew

French, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, and Evidences of Christianity.

V. Female Department; embracing the studies of the Juvenile Department, and the higher English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing and Painting.

A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian,

and more fully in the Circular, will show that special reference has been made, in the selection of the studies, to the wants of the community. The sindles are also so arranged that the popil, in passing through the several departments, from the juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and, at the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches

knowledge.

The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be exclusively devoted to the Juvenile Department.

Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students. The play-grounds of the young lodies are entirely screened from public view. In the euclosure is a Botenical Garden for the students in Bo-

lany. TERMS. 1. Roard, including Room, Furniture, Washing, &c per Assum £22 0 0 2 Tution—English Education including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Geography, and English Grammar per Term 1 0 0 3. Higher Branches of do. including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.

Anthonomy, Chemistry, &c.

Including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages or Mathematics.

Extra Charges.

Prawell per Term,
Drawing and Painting
Music, Drawing, and Painting
Live of Pierwing. Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven ecks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal.

601:

Office of the G. R. N. Co. Sereca, 20th May, 1841. OTICE is hereby given, that Five per Cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, pay able at this Office on or before the 1st day of July next.

JOHN JACKSON,

- 603 6w Sec'y & Treas'r G. R. N. C. R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicilor in Chancery,
Barrister and Altorney-ai-Low, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formetly occupied by Messes Sherwood & Crawfood, three doors West of
Messes J. R. Aimstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

572

TENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Youge Street.

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgoging, Letting, or Reming local Property.

Persons desirous of disnosing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his hanse for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the wonder will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below. 200 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the morigoger will be charged at the above rates.

nates. In cases of a mortgage, the morigoger will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the fleic and bevizee Act, for persons entitled to cloims of Interprets.

Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country.

Bank Stock bought naiseld. Debts and Rents collected: Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission haviness attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sate, and wild Land in most Towaships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Alessanger.

37 All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

B L A C K I N G! B L A C K I N G!!

The subscriber bega to return his sincere thanks to the public for their encouragement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to say, no effort will be spared on his part to continue to supply his customers with as good and cheap an article as can be procured from any part of the world. Among various other testimonials as to the quality and superiority of his Blacking, the subscriber begs to refer to the following :-To Mr. Peter R. Lamb.

Sin, We, the undersigned, have no hesitation in stating, that Lamb's Blacking has been used by the men of the Companies to which we belong, and we are of opinion that it is the best to be found in the city.

PATRICK M'CAULEY, Colour Sergeant to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full supply for wholesale of the Canadian Oil Paste Blacking, both in tin boxes and penny cakes; Heel Balls, Sponge Blacking or Leather Varnish, and the Waterproof Paste.

Peter R. LAMB,

Toronto, May 10, 1841, 604 tf No. 4, New Street.

To Elderly Persons.—Many bealthy aged individuals, who know the value and members are the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infimities of age.

Heads of Families should allow.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co.,
THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet
Making Business.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1841.

591 tf

Toronto, March 3rd, 1841.

591 if

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED at OFFICE in 299 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the attrictest integrity and extension and prevented. 1.1.

Pacts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the storage attaining and for foultees of the storage have been added as distinguished by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in the safe restorer of Infantite Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long beld a distinguished by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the storage attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the storage of the storage of the storage. As the safe restorer of Infantite Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long better attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the confidence of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of the subclines become at a distinguished of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that four the confidence of the storage of the storage of the subclines of the storage of

Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi. meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Ready Made Clothing to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.
Toronto, July 14, 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Loud Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.
Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.

Alr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, elouging to persons who wish to exchange for Forms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

OR SALE, or to LET FOR A TERM, a PASTURE FARM, of 57 Acres, within the Town of Cobourg—one mile from the Academy.
The Dwelling is pleasantly situated, commanding a view of the Lake, Town, and Harbour; and with the Out-Offices are conveniently arranged, and suitable or a small respectable family.

Terms for perchasing one-fourth down; the balance as may be agreed on.

Apply to the Rev. Jas. Richardson, Toronto; or Mr. S. Butes, Cobourg.-Letters to be post-paid. 601-6w

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE. Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDFIPE.

and WINDIPE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cirunstances. The unparalleled rate of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its

BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tuscan, Patent, Durstable, and Decondance and Also, IAATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the intest fashion, which, for Cheapness and Also, IAATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the intest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Throate, March 31st, 184t.

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced fromet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Suaw and Tuscan Plaits, with a Processor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Suaw and Tuscan Plaits, with a Processor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable constantly in their employment a number of experienced fromet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Suaw and Tuscan Plaits, with a freedom and the Proprietors are enough to satisfy the most insurance, with promptitude and exactness.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars contolning some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggisis generally.

Toronio, October 2d, 1849.

NEW MEDICINE .- DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and raturable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for salomel. For its victue as a cathertic in Fevers and all Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

71 y

TEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a nover-failing Cure for the RHEUMATISM, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases the relief is invariable after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumatism the cases of cure are nomerous. It is truly a remody that reaches the nerve and

Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by LYMAN, FARR, & Co.; LESSLIE BROTHERS; and J. BECKETT, Toronto.

longe Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be bright to give setisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Eordering, of every

description, made to order. DF A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

and GROCERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Loxpon. The Stock is small,—
say about £300. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodist Church.
To such a presen the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Subscriber,
who is declining business: If by letter, post paid. London, 30th March, 1841.

To set a presen the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Suberberg, who is declining business: It by letter, post paid.

So Dundar Street.

London, 30th March, 1821.

London, 30th March, 1821.

So Dundar Street.

The Medicles are included in their name to their manifest and semile action in particular their particular and the semile and the particular and the semile action in particular their particular and the semile action in particular their particular and their parti

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Pareuls and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddiness, dimers of sight, or drowsiness, from ton great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain moreary, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of det.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Cout to the stomach, Cramps, Spassus, Fevers, and other alarming compilating, which too often prove fatal, may be specifly cared or prevented.

times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his of the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public When persevered in, it effectually removates the system, and does away patronage.

ANDREW TOD,
the causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails' tried it, and found precisely the relief, which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords retief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with fleadache should

not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint. Physicians have in many instences given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headacho Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles

meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or peisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York, - and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. 13 Read the following from Junus Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives: Mesars, Comstock & Co. Middletown, N. Y., March 12, 1849.

Mesers. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are alliberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you does will best enberve the purposes for which it is intended:

I hereby Certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting twenty four nours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as appearently, soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last respect to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as suit by you; and to the great disappeantment and joy of hersoff and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case, who an attack was threatened has found inmediately after taking the quantity directed. A linge that others may be above, and remain your obedient servant.

Jegs of the Court of C. P.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

Christian Guardian....

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

The price of this paper is Twelve shittings and Sizpence a-year, payable in advance

The price of this paper is Twieve skillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid withlif one mostle after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

** All travelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their mames with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible substribers, and ald in the collection, &c., one capy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by idem to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from sutherized Agents, must be just paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the defliciencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placerds, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expediciously Printed at this Office. J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.