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### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE,

AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

#### For the Christian Guardian. THE DUTY OF FASTING.-No. 1.

Mr. Editor.—The duty I am now essaying to discuss. I fear, will meet with less attention than the last topic I brought before your readers. The bare idea of it is disagreeable to many; and any lengthened remarks upon it are not likely to be very acceptable. The most of people read, alas, for amusement; such, I have little hope, will peruse a series of articles on a subject so uninviting, and written in a style so plain. But this very fact is an argument, in addition to many others, in proof of the importance of calling the attention of the religious public to this subject; and that the rather because the practice of the duty of fasting is so much neglected in Protestant Christen-dom. However, I hope better things of the professing part of the community, though I thus speak; I trust that some of them, at least, read for something else besides mere amusement, and that they are anxious to know their duty and perform it in all things.

In contemplating this subject, I propose—I. To Explain; II Consirm; and, III. Enforce, the Dury or Fasting.

I. TO EXPLAIN THE DUTY OF FASTING.

It will require very little exposition, and may, therefore, be disposed of in a very few words. Fasting may be said to be that abstinence from food which is used on a religious account. Its object is two fold : first, the humiliation of the soul before God; and, secondly, the health and mortification of the body. In the first view of it, it has been ever considered a proper, if not an essential accompaniment of extraordinary humiliation and prayer. With this view the Heathens themselves have been in the practice of this duty. Thus, when Jonah predicted everthrow to the inhabitants of wicked and idolatrous Nineveh, "the people believed God, and proclaimed a fast;" and the prohibition from the king himself was, "Let neither man nor heast, herd nor flock; taste any thing; let them neither feed, nor drink water: but let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry mightily to God." And with this intention it was practised among the Israelies. Thus David fasted and prayed during the sickness of his adulterous child, to avert the Divine anger, and to obtain a continuance of its life. 2 Sam. xii. 11. Daniel, when he understood that the Jewish captivity drew to an end,-9th and 10 h chapters. QUEEN ESTUER and the Jews, when threatened with destruction from Haman's plot: "Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer; Go gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day: I also end my maidens will fast; and so will I go in unto the the king, which is not according to law; and if I perish. I perish." Est. iv. 15, 16. Ezza, when he deprecated the wrath of God towards his hation for their sin in taking idolatrous wives, -9th and 10th chapters. NEHEMIAH, and the people at the commencement of that great revival of the religion which took place under him; chap, j. 1. It seems to be thus recognised in the New Testament. Our Lord, This had the designed effect; and never since—as far as we can the seems to be thus recognised in the New Testament. Our Lord, This had the designed effect; and never since—as far as we can the seems to be thus recognised in the New Testament. Matt. xvii. 21, declares that demons are expelled "only by prayer and fasting." Paul and his companions in peril fas ed when in danger of a shipwreck; Acts xxvii. 21, 34. The church at Antioch "prayed with fasting," when Paul and Barnabas were to be set apart to a particular work ; Acts x v. 23. And the Apostle Paul tells the Corinthians, that husband and wife might separate "for a time," with a view to "give themselves to fasting and prayer" for deliverance from "Satan's" temptations; 1 Cor. vii. 5. An attention to fasting, then, is particularly proper when there are

national sine to be confessed, or national calamities to be deprecated and averted; when we find sin getting the ascendancy over us individually, and when there are difficulties and divisions in the church to be removed and healed. And he who on occasions like these has not sufficient concern for his own spiritual interests, the welfare of the church, or the salvation of souls around him, to induce him to deny himself of his necessary, or, at least, pleasant food, gives very

poor evidence of his heart being graciously effected.

But the second use of this duty is to mortify and benefit the When rightly and prayerfully performed, it has a tendency to give us the mastery over ourselves—to afford us the power of self-command—to help us to "mortify our members which are upon the earth"-and to "crucify the flesh with its vile affections and lusts." There are besetments and desires which individuals have found it impossible to overcome, till they resorted to bodily mortification, by fasting, combined with prayer. I am aware it is possible for us, with some gloomy, superstitious ascetics, to ascribe a virtue to corporeal sufferings which is only possessed by the renovating grace of God; yet, I magine very few of those who will be likely to read these remarks are in danger of erring in this respect.

Again, a moderate and judicious observance of this practice has a tendency to promote the health of the body. Some one has said,-"Abstinence is nature's scavenger, It gives her time to sweep her streets."

And it is the testimony of all physicians and physiologie's, and confirmed by all unprejudiced observation, that its regular, habitual performance, combined with general temperance, is an effectual preventive to many diseases; an excellent substitute for physic; and a has been successfully practised by many who did not attend to it from religious motives.

But the question arises with some, " How often, and to how great an extent, ought I to fast ?" This question it will be hard for me to answer for every one; but the most, if they are only willing to know, may be able to determine for themselves, by the aid of that "wisdem winch is profitable to direct." A person's bodily health, together with the amount of physical labour he has to perform, must be considered in coming to a conclusion about the length and frequency of his fasts. Perhaps few can abstain wholly from more than one meal at a time and attend to their ordinary avocations: the suspension of labour is usually necessary to a more extended fast. This I conceive, as far as practicable, ought to be an accompaniment of every season of the observance of this duty. As to the frequency with which this practice ought to recur, it is my opinion that ordinary fasts ought to be as often as once a week at least. The members of the Primitive Church, in imitation of the Jewish Church, "fasted twice in the week"--viz. on Wednesdays and Fridays; which fasts were continued 'τως 'ω' gas 'εννα'της, as Epiphanius informs us, " till the ninth hour"-i.e., till 3 o'clock r. m. with us. Some will say. "I cannot fast!" Perhaps you never tried whether you could or not; and if you have not, you may rest assured the difficulty is much more in anticipation than it would be found in reality. "But I have tried, and I can not fast!" says another. Then let me tell you, I very much question whether you would endure to suffer shame or mattyr-dom for the cause of Christ. A man who cannot endure the cravings of appetite for one half day, I fear, would make out a very poor confessor. Says a third—"I don't mind hunger; but I am tormented with such a headache when I go without my breakfast!" Do you know the reason? It is because you habituate yourself to some stimulating drink in the morning, such as tea or coffee. Now the writer knows by experience, that, by using habitually some cool and innocent drink in their stead, such as milk, or water, or milk and water mixed, a person may go without his breakfast without any inconvenience in this respect. But if a person's health is indeed such that he cannot entirely fast without injury to his health, then let him practise abstinence in its stead. Besides those ordinary or weekly fasts, there may also be more solemn and extraordinary ones. They may recur at regular intervals, once a quarter or once a year, (such as the fast before the festival of Easter, observed in the primitive Church,) or those still more extraordinary fasts observed on special occasions, whether of calamity or extraordinary religious solemnity, to which allusion has already been made. It may not perhaps be amiss to remark distinctly once more, from scripture precept and precedent, that abstinence from food should be attended by special humiliation and prayer to God. I am yours truly, A PASTOR.

# GOD IS JUST.

. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DRAM Sir,-I send you the following anecdote concerning the judgments of God upon a liar, hoping it may be deemed worthy of a place in your useful miscellany. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

Barrie, August 20. T. McM. One day in which there happened a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder, as Archbishop Leighton was going from Glasgow to Dumblane, he was descried, when at a considerable distance, by two Earth's noblest hosts have filled thy stra men of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but, wishmen of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but, wish. Now silent all—all surge and sand, ing to fall on some method of exterting money from him, one of them byzandum: Rome! your tale is told, presently said, "I will lie down by the way-side, as if I were dead, and you shall inform the Archbishop that I was killed by the lightning, What is't to thee? Thy flood rolls on.

and beg money of him to bury me." When the Archbishop came up, the infamous wretch told him this fabricated story, and the boly unsuspicious man believed it, sympathized with the survivor, gave him money, and proceeded on his journey. But, when the man returned to his companion, he found him actually dead. Immediately he began to exclaim aloud, "Oh! sir, oh! sir, he is dead, he is dead!" On which the Archbishop returned, discovered the fraud, and said, " It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the judgments of God !"

#### For the Christian Guardian.

#### A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR CHURCH-SLEEPERS.

Mr. V\*\*\*\* is a man possessed of much native wit, and, which is of much more importance, is deeply imbued with the spirit of his Master. For many years he has been a worthy and active member of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church; and often during that period, like many of his brethren, has his mind been pained by witnessing the apathy and indifference of afflicting nuisances, Church-sleepers. In the Wesleyan Chapel at N. the evil was exceedingly prevalent, and appeared to be on the increase, when the following incident transpired, which had a most salutary effect in banishing aleep from the house of God:

On a summer's evening,-soon as the preliminaries to preaching and been performed and the text doly announced by the Minister,—a young gentleman might have been seen placing himself in the most comfortable situation imaginable, both to superinduce and enjoy a profound sleep. Soon some rather audible indications were given penitents were found pleading for mercy. 's that the said gentleman, (whom we shall call A.) was "in the arms of Morpheus locked." The eye of Mr. V. fell upon him, and ever and anon was turned from the preacher to the sleeper, and from the congregation continued to increase, the word preached had its desired lot in general to witness. The inhabitants, to a very considerable sleeper to the preacher, with mingled feelings of pity and regret. effect, sinners were pricked to the heart, and a good feeling appeared extent, evinced their cheerful approval of the erection and consecra-Thus matters continued, until the sudden cessation of preaching—or to prevail through the whole assembly. the preparations for the collection-or both, awoke A., who vacantly gozed around him, when the approach of Mr. V. with the box to bowed: it passed down again-again he nodded. Mr. V. still presented the box before him: A. took no notice. It was brought closer towards the sleepy hearer-and again he bowed. This not just have nothing."

"Have nothing! Have nothing!" exclaimed Mr. V. with surprise -- Why! What do you mean!"

The colour deepened as, in the hearing of a number of his fellow.

clerks and others, he replied, "I have nothing with me."

The astonishment of Mr. V. appeared to heighten as he replied, Do you think we can afford to erect so comfortable a building, and keep it in proper repairs-neat and clean-for the accommodation of the public, and persons be permitted to come here

learn-has Mr. A. or his associates ever made the House of the Lord G. R. S. -a lodging house. -, August, 1840.

### THE LATE REV. JOHN CAMPBELL,

### THE FOUNDER OF THE FIRST RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Rev. T. Aveling says, in a sermon on the death of our depart ed friend:-"It was before his visit to the south that, passing one day through the streets of Edinburgh, he saw on a book-stall a small pamphlet of a religious character, which he bought and read; and finding it likely to be of great service, be conceived the idea of printing an edition to sell and to distribute gratuitously. This idea he carried out; and meeting with the story of Poor Joseph while in Lonfriends, that something more effectual might be done, by a society for the purpose of printing and distributing tracts. The society was established, (at Edinburgh,) and Mr. Campbell was one of the twelve who composed it. This appears to have been the first tract society the world ever saw; as the valuable one which is now formed in London, and of which Mr. Campbell was a member (from the year 1804) until his death, was instituted in the year 1799, three years afterwards. To him the world owes much for his first taking the field, and commencing those operations which, although comparatively feeble at first, are now exerting a gigantic influence on the world. His name deserves to be recorded as one of the founders, if not the originator of tract societies.

"Previous to his settlement at Kingsland, he had written one or well known to the religious world. His works have all had a large circulation, and a striking fact is recorded of the beneficial results that followed the publication of the first book he wrote, 'Worlds Displayed.' He says, 'Twenty years ago, I had met with eight ministers, and more ministers' wives, who had been converted by those with whom he was not so much in the habit of meeting as with positive cure for many kinds of complaint. And with this view, it ministers and their families, to whom that and others of his works have been blessed, the veil of eternity must be raised before we know ! His last published work was for the young; and this he has left as a legacy for the rising generation, and as a proof of his interest in their advancement in knowledge and happiness."—Christian Spectator.

# THE TRUE SUBLIME.

A gentleman was once engaged in controversy with a clergyman, and declared that no writer, ancient or modern, rivalled Homer in the sublimity of his conceptions. To prove this assertion he cited the following passage:

"Jove frowns, and darkens more than half the skies." There cried he, what passage will you find equal to this? A frown from my heathen Omnipotent, overshadows half the skies with darkness. The clergyman did not ruminate long for an answer. He opposed him by the following quotation of the 20th chapter of Revelations, verse 11th :

"And I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heavens fled away, and there was found no place for them." Your fabled God, he remarked, could only put half the heavens in a ferment by the distortion of his visage. At the bare appearance of the Christian Deity, creation trembles, and seeks annihitation for shelter.

#### · For the Christian Guardian SUGGESTED AT A MISSIONARY MEETING.

While the friends of our Jesus promiscuously Join, Heart and hand, to reclaim a lost race, They're encouraged to move by a mandate divine, And upheld by the God of free grace.

For they say to the HERALD whom God has sent forth,

"Be strong, be courageous, and true;
We'll assist you to go castward, west, south, or north,
And bring back to the Saviour his due."

Where Mohanned's delusion has millions destroyed, And where Brahmens live ignorant of God, Go; tell them if they sin, death, and hell would avoid, Now to come and be washed in Cluist's blood.

Where the Greenlander dwells in his snow covered cot;

Where the Hottastot roams in distress:
Let them know in your efforts they are not forgot,
And that Jesus can each of them bless!

To the Isles of the Sea, where the cannibal lives, Where are idols, and offerings, and woe;
O! go and reclaim them where Satan deceives,—
God his kingdom will soon overthrow.

To Africans soon the same Gospel proclaim,-

And captives go free, who in boudage remain, To rejoice in the fulness of grace!

In America's wilds the Great Spirit shall descend,
While the Indian is brought to his God:—
Infidelity fall, and sin come to an end,
When all nations are saved by the Blood.

# AN ADDRESS TO THE DANGRE.

Bix thousand years are past and gone, Yet still thy mighty stream rolls on: Heimet and banner, crown and mail, Are burled in the waters pale:

Patermo, U. C. Aug. 184).

Earth's noblest hosts have filled thy strand :

Still war shall sweep, and death shall tame And still thou'rt mighty and the same: The Ruse shall thunder on thy shore, The Turk shall swell thee with his gore; Again thou shalt be left alone, --- What is't to thee? Thy flood rolls on. And what is earth but like thy tide?
Where slumber beauty, love, and pride All light above; all death below; loy to the eye; the bosem woe; Then soon shall sleep a weary one? What is't to thee? Thy flood rolls on.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

#### For the Christian Guardian. SIMCOE CAMP MEETING.

Mr. Editor,-I sit down, having a little time, to give you a short account of our Camp Meeting, which closed on Tuceday the 18th. When our meeting was proposed, a large majority was in favour of it, especially our young converts; others had their fears least we should be annoyed by disorderly persons, and those who are in the habit of disturbing meetings of this description. On Friday, the day appointed frame stand, with a good room for the Preachers to retire, and well mination to stop until the meeting should close. Some of these had brought their unconverted children with them; and their prayer was for their children: nor did they pray in vain.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., the services were commenced from the stand by our old friend, the Rev. Thomas Fawcett, who delivered a short but very appropriate discourse from Matt. vii. 7-" Ask and it shall be given you." At 8 o'clock the same evening, we had a very impressive discourse delivered by our esteemed friend, Elder McDorman, a Baptist Minister. We then entered into a prayer meeting, and

On Saturday, the Rev. E. Stoney, from the Dumfries Circuit, and the Rev. Thomas Bevitt, from Brantford, came to our help.

On Sabbath morning, about 7 o'clock, we commenced our class meetings in the larger tents. These meetings were very profitable; receive the collection, for a moment arrested his attention. As the many of the young converts were present that were only a few weeks ter and members of the Dutch Reformed Church, is worthy of special box passed A. towards the farther end of the pew, he gracefully old in religion: it was a refreshing time from the presence of the notice, and deserves the warmest thanks. We observed a number of At the close of these exercises, we were making preparations for the services of the day, when our old friend, the Rev. J. Ryerson, arrived. We were now pretty well supplied with Preachers : nor did satisfying Mr. V., he shook the box a little;—the colour mantled the they preach in vain. The congregation became large, good order cheek of A. as he audibly answered to so pressing a demand, "I prevailed, and the word preached, attended by the influence of the Holy Spirit, was received by faith, and became the power of God to the salvation of sinners; as it was observed that the number of penitents was considerably increased.

On Monday morning it was expected that the meeting would close, as this was generally understood; but a large number of old brethren could say, like Peter on the mount, "It is good for me to be here," "Nothing with you! Have nothing!" And do you come, and and were louth to leave the place; and on making some inquiry, it with perfect complacency take up your lodging here, and never think was found that a large majority was in favour of continuing the meet. ing another day; so that the meeting did not close until Tuesday morning. Monday forenoon a number received Christian Baptism, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered; it was and sleep, and pay nothing for it? We can't afford it: We can't truly a gracious time. It was now necessary that some of the Preach ers and friends should leave, but a large number stopped with us, and others came on to the ground. At 3 o'clock, P. M., brother John classes,—glad to hear of their hearly welcome to the house of prayer, Ryerson delivered a very interesting discourse; there was quite a feeling in the congregation, many wept, and many rejoiced. We then engaged in a prayer meeting, and in a short time a good number ledge them as " fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household were set at liberty. Some of these were young men that bid fair to of God." The singing on both occasions was little less than enchantbe a blessing to the church. The number of penitents continued to ing. Some of those beautiful missionary hymns in the Dutch "Evan-

In conclusion I would say that I have attended many meetings of al reign, were selected, and sung with a heartiness which bespoke an this description, and I never witnessed better order: it was such, intense interest in the subject. Six or seven hundred persons lifted that a public rebuke from the stand was not needed. It is true the congregation was not as large as I have frequently seen at camp meetings. It was owing to certain circumstances. It will be remem bered that we gave notice of a revival of religion that commenced among our people near Simcoe, a short time since, which has extended into other neighbourhoods among our Baptist brethren. Our don, he printed that also on his return to Scotland. Thus several Baptist brethren have engaged in the work, and have appointed their thousands of tracts were circulated. It then occurred to a few of his prayer meetings; and not satisfied with these ordinary means of race, they have appointed protracted meetings, which have been blessed of God; and two of these meetings were in operation during our camp meeting; one only about four miles, the other seven from our camp meeting; the one was held by the Close Communion, the other by the Free Communion Baptists, and I have learnt that a good number have been added to these churches. May God bless them! But these meetings had a tendency to lessen our congregation on the S bbath; yet it is thought by our friends that two thousand were resent on the ground.

> Magistrates on the ground the greater part of the time, viz. Colonel and successful labours of the Rev. E. Edwards, resident Wesleyan Gilbert and Squire Hutcheson. These men. I believe, wish to be what God designs they should be, a "terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well." Suffice it for me to say, that on Tues. The collections amounted to amounted to community or Stellenbosch from the useful and successful labours of the Rev. E. Edwards, resident Wesleyan Missionary, and his hopes that still more extensive good would be realised. The chapel has thus been completed with unusual speed. The collections amounted to about £22. day between thirty and forty came forward when invited, and professed to be the subjects of a work of grace at the meeting, and twenty nine gave in their names as probationers for membership, and some professed to have found peace at the meeting: and last evening the aitar was literally crowded with pentients at Woodhouse. Hallelujah! the but even this now must retire to its own concealments, or repent and Lord God omnipotent reignoth.

I remain yours truly, Simcoo, 24th August, 1840.

# ROBERT CORSON.

#### From the London Watchman. THE IRISH CONFERENCE, 1840.

The Committee of Chairmen of Districts met in Dublin, prior to the Conference, on Tuesday morning. June 16, at ten o' clock, when the different receipts of the various Funds were examined, and, on the whole, were found improving....At two o'clock the same day, the Stationing Committee met, and began the arrangement of the stations to be submitted to the Conference.

On Wednesday morning they resumed their work, and continued until one o'clock, when the Missionary Committee of Review met, and heard the reports of the state of each mission station or circuit by which we learn that prosperity has attended the labours of the missionaries in most of the stations during the past year. After this, the Rev. W. O. CROGGON, Superintendent of the Irish Missions and to carry out the plan of establishing other schools by aid of the Centenary grant.... The Stationing Committee resumed their sitting in the evening, and completed the draft of the stations.

On Thursday morning, at six o'clock, the Chapel Fund Committee met, the receipts of which exceeded those of the past year; the different claims were considered and relieved, as far as the receipts would admit.

# MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

On Friday morning, at six o'clock, there was a prayer meeting to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon the proceedings of the Conference, which was attended by several of the friends....At seven o'clock the Conference began by singing the 478th Hymn, and the Rev. W. Stewart, and the Rev. W. Ferguson, prayed. The preachers having taken their regular places, the Rev. THEOPHILUS LESSEY addressed the Conference, and expressed the pleasure he felt in being permitted to meet the brethren in Ireland after his late We rejoice to learn, from our correspondent, that the President's health is so far restored, that although he had to encounter a very boisterous voyage from Liverpool to Dublin, yet he was enabled to attend some of the meetings of the Committees, and to preside al. day at the Conference, without sustaining any injury. He is accompanied by the Rev. Tuomas Jackson, the Ex-President, and the Rev. W. O. CROGGON attends as the Superintendent of the Irish Missions and Schools. The Rev. Thomas Jacuson, also addressed the Conference, stating that he came with great pleasure again to Ireland, though not without great inconvenience, owing to engagements at home.... As Ireland has ten preachers in the legal hundred of the British Conference, the first act was to fill up one vacancy, occasion ed by the Rev. Samuel Wood having been supernumerary four years; there were two eligible candidates, namely, the Rev. Thomas Lougheed and the Rev. John Nesbit; Mr. Lougheed was elected by a majority of 49 to 19.....Mr. STEWART having been elected Secretary, Mr. MATTHEWS was unanimously requested to resume the office of Assistant Secretary..... We regret to learn, that the Rev. T. W. DOOLITTLE, who has for years filled the office of Secretary to the Irish Conference, is prevented, by a very serious illness, from attending the Conference and taking his accustomed place. . The Rev. T Waugh was elected Treasurer of the Contingent Fund; the Rev. W.

Reilly, Secretary; the Rev. W. Ferguson, Treasurer of the Annuitant Society; the Rev. R. Maearoon, Secretary; the Rev. W. Crook, Treasurer of the Chapel Fund; and the Rev. J. Nelson, Secretary. The Rev. J. B. Gillman was requested to write the address to the British Conference; the Rev. Fossey Tackaberry, the Pastoral Address; the Rev. R. Jessop, and the Rev. J. Tobias, were appoints ed letter-writers; and the other usual officers were completed. There were about eighty preachers present .... Another prayer-meeting was held from twelve to one o'clock, attended by many of the friends.

.... The Conference resumed, and the usual questions were next proeeded with. Six young men were to be received into full connexion. for our meeting to commence, we found a good number of commodi-ous tents erected, the largest we have ever seen. Some of them would contain one hundred persons. We also found an excellent districts, were received on trial by the Conference. Four Supernumeraries have died during the past year. The reading of the deaths fornished with beds for lodging; but what was still better, we found of the preachers was followed by a very affecting address of the good number of our brethren who had left their homes with a deterprogress of the Conference.

#### From the London Watchman.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SOUTH AFRICA.

OPENING OF THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT STELLENBOSCH. We make the following extract from the Zuid Afrikaan, a Cape Town Journal, of the 7th April :-

Manon 18 .- This day, according to previous advertisement, the Wesleyan Chapel was opened for divine service, chiefly for the use of the coloured classes. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and of greater liberality of feeling and sentiment than it has been our tion of this additional house of prayer in their beautiful village by their presence and contributions, and by the feast-day-like aspect which so largely prevailed. The kind and christian co-operation of the minischairs and forms which that community had lent for the day; and what was more, the proprietors were present to occupy them theat-selves. The Rev. T. J. Herold, minister of the Dutch Church here, preached the first opening sermon, from Haggai ii. 6, 7. It was at once an able and a strikingly suitable discourse. The train of remark was critical and lucid, abounding with evangelical sentiment, and with bursts of moving pathos and hortatory eloquence. The deepest attention was manifested throughout the service,—the proacher conducted, by the dignified simplicity of Gospel Truth, his congregation into the divine presence, and much of the awe which strikes the reverential worshipper on such occasions, was felt. "How dreadful is this place ! this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven!" At three o'clock, P. M., the chapel, which will commodate about 500 persons, was again crowded to excess. Rev. R. Haddy, of Wynberg, conducted the service, and preached in Dutch from Isaiah Ivi. 7. (last clause.) The principles of the morning discourse were appropriately carried out, and convincingly and encouragingly urged on the minds of the cagerly listening coloured -while those of fairer complexion and better education, appeared pleased with the opportunity of signifying their readiness to acknowincrease; and it is thought that there were more experienced religion gelische Gezangen,"—(gospel songe,)—such as the 154th and 155th, on Monday than there were during the whole of the preceding days. which breathe so fervently and scripturally, for the Saviour's univers-

### up their voices in loud scclaim,-"Sing, O sing, ye distant regions, Sing, remotest nations sing," &c.

An English service, conducted by the Rev. T. L. Hodgson, of Cape Town, closed the public worship of the day. The object of the English service, we were informed, was 10 accommodate the few English residents, there being no other place of worship in the village wherein the English language is used. The attendance, however, consisted chiefly of Dutch gentlemen and ladies who are acquainted with the English tongue, who had been present at the preceding services, and people of colour, who we conceive could have understood but little of what they heard. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the preacher delivered an appropriate and very impressive discourse, founded on Acts xiii., 23,—the same seriousness pervaded the congregation, and the affectionate, enlightened, and truly Catholic counsel communicated from the pulpit, harmonised well with the peculiarities of the day, and the momentous end to be answered. Several friends, we observ-The good order of the meeting may be attributed to several causes. ed, had come from Cape Town, at considerable toil and expense, to First, to the interposition of our Heavenly Father; secondly, to the enjoy the solemnity, and present their offerings. It is but little more revivals of religion that are in progress among the Methodists and than two months since the corner-stone was laid, by D. J. Ryneveld, Baptists; thirdly, we were cautious not to irritate, nor take the Esq. Civil Commissioner, who then publicly expressed his views of barsher way, when lave would do the dead. fourthly, there were two

> In the face of these pleasing appearances, truth, however, compels us to say, that Mr. Edwards met with no little opposition, of a most unnatural kind, from narrow minded bigotry, in the commencement of concur with the liberal and impartial, in acknowledging that his efforts bear all the characteristics of a Divine Commission.

#### From the London Watchman. PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN THE EAST.

Translation of a letter from the Elders of the Jewish Congregation at Constantinople to Messrs. D. Rothschild, of London:

Respected Sirs,-Independently of the tie which so strongly binds together the whole Jewish community, of which you, gentlemen, are distinguished ornaments, having always stood forward most prominently in assisting our distressed brethren, whose appeals to you are not unfrequent, your beneficent hearts cannot but be greatly moved to sympathize with two numerous Jewish communities-viz., that of Damascus, under the Egyptian jurisdiction, and that of Rhodes, one of the Ottoman states, oppressed by the tyrannies of the Pashes who govern them. These persecutions have originated in calumnies which the oppressors have themselves invented, and which have been long broading in their hears, to the projudice of the Jewish community. Schools, gave his report of the progress of the schools during the Our brethren are accused of being accomplices in murder, in order to past year, from which it appeared that an increase of schools and make, with the blood of the murdered men, their passover cakes, a scholars had taken place in Ireland, and that arrangements are making thing in itself incredible, as being forbidden by our holy religion. This report has, however, found credence with the governing Pashas of Damascus and Rhodes, and they have oppressed and incarcerated not only several old men and rabbins, but even a number of children, putting them to tortures which it makes one shudder to hear. Such is the afflicting picture drawn in the letters of our persecuted brethren, of which letters, with deep regret, we hand you copies.

The community now addressing you, although implored by the sufferers to put an end to their persecution and to prevent, if possible, their recurrence, is deeply grieved to find itself incapacitated from affording any rollef, in consequence of being subject to a government not on friendly terms with the Pasha of Egypt.

There remain, therefore, no means of salvation for the oppressed, except an appeal to your innate goodness and pity. We entreat you, therefore, to interpose your valuable mediation in such manner, and with such persons, as you may deem most desirable for the safety of our unhappy brethren languishing in chains and in prison, so as to obtain from the Pasha of Egypt the liberation of the Jews of Damascus, and a compensation, not only from the governing Pasha of Damascus, commensurate with the excesses committed by him, but also from the consular agents at Rhodes, who have risen against persons not subject to them.

We, the rabbins and elders of this community, impressed with the rgency of the case, and compassion for our brethren, and induced by the report which is current throughout the world of the generous and philanthropic sentiments which animate you, and fill your hearts, ever open to the miseries of the oppressed, feel persuaded that you will exert yourselves to do all you can possibly accomplish in these distressing circumstances.

While we offer to you, in anticipation, our warmest thanks, we assure you that both ourselves and the oppressed will incessantly offer up to the Supreme Being our fervent prayers for the preservation and increase of your respectable family, and that He may be pleased to preserve them, to the most remote posterity, in the rank in which most worthily you at present stand.

Accept the assurance of the high esteem with which we have the honour to be, gentlemen, your humble and devoted servants,

J. CAMONDO.

Constantinople, March 27, 1840.

SAMUEL DE N. TREVES.

LAKE SIMCOE AND COLDWATER MISSION.

Orillia, Lake Simcoe, August 12, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER,—For some time past, as you know, the temporal and spiritual condition of the Indians on the Lake Simcoe and Coldwater Mission his hopes disappointed, his designs thwarted, his labour in some measure lost. And, though they are now improving a little, their condition is far from what the friends of Indian improvement could wish it to be. Obstacles have been thrown in the way; and, though continued efforts have been made by the friends of the Indiens. formidable,—though, we hope, not insurmountable obstacles remain yet to be overcome. There is in the heart itself an ennity to Gospel. This counity it constantly excited by external causes. Truth and candour will oblige us to notice a few of these. Among the well-known causes that have in some measure retarded their improvement may be considered the following:

1st. Being dispossessed of their lands. It might, of course, be expected that so flagrant an act of injustice, no matter who may have been the perpetra-tors of so foul an act, would operate unfavourably; especially as the Indians had always placed implicit confidence in the honesty, and integrity, and benev-olent designs of the Government; and after they had laboured on these lands, under great disadvantages, for some years, and then to be driven put uncere-moniously as they were, or rather forced to surrender them, could not but have an unfavourable effect. To see white men, who are strangers in the country, come into the possession of their houses and lands, without, as yet, their getting any remuneration, and themselves obliged to seek a habitation elsewhere, getting any remineration, and themselves obliged to seek a habitation elsewhere, must causo feeling, deep feeling. And, though a small portion of land has been granted in another place, but as they have no title for it, dissatisfaction is still felt, and tears are entertained that the same act of injustice may be repeated whenever the cupidity of white men may lead them to covet their present location. It would be an easy matter for the Government to give ample satisfaction to the Indians; and, when we consider their loyalty to the Government, their peaceable and fullet disposition, their desire of civilization, overy principle of humanity, every principle of humanity every ever pliance with their wishes, especially when it can be done at so little expense, and the affections of a people, not to be despised, permanently secured. Nor ought it to be considered in the light of a charitable deed: far from it. It would only be giving back a little of what honestly belongs to them, or what

has been wrested from them by the superior segacity of white men.

The Coldwater Indians are in a still worse condition than these. Their lands and houses have been taken from them, and no other land has been si in its stead; no place to bury their dead, except on some lonely Island in Lake Huron; though frequent application has been made to the Government for a small tract to form a new settlement. At present they reside at a place which they call Wah-bah-sheen, about eight miles from Coldwater; but, as the land worship, and another for a religious. they call Wah-phi-sheen, about eight miles from Coldwater; but, as the lend worship, and another for a school. They had an excellent Grist-Mill, and a sand as the quality of soil is inferior, they are about preparing to move to an Island about fifteen or twenty miles further West, some distance beyond Penetanguishene. How shall I get to see them then? It is a much as I can do to get to them now once in two weeks. When all these they had made a road from one village to the other. The two villages discouraging circumstances are taken into the account, we cannot would at the little progress that has been made by them. After all, the Indian is the supplied with the abours of the Missionary resident among them, on a Surender feeling of an Indian's heart. Not only have they been deprived of their day, alternately. They had a day and Sabbath-school at each settlement, lands and denied a home in the land of their fathers, but continued efforts have

been made, and are still making, to rain their character,

2nd. Another cause which has materially retarded Indian improvement is
the evils that have been introduced among, and the example set before them, by a certain class of men whom I need not mention. "They are," as was said by a Church of England Missionary not a thousand miles from where I write, "the most efficient agents Satun could employ to carry forward by work; for they stick at nothing that is dishonest." And, forsooth, we are told that the Missionaries have corrupted the Indians. To teach them the truths of the Gospel; to teach them habits of industry in the cultivation of the soil; to teach them trachaulsm; to teach them to love God with all their heart, and their neighbour as themselves, has a tendency to corrupt them? But for a transient resident among them to have a wife for the time being, wherever he may happen to be; to set before them examples of drunkenness; to commit fornication whenever their counting enables them to seduce an ignorant female; to persuade them to get drunk; to practise all sous of reguery; to teach them the use of proface language; to teach them to disregard the Sabbath; all these the use of protone language; to teach them to disregard the sanoam; an inese things have no demoralizing tendency! It is really wonderful that the Indians had not, with all these advantages, become saints before any attempts were made by the Missionaries to corrupt them! The truth is, a ray of light has flashed "athwart the gloom profound," and it has thrown the whole frateraity

It is cruel in the extreme to try to ruin the character of the Indians, in addition to all the other wrongs inflicted upon them. It is said they are lazy and will not work; and it is a waste of land and a moral injustice to assign to them a pertion of good land to lie idle, when it might be given to enterprising emigrants. There may be some plausibility in this argument, but let us see It is now a little more than a year since they removed to Rama. Since that time they have cleared as many as seventy acres; the whole of which was planted this spring to petatoes and corn, and which promise an abundant crop. The whole has been surrounded by a good rail fence, beside many division fences. The most of all the labour requisite has been done without teams of any kind, as they did not get exent ill quite late in the spring. They have made arrangements with Col. Jarvis for seed wheat to sow all this land this fall. If should not go: The Governor's reply in substance, was, If you will not go I they get a middling crop it will be sufficient to bread the whole community. shall not assist you. This was too much for a people doing their best to live. Alexander Duff, one of the missioneries of this Society, and the Rev. Mr. I believe very few of the white settlers in this part of the country have done more and expecting to remain on their land. They seem began to contains an article from which we contains an article from which settlers in this part of the country have done more and expecting to remain on their land. than to raise a sufficiency to support themselves the second year; and some of them do not even now support themselves, though they have fived on their farms oight years. But, would the Government be instifted in dispossessing them of their lands on that account? Surely not. Why then treat an Indian worse than a white man? In all justice the former habits of the Indian should be taken into the account; and when we know that he has from time immemorial led a wandering, idle life, we cannot wonder that these habits could not be overcome at once. The white farmers in this part of the country, I find, are very willing to employ the Indians in hervesting, and pay them from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per day. Surely they cannot be such sluggards as they have been represented to be.

It has been said again, that the Indians are drunken and otherwise immoral.

That there are drunkards among them I know; but are they as much so as emightened white men! Let us see. There are settled in Rama about forty families; these may embrace as many as sixty men," perhaps more i among these there are not more than three or four that may be considered drunkards, that I can now recollect. Some others drink occasionally. Now let us scrape together promiscuously the same, or any number of white men in any part of the country, and I firmly believe that they will furnish more drunkards in proportion than are found among the Indians. The white man may get drunk ever so often, but there is very little notice taken of it.

I was much pleased, a few days ugo, with a remark made by Capt. Steele,

an ellicient and active ungistrate in this part of the country, or rather of the Township of Medonte. He said to me that, during the eight years he had resided in the township, in no instance had there been a single complaint lodged against any one of the Indians of both these places for petit larceny, or any breach of the peace.

oil has been continued through the past year under great disadvantages and discouragements. At the commencement of the last Conforence year it was kept on this side of the lake. About Sept'r last the excel-lont teacher, Miss Pinney, moved across the lake among the Indians, and commenced the school on that side is a dwelling house belonging to an Indian. was continued through the winter and a part of the spring in the same place till his return from hunting, when he took possession of it for himself. The Indians then built a place of bank to teach in as a substitute for a better, in which place it is now kept, with some interruption; for whenever it rains the place is place it is now kept, with some invertephole, for minimum in place it too wet, as the roof lets the water through. "You will see, by this time, that we are in great want of a School house; and a Mission-house and Chapel are You will see, by this time, that The number of children has varied from ten to thirty.

You will also he glad to hear that we are prospering a little in our spiritual oncerns. The classes are generally well attended when circumstances will permit; there is less impropriety in the moral deportment of our people in every respect. Notwithstanding the insinuations of some, the present character of our people shows that their improvement, civil and religious, is not a mere I am conscious that I have used strong language: I have had strong feelings. We have been oblized to cut off a few members for importal conduct but we have taken in a few on trial, principally young people, so that the number of members in Society remains nearly the same, about one hundred

The past year has been one of considerable prosperity among the White copie; nut so much in the actual increase of members, (though, I believe ir returns for this place will show a small increase,) as the increasing influ ence which Methodism exerts in the community. We had some opposition; but I think it has been of decided advantage to us. Most of our people are "walking in the truth, and in the comforts of the Holy Ghost." There is at meetings a number to inquire "what they must do to be saved." I hope it may prosper more and more. There ought to be a good man sent to the assistance of Brother McMullen. He is altogether unable to supply the work as it should . I intend no disparagement to that brother. No one man can possibly do justico to that extensive Circuit.

The Temperame (Total Abstinence) cause has also prospered a little; though at every step we have had opposition. No doubt there are some who us prosperity, but they keep at a distance to see how the matter will go. If, with many a hard pull, we succeed, we hope they will come in by and by and give us their influence, and aid in every way. Others are professedly friendly, but they "cannot see their way clear as yet." Pray for us that we may prosper in everything that tends to the happiness of our fellow-creatures and the glory of God. Yours, respectfully,

\* A part of the Indians who formerly resided here have removed to Snake Island.

PENETANGUISHENE ROAD TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Vespra, July 29, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, -As you devote a portion of the Guardian to the use of Temper ance. I wish to give a brief statement of the little success we have lately me pleasure to hear of our prosperity in this great cause, when I consider the great exertion you made in its behalf the time you were appointed "to watch over us." And I believe that the Friends of Temperance delight to hear that Island: Sir F. B. Head's heaven for red men. This is the end of all things

e cause is moving forward.

A few days ago a Meeting was called by the Penetanguishene Road Total Absthence Society. It was held at White's School-House, ten miles distant from the town of Barrie; and although there was but a few days' notice given, and the people were busy at their bay-making, between 50 and 60 persons met on the occasion. Many of the friends had come from a considerable distance, was followed by the Rev. Mr. Clemis, who ably and forcibly supported TeeDutch speculator in the east, who went on shore and asked the aborigines for Providential care, return in safety, and bring tidings which shall gladden our Totalism from "the Word of God." His address had the desired effect; as much land as a skin would cover, and then cut it into strips to gain the more. hearts. and the contract of the contra

prejudice gave way in the minds of many, and his engaging style and manner created great delight. Several others followed, and continued to address the Meeting till five o'clock. Our pledge was then brought forward for signers; and, most encouraging to say, we received a net increase of 17 names. This for a bush-meeting was grand. Our total number is 39. The success of the day may be attributed, in a great measure, to the exertion of Mr. Clemie. This is one proof why ministers should engage in this great work. After we had taken the names of our new recinits, we prepared to have a social Tenparty. The number that sat down to tea exceeded 50, and it certainly was an interesting time. All engaged highed delighted. As the start of Marien. interesting time. All appeared highly delighted. After tea the Meeting continued till it was getting dark, and some thought the time too short. We have heard, since, some wishing for the " next Temperance Meeting to con

O may the Almighty favour this work with His presence and cause it prosper, until men may loars to prize themselves as men,—and, instead of the "little drop," may seek enjuyment in a life of temperance!
Yours affectionately, John Williams, Sec'y.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA .- The aithful Report of the "Lake Simcoe and Coldwater Mission," received from our devoted missionary friend, the Rev. Sylvester Hurlburt, presented in another column of this day's Guardian, has called our attention to, and renewed our convictions on a subject which has occupied our thoughts much for several years. We know every word of it to be correct, having ourselves been stationed on the same mission for the unusual period of four years; and we know that the Natives of whom he writes have been treated more like irrational than rational beings. At the time we received our appointment from Conference, which was in 1835, we found them in two villages about 14 miles apart; and though we had reason to complain of the soil, allotted them for cultivation, they were on the whole comfortably situated. The villages were composed of good double log-houses, and every family had their quota of land measured for them. If our memory be not in fault, every family had 50 acres. On every lot some improvements had taken place. In each village there was worship, and another for a school. They had an excellent Grist-Mill, and a supplied with the labours of the Missionary resident among them, on a Sunday, ulternately. They had a day and Sabbath-school at each settlement, taught by teachers employed by the Methodist Missionary Society. But that siderably increased. The money already spent might almost as well have at Coldwater had been broken up before we went there: it is said by a Government Agent. When the Indians were at home, nearly all were present at the religious services, the children were attentive to school, and we had, we think, upwards of 190 members, who walked in the fear of the Lord. Drunkenness was seldom heard of among them, or any other sin, the Missionary was respected, many were the hours of joy and praise they spent together. The work of reformation was in progress, the cultivation of the land though slow, as was to be expected in persons just fetched from the wilderness, was still advancing, an air of domestic felicity appeared in both settlements, visiters were surprised at the advancement made; in a word, we exulted to have not a few living proofs that men who asserted the Red race could not be civilised, said what once we had almost determined on sending drawings of our Indian villages to cumstances of our leved charge, that others might participate in a pleasure, han which none is purer, none more philanthropic.

But the day of sunshine and beauty was soon to become cloudy, and sombre and sickening. About this time the Great Munnetcolin project was broached -all the Indians were to go away thither. We could not believe it, but we very soon found we could not disbelieve. Sir F. B. Head, as if mounted on his steed and skimming a South American plain, becomes a tourist-hastens to Munne toolin-ascertains that there are twenty three thousand rock-islands, some fish. and more berries-flies back to the Narrows, and as if out of breath to announce the discovery of a terrestrial paradise, on a Sunday, summons our Indians, just from the house of prayer. What he had to say was this-You must go from and expecting to remain on their land. They soon began to scatter; one went this way with his family, enother that into the wilderness, or to the white settlements to make and sell their bashets, brooms, &c., exposed to many evils, and deprived of their own means of grace. Not long after, Sir Francis got all their land and property by extorting from them a deed which bears the stamp of inhumanity and injustice upon it. This is it:

." We the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, in the name, and on the behalf of "We the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, in the name, and on the behalf of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians of Lakes Haron and Simcoe, now occupying the Tract of Land on the public high road leading from Coldwarer to the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, reserved by our Great Father for our use and cultivation—being desirous that the same shall be solf, do hereby this day in Council at Toronto, propose to our Great Father to surrender the said Tract, in consideration of our Tribe receiving annually the interest of one-third part of the proceeds of such sale,—another third-part of the same proceeds to be applied for the Indian Tribes of the said Province, and the residue of the said proceeds to be applied to applied to any purposes (but not for the benefit of the said Indians) as the Lieutenant-Governor may think proper to direct."

After this it was impossible to prevent the villages from being deserted. burned—the school was unuttended by nearly all the children—the meetings opportunities of weeping, rather than of thankful rejoicing. Petitions, remon strances, entreaties were in vain; -all was taken from the poor red men and their children: when we last heard of them their lands, houses, mills, school

houses and churches were gone: postession was no longer theirs. It will be asked, " What has become of these Indians ?" We can soon say. The Narrows tribe, after many applications and much painful suspense, have had land allotted them about five miles from their old location; but they cannot call it their own. For it is one thing to give them a location, another to give them a deed. In their removal they have been treated like so many idiots. After parting with all their land, they supposed they could have their new village to their mind. No. While they wished to have their houses so situated as to have room for farming near them, they have been built together -that is not many yards apart. Thus placing them in the most unlikely position for farming, and leaving every farm exposed by its distance from the home of him who owns it. When Indians in a purely pagen state are first settled, their dwellings cannot be too close to render the oversight of the Missionary complete and efficient; as none will deny who are acquainted with Grape Island -that charming spot, where the Rev. Mr. Case achieved so much for a community which he loves as his own soul. But when a people who have made considerable progress in civilization are to be further advanced, their settlement should be more in imitation of a white one. We think, however, we know the reason of the Narrows natives being cooped up as they are by the Indian Agent. They are not to remain where they are, but again to be voracious white man was now to say, "I want the land," good or bad grace, the hated Indian must go! It will be asked, What has become of the Coldwater tribe! Ah! what indiced. They have been deprived of their all, and as yet have not had another home found for them! Where are they? They are living on a rock out in the bay between Coldwater and Lake Huren. They have made their request again and again at the Government House for land: the ear that ought ever to be opened to the prayer of the destitute one has been shult; for whatever has been done in the way of promise or pretext, it is notorious that the Indians there are still without a home. We may be thought to write strongly; we do, and that designedly. We mean to be severe, when the claims of a deserving people are trampled on. Carried to its full extent or not, we excertate the policy of Cortes. The Coldwater Indians literally live on a rock. The first time we visited them as their Missionary, after their removal, we found them in their camps, and in every one did the naked stone appear. Our meetings were beld in the open air, and we stood and knell, as did our headers, and blanket on a rock. In the morning one had become a feet. removed, when it can be done with any thing like a good grace; though if the a board and blanket on a rock. In the morning one had become hundreds, as was to be expected, when the tents were crowded on an island not more then 200 yards long and 50 or 60 broad. We wept and again we wept at the hapless lot of a people not long since in comfortable life. Mr. Hurlburt speaks of
their removing to an island. This, let it be known, is out in Lake Huron, not
far from Penetanguishene, and in the direction of Munnetcolin Island. A great
nart of Penetanguishene are Papists, and the purchases as well as the sales
made by our Indians must be there; and, of course, greatly to the exposure of
their piety. But there is nolicy in their being removed by the Greatness of their plety. But there is policy in their being removed by the Government to with those who have the management of their affairs; and to gain this object they will deny the requests, and keep in suspense, and harass those for whom

We have not space to call the attention of our readers to the treatment this people have received in other parts of the Province. The so-called purchase of the Saugeeng territory is stamped with infamy; and what steps are there taken to remove it? None. Iniquity is innocence, and it is gloried in. We say a word relative to the promised Deeds for the Indians. In 1838 Lord Glenelg sent a Despatch to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, recommending their having Deeds; but they were not to be trusted with them. So overjoyed was the Rev. Peter Jones, who was then in England, that he wrote Chief Sawyer and the Indians of the Credit in the following strain:

Sawyer and the Indians of the Credit in the following strain:

"My Dear Brothers.—For your information I here send you a copy of Lord Glenelg's Despatch to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, our new Governor. You will perceive from the Despatch that Her most gracious Majesty's Government have been pleased to listen to our words, which you sent over to England by me, and that there is a fair prospect of having all our wishes and desires attended to, by the Government of our Great Mother the Queen.

My brothers: I rejoice to tell you that I never saw the sun rise so bright and clear upon my fellow Indians as at the present time. O may no evil-minded person rise to obscure the clear sky by throwing dust in the air.

My brothers: Be united in all your important matters. Union is strength. Let the glory and honour of the Great Spirit, and the welfare and happiness of your children forever, be your rule and chief object, and then I am sure there will be but one opinion amongst us all."

The present of friend Lones, that "no evil-minded person might rise to obscure

The prayer of friend Jones, that "no evil-minded person might rise to obscure the clear sky by throwing dust in the air," has not yet been answered: for, as yer, the Deeds have never been forthcoming. We shall not say all we know respecting this Deed affair; and we do not expect it to be set right till the

Governor General shall interpose his just authority. The whole procedure in this country in Indian matters, for some time, has ppeared to have one tendency; the disturbance of the different tribes, and their banishment to the Great-and greatly dreaded Munnetcolin. If not, why has there been such a grasping at their land; why have the people at the Narrows and Coldwater been so harassed; why have the Deeds been withheld? Does it take two years to write out some fifteen or twenty of them? Again: why is not the profitess Mumetoolin-scheme abundoned ? It has bad two years' trial at an almost incredible cost. The last time we heard of the settlement there, there were employed an Indian Agent, a Church of England Missionary, a Popish Priest, a Medical Man, a School Teacher, and Mechanics: at an expense, we are informed, of not less than Five Thousand Dollars annually, including all items. And what is this for? To instruct about eighty Indians, the number on the Island when we last heard of it. Sixty or seventy of these were under the care of the Priest. Whether more Indians are there now we cannot say; but there should be very many more to justify the enorhous expenditure. We are not prepared to say where all this money comes from; but if we may judge from Sir F. Head's bargain with the Lake Simcos Indians, it comes chiefly out of the pockets of the Indians. Thus they are to be imposed on, and their money squandered. We understand that certain inducements are held out as a bait to the Natives. If so, the expense is conbeen thrown into the lake. Yet this Island-station is applauded in England; we conjecture in consequence of the paradisaical reports sent thither by those who share the five thousand dollars.

What a history is that of Colonization? On the part of man it is one of fraud, force, and blood; on the part of God-marked, marvellous, mysterious forbearance. Men professing the Christian religion have inflicted the heavies wrongs: the Cross, the most shered of all objects, has been the instrument of the greatest cruelties: Civilization, an untold blessing in itself, has been converted into a destroyer more potent and irresistible than the sword of the furious conqueror of nations: Christianity, by hypocrisy, has been made more inhuman and murderous than the combined wars of angry nations. If men they knew not. We were happy in our work, and so happy that more than had been honourable, what a world would ours have been; and Aboriginal millions would have thronged and blessed our Continents. We rejoice to know our native country, with statements appended setting forth the improving circ that these are sentiments held by the noble and humane "Aboriginal Protection tion Society" of England: and we wish it success. It is among the last, but not among the least of those Institutions we hail with delight. We expecwith confidence the day when Colonization shall be just; the Aborigines of all countries elevated to the dignity of citizenship; science and art aid and adorevery clime; Christianity possessed and praised by all; and known only in history the career, and the crimes, and the curses of a Pizarro.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN EGYPT .- A week of we ago it gave us pleasure to bear testimeny to the benevolence of the Wes leyan Missionary Society in extending their doings to the Ashantees. Thi week we have pleasure in making a statement honourable to the zeal of the Church of Scotland's Missionary Society. The Halifax Guardian of July 22nd contains an article from which we collect the following items. Dr Grimshaw, an excellent clergyman of the Church of England, when lately in Egypt, were sorry to find that the only place of worship for the Protestants was at Alexandria, and that it was literally a low, damp vault, which had to be opened and aired several days before it could be used. By a little manage ment ground for a Church was procured, and that from a Mohammedan Ruler. The Pasha, Mohammed Ali, " resolved to grant to Colonel Campbell in free gift, and as a token of his Highness' favour and esteem a space of ground in the great Square of Alexandria." On this was erected the first Protestant Church, by the liberality of many persons. It " was designated St. Mark's, in commemoration of the fact, supported by unanimous tradition, that the Gospel was first preached in Alexandria by the Evangelist Mark." May this sacred and Protestant edifice, the first reaced in the midst of the splendid ruins of the land of the Nile, soon be succeeded by many more in honour of our imperishable Christianity; and that land of error and vice, be favoured with overflowings of the Spirit of Holiness more extensive than those of that beneficent stream. The occasion of the opening of the Church is with Houses were forsaken and became dilapidated-fences were torn down and so much classic beauty and cloquence stated by Dr. Duff, that we cannot with hold one part of his communication on the subject :--

"It was then arranged, that on Tuesday at noon, the British residents, of every order, should march in regular procession, accompanied by the various national insignia, from the house of the Consul-General to the centre of the great Square of Alexandria. The hour appointed came. It was an hour much to be remembered, I trust, in that realm, so long the chosen theattre of savage Mohammedan intolerance. The novelty of the procession attracted immense crowds of natives—Jows and Turks, Arabs and Egyptians. "The faithful," as the followers of the false prophet impiously insist on designating themselves, looked on in wondering silence. Not an exclamation of "Deg," or "Infidel," or "Nazarene," or any other opprobrious appellation, escaped their lips. So far we are indebted to the iron rule, if not wise policy, of Mohammed Ali! Upon me it devolved to commence the public services of the day by prayer and suppli-cation to Jchovah, Lord of Hosts, in the name of the Divine Redeemer, and for the plentiful effusion of the influences of the Almighty Spirit of all grace; and

assuredly, it was with no ordinary emotion that the service was commenced, and carried on to its close.

"Ought not the genius of Stoicism itself to be abashed on such an occasion, if it did not partially relax, and conform to the spirit-stirring associations? Standing with our heads uncovered, and our faces turned toward the Mediterranean, "the great sea," celebrated alike in sacred and classic song—hensath us the capacious reservoirs for the annual receptions of the overflowings of the Nile, which, in days of old, abundantly supplied the wants of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants; before us the once tenowned island of Pharos, whence issued the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, which did far more than the Hebrew Scriptures themselves, in diffusing the light of God's holy oracles among the surrounding nations; to our left the catacomis, those vast repositories for the embalmed dead, which seemed faintly to cherish the hope of a species of resurrection; to our right the upright and the prostrate obelisks, or, "Needles of Cleopatra," which, with their mystic bierostyphics, pointed to a "wisdom and a learning," bordering on the epoch of the flood; behind, the stupendous granite column, known by the name of "Pompey's Pillar," rearing its head in melancholy loneliness amid a solitude of rubbish, the only unmutilated monument of the magnificence of ancient Alexandria; around us, in all directions, one undistingit did not partially relax, and conform to the spirit-stirring associations? Stand

assembled for the accomplishment of such an end, in the very centre of one of the principal fastnesses of Mohammedanism, united in imploring the God of their fathers to smile propitious on the undertaking, conduct it to a happy consummation, and perpetuate it as a blessing to latest ages of posterity. May the Lord grant that all the prayers offered up on the truly solemn occasion, and all the

Last week we gave notice of a letter we had received from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, and should have been glad to communicate certain intelligence from our universally respected President, the Rev. Joseph Stinson, and his companion the Rev. M. Richey; but we had neither received or seen they ought to care. This is the reason why the Narrows tribe are settled in a any letter from them; and hear-say news is what we do not make it a rule to heap in their new village. To make this tribe comfortable, to give them deeds give our readers. All that we can say is, that we have heard that they arrived of their land, would be to frustrate the design of banishment to the great and that letters have been received from the former. Since our last we have Island; the hobby-horse of a party who are interested in the welfare of the seen another letter from Mr. Ryerson saying that he and his brother purpose among whom were the Rev. Mr. Clemie, the President and Secretary of the Barrie Temperance Society, and some others. The Meeting commenced Indians, just no far as their settlement and superintendence will add to the embarking for Canada about the first of this month: he promises us a communication for the Guardian very some. We pray that all the brethren may, by diressed the people on the goodness of the Temperance cause. He gold in their pockets. Talk of love to the Indians: we fear it is the love of a nication for the Guardian very soon. We pray that all the brethren may, by

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS IN THE CITY.—The friends of ntaught children will be happy to be told that the Committee of the Wesleyan Salibath Schools connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this City, have just opened another school, in Lot Street, which makes, we understand, the fifth school under their direction. We shall say no more of it at present, as we are expecting very soon to be favoured with a report for publication by the Secretary of the Institution. In the meantime we wish it success: as well we should, when myriads can bless the day when Raikes arose.

Our highly esteemed correspondent and pious helper of the Upper Canada Indians, Dr. Hodgien of London, England, will accept, through this medium, the humble thanks of the Native Youths to whom he has lately sent a percel of very valuable books and papers. We should have pleasure in writing Dr. Hodgkin on the state and prospects of our Tribes; but our respected friend the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, being in England, will doubt less make communications personally, rendering our correspondence just now unnecessary. We have given orders for the Christian Guardian to be sent to him regularly, and beg to say, we should from time to time be much gratified to receive from the Doctor publications reporting the progress of the 'Aboriginal Protection Society," of which he is so amiable and active a

His Excellency the Governor General is now on a tour in he West, and it is believed will extend it to Munnetoolin Island. The Hamilton Guzette says it is rumoured His Excellency will spend several days there on his return, in about three weeks. The Niagara Chronicle informs' the public that a gentleman who conversed with His Excellency during his stay at the Falls says he obtained the impression that the elections would "not take place for six months to come." His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with several gentlemen of this city, met the Governor General at the Falls.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.-From a printed Circular, published by the Deputy Postmaster General, dated Quebec, August 19th, we are glad to find that a great reduction in the Postage of Letters coming to, or going from, this Colony is to be made immediately. The Montreal Courier says the new regulation is in operation now. Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, from any part of the interior of Biltish North America to any part of Great Britain and Ireland, and sent through the post and by Her Majesty's Steam Packets are charged 1s. 4d., Currency, each. And a letter is the same coming from any part of Great Britain and Ireland to any part of British North America. The post can be previously paid or not. "Ship Letters" for and from these Provinces 9d, from the place of the Ship's departure; 114d, from my inland Post Office. The weight is the same as allowed by the Steam Packets. We are informed that this is another of those improvements resulting om the administration of the Governor General; and it is not among the least.

We are requested to announce that the Annual Meeting of the UPPER CANADA CONGREGATIONAL UNION will (D. V.) take place in this city ext week. The Rev. H. Wilkes, A. M., of Montreal, will preach on Wednesday evening-a Public Meeting will be held on Thursday evening-and the ommencement of the first session of the Congregational Theological Institution will be celebrated with solemn services on Friday morning. The morning recting will begin at 11 o'clock, the evening at 7-both will be held in the Congregational Chapel, Newgat: Street. The ministers and delegates will issemble at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, ...

Just when we had our last paper ready for the press, we reseived a Montreal Journal containing the Reserve Bill as it had passed the Committee, and knowing the anxiety of our readers to see it, promised it for to day. But having since understood that further, though not material alterations have been made in it, we think it best to wait till we receive it in its

FATAL RACING ACCIDENT.—We see from the Brockville Recorder, that, at the late Races at Wilson's Corners, a rider was killed and we horses; and that another rider was so severely injured as not to be likely. to live. Here are additional facts condemnatory of the barbarous amusement.

To Correspondents.—Our sincere acknowledgments are offered to "A Paster" for writing again so soon, to "J. Hurlburt" for the first paper of an admirable series on "The Importance of Education to British North America," and to "G. F. P." for his affecting memento. We receive these as intimations of approbation of our course, and of a praiseworthy solicitude on the part of the respective writers to aid us in sustaining the religious and literary character of our Journal. Will some old correspondents, who were accustomed to favour this Office with able communications, be reminded by the attentions we now acknowledge of their duty?-Not having as much pace for obituary matter as we should like, the excellent article from our kind brother, the Ray. C. R. Allison, must be deferred till next week, when it will

In reply to the enquiry of the Rev. G. F. Playter, we inform him, relative to the Conference regulation in question, our opinion is, that it applies only to orders sent since it came into operation; for a law can have no force till it exists. Nevertheless, every Agent is expected to be unremitting in his endeavours to secure the interests of the Office so far as all past transactions are

### THE EDITOR'S DESK.

Having lately received large, diversified, and very valuable supplies of Works from London, New York, &c., at the Wesleyan Methodist Book way to our desk, where we are always pleased to see books, new, literary, religious, and useful. We remember when we came from England to this ountry six years ago, deploring the paucity of standard volumes here; but now there is much less occasion on that account for regret. We lose no time in presenting some of the more practical of the publications received to our readers, with such brief remarks in the way of review as our acquaintance with their contents and their value suggests; and shall from time to time, as other demands on our attention will allow, make further selections of a character we deem calculated to entertain and edify those for whose benefit we are ever solicitous our labours should be devoted.

The Canadian Christian Examiner and Presbylerian Magazine, for July. Ten shillings per annum. Published by Mr. Scobie, Toronto.

This Magazine, published under the auspices of the Scotch Church, is, as have been all the preceding numbers, well deserving of an attentive perusal, We understand it is edited by the Rev. David Rintoul, a gentleman of learning, and of considerable literary taste, and, if we are not mistaken, not long since a student of the eminent Dr. Chalmers. The present number contains a " Life of W. Wilberforce, M. P."-" General Assembly's Foreign Missions" -" Lecture on the 23rd Psalm"-" General Assembly's Proceedings" regarding the spiritual independence of the Church and non-intrusion.-" Proceedings of the Synod of Canada," particularly interesting this year on account of its being brought into conjunction with the "United Synod of U. Canada."-Synod Library" and "Register." We hope this valuable periodical will be encouraged by the Canadian public. The Life of Wilberforce is well written, and gives on the whole a correct idea of the friend of the slave. We are not, however, prepared to grant all that the able Editor would concede to Lady Middleton, who, he says, must have the honour of the abolition of the slavetrade. There is much more to be said than he takes into account, which, in our estimation, leaves Wilberforce in possession of that honour. The follow-

"Lady Middleton too appears to have conscived the purpose of the entire abolition of the slave trade some considerable time before Mr. W. could have hazarded the thought of such a measure. Lady M. had received many details, while residing with her husband, Sir Charles, in Kent, of the fruitful evils of slavery and the slave trade, from a gentleman, Mr. Ramsay, who had resided to the West Indies. Lady M. rightly ludged that if all these things were true, the information should not be confined to her car, but the whole nation should be made acquainted with the atrocities. It was accordingly, in consequence of this Lady's suggestion, that Mr. Ramsay published an 'Essay on the treatment of, and traffic in staves.' She went farther still; her husband was a member of parliament, and one day at breakfast, addressing him by his name, she gave vent to these memorable words: 'I think you ought to bring the subject before the house, and demand parliamentary enquiry into the nature of a traffic so disgraceful to the British character.' This was bringing the matter at once to an issue; no doubt it was something to have felt a deep emotion of commiseration for the oppressed Africans, and indignation against their oppressors. The slave trade was a common affair in the country, and men's feelings and views are, speaking generally; much affected by the usages of society. We say therefore, it was something to have seen through the veil which usually blinds the minds of men, and to have discerned the slave trade to be wicked; aye, and to have wept for the oppressed—but it was something of a higher nature still, to have proposed that all this wickedness and all this oppression must cease—it must be abolished, and that by the authority of the British Parliament, and yet this was Lady M.'s proposal. We would say therefore, that, in strict language, the honor of the abolition of the slave trade belones, under Gold, in the first instence to this wo-Lady Middleton too appears to have conceived the purpose of the entire and that by the authority of the British Pailament, and yet this was Lady M.'s-proposal. We would say therefore, that, in strict language, the honor of the abolition of the slave trade belongs, under God, in the first instance to this woman. Others had thought and written about it before this time, but she brought the matter to its true bearing, when she counselled that it should no longer exist, and pointed to the tribunal where justice should be demanded. Sir Charles Middleton declined his wife's proposal. He said 'it would be in bad hands if it was committed to him, who had never made one speech in the house, but, he added 'that he should strenously support any able member who would undertake it.' Some one suggested Mr. Wilberforce as a fit person, both by reason of his talents and principles, as well as his personal influence with Mr. Pitt. Lady M. now pregailed upon her husband to write to Mr. W. Proposing the subject his talents and principles, as well as his personal influence with Mr. Pitt. Lady M. now prevailed upon her husband to write to Mr. W. proposing the subject, and his answer was, that 'he thought himself unequal to the task allotted to him, but yet would not positively decline it—thus clearly proving that up to this time, Mr. W. had not formed the design of moving the house for a parliamentary enquiry concerning the slave trade, and that therefore the honor of this belongs to others rather than him."

The Young Man's Aid to Knowledge, Virtue, and Happiness: By the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Paster of Bowdoin Street Chapel, Boston. 18mo. pp. 300. Price 3s. 9d. Third Edition. Tegg & Son, London.

Were we to say that this small volume was superior to every one of the kind, we should overstep the bounds of truth; but that it is superior to many, every person, we conceive, who bestows on it sufficient attention will acknow ledge." The name of the author to all acquainted with it, will bear them out in saying, that the following topics cannot be treated by him in any other than an intellectual, impressive, instructive manner: which is the case in an eminent degree. There are twelve chapters, every one of which commences with a suitable portion of scripture; and the subjects of them are these: -- "Knowledge-means and uses of knowledge-principles-early habits-Religion-the Sacred Scriptures-New Testament-inspiration of the Scriptures-dangers of young men-retribution-moral power of young men-various topics, health, business, refinement and politeness, games, entertainments, marriage—conclusion on christian balance of mind." In certain parts of the work Mr. Winslow makes his literary and biblical stores not a little subsidiary to the subject. What most obtains our admiration is, the solicitude for the religious security and happiness, yea, the guardian care he manifests for the welfare of the youthful reader. Happy would it be if all young porsons were but taught by his wisdom, restrained by his admonitions, and allured to the path of piety by his beautiful exhibitions of its advantages. We award the author credit for lraving written in view of a maxim found in his preface: "Thoughts are the sons of heaven, and words the daughters of earth."

An Appeal to Matter of Fact and Common Sense: or a Rational Demonstration of Man's Corrupt and Lost Estate. By the Rev. John Fletcher, Vicar of Madoley, Salop. 12mo. pp. 199. Sixteenth Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

"We do not notice this work to say to the public what it is, so much as to remind them of it. Fletcher's "Appeal" is known throughout the reading world, and admired as well as known. In every production of his willing and hallowed pen, we recognize the Theologian, the Logician, and the Christian; but in none more than in this. His "Thirty-six Arguments" are an unscaled and unscalible campart encompassing the doctrinal citadel he wishes to secure ; and infidelity, with all her skill and force, cannot make a breach. In this sense the Vicar of Madeley is the Alexander of Bible truth. - The "Address." towards the end of this volume, to the serious reader who inquires, "What must I do to be saved?" is among the most valuable for such a person, and, doubtless, has been made instrumental, by the Holy Spirit, in the salvation of many sorrowing, guilty souls. The sceptic who attentively reads this volume, cannot retain his doubts; the broken hearted sinner who reads to understand cannot remain unpardoned.

The Sabbath School Teacher: designed to aid in elevating and perfecting the Sabbath School System. By the Rev John Todd, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Philadelphia. 18mo. pp. 426. Gilt. Price 4s. Tegg, London.

This is one of those few books which we can read for hours together, on subject on which little is published in this country, where the information and the advices the author gives are much needed. Perhaps the best work ever addressed to Sabbath School Teachers, is James's "Guide," which, excellent as is Mr. Todd's work, is not superseded by it. This manual is not without passages in which we think the sentiment is rather peculiar; nevertheless, as a whole, it merits a notice very commandatory, which we intend ours to be. So many are the passages we consider good enough for quotation, we should not know which to select, had we space for it. There are fourteen chapters honded thus: "Great object of the system-first principles in christian education-character and duties of superintendent-qualifications of a good teacher -other means of doing good besides teaching-acquiring information to order to teach-communicating religious instruction-Infant Subbath Schools-sing ing in Sabbath Schools-connexion of the Missionory cause with the Sabbath Schools-duty of the Church and Pastor to the Sabbath School-duties of Teachers in regard to the Sabbath-selecting young men for the ministryencouragements to faithfulness." As to the amount of thought in each chapter no reader can well complain. The manner of the writer is simple and tasteful, and his illustrations being appropriate, and not unfrequently short anecdotes introduced to aid his elucidations, the "Sabbath School Teacher" is a delightful, while it is a useful work, and should be read by every one whose unpretending-not unimportant task it is, on Sabbath day, to "teach the young idea how to shoot," and train the child for heaven.

The Redeemer's Tears wept over lost Souls. By the Rev. John Howe, A. M. 32mo, pp. 196. New Edition. Price 1s. 9d. Tegg & Son, London. This is a Sermon founded on Luke xix, 41, 42; with an Appendix, concerning the Blasphemy egainst the Holy Ghost; and how God is said to will the salvation of them that perish. They are written by the greatest of the puritan divines - Howe, and are original, profound, sublime. There is an oczing out of Calvinism in some of the passages; but, if it be possible, there is a sufficient

atonement for this in the beauty, tenderness, and christian affection and earnestness of others. He does indeed in melting words set our Saviour before us shedding for sinners tears of pity, tears of love, tears of blood; and then he asks-" And now, shall our Redeemer be left to weep alone over these perishing souls? Have we no tears to spend upon this doleful subject; 'O that our head were waters, and our eyes fountains!" To all who know this small volume, no recommendation of ours is needed; and to those who are ignorant of it, it will suffice for us to convey to them the great Robert Hall's very favourable opinion of it: in conversation he once said, "I admire, exceedingly, his sermon on the 'Redeemer's Tears.' "

Experience and Gospel Labours of the Rev. Benjamin Abbott; to which is nexed a Narrative o

oprice 3s. 12d. Mason & Lane, New York.

These are the memorials of an extraordinary Christian, an extraordinary Preacher, and an extraordinary Revivalist. We are not prepared to pledge the Bible to the theological correctness of all he said, or our judgment to the propriety of all he did; but we are quite prepared to avow, that Mr. Abbott was a man of God, and a man God signally owned. In his conversion a publican, in his faith a Carvossa, in his itinerant toils an evangelist, in his success a Bramwell, his memory is dear to American Methodism. While the preacher of merely worldly wisdom and human eloquence will stand at the bar of God without a soul saved by him to call him blessed, Abbott with his plainness. pertinence, and power, will have a multitude to applaud him as a faithful servant-as their spiritual Father. Seldom did he pray or preach but the God of mercy was there " mighty to save." Who can say how many fell prostrate before him, whose word frequently was little less than miraculous! But he was always in the dust and gave Jesus the glory; and for this reason Jesus wrought "miracles of grace" by him. And where is the God of Elijah now? He can work-he does work still. It was a favourite expression of Abbott when he had held a meeting: "We had a precious powerful time;" and nearly his last dying words were, "Sec-see! Glory! Glory! Glory!" May Mothodism with her Newtons and her Massits, never lack her Abbotts!

An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners: to which is prefixed an epistle from the Rev. Richard Baxter. By the Rev. Joseph Alleino. 13mo. pp. 143. Price Is. 3d. Mason, London.

Here we have Baster addressing the unconverted reader; -here we have Alleine discoursing on mistakes about conversion, and the nature and necessity of it,-telling us of the marks and the miseries of the unconverted, and giving directions for conversion. Such men-giants in practical and experimental theology-could not write on these solomn subjects without producing an alarm. Do we want to be godly ourselves, let us buy and read this small but powerful work: do we want to see sinners brought to God, let us lend it to our ungodly neighbour. Mr. Wesley says, Baxter seemed "always to speak, not laughing, but weeping;" and Alleine he calls "that blessed man."

# FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Tea Trade.-The new customs bill introduced to Parliament on the 17th July, declares "Whereas tea, by former acts could not be imported into the British possessions in America, except from the United Kingdom, or from some British possessions in America, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and places eastward of the same to the straits of Magellan, it is declared to be expedient to alter and to permit tea to be imported into the said British possessions in North America, from all places in Asia, Africa, and America. Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful to import tea into any of the British possessions in North America, from any place in Asia, Africa, or America, on payment of 10 per cent, together with all such duties as, may be payable upon tea when imported into the said possessions from the United Kingdom.

Destruction of Ternate by an Earthquake.—Ternate is among the largest of the Molucca or Spice Islands, and bolongs to the Dutch.
On the morning of the 2nd of February, at half past eight o'clock, the air

appeared dark and threatening; every thing seemed to indicate some extraor-dinary phenomenon, which in fact soon followed, for a thick smoke arose from the crater, accompanied by a loud noise, like thunder, while burning lave and hot ashes burnt and destroyed every thing on which they fell.

This destructive eruption lasted twenty-four hours and ended with a fright-

ful subterraneous noise, which made the inhabitants fear that the ground would tul subterraneous noise, which made the inhabitants tear that the ground would give way under their feet. Passing over some days we come to the 14th of February, 1340, which proved so disastrous. At half past 12 at night a loud noise was heard, accompanied by a slight trembling of the ground, which grew every moment more violent, and awakened the inhabitants from their sleep. At half past 3 in the morning, whilst the rain fell in torrents, a violent shock was felt; the people could hardly keep their feet, the houses were shaken, and most of the buildings fell. In many places the earth opened and closed again. Nothing was left undamaged, and on the 15th of February, nature seemed to have attained the highest point of fury. An extremely violent shock was felt, men and animals hastened in terror to the water side, and filled all the boats

without distinction of rank. When the fury of the storm was past, and the poor inhabitants had in some measure recovered their fright, they perceived how complete their ruin.

Men's possessions were laid waste, the most costly spices and numerous other productions were spoiled and buried under ruins; not a piece of furniture saved, and not one stone house in all Ternate remained standing. Even Fort hanks to Heaven, no lives were lost. Most of the people will leave the island and settle elsewhere .- Dutch Papers, July 28.

FRANCE.

A great commotion was raised at Paris by the convention signed at London, by the representatives of Russia, Prussia, Austria and England, and the envoy of the Porte, of which we had accounts by the last arrival; it was to the follow-

The Sultan is to offer Mehemet Ali the hereditary succession of Egypt, and the life use of the pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre.

"If the Pacha does not accept the offer in ten days, the Sultan will then

offer Egypt alone. "If the Pacha still holds out, the four powers engage to force Mehemet Ali

o return to his duty."-N. Y. Com. Adv. French Steam Navigation .- The Paris correspondent of the

National Intelligencer, furnishes the copy of the bill for the establishment of lines of steam packets across the Atlantic:--

Art. 1. There shall be established a line of steam-packets for the service of the mail between the ports of Havre and New-York. The Minister of Finances is authorised to treat, within a delay of six months, with a commercial company, which shall receive an annual subvention not exceeding 880 france

company, which shall receive an annual subvention not exceeding 880 francs per horse power. The number of lines for this packet to be at least three, and not more than five, each to be ve engines of 450 horse power.

Art. 2 There shall be established for the mail between France and America, two principal lines of communication by steam-vessels of 450 horse power—one line from Bordeaux every 20 days, and from Marseilles every mouth, to arrive at Martinique, and continue by Guadaloupe St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cape Haytia, and St. Jago de Cuba, to the Havana; the other line from St. Nizaire every mouth to Rio Janeiro, passing by Lisbon Gorea, Pernambaca, and Bahia. Three secondary lines, by vessels of 220 horse power, shall be established to continue the principallines; the first to Mexico, touching at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Galvesion, and New-Orleans; the second to Central America, nassing by Chagres. Carthagena, Senta Mactha, and La Gusyra; the third to Monte Video and Buonos Ayres. For this purpose there is opened to the Ministry of Marine, for the construction and fitting out 14 steamers of 450 horse power, and four of 224 horse power, a special credit of 28,400,000 fr. to be divided over the estimates of 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843. Of this sum here is to be on the estimates of 1840, five millions, and on those of 1841 to

Napoleon's Remains-The Prince de Joinville has lest Paris for Toulon to take command of the ship which is to translate them from St. Helena to Paris. His Royal Highness is accompanied by General Gourgaud, who by a singular coincidence, was sent on that very day twenty-five years back, to Rochefort, in order to accelerate the departure of Napoleon. The coffin which is to receive the remains has been sent to the undertaker in order to be transnitted to Toulon for embarkation. It is made of massive abony, three and o half inches thick, upward of a yard in breadth, nearly the same in depth, and three yards long—six rings of bronze on the sides and end of the coffin have in their centres a crown and the letter N in solid gold. The word "Napole also in letters of massive gold, is on the lid, and the cost is estimated at fifteen

thousand francs.

The removal of those remains from St. Helena will be a serious loss to the inhabitants of that barren isle, if we may believe the report of the ship Avenir, which has recently arrived in France after having touched at that port.

Three hundred and fifty vessels had touched at St. Helena between January I here donored and fitty vessels and touched at St. I delena between January 1 and May 15, for the sole purpose of showing passengers the tomb inclosing the "auguste relique." The amount of money spent on the island by those visitors is estimated at a million of france per annum.

The Avenir publishes a bill of charges for half-a-day at Longwood, and night

at James Town, as follows:-

Breakfast or dinner at the hotel of Mr. Solomon, A carringe of four seats to Longwood, ..... Coschman, for each,

Fee for showing the apartments, for each,

Fee to the keeper of the tomb for drinking at the spring in the glass used by Napoleon, .... 50 50.

The ministers are preparing instructions for the Governors of the colonies relative to the inquiry concerning the emancipation of the slaves. M. Duval D'Ailly, Governor of Martinico, will receive his previous to embarking at Cherbourg.—Rid.

WEST INDIES ...

The appointment of Men of African Origin to Colonial Posts.

In the last Gazette John Carr, Esq., of Trinidad, was announced as the ew Advocate-General of Sierra Leone, not Mr. Russell, as mentioned in our new Advocate-General of Sierra Leone, not Mr. Russell, as mentioned in our 7th number. Mr. Carr is, we believe, the gentleman who gained the first prize in law, at the University College of London, in 1838-9; and of whom Lord Brougham spoke as follows in his address to the meeting:—

"The circumstance which has last arrested our attention, ought not, I am

sure, to be passed over without observation by me. I mean the awarding of a prize by Professor Carey, for proficiency in the study of the English Law and Constitution, to a worthy and most respectable individual (Mr. Carr.) who is now our fellow-subject and fellow-citizen by every valid tile, a gentleman of when we have all reason to be proud, but in whose veins there flows African when we have all reason to be proud, but in whose veins there flows African blood. Time was, when one might have been aslamed to give to a person of colour in any part of this empire a work on English Law, and congratulate him on his proficiency in learning the principles of the constitution of this country, because it would then have seemed a mockery of his race to ask him to learn that haw which was boasted by us as the law of freedom, and which yet held him in fetters, and to congratulate him upon his preficiency in acquiring a knowledge of the principles of that constitution, to the benefits of which he and him to the proposed from he and his race were denied access. But that shame is now removed from as; that load has been taken off our national conscience; that tarnish has been wiped out from the name, the institutions, the law, the Government of England; and there being no longer a single slave in any part of our dominions, on which it has been justly said the sun never sets, we may now hold up our heads with confidence, and feel less shame and less anxiety in giving a work on the Law and Constitution of England to a man of colour as a prize for proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of both."—African Colonizer, (London,)

#### MEXICO. From the New Orleans Belletin, August 13,

The Mexican Revolt .- Ten days continued fighting in the Capital.—By the arrival of the fine schr. Doric, from Tampico, we have received later advices from Mexico. Our dates now come down to the 27th of July. We give below a translation of the letter of President Bustamente:

Mexico, 25th July, 1840. My much esteemed God-son and dear friend:—The greater part of the fantry which garrisoned this city previous to the 15th instant, with a dereliction of duy entirely unlooked for, on the morning of that day, made themselves masters of the Palace, and of my person; the conspirators were led on by Don Jose Urrea and Don Valentia Gomez Farrias. Ilaving escaped the immediate danger of my life, which threatened through the attack of the insolent persons who, as pretended commissioners, demanded of me to surrender, I drew my sword in defence and notified them I was resolved to die rather than suffer such

an outrage on my person.

The commissioners then ordered the troops to fire on me, but the troops rould not obey; neither did the factious Briones, who commanded them, dare to use his sword—I have preserved mine, the same as I have my honour, without blemish, up to this time. In the night of the same day, while I was yet in the Palace, and hostilities raging in the centre of the Capital, the leaders of the revolt became alarmed—the herrors of the scene, and the inevitable destruction of recovery with the revolt. tion of property, (with their attempts on my life) they feared would raise the

citizens against them.

They then sent commissioners into the saloon where I was confined, and I ney then sent commissioners into the salcon where I was confined, and proposed to me to second their plans, or in other words, that I would sanction what they had done. All which I resisted as I ought, protesting to them that I would sconer die than prove a traitor to my eath and duty; and that I renounced liberty if it could not be obtained without surrendering the dignity of the post I held and my previous reputation—offering them solely, that I would strive to lessen the flow of blood and the other evils of war.

charden and taken part in the revolution—clarity the accountry who does not place, with an escort which I selected from the 1st regiment of cavalry, who had not taken part in the revolution—clarity the accountry. had not taken part in the revolution—offering the conspirators only, as I have said before, to endeavor to stop the flow of blood and lessen the other evils of

Commissioners were appointed on the part of the insurgents to effect that object; but their propositions were not admissible on our part, and unfortunately hostilities have continued up to the moment to which I write; the enemy have suffered losses enormously greater than ours. Many buildings have been destroyed-but what is much more to be regretted, many pacific citizens have

As ever since the day of my release I have been constantly occupied in military service, I have had no time to communicate to you these scandalous transactions; but to day, profiting by a moment's release, I have the pleasure of notifying you of the late events, and assuring you of my esteem, &c. &c. Anastacio Bustamente.

# UNITED STATES.

Afflicting Calamity at Albany .- Fall of the Draw of the State Street Canal Basin Bridge.—Our city is a scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the Steam-boats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the Bridge over two Canal Basin. the Draw bruke and percipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the Basin! They fell when the state of the control of the strength for th about twenty fect into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers, was brief but awful! We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens, with a dozen boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow-citizens. At 7 o'clock 18 dead bodies had been recovered.

A part of the draw fell after most of the sufferers were in the water, from which many were injured. Others were wounded by the struggling horses.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of the insone man who was refusing to go with his keeper. His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw. Officer Hinman, the moment the draw gave way, was endeuvouring to disperse the crowd.—Albany Evening Journal.

Rail Road from New York to Albany.—A large public meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Aug. 12th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from New York to Albany. A Committee was appointed to aid in procuring subscriptions to the stock of the Company.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Increase of Emigration .- There has been a very great increase

Whence.	Cabine		Steerage.	; Į.	Total :
Liverpool	. 249		15,402	*** * * * * * .	15,711 ,
Lordon	246 .		1,080	*********	1,326
Bristol	. 192	*******	47	********	239
Havre			5,171		5,274
Bremen			914	****	965
Cork			286	*******	288
Clasgow		********	374	******	376
Hull			44		44
Falmouth		1-1	191		195
Londonderry			210		210
Wexford	_		53		59
		*********	66	•••••••	86
Hamburg	· <del>-</del>	*******			
Belfast	. 2	******	: 164	*****	. 166
				*******	
	ននេ		24,129		24,938

probably a fair approximation to the total increase of wealth by their arrival. Few of the Irishmen have brought any money in their pockets, and scarcely any clothes on their backs—but otherwise they are a valuable acquisition and worth about \$700 a piece. With the Germans it is different. They are generally well dressed and clean, and have a small sum of money—and also

. Of the twenty-hye tho	usana	inere:	are		•			
Irishmen	7.000	each w	orth 8	370 <b>0</b>	total	value	\$4,900,000	
Irish women			:6	50	61	. 46	350,000	
Irish children	2,000	will be	worth	100	66	re .	200,000	
Germans	2,500	each	14	600	£4	14	1,500,000	•
	3,000	16	41	800	64	44	1,200,001	
Polish, Dutch, &c	3,500	14.	`# <u>,</u>	400	. 44	. 16	1,400,000	: '
			-		٠			
Total, 2	5,000						\$9,550,000	
	-	1						•

LOWER CANADA.

Fires in Montreal, August 21.—This morning, at an early hour, the barns of Mrs. De Salaberry, Chambly, situated a short distance from the barracks of the King's Dragoon Guards, were discovered to be on fire, and were soon after burned down. The noise on the occasion had scarcely subsidd, when a second alarm was given, that the barn of the Rev. Mr. Mennier, parish priest, was enveloped in flames. On Taesday night the barn and stables of Mr. Charles Roy, Grande Ligne, L'Acadie, were burned down. buildings were all full of the new crops, and there is little doubt but that they were all set on fire intentionally.—Quebec Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

Respect for the Earl of Durham .- A Meeting was held in Coronto on the 21st ult., Dr. Widmer in the chair, at which the following esolution was unanimously adopted:

On motion of the Solicitor General, seconded by H. J. Boulton, Esq. Resolved, That before proceeding to the consideration of the immediate object for which it was assembled, this Meeting, as the first held since the arrival of the melancholy news of the death of the Earl of Durham, deem it due to the memory of that illustrious statesman, to record their sincere sorrow at this sillicting dispensation of Divine Providence, and their deep sense of the debt of gratitude due to his memory for the important services rendered to the Empire in general and to the Colonial portion of it in particular, in the execution of the Commission intrusted to him by His Sovereign with a view to the restoration of the distracted affairs of these parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Official Men.in Toronto.-There have been reports in circulation for several days, that certain changes have taken place in some of the public departments in Toronto. It is said that the offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General have again been separated, and that Col. K. Comeron, recently Sheriff of the Niagara District, is to be the new Survey or General—the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, continuing in the Crown Lands department. It is also reported, that the services of some of the subordinate officers have been dispensed with, but we refrain from giving names, until we receive positive information on the subject.
Mr. Eaton, a Commissioner of Bankrupts in England, has arrived in

Toronto, for the purpose of examining into the state of the public departments. This is honourable to the Government.—British Colonist.

Inquest on the body of Ann Roach .- The Jury sat four days, and returned the following verdict, "The deceased was found drowned in the waters of the Bay, opposite the City of Toronto, without any marks of violence appearing on her body, but how, or by what means she became drowned, no evidence doth appear."

Tust Received may be obtained on application at this Office.

Just Received the Methodst Book Room, appearing on her body, but how, or by what means she became drowned, no evidence doth appear."

Just Received the following BOOKS from London, vize appearing on her body, but how, or by what means she became drowned, no evidence doth appear."

Abbutt's Way to do Good English Philipsophy, 8vg Posting Keepsake, 32mg

OBITUARY.

There is nothing more existence of the devoted saint and encourage the friends of Zion in the blessed work of sending the Cospel of the grace of God to the red men of the forest, than to see them embracing christianity, walking worthy of their vocation, and, when they come to exchange works, to see them existing in God their Saviour, and dying in the triumphs of faith. This is a true comment on that blessed passage of Seripture—"Your labour is not in vain in the Lond." I Cor. xv. 28. This has been verified in the life and dostin of our bornet Drober Unitation, and the seed passage of Seripture—"Your labour is not in vain in the Lond." I Cor. xv. 28. This has been verified in the life and dostin of our bornet Drober Unitation, and the life of the labour of the la

MARRIED .- In Oro, on the 4th August, by the Rev. T. McMullen, Mr. mes Tadhope to Miss Jane Scott. On the 11th August, by the Rev. John Rouf, Mr. James Stewart, of Streets

ville, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Graham, of the same place. In Bytown, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. John McIntyre, Mr. Thoma Wright, Junr., of Hull, L. C., to Miss Polina Ann Moshier, of Merrickvillo. DIED .- In this city, on the 30th August, George Sumuel Taylor, son of Mr. At Cornwell, on the 27th August, Mrs. Dr. Hall.

At Brockville, on the 21st August, the Ifon Charles Jones, aged 59 years. The deceased represented the county of Grenville in Parliament for many years; and was subsequently called to the Hon, the Legislative Council during the administration of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Sept'r 1. B. Davis, J. Horiburt, G. F. Playter, J. Brock, B. Slight, S. Rose, W. McFadden, R. Coreon, E. H. Whitmarsh.

ECHANIC'S, INSTITUTE, A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on Friday the 4th inst., at Eight o'clock in the Evening, for the purpose of adopting and Signing on ADDRESS to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee, J. F. WESTLAND.

Toronto, 1st September, 1840.

TOOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS. ROACH and BED BUG BANE.—The Subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for those nexious vermin, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.— He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnut Street." that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.

E. SAUNHOLTZ.

Inventor & Proprietor.

For sale by nearly every Shopkeoper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses M'Cord's School will re open (after the Summer vacation) on Tuesday, the first of September. George Street, Toronto, Aug. 22nd, 1840.

CONTRACTS FOR LAND AND WATER TRANSPORTA

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 25th August, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Scaled Tenders will be received at this Office, until Friday the 18th September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted.) from all persons willing to enter into any, or all of the following Contracts, for supplying Her Majesty's Service with LAND AND WATER TRANS. PORT during the period from the 1st October, 1840, to the 30th September 1841, inclusively—viz.:—
First Contract—Conveyance of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons

travelling in the Public Service, from Toronto to the Holland Landing; and vice versa, during the season of navigation on Lake Simcoe; and from Poronto to the Landing in Kempenfeldt Bay, and vice versa, during the close of the navigation.

Second Contract-Conveyence of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons Travelling in the Public Service, from the Landing in Kemperifeldt Bay to Penetanguishene, and vice versa, -Two horse Wagons of Sleighs, with careful drivers. Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey (except when moving with troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route) for a Loaded Sleigh or Wagon, and forty miles a day, returning empty.

The Horses and Harness, Wagons and Sleighs, are to be of the best

description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders from the Commissariat to that effect.

The Contractors are to hold themselves responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such Stores as may be delivered to them for conveyance; and should any of the articles delivered to them be lost, or injured, the Contractors are to make good the same at their own proper expense, provided they shall not be able to prove that the loss, or injury, was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on their part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above service will state the rate. in Halifax currency, for each and every two horse wagon, or two horse

sleigh, with driver, to be furnished as aforesaid. Twelve cwt. is equal to one Wagon or Sleight.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tondorer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds currency, for the due performance of each of the proposed Contracts; and it is requested that the bond fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

Third Contract-Conveyance on Lake Simone, during the season of navigation, of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons Travelling in the Public Service, from the Holland Landing to the Landing in Kempenfeldt Pay, and vice versa, viz. :--

Cabin Passengers - Men, ..... cur'eff Cathildren under 14 & above 3 yrs. of age, Horses, Wagons 

of navigation. Cabin Passengers shall be allowed to take with them, free of expense. six cwt. of personal baggage; Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, their knapsacks, arms, and accountements; and other Deck Passengers, being men, sixty pounds in weight; and women, thirty

pounds in weight.

The personal baggage of Officers, and their camp equipage, to be computed by measurement, at the rate of three tons measurement for every ton in weight to which they may be entitled; and their baggage, comprising household furniture, carriages, &c., to be charged by weight,

or measurement, at the option of the Contractor.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bone fide signatures of the pro-

posed sureties be annexed to the tender, to that effect. Particulars of the proposed Contracts, and any further information required, may be obtained on application at this Office.

Rey to do.

Key to do.

Simpson's lear, le

Council.

ORPORATION SALE.—On Thursday, the 10th day of September next, will be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon, at the head of the respective Lots,—

The Right to the Leases for a period of forty two years renewable for further term of twenty one years, of Water Lots numbers 43 and 55. The conditions of sale may be known on application at this Office, and the description of the improvements required to be made upon the Lots may be seen, with the Plans, at the Office of the Clerk of the Common

By order of the Magor and Standing Committee on Wharves, Harbours, Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, Aug. 25th, 1849.
Chamberlain's Office, Toronto, Aug. 25th, 1849.
COBERT M'CLURE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.... advised of the arrival of several Vossels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments, on their account. They therefore beg to intimate to their correspondents, and the trade generally in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September,) they will have an show a chesper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this Province; and as they have farther shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season from the different ports of Great Britain, the Extent and Variety of their Stock will be maintained during the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. I. B & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western

part of the Province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Hann's & Co.,—who are importing very large Stocks of GROCERIES, &c., besides an assortment of DRY GOODS, equally extensive as their Imports for Toronto. DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the com-plaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up

Sold by Construct & 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; Lessits BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

JOOK AT THIS! -- Dr. STEELE'S CELEBRATED PILLS.-This may Certify that my system had had a leak for more than forty years. It appeared in the first place in the form of a small boil, and would gather and break once in eight or ten days. It being on the extreme part of the cavity of the body (my occupation being a shoe maker) made it very afflicting for a sitting posture. Eighteen years ago it broke out in the form of a large boil, and was very painful; I could neither sit down nor stand erect; it then formed a pipe up the cavity of the body three or four inches, and became a perfect Fistula. By a moderate use of these pills for eighteen months, they effected a complete cure. I heartily and sincerely recommend all who are thus afflicted to apply to Dr. A. Steele for relief, who resides in Hallowell, three miles west of Picton Village. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have

to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the

general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the

miling on our Country.

Should any change he made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity.

mity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be

guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall

claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be,

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE THIRD

RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN-Amidst turbulence and disorder, occasioned by the angry passions of men, the wheels of time yet move noiseless, and

they will soon roll round that period when your Representative must

return to you his delegated trust, and render an account of his stew.

It is not my intention to occupy your time with any descant on his

solicitations I have received, first announce to you my determination of

appearing at the hustings as a candidate for your suffrages, and then pro-

ceed to bring before you a cutsory review of the evils which at present

Believing as I do that at this juncture much good must result from the

entreat you to bring to it the same calm and dispassionate spirit of inquiry.

rests upon this devoted land, and by which every avenue to progressive improvement has been closed, while penderous black clouds obscure the

Whence then arises the frightful load of calamity which at present

G. DUGGAN, Jun.

Claim my most assumes out and Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

Toronto, March 21, 1840.

affect our unliappy country.

ardebip.

their uncompromising advocate.

enforced and secured to the public.

TARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establish wm. Osborne's Land Agency Office, King Street.

ment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has Toronto, August, 1840. ment, viz., that the outliess of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial Dopot, to which large Stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the

Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their Home House, while few of the Home wholesale Houses are so large buyers of such Fancy and Staple Goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the Subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to Pealers, and this Establishment will adopt and strictly authore to the same system-not relling to Families or private Individuals, but only to those who sell again; so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co., of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO. Hamilton, U. C. 7th August, 1810.

Y M A N, F A R R, A N D Co.

(Successors to J. IV. BRENT)

will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

J. R. A R M S I R U I beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and Seasonable and Seasonable R. ARMSTRONG enstomers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Annaraona in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to competo with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the fullowing articles:
Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Ade

laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams. Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Varn. &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Shinrs, of various 157, King Street, Toronto. Nov. 25, 1839.

ARTHENWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

E ARTHEN WARE, TYPHULESALE AND LINE JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of China landing a large assortment of the GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, are now landing a large assortment of the above Goods, ex George and Belinda from Liverpool, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or short approved credit. N. B. -- A number of assorted Crates.

M'Gill Street, Montreal, June 18, 1840.

DAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. The Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of GENUINE COLOURS, superior to any heretofore seen in this market, and such therefore as he can with the utmost confidence recommend to his customers,—among which are— Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imporial Drop | Rose Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink.

Black, Black Lead.

Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo.

Blue Verditer.

Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.

Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, and Emerald Greens.

Green and Damask Green Verditer.

Orange, Middle, Lemon, and Primroze
Chrome.

Spruce and Common Yellow.
English and Dutch Pinks.

Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt.
Umber, raw and burnt.
Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red, Tuscan Red, Vermition, Antwerp Crimson.

Copal Variash, various quantital Window Glass, from 9×7 to 40×26.
Crate Glass, for Coach Windows.
Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superi Ground Brushes, all sizes.
Bristle Tools, do.
Quilled do. do.
Camel do. do.
Fitches, Camel and Sablo Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual To his customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes, by a proper application of the superior facilities now in his possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have hitherto so kindly favored him.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 58 13 Toronto, July 15, 1840.

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c. Gilt, Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses. Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns.

Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 x 7 to 52 x 24. Looking Glasses Reframed, according to the latest patterns. Old Frames Repaired and Re-gilt.

Pictures, Fancy Needle work, de., Framed on short notice and the most ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, 58 13 reasonable terms.

Toronto, July 15, 1840.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, TORONTO.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally

that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128 King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad

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

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY. for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When persevered in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away the causes of the SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the rollef 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 relief 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 doso; as in such a case i would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfection 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 Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you nover will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise. Sold by Constock & 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; LESSIJE

BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

Rend the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

first Judge of the County in which he lives;

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you deem will best subserve 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 altacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently laxting twenty four hours, during which time the parchysma have been so severe as apparently soon to deprive her of his. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disapporniment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the attick, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cared. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invariable medicine, has induced mo to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

C. O. A. P. C. A. N. D. L. E. S. A. N. D. S. C. A. N. D. C. T. A. D. O. H.

quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840,

their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest practice of DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches. As his tarry in on this side the Atlantic, and by the first September the Grocery depart. Toronto is limited, those who wish to avail themselves of his services ment will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of will please call immediately.—Office No. 204, next door West to Mr. will please call immediately .- Office No. 204, next door West to Mr.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE

R. B. SULLIVAN.

Toronto, 5th June, 1840. DUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' the interests of the Important Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which their Stock, than a correspondent with similar bosses in Particular and some forfeited for non-compliance with the country. The Numbers of the first described Lands may be known upon applica-tion to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those

of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crewn Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will be sain and unpartner to mother the thouse and unbarter to conting the formula and unpartner to determine the incidence and unbarter to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incidence to certainly intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incidence to find the Emigrant fresh incidence to descript intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the find the Emigrant fresh incidence to descript intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the find the Emigrant fresh incidence to descript intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the find the Emigrant fresh incidence to descript intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching electric to the find the Emigrant fresh incidence to descript intend setting up upon my own account; and at the paring of the County of Halling at the county of the East Riding of t Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the each be among the objects of my most carnest endeavours.

Licutement Governor in Council, to offer for Sale such Lands so adver- I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expe

ised as may have been forfeited by the Original Locatees; when Lots public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The cturned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Lands published last year, will be included.

Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have roturned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown Lands published last year, will be included.

ROYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street.
The period having arrived when Warm Bathing is considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness,—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Warm Bath may be obtained at any hour of the day, from six in the morning till nine at night.

TERMS. 10 do. ..... 0 17 do. ...... 1 10 0 Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application

June 1st, 1840. 5541f MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING,—MRS. COCHRANE begs to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its Vicinity, that she has taken a House in Richmond Street, three doors West of Church Street where she intends carrying on the above Business in all its Branches nd hopes, by strict attention to Fashion and Taste, to merit a share o

heir patronage.

N. B -- Mrs. C, will be regularly supplied with the NEWEST FASHIONS. Toronto, August 9, 1840.

OTICE.—The SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has DISPOSED OF HIS STOCK IN TRADE TO MESSRS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO. It is his intention to RECOMMENCE in one of the New Buildings in the MARKET Block, and with a NEW STOCK.—He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders J. W. BRENT, August 17, 1840.

WOMAN LOST!-On Saturday, July 4th, an English Weman named Hephzibah Abbott, who has, for some time seen afflicted with great loss of memory, sometimes approaching to lanacy, lost her place of lodging in this city, went out in search of her husband, and has not since returned. She is about 45 years of age, short in stature, had on when she lest a green Merino dress, a Net Cap with thread lace border, and was without a bonnet.

The Subscriber, her husband, is in the greatest distress, and will be truly thankful for any information, and will pay any expenses that may lead to her being restored to him, at Mr. Bennett's, Shoemaker, New Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.
Copal Varnish, rarious qualities.
Window Glass, from 9×7 to 40×26.
Crate Glass, for Pictures, Clocks, &c.
Plate Glass, for Conch Windows.
Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superior.
Ground Brushes, all sizes.
Bristle Tools,
Quilled do.
do.

Editors throughout the Province will confer an act of kindness by the very name of which their calmer natures would resolt.

That the Canadas have long been misgoverned, shamefully and wickinserting the above notice.

Toronto. August 17, 1840. SIMON ABBOTT.

TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and Does any one know a neighbor or a trieng who has coat collar was whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with early, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BAM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to the year ommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any second or season and the country. It will not believe the country of the description of the description of the Western Hemisters and the series of the country—for your latest posterity—each to abate much of your onwor. It was not a grey hair? Children whose beads were covered with eact, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest corps of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things long been carried, that, to use the emphatic language of Lord in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then they is execeptible of the clearest demonstration; and to such an height have the settings long been carried, that, to use the meadies may go of the clearest of them to large the clearest of them to large the head tings long of them to large the settings long of the meadies and you can be seen to each a consummation of his labour; let me then then the clearest needs and you can be seen to each a consummation of his labour; let me then then the clearest needs and you can be seen to each an address almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wanted—refor to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Lodies, attend to this—bundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of you possess, cannot admit of a doubt—without these in vain will be your never tiring industry, your frogality, your unwearied perseverance.—

Took C of your persons.

of your persons.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with the incertifue of civil disorder. Peace and industry are joint hand maids which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, for it will

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fleicher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkseper in the Country throughout dom,—that either civil or social virtues can take deep root, and become the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lessile a source of individual and public happiness.

Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fare, & Co. Toronto.

As regards myself, should I be chosen to represent you at the ensuing

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

3CF We see by an advertisement in another column that Messus Comstack & Co., the Agents for Olderdon's Balm Of Collumbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhers.—We know a indy of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developements, which, considering that they beto-kened a most autlable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertholoss she muorined the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resert to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

TO THE RALD HEADED.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

This is to Certify that I have been baid about twenty years, and by the use of the centine Balk of Columbia, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call and see me at Delhi village.

Delhi, July 17, 1839.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY,—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faurt Trees, of
the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY,
APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest caro shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. Jesse Buen, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at

present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now turnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple. Peach and Quince, will be 1s, 3d, cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 105d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Poar, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents,) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet neet with prompt C. BEADLE. St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839, 531 yp ,

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norten's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

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improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by in every form and often without the hope of reward, I have travelled the workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are almost trackless wilderness of this my adopted country.—With many of believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those ac-you I have long been a fellow-sufferer in the cause of human liberty and quainted with Wronght Azietrees it will be enough to state, that, besides human happiness; while the kind and generous sympathy which my the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by undeserved sufferings have every where met with, the warm solicitations swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes to offer myself as a candidate, and the cordial offers of support, are each

Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent.
512

1f

STRAY HORS E.—Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, Lot No. 1, 3rd Con. West of Yonge Street, township of Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing else. York, on the 7th inst., a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about six years old. Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry. where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

WILLIAM POTTER. August 12th, 1940. 4 tv p 63

magnet of my course shall ever be, the public good. From this I will never deviate knowingly while every measure of a general and local nature, shall receive the strictest attention and be decided on only by its own merits. And if the electors of United Canada will but elect men. actuated by the same disinterested patriotism,—this beautiful portion of North America may yet be raised from the state of degradation and misery: into which she has fallen.—Fair from the hand of nature, and only deformed by the hand of man, she is every way fit to become the abode of much social happiness and prosperity;—where under the Ægis of Liberty every virtue of the human heart might flourish and every benign influence shed around its radiance and protoction.

election, I pledge myself to devote every energy of mind and body to-wards the attainment of this much to be desired consummation. The

Should I be elected to represent you, my constant endeavours will be directed to attain this end.—One of my first and most unceasing efforts shall be to bring back public confidence, to raise the value of property, to inspire disheartened industry with new life, and to light up a smile of cheerfulness in the desponding face of labour.

I am the friend of a judicious system of internal improvements—such a one as is calculated to develope the resources of your country; and at the same time return a proportionate revenue to our treasury.

I am the advocate of a well organised system of public education—calculated to raise a virtuous and enlightened people—believing as I do that these attributes are essential to the full enjoyment of freedom-and on this ground I deeply regret that our want of patriotic union, has already lost to us, the noblest provision that could have been contrived by man -the Clergy Reserves.

Believing as I do that the people are the only legitimate source of power, and that all Governments which did not originate in tyranny, are but contrivances by them for their benefit.—I should never ease to advocate the strictest Governmental responsibility.

Believing that nations are prosperous and happy in proportion as they are moral and religious, and that these blessings have ever prevailed according to their religious freedom-my unceasing opposition will ever be directed against all measures of state dominancy, preference and exclusion in religious matters.

That much of the future prosperity and happiness of the Canadas de-

pends upon the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of their next house of representatives, cannot be doubted. And should I be one of them, my unceasing endeavours should be directed to do equal justice to all, bearing in mind that we are a people of different origins, educations, and feel. ings, and that our complicated interests can only be harmonized by mod eration, justice, and forbearance.
Old Countrymen and Canadians! such are and ever have been my

views—I disclaim every thing ulterior, and when the mists of calumny and prejudice are dispelled my interests and feelings will be found identified with yours.-Among the most pleasing recollections of my life are ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The the days in which I mingled in the rural sports of merry Old England, Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of as well as those in which for 20 years, to relieve misfortune and distress so many additions to my obligations to you, and will be remembered by me and mine while memory lasts.—I shall occupy your time no longer but meet you at the hustings. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obed't Servant.

JAMES HUNTER.

August. 1840.

Removed the memory lasts.—I shall occupy your time no longer but meet you at the hustings. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obed't Servant.

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August. 1840.

Removed the memory lasts.—I shall occupy your time no longer but meet you at the hustings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

The Possage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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The Possage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first n SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the description of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Brantford—and that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large London; or at the Manufactory.

Swedges or dies, and that they may be had at the Agencies so many additions to my obligations to you, and will be remembered by me and mine while memory lasts.—I shall occupy your time no longer that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large London; or at the Manufactory.

Charlies and the public of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Brantford—and but meet jou at the hustings. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your baddy Savarant. but meet you at the hustings. I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obed't Servant.

JAMES BUNTER.

A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Catlory, &c. &c. saitable for this Market.

ARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON. — DENTIST.—MR. FARRAR intends being in Terento TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

CENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz.—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraza, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly. CENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of many of the Fresholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election. childhood, my character and principles; to most of you I trust are well Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—
that Constitution which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my latest
breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired;

in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which the conditions of such Sale, will be again exposed to public composition; also such Lands as may be returned to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised. Sole, will be again exposed to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised. Sole, will be again exposed to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised. manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to Gentlemen—Having served my app.

Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I

desire to be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of \* My own.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the

my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my hest abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large - and the Province hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and exercise my own judgment.

sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

CENTLEMEN:—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces,—as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province.

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the merits or demerits, in the discharge of his public duty—of both you are the proper judges. I shall merely, in compliance with the numerous promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that

when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was input my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the sysundertaking whon performed in the pure spirit of philanthropy, and that the errors of the past may be made to serve as beacon-lights and guides for the future—that every thing in the moral as in the natural world depends upon laws immutably fixed by our Creator—that cause precedes effect, and effect follows cause, with the same regularity and dependence happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights upon each other that the functions of life have upon those of natrition. — and privileges of that Empire to I shall endeavour to use these lights in my present undertaking, and I our pride and glory to be united. and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa-tion as a statesmen has been long established in Europe, we may view rests upon this devoted land, and by which every seems to progressive the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as moral atmost here, and fill even the minds of the peaceful with passions at the very name of which their calmer natures would revolt.

That the Canadas have long been misgoverned, shamefully and wick. a solemn record of history; and that a large portion of the misfortunes which oppress us have arisen from this source is equally true—that another and perhaps a larger portion has arisen from ourselves—from our malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeanged as the control of the obloquy which it has endeanged as the con

equally the descendants of ancestors who have tribuled over duct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found anny in many a bloody field is matter of history—that you will ever duct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found knowingly submit your neeks to the yoke of slavery, I will not believe—satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gontlemen, your very obeding the state of the policy of the servant, and harmony for lent servant, Toronto, March 23, 1840.

never tiring industry, your frogality, your unwearied perseverance.—
They cannot better your condition, amid the chaos of angry passion, and the incertifude of civil disorder. Peace and industry are joint hand maids of prosperity, as brotherly love is that of all social enjoyment.—And believe me, it is only upon the basis of a rational and enlightened freedom,—that either civil or social virtues can take deep roof. ondurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

If None Genuine without the name of Comproce & Co., written on

the wrappers. SOLOMON HAYS. .. HEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT.

This article is offered to the public as a never-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 numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstonk & Co., Wholesale Druggists. 2. Fietcher 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.,

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, 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.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fonce. and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and a Black.

Apply to Hanuah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to ROBERT McCLURE, Auctionece. PRICE \$1,000 -in Cash or Stople Goods at a fair price. An undis-uted title from the Crown will be given. puted title from the Crown will be given. .....

TO BE SOLD,—A Valuable MARE, of dark brown colour, and rather low in size. She is six years old, well

built, of superior action and strength, of good temper, and warranted sound. Application may be made to A. B., Guardian Office. T O L E N. from near the Credit, on Dundas Street, a

Smallish size ARABIAN HORSE, five years old; mane and tail grey; quite light over the rump, with small brown spots; also a Saddle, Bridle, and Martingals. The man that took the Horse called his name Leckheart, and was seeking subscribers for the History of this Province." Any person giving information of the Horse shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES VAN EVERY.

Dumfries, Gore District, June 19th, 1840.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Skillings and Sizpence B-year, payable in advance absorptions paid within one month siter receiving the first number will be considered a advance.

J. H. LAWRENCE PRINTER.