

Christian Guardian.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. XI. No. 45.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

Whole No. 565.

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. I.

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 Christendom. 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. To Enforce; and, III. To Enforce, the DUTY OF FASTING. I propose, then—

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 overthrow 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 beast, 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 Israelites. Thus DAVID fasted and prayed during the sickness of his adulterous child, to avert the Divine anger, and to obtain a continuance of his life. 2 Sam. xii. 11. DANIEL, when he understood that the Jewish captivity drew to an end,—9th and 10th chapters. QUEEN ESTHER, when she 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 and my maidens will fast; and so will I go into unto the king, which is not according to law; and if I perish, I perish." Est. iv. 15, 16. EZRA, when he deprecated the wrath of God towards his nation for their sin in taking idolatrous wives,—9th and 10th chapters. NEMEMAN, and the people at the commencement of that great revival of the religion which took place under him; chap. i. 1. It seems to be thus recognised in the New Testament. Our Lord, Matt. xvii. 21, declares that demons are expelled "only by prayer and fasting." Paul and his companions in peril fasted when in danger of a shipwreck; Acts xvii. 21, 34. The church at Antioch "prayed with fasting," when Paul and Barnabas were to be set apart to a particular work; Acts xiii. 3. 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 sins 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 affected.

But the second use of this duty is to mortify and benefit the body. 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 imagine 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 physiologists, 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 positive cure for many kinds of complaint. And with this view, it 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 "wisdom which 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 'till 3 o'clock p.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 martyrdom 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 occur 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.
DEAR 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 Dumbane, he was descried, when at a considerable distance, by two men of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but, wishing to fall on some method of extorting money from him, one of them 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, and beg money of him to bury me." When the Archbishop came up, the infamous wretch told him this fabricated story, and the holy unsuspecting 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!"

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 Tuesday the 18th. When our meeting was proposed, a large majority was in favour of it, especially our young converts; others had their fears lest 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 for our meeting to commence, we found a good number of commodious tents erected, the largest we have ever seen. Some of them would contain one hundred persons. We also found an excellent frame stand, with a good room for the Preachers to retire, and well furnished with beds for lodging; but what was still better, we found a good number of our brethren who had left their homes with a determination 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 Pawcett, 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 penitents were found pleading for mercy.

On Saturday, the Rev. E. Stoney, from the Dumfries Circuit, and the Rev. Thomas Bevit, from Brantford, came to our help. The congregation continued to increase, the word preached had its desired effect, sinners were pricked to the heart, and a good feeling appeared to prevail through the whole assembly.

On Sabbath morning, about 7 o'clock, we commenced our class meetings in the larger tents. These meetings were very profitable; many of the young converts were present that were only a few weeks old in religion; it was a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord. 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 they preach in vain. The congregation became large, good order 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," and were loath to leave the place; and on making some inquiry, it was found that a large majority was in favour of continuing the meeting 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 truly a gracious time. It was now necessary that some of the Preachers 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 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 were set at liberty. Some of these were young men that bid fair to be a blessing to the church. The number of penitents continued to increase; and it is thought that there were more experienced religion on Monday than there were during the whole of the preceding days.

In conclusion I would say that I have attended many meetings of this description, and I never witnessed better order: it was such, 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 remembered 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 Baptist brethren have engaged in the work, and have appointed their prayer meetings; and not satisfied with these ordinary means of grace, 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 Sabbath; yet it is thought by our friends that two thousand were present on the ground.

The good order of the meeting may be attributed to several causes. First, to the interposition of our Heavenly Father; secondly, to the revivals of religion that are in progress among the Methodists and Baptists; thirdly, we were cautious not to irritate, nor take the harsher way, when love would do the deed; fourthly, there were two Magistrates on the ground the greater part of the time, viz. Colonel Gilbert and Squire Hutchison. 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 Tuesday 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 altar was literally crowded with penitents at Woodhouse. Hallelujah! the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!

I remain yours truly,
ROBERT CONSON.

Simcoe, 24th 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 departed 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, he 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 London, he printed that also on his return to Scotland. Thus several thousands of tracts were circulated. It then occurred to a few of his friends, 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 two of those little books for the young by which his name has been so well known to the religious world. His works have all had a large circulation, and a striking fact is recorded of the beneficial result 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 reading that book." How many more might have been found among those with whom he was not so much in the habit of meeting as with 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 he cried he, what passage will you find equal to this? A frown from my heathen Omnipotent, overwhelms half the skies with darkness.

The clergyman did not remain 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 disturbance of his visage. At the bare appearance of the Christian Deity, creation trembles, and seeks annihilation 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 more 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 onward, west, south, or north,
Beside the empire were under."

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

Where the Greek and Latin dwell in his snow-covered cot;
Where the Hindostani dwells in his dark, dreary hut;
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 enslaves,
God his kingdom will soon overthrow.

To Africans soon the same Gospel proclaim,—
Free them from Adam's lost race;
And captives go free, who in bondage remain,
To rejoice in the fulness of grace!

In America's wide the Great Spirit shall descend,
While the Indians is brought to his God,
Indelibly fall, and sin come to an end,
When all nations are saved by the Blood.

Palermo, U. C. Aug. 1841.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DANUBE.

Six thousand years are past and gone,
Yet still thy mighty stream rolls on;
Heine and banner, crown and mitre,
Are buried in thy waters pale;
Beside thee empires were undone,
What is't to thee? Thy flood rolls on.

Earth's noblest hosts have filled thy strand;
Now silent all—all surge and sand;
Byzantium! Rome! your tale is told,
Here sleep your brilliant and your bold;
From from the Goth his sword had won,
What is't to thee? Thy flood rolls on.

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Simcoe, 24th August, 1840.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE, 1840.

The Committee of Chairmen of Districts met in Dublin, prior to the Conference, on Tuesday morning, June 10, 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. Croghan, Superintendent of the Irish Missions and Schools, gave his report of the progress of the schools during the past year, from which it appeared that an increase of schools and scholars had taken place in Ireland, and that arrangements are making 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 LESSLY addressed the Conference, and expressed the pleasure he felt in being permitted to meet the brethren in Ireland after his late affliction. We rejoice to learn, from our correspondent, that the President's health is so far restored, that although he had to encounter a very banisterous voyage from Liverpool to Dublin, yet he was enabled to attend some of the meetings of the Committees, and to preside all day at the Conference, without sustaining any injury. He is accompanied by the Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, the Ex-President, and the Rev. W. O. CROGHAN attends as the Superintendent of the Irish Missions and Schools. The Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, 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, occasioned by the Rev. Samuel Wood having been supernumerary four years; there were two eligible candidates, namely, the Rev. Thomas Loughheed and the Rev. John Nesbit; Mr. Loughheed 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 Annual Society; the Rev. R. Maestron, 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 Tackberry, the Pastoral Address; the Rev. E. Jessop, and the Rev. J. Tobias, were appointed 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 proceeded with. Six young men were to be received into full connexion. Sixteen remain on trial, at different periods of probation, from three years to one. Nine young men, recommended by the different districts, were received on trial by the Conference. Four Supernumeraries have died during the past year. The reading of the deaths of the preachers was followed by a very affecting address of the President. We hope, next week, to give further particulars of the progress 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:—

MARCH 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 lot in general to witness. The inhabitants, to a very considerable extent, evinced their cheerful approval of the erection and consecration 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 minister and members of the Dutch Reformed Church, is worthy of special notice, and deserves the warmest thanks. We observed a number of chairs and forms which that community had lent for the day; and what was more, the proprietors were present to occupy them themselves. The Rev. T. J. Herold, minister of the Dutch Church here, preached the first opening sermon, from Hagga ii. 6, 7. It was at once an able and a strikingly equitable 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 preacher 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 accommodate about 500 persons, was again crowded to excess. Rev. R. Haddy, of Wynberg, conducted the service, and preached in Dutch from Isaiah lvi. 7. (last clause.) The principles of the morning discourse were appropriately carried out, and convincingly and encouragingly urged on the minds of the eagerly listening coloured classes,—glad to hear of their hearty welcome to the house of prayer,—while those of fairer complexion and better education, appeared pleased with the opportunity of signifying their readiness to acknowledge them as "fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God." The singing on both occasions was little less than enchanting. Some of those beautiful missionary hymns in the Dutch "Evangelische Gezangen,"—(gospel songs),—such as the 154th and 155th, which breathe so fervently and scripturally, for the Saviour's universal reign, were selected, and sung with a heartiness which bespoke an intense interest in the subject. Six or seven hundred persons lifted up their voices in loud acclaim,—

"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 to 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 observed, had come from Cape Town, at considerable toil and expense, to enjoy the solemnity, and present their offerings. It is but little more than two months since the cornerstone was laid, by D. J. Ryneveld, Esq., Civil Commissioner, who then publicly expressed his views of the benefits derived to the community of 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.

In the face of these pleasing appearances, truth, however, compels us to say, that Mr. Edwards met with little opposition, of a most unnatural kind, from narrow-minded bigotry, in the commencement of his labours, and from a quarter where it was least of all looked for;—but even this now must retire to its own concealments, or repent and 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 in vain, 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 Pashas who govern them. These persecutions have originated in calamities which the oppressors have themselves invented, and which have long brooding in their hearts, to the prejudice of the Jewish community. Our brethren are accused of being accomplices in murder, in order to make, with the blood of the murdered men, their passover cakes, a 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 relief, in consequence of being subject to a government not on friendly terms with the Pasha of Egypt.

There remains, 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 to 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 urgency 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,
S. CAMOND.
SALAMON ex. Mco. TUA.

Constantinople, March 27, 1840. SAMUEL DE R. TREVES.

LAKE SIMCOE AND COLDWATER MISSION.

Orillia, Lake Simcoe, August 12, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—For some time past, as you know, the temporal and spiritual condition of the Indians on Lake Simcoe and Coldwater Mission has been a subject of much interest to all who are engaged in their welfare...

It is beyond dispute that the Indians are a people who are naturally inclined to a life of idleness and indolence. They are a people who are naturally inclined to a life of idleness and indolence. They are a people who are naturally inclined to a life of idleness and indolence.

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 given in its stead; no place to bury their dead, except on some lonely Island in Lake Huron...

Another cause which has materially retarded Indian improvement is the evil that has been introduced among them, and the example set before them by a certain class of men who have been given to them by the Government...

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 portion of good land...

It has been said again, that the Indians are drunken and otherwise immoral. That there are drunkards among them I know; but are they much so as an enlightened white man? Let us see. There are settled in Rama about forty families...

The Indian school has been continued through the past year under great disadvantages and discouragements. At the commencement of the last Conference year it was kept on this side of the lake...

You will also be glad to hear that we are prospering a little in our spiritual concerns. The classes are generally well attended when circumstances will permit; there is less idleness in the moral department of our people...

The Temperance (Total Abstinence) cause has also prospered a little; though at every step we have had opposition. No doubt there are some who wish us prosperity, but they keep at a distance to see how the matter will go...

A part of the Indians who formerly resided here have removed to Snake Island. PENETANGUISHENE ROAD TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—As you devote a portion of the Guardian to the use of Temperance, I wish to give a brief statement of the little success we have lately met with in this retired part of Canada.

A few days ago a Meeting was called by the Penetanguishene Road Total Abstinence Society. It was held at White's School-house, ten miles distant from the town of Barrie...

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.

O may the Almighty favour this work with His presence and cause it to prosper, until men may learn to prize themselves as men, and instead of the "little drop," may seek enjoyment 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 faithful Report of the "Lake Simcoe and Coldwater Mission," received from our devoted missionary friend, the Rev. Sylvester Hurlbut, 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.

But the day of sunshine and beauty was soon to become cloudy, and sombre, and sickening. About this time the Great Munnetoolin project was broached—all the Indians were to go away thither. We could not believe it, but we were soon found we could not disbelieve.

After this it was impossible to prevent the villages from being deserted. Houses were forsaken and became dilapidated; fences were torn down and burned—the school was unattended by nearly all the children—the meetings opportunities of weeping, rather than of thankful rejoicing.

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.

It was much to be regretted that the Indians were not more generally instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and that the present character of the people shows their improvement, civil and religious, is not a mere chimera.

The Temperance (Total Abstinence) cause has also prospered a little; though at every step we have had opposition. No doubt there are some who wish us prosperity, but they keep at a distance to see how the matter will go...

DEAR SIR,—As you devote a portion of the Guardian to the use of Temperance, I wish to give a brief statement of the little success we have lately met with in this retired part of Canada.

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 Saugeen territory is stamped with infamy; and what steps are there taken to remove it? None.

My Dear Brother,—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.

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 yet, the Deeds have never been forthcoming.

The whole procedure in this country in Indian matters, for some time, has appeared to have one tendency; the disturbances of the different tribes, and their banishment to the Great—and greatly dreaded Munnetoolin.

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 heaviest wrongs.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN EGYPT.—A week or two ago it gave us pleasure to bear testimony to the benevolence of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in extending their doings to the Abnantes.

Having lately received large, diversified, and very valuable supplies of Works from London, New York, &c., at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, it will not excite surprise that some of them have already found their way to our desk.

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 Room, it will not excite surprise that some of them have already found their way to our desk.

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, for July. Ten shillings per annum. Published by Mr. Scobie, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—As you devote a portion of the Guardian to the use of Temperance, I wish to give a brief statement of the little success we have lately met with in this retired part of Canada.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS IN THE CITY.—The friends of untalented children will be happy to be told that the Committee of the Wesleyan Sabbath 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.

Our highly esteemed correspondent and pious helper of the Upper Canada Indians, Dr. HODGKIN of London, England, will accept, through this medium, the humble thanks of the Native Youths to whom he has lately sent a parcel of very valuable books and papers.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IS NOW ON A TOUR IN THE WEST, and it is believed will extend it to Munnetoolin Island. The Hamilton Gazette says it is rumoured His Excellency will spend several days there on his return, in about three weeks.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—From a printed Circular, published by the Deputy Postmaster General, dated Quebec, August 10th, 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.

Just when we had our last paper ready for the press, we received 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.

FATAL RACING ACCIDENT.—We see from the Brockville Recorder, that, at the late Races at Wilson's Corners, a rider was killed and two horses; and that another rider was so severely injured as not to be likely to live.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our sincere acknowledgments are offered to "A Pastor" for writing again so soon, to "J. Hurlbut" 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.

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND PRESBYTERIAN 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.

LADY MIDDLETON appears to have conceived 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 fruitless efforts of slavery and the slave trade, from a gentleman, Mr. Ramsay, who had resided in the West Indies.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

The Subscriber is now in the possession of the dry Goods part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic...

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO. 63 6

LYMAN, FARR, AND CO.

(Successors to J. W. BRANT) will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Lamp, and Cod Oil...

Toronto, 7th August, 1840. 562

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co.

beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable Goods...

Toronto, 7th August, 1840. 562

ARTHEW WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES PATON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of CROWN GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, are now landing a large assortment of the above Goods...

N. B.—A number of assorted Crates. 57 13 w

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

The Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of GENUINE COLOURS, superior to any heretofore seen in this market...

Toronto, July 15, 1840. 63 13

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c.

The Subscriber offers low, for Cash, a great variety of Gilt, Mahogany, and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold, Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses...

Toronto, July 15, 1840. 53 13

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street to 128, King Street...

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519 f

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...

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction...

Sold by CONROCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York...

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the Certificate of the Court of Sessions in the County of York...

SOLD BY CONROCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York...

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES...

Their Starch Manufacture will be in operation on the opening of the Season...

DENTIST.

Mr. FARRAR intends being in Toronto 5th inst., where he will remain until the 20th of September in the practice of DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches...

Toronto, August, 1840. 63 6 w

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Public Sales will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Decr., in each year...

The Numbers of the first described Lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts...

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents...

R. B. SULLIVAN.

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...

Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application at the Baths. 554 f

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...

Toronto, August 9, 1840. 4p

NOTICE.—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...

August 17, 1840. 63 f

WOMAN LOST.—On Saturday, July 4th, an English

Woman named Hephzibah Abbott, who has, for some time, been afflicted with great loss of memory, sometimes approaching lunacy, left her place of lodging in this city, went out in search of her husband, and has not since returned...

Simon Abbott.

TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been bald, and 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...

From the Doctor's Chronicle, July 10.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Conrock & Co., the Agents for OSTEON'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere...

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair...

St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 yp

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.

The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FOUR TREES, of the most beautiful and desirable kinds, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, and Quinces...

St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 yp

PLUGHS! PLUGHS! PLUGHS!!!

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, "Norton's Foundry"...

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees...

Improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation...

Dover Iron Works, August 16, 1839. 512

STRAY HORSE.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, Lot No. 1, 3rd Con. West of Yonge Street, township of York, on the 7th inst., a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about six years old...

August 12th, 1840. 4 w p 63

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles: to most of you I trust are well known.

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that *Egis* of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, that Constitution which is our pride and boast...

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to 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...

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.

G. DUGGAN, Jun. Toronto, March 21, 1840. 54

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...

It is not my intention to occupy your time with any decant on his merits or demerits. In the discharge of his public duty—of both you are the proper judges.

Believing as I do that at this juncture much good must result from the undertaking when performed in the pure spirit of philanthropy, and that the errors of the past may be made to serve as lessons and guides for the future...

Whence then arises the frightful load of calamity which at present rests upon this devoted land, and by which every avenue to progressive improvement has been closed, which ponderous black clouds obscure the moral atmosphere...

As regards myself, should I be chosen to represent you at the ensuing election, I pledge myself to devote every energy of mind and body to the attainment of this much to be desired consummation.

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

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...

That much of the future prosperity and happiness of the Canada depends upon the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of their next house of representatives, cannot be doubted.

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...

That much of the future prosperity and happiness of the Canada depends upon the wisdom, discretion, and firmness of their next house of representatives, cannot be doubted.

Removal.—Champion, Brothers, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

Removal.—Champion, Brothers, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

GENTLEMEN.—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my Country.

Gentlemen—Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching election, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

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 best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding...

WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840. 590c.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—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...

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...

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 upon 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...

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people."

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence will be found satisfactory.

LOOK OUT!!—"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—An attack of the "PILE" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT...

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...

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, Velvets, &c.

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 Fence...

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.

STOLEN, 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...

THE PRICE OF THIS PAPER is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.