

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA PUBLISHED

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To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-At the late Examination of the Students of the U. C. Academy, the Pleasures of Intellectual Refinement," written by Miss Jane Anne Crawford, of Toronto Township, accidentally fell into my hands without the knowledge of its author, and I send it to you with a request that you will do me the favour of publishing it in the Guardian. It will not only show the excellent qualifications of quite a young lady, who had been only a short time at the Academy, but the ability and success of her accomplished instructresses, Miss Yours very truly, J. RTERSON. Barnes and Miss Beatty.

Toronto, April 28th, 1842.

ON THE PLEASURES OF INTELLECTUAL REFINEMENT. Among all the works of God none declare His wisdom and goodness more fully than the formation of man; a being endowed with faculties to some extent capable of appreciating and investigating the machinery by which the God of nature accomplishes his designs in the visible world, and displays his infinite power and intelligences. Possessed of fuculties of the highest order, which admit of the most varied and sublime gratifications, and in the proper levelopement of which he experiences the highest and most refined pleasure of which his nature is susceptible; it removes the vail which envelopes the works of the Creator, and brings within the range of contemplation the distant glories of the skies, and discloses to him many of those hidden springs which produce the various phenomena of the material world.

Of the many advantages and real pleasures enjoyed by the learned, the illiterate cannot form the least conception. Never having his mind elevated to those sublime objects and contemplations which so enrapture the man of a refined intellect, he has no idea of the mannier in which the understanding may be enlightened and expanded, being destitute of a relish for intellectual pursuits, and having no conception of the pleasures they afford. He seldom troubles himself with inquiring into the causes of natural events, being contented if the orb of day performs his accustomed revolution, and the moon is faithful to her duty by night, also that the clouds discharge their watery treasures upon his parched fields, producing fertility. He never can form those lofty and expansive ideas of the Creator which the grandeur and magnificence of His works are calculated to inspire, but he is left to ignorance and soperstition.

On the other hand the man who is favoured with the true light which science affords is introduced as it were into a new scene of action; his menta powers are so enlarged that he delights to investigate the laws and operations of nature : to trace effects to their causes : to view the mutual connexion and dependence of all animated nature, from man down to the smallest animalcule that is scarcely visible to the unassisted eye; all of which possess degrees of perfection and comparative excellences proportioned to the several grades and situations they fill in the universe. He no longer views the changes of the seasons with indifference ; but with what holy delight does he contemplate that divine Being who has measured out his mercies so universally ! He knows, if the rays of the sun have fallen obliquely opon this zone and her fields have been permitted to be bound up in frost, drenched with floods of rain, or enveloped in mow, other countries have enjoyed all the youth of spring ; others have gathered in the precious fruits of the earth, the reward of industry ; while others have deposited their seed in the ground which shall erminate under the genial rays of the sun and adorn and beautify creation. Herein he rejoices that the rays of the sun, the great parent of vegetable life, have been shed on the barren deserts of Arabia as well as on the fertile soils of America, and either pole exalts in the beneficent goodness of the Creator. How truly elevating and refined are the pleasures which are the result of holy meditation on the works of nature, compared with those which arise from viewing the works of art, which not unfrequently end in disgust, leaving a painful vacancy in the soul! The best are of short duration, and as flecting as a diesin; but the exercise of reason and the ever-varying pleasures of imagination last forever and derive new strength from contemplating the wonders of creation. If he beholds the superb spectacle which the rising sun daily exhibits, adorning the heavens with the most delicate tints so blend ed that they can scarcely be defined; the earth variegated with flowers; a thousand different landscapes vieing with each other in beauty; if he listens to the harmonious songs of the feathered choir, --all contribute to inspire bim with the liveliest emotions, and he can emphatically adopt the language of the Psalmist, " Thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy works; I will triumph in the works of thy hand." Intellectual pursuits have also a tento relieve the mind from that servile fear which some entertain towards their Creator. Some indeed regard those storms and tempests that occusion ally visit our earth as indications of wrath, when they are designed in mercy to remove notions vapours, and restore salubrity to the atmosphere. Thus he learns that order and system pervade the universe ; also that God designs the happiness of all his creatures, and preserves universal harmony not only or this earth, which is but an atom in creation, but in the arrangement of all those mighty orbs which fill the immensity of space-and he is led to exclaim-" How monifold are thy works! in wisdom hast then made them all." Every species of rational information has a tendency to produce pleasing emotions and nothing perhaps, even the most sublime works of nature, are more cal- in heart, that the Lord would not intrust me with such a blessing. Under good cause ; but, O, how much rather I would die! Please to pray for me. culated to elicit the wonder and astonishment of every reflecting mind, than

our readers-dear to our Church-important to be dwelt upon more than it God, even to unworthy me, who am less than the least of all suints, is this don-that is to say not more than three hundred yards in width. Owing to is-necessary if our ministers and members are to be entirely holy them grace given. A small congregation met for preaching : bnt, strange to tell, the vast number of manufacturing establishments in and about it, which conpieces of composition written by the young ladies. The following piece, "On selves, and spread scriptural holiness through the land. What do we pro- I could hardly think of preaching. My mind was so taken up with what had some immense quantities of coal, a dark and portentions cloud hardly think of preaching. My mind was so taken up with what had some immense quantities of coal, a dark and portentions cloud hardly think of preaching. fess to be? A Holy people. What is our high calling? The enjoyment passed, and so drawn out in prayer, and praise, and thanksgiving to God, almost continually, in the autumnal and winter months. In the spring and and diffusion of holiness. God of holiness! sanctify us throughout body, that I wished to be alone, that I might give vent to all the feelings of my full summer, it wears a brighter aspect—at least during a greater portion of the soul, and spirit. Mr. Smith's letter is replete with instruction; and Bishop Asbury's with ardonr, and faith, and force .- ED.]

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

A LETTER FROM-REV. H. SMITH TO BISHOP ASBURY, AND THE BISHOP'S REPLY. To Bishop Asbury. Baltimore Cir., July 4, 1806.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-I have, for better than six weeks, at different times, felt a desire to write to you, but was discouraged, from the consideration that I had nothing of importance to write, respecting myself or my circuit. Three weeks I received a special blessing, and with it my desire to write was renewed; and, after making it a matter of earnest prayer, I yield to the impression.

About sixteen years ago the Lord had mercy on me, a poor sinner, and I believed myself justified freely, through the redemption that is in Jesus. For better than twelve years I have feebly preached the glorious doctrine of entire sauctification to others, while I remained a stranger (in part) to it myscif; exhorted others to be holy in heart, while I myself was unholy. I have at life was rather unhappy. In the year 1798, while I rode in Salt River circuit, Kentucky, I had such a discovery of the deceitfulness and wickedness the foundation of repentance, but sought in vain. After some weeks' deep to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. After a short space the gloom departed distress the Lord restored unto me the light of his countenance, and the joy of his salvation. I regained my confidence, and there I rested too well satisfied. In 1600, the first year I travelled on Scioto circuit. North-western Territory, I read many bright Christian experiences in the British Magazines, mind. Is it not strange, that after all that I had read, heard, and preached, it as to let go my confidence ?--yea, renounce my justification, which is the very foundation of entire sanctification ? While on this circuit I was very much afflicted, and twice brought to death's door; I then had a strong confidence in God, a clear evidence of my acceptance, and a hope full of glory. I never before had such a view of the nature of faith. "Faith" was, indeed, the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not scen," to ne. I do not recollect that I felt any conviction for sanctification, or any concern about it. My soul was unspeakably happy. When I got better I again felt the remains of indwelling sin. The first year (1803) I rode in His work, that I sometimes thought I enjoyed perfect love. But ah, how secretly, and how securely, did pride, self-will, vanity, and many other hurt-ful desires, and unhuly things, lurk within me! The last year I travelled in Winchester circuit (in 1804) I was again brought to the gates of death. ... The first few weeks of my illness I dozed away, without being able to think much about God, or my soul. But when this stupor left me, I cried mightily to God, and I am sure the Lord heard me ; for he broke in upon my sonl in a most glorious manner, and every fear of death was gone, and I had a confilence that God would take me to heaven, should I die. And yet I am now sure that I was not at that time wholly sanctified ; for I was at that time wanting in patience and perfect resignation. My mind, for some years, has been varionsly and strangely exercised; sometimes all athirst for God and holiness, and then again by far too slack, even in my external duties. But in me pain, but the Lord is with me, and around me continually. Christ is in general I wished, yea, strose to be a Christian indeed. Sometimes the doc. me the hope of glury. But still I am a helpless creature; every moment I rine of holiness was the food and life of my soul; and then again I would ave little or no relish for it, yea, was tempted to disbelieve it, especially when strenttously insisted on by those who were, like myself, destitute of an experimental knowledge of it. I was sometimes tempted against those who professed it, and at other times almost idolized those who I believed enjoyed love has never been told me. O how I long for all Christians, Christian minthe blessing. In general I abhorred and despised myself, and sometimes thought others viewed me in the same light that I did myself, and despised me too, which made me quite unhappy. And then I would again feel envy, pride, and resentment. I came to our last Conference with great reluctance. My concern for entire sanctification was not so great as it had heen. - But, under the preaching of Bishop Whatcost, on Sanctification, my heari was tendered, and viewed myself in the Gospel glass. And, O, what a vile, unprofitable, and preaching sauctification, " not in a common-place way, but to feel the importance of the subject," it sunk deep into my heart, for I knew I had been guilty of preaching sanctification merely because it was in my creed. I reolved, once more, to be all for God; and if such a blessing as perfect love was to be found this side of death, by grace I was determined to find it. I that was in Christ Jesus. Yes, it is the spirit and marrow of the Gospel. I sometimes thought I was so mean, unpreditable, and prone to backslidings may fall from my heaven of peace and love, and bring a reproach upon the came to my circuit. I had for years be the babit

"Worse than death my God to love, And not my God alone."

wholly. I spoke to some who were in distress for the blessing, but

a throne of grace, and life and liberty in preaching. Sunday, the 8th of June,

heart, by weeping and rejoicing before the Lord. Such a solemn awe rested time, than during the other seasons.

upon my mind that evening as I had never felt before. I went to rest happy-happy, solidly happy in my Saviour. It far surpassed any thing for cried to the Lord, and he manifested himself to me as he did the day before. was to live by faith; but now I every moment lived by faith, and every

from her countenance, and she seemed to stand as in amaze, and silent awe; then began to rejoice, and praise the Lord. I inquired if the Lord had granted times. Many seemed to be seeking holiness of heart, and some professed to to say that I was greatly pleased with these distinguished men. be perfected in love. After four or five Jays my constant joy measurably The great subject which agitated all minds when I was in Edinburgh and from all sin; and yet I dare not say that it is not the case. I would then say, afraid. The enemy pursues me every hour in the day; I am horrified with Winchester circuit, my sonl was so much alive to God, and in the spirit of end. I know that a great change has taken place in me. I now have constant peace with God, and a testimony that I please Him. I read my Bible with greater pleasure than ever, and receive the promises as directly given to promises, speaking directly to such an unworthy creature as I am. Such as whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." "The water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water, springing up into everlasting life." "I came that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." "Whoseever will, let him take the water of life freely." I have power to love God with all my heart, and all men for his sake. I walk and talk as in the presence of God; and if at any time I speak a word without reflection, my soul is alarmed. Some idle words have given

isters particularly, to be made partakers of perfect love! When I think of the number of great men in our Church who have great gifts, are exemplary in their lives, fervent in spirit, and successful in their ministry, who can ably defend the doctrine of Christian perfection, and yet do not profess to enjoy serves, I am inclined to fear that I may be mistaken; but when I con sider that the Lord is no respecter of persons, but reveals these things to those who, as it respects gifts and knowledge, are but babes and sucklings, I country ! Our enemies, themselves, would be constrained to call the Methodists the holy people, the redeemed of the Lord. The Lord grant you great success in stirring up the preachers to seek after holiness. It is all the mind A line from you might be of singular service to me at this time: Correct

[The following letters are taken from the N. Y. Christian Advocate & Jour.] received such grace? The Lord mysteriously answered in my heart, and chief part of the city lies on the north side of the Clyde, which is a comparal of April 27th, and are on a subject we have long intended to bring before poured such a flood of love upon me, that I cried out, Yes, yes, glory be to atively small stream at that place-not being wider than the Thames at Lon-

There are many distinguished preachers of the Gospel in Glasgow, in almost every branch of the Protestant Church. Dr. Wardlaw, who is, or sweetness and solemnity I had ever experienced before. When I rose in the rather was, (for he has just received a dismission from his former people,) morning I did not feet as I had done, and I fell down upon my knees, and pastor of a Congregational Church, was ont of the city when I was there. Few men in Scotland are better known, or more highly esteemed than he is. As I rode to my appointment that day my heart was continually lifted to God I do not know whether he intends to remain in Glasgow or not. Quite a in prayer and praise, and so continued for three or four days. It was number of new churches or chapels have been built in that city within a few suggested to me, Now examine yourself, and try your graces, whether you | years, some in connexion with the Established Church, and others independare indeed sanctified. I suspected that it might be from the enemy, to get cutly of it. The Catholics, too, have increased rapidly there within a few me to upprofitable reasoning, and cried out, I am yet too weak; all that I years; but it has been by immigration from Ireland, and not by proselytism. have to do, yea, all that I can do, is to live by faith, and by faith hang upon It is probable that this influx of Irish workmen will receive a check from the my Savioar. Never did I see and feel my weakness so sensibly. Never did " hard times" which Glasgow has been passing through during the last few I so constantly live by faith ; indeed, I did not so fully know before what it months. But this will be momentary. The distress at Paisley has been really frightful. When I was there in December, several thousands of peomoment felt the merits of Christ's death. I preached on sanctification that ple were living on the mere pittance of one penny and a half, which the hand day, as I had never done before, experimentally, knowing the doctrine to be of charity supplied them with ! Great distress was everywhere prevailing different times been under such conviction for entire sanctification that my of God. I spoke what I knew, and felt what I spoke. The word had a among the manufacturing towns of both England and Scotland at that epoch, happy effect; for in meeting the class I found that more than half the class nor is it less at present. How grateful we ought to be, that, in the midst of were under concern for perfect love. One woman cried alond, and fell npon all the losses which our constry has been called to experience the last five of my heart that I had doubted whother I had ever been justified. My doubts her knees, and was strangely agitated for some time. We then went to years, there has not been much extreme suffering among the poor. But few brought me into darkness, yea, into a kind of despair. I sought to lay again prayer. Her cry was, "A clean heart.", I spoke to ber, and exhorted her persons among us, at all events, have perished from want of bread. It has been far otherwise in Great Britain.

I think Edinburgh the most interesting and agreeable city, all things considered, that I have seen in the old world. It combines every thing ;-her the desire of her heart? She answered, "Yes." My evidence was pleasantness of situation, beanty of scenery, excellence of architecture, and brightened that day, and I felt the mighty power of faith and love in my soul. abundance of literary and religious advantages. Perhaps no other city in and read also the sixth volume of Fletcher's Checks. I plainly saw I was gready wanting, and my soul was again stirred up to become a whole Chris-tian. But, slas, I was again brought into the same uncomfortable state of unce of the contract of the same uncomfortable state of name of the Lord. Indeed, I sometimes felt willing to publish it to the ends. of the earth. I accordingly spoke a little of my experience in class meetings Scotland.) the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine. I also made the acquainton sanctification, I should remain so ignorant of the nature of conviction for and love-feasts, but generally with fear and trembling, and we had refreshing ance of Dr. Candlish and the Rev. Mr. Grey. It would be saying but little

> subsided, but still I retained my sweet peace and confidence in God. Some- Glasgow was the long pending difficulties in the Established Church. Lawtimes I felt as if I dare not confidently say that the Lord had cleansed me suits were springing up all over the country. The horizon was deeply overcast in every direction, and it continues to be so mitil this day. You will I will be still, and subwit it to the Lotd; I will trust in the Lord, and not be have seen before this time, that Dr. Chalmers and his friends have little to expect from the present Administration. They received no encouragement vain thoughts, and wild imaginations, unprofitable reasonings, and many from the late one. When I saw Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Candiish, near the other things. By the grace of God I yet stand, and I hope to stand to the close of December, they still had some faint hopes that the Dake of Argyle close of December, they still had some faint hopes that the Dake of Argyle would introduce a bill which might settle the difficulties. By this time, those hopes must have entirely disappeared. I had the pleasure of breakfasting with Dr. Chalmers, and consequently an opportunity of learning his views me. O what transports of joy I feel in my sont when I view God. in his pretty fully. Nothing can be clearer in the world, to my mind, than that that great man and his friends are contending for principles of visal importance to these have been particularly blest to me: " Verily, Verily, I say noto you, the Church. It is also clear that what they ask the State to do, it will never do. Cosar, every where, expects a full equivalent of obedience, and servility even, from the Church. for the amount of filthy lucre which be grants her. No, verily, there can be no compromise in this matter without rain to the Truth. There is no alternative left to these great and good men, but to secede, or what is the same thing, to be turned out, whilst nobly contending to the last moment for the interest of their Master's kingdom. Nor can it now be long until the crisis come.

And should it come, what the number will be of those who will have the firmness to go out of the Establishment, or allow themselves to be turned out of need fresh supplies of grace; I never felt the need of Christ as I do now ; it, no one knows with certainty. I have heard it estimated at as high as five with Ilim I can do and suffer a little, without Ilim I can do nothing. Since I or six hundred. I fear that this is an over-estimate. Not that I do not believe began to write this letter my joy has returned, and I am happy; glory be to that there are more than five hundred, or even six hundred evangelical min-God in the highest, I am unspeakably happy. The half respecting perfect isters in the Established Church of Scotland, but I do not think that that number will have the courage to abandon their places. But we shall soon see. It may seem mysterious that God should allow all this. But let us not be discouraged. It is becoming more and more evident, that all alliance between the Church and State, in every form, is in the highest degree injurious to the interests of true Religion; and the sooner real Christians, all over the world, are made to believe this, the better. I do not, however, for a moment suppose, that the secession or expansion of five or six hundred ministers of the gospel from the Establishment in Scotland, will break it down. It may be unholy wretch is as myself. When you, sir, was enforcing the necessity of am encouraged to hold fast my confidence. O, if all our preachers enjoyed one of the measures which will lead to it in time. But it will only be ano-preaching sauctification, "not in a common-place way, but to feel the imther act in the drama, resembling that by which two thousand of the best ministers in England were extruded in the days of Charles II. Their places will soon be filled up by the hundreds of men in Scotland, why received an education for the ministry, but who, from want of heart for the work, or want of place, or some other cause, have been spending their days in teaching school, or in commerce, or something else.

I spent a number of days in London, where I heard Baptist Noel, and her good men, and spent an evening with a very editor of the Christian Observer. No man knows better than he does the state of things in the Established Church of England. No man has done more than he has to defend the truth, against the Oxford Tractarians.

the various phenomena disclosed to us by the science of chemistry. With of regular fasting, on account of bodily weakness, but now resolved to take what delight and astonishment the student beholds the wonderful operations it up again, and fast at least one day in the week. I found it a great cross at of electricity, which moves with such immensurable velocity that in a few first. I determined to make holiness a subject of conversation out of the pulseconds it might be made to fly to the most distant regions of the globe, and pit, as well as in it. I intended to seek after, and find it, and converse freely can produce the most violent shocks upon hundreds of persons at the same with the most experienced Christians. Shortly after I came on the circuit I time. And is it not delightful to rational minits to know that the same prinmet with brother William Lynch and sister Carnan. Both professed perfect ciple which causes glass and amber to attract light substances is the same that ove, and I felt as if I had found hid treasure. In conversation with them my produces the lightenings of heaven and the violent claus of thunder. But he mind was more enlightened, and my heart was more enlarged, and for some is still more astonished on pursuing his course somewhat forther ; he finds moments I viewed the blessing nigh : but something within said not now : that the air which he breathes is composed of two opposite principles-one unbelief prevailed, and shame overcame me, and I went away sorrowful. the source of flume and animal life, the other the destroyer of both; but All the remaining corruptions of my nature were about this time stirred up. when united in definite proportions they produce the most diversified and I felt the remains of anger, pride, the love of the world, a desire of praise beneficial effects. He finds it is the agent which facilitates the growth of envy, peevisliness, &c. My prayer was, to know the very worst of my plants, and to which he is indebted for all the beauties of nature; he being heart, and the Lord unfolded its secret wickedness in such a manner that 1 past, amidst innumerable toils, I have enjoyed almost inexpressible sensaassured by chemical analysis that all the vast assemblages of vegetable pro was astonished, and became at times rather unhappy, particularly or my fast tions. Our Pentecost is come, in some places, for sanctification. I have ductions which adorn the earth are produced by the combination of a few days. I do know that I was not in a state of condemnation, or afraid of hell; simple elements arranged, in different proportions, by the hand of the Creator. but my greatest sorrow and distress was, that I did not love the Lord with ali But among all the sciences none tend more to elevate, purify, and tranquillize my heart, and was prone to wander from the God I loved. I found it

the mind, than the study of the heavenly bodies; for who can look with an eve of indifference upon those millions of distant worlds moving in silent I felt great power in prayer for a clean heart. My soul was in a struggle grandeur through the expansive vault of heaven with varied motions, whirisometimes in an agony, for the blessing. I went to the Severn camp-meet ing with a rapidity which the most expansive imagination shrinks from coming, May 21, in hopes of getting the blessing. Several professed to be sance prehending ! The consideration that each of the fixed stars which we see by thousands, is a sun, attended by a planetary system ; the place that yields when I thought of myself I was shut up; at least I could not speak to them room for all those mighty globes and their widely-diffused operations; the in faith." It was truly a time of the power of God, and a profitable meeting immense distance they are placed from us; and the astonishing velocity with to me. When I returned I found myself much refreshed, and alive to God. which bodies, infinitely larger than our earth, perform their circuits of The first Sunday in Jone was a sorrowful day to me, especially in the after-noon. Monday was another cloudy day; I deeply mourned, and felt the immense magnitude, overpower the imagination with admiration and awe. But by the aid of the telescope we perceive new wonders,-multitudes of nebule which appear as openings to other worlds far above the ken of human God. I saw myself so empty and weak, that I felt as if I could not conduct eye. These suns, which are centres to other systems, are not fixed, and their motion confined to their respective planets, but all are attended with their splendid retinue of planets, satellites, performing a stopendous revoluthe meeting was held, my soul was uncommonly drawn out in prayer, and J tion around some grand unknown centre, itself not stationary, but it also received a great blessing. From that time my heart appeared to be empty of counterpoised by masses in the immensity of space, which again are attended sin and corruption. It did not stir within as before ; indeed, I could not feel by their accumulated trains of as I had felt. An uncommon calm possessed my soul. I had near access to

Planets, suns, and adamantine spheres, Wheeling unshaken through the void immense.

after preaching, I endeavoured to make peace between two contending Such are some of the scenes of grandeur which science unfolds to every brethren, (old professors,) and finding them so obstinate that I could not suc enlightened mind. What a noble-what an august subject for meditation! ceed, I was sorely grieved, and rose from my seat. and left them. I was It has a tendency to enlarge the capacity of the soul, and makes man rejoice afterward afraid I had given way to impatience, but could feel no condemnain the possession of faculties capable of being exercised by objects so magnition. As I did not feel as I had felt, some fears arose that my convictions were ficent and sublime. And lastly, it inspires him with an ardent desire for those wearing off, and I should not get the blessing. Neither could I agonize in blessed abodes where he shall join in ascribing Blessing and glory, and wisprayer for sanctifying love as I had done before. I could not account for it. June 13. O, blessed Friday ! my fast day. My mind was very solemn, and dom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, unto God forever and ever.

THE WIVE .- It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart : the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen; the untidy dress, and cheerless home; the part where she gives an account of her deep distress, and earnest struggle of forbidding scowl and deserted hearth ; these, and other nameless neglects, withsoul for canctification. I found the travait of sonl she passed through corresout a crime among them-have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake | for it than I now an. The Lord is now as able and willing to bless me as he and keep alive the promise she then so kindly gave. And though she may be ever will be.' I believe Christ is both able and willing to bless me now, and the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy to bless me as I am, and to cleanse me from all sin now. My soul was humbled altusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable as in the dust, and I felt myself at the feet of Jesns, and yiewed him with all as in the dust, and I felt myself at the feet of Jesus, and viewed him with all home-a smile of love to banish hostile works-a kiss of peace to pardon all his fullness; and by faith I fully received him as my wisdom, righteousness, the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of sel- sanctification, and redemption. An uncommon melting power ran through fish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live; as she had hoped, her my soul, and I received such sweet intimations from on high, that I was in years in matchless bliss-loved, loving, and content-the soother of the sorwardly persuaded that Christ was all my own, and I was wholly his. Yea, I rowing hour-the source of comfort, and the spring of joy .- Chambers' believed the Lord had created in me a clean heart, and renewed a right spirit within me. The solemn, solid peace, that then took place in my soul, no London Journal. human language can describe. It made me rejoice, and praise the Lord with

all my heart. Yet I was not in great cestacy, but in a flood of tears, and FOLLOW AFTER HOLINESS .- If you would improve life's little span ; if you would glorify God and honour Christ; if you would recommend religion to mankind, and lead them to the abodes of bliss, you must follow after consistsilent awe. I stood before that God whom angels adore, and with pleasing ent holiness. Without it, the more zoal you display for the gospel, the more for me, and in revealing Christ in me the hope of glory. I felt less than bundred thousand inhabitants. It is a finely-built city. Almost every house ical religion, at least immediately. But of this, and many other things, more nothing in his sight. A thought then arose, Can it be possible that you have a of hewn stone. This material is abundant in the immediate vicinity. The at another time. Yours truly, R. BAIRD.

me; reprove me; I may need it : I lie quite open. Pardon me if I intrude on your time and patience. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your unworthy son in the Gospel of Christ, HENRY SMITH.

Dr. Watters, Montgomery, Md., July 20, 1806. To Rev. H. Smith.

realities of heaven or hell, hut preach them. Some have professed it, (pergood reasons to believe that upon the Eastern Shore 4,000 have been converted since the first of May last, and 1,000 sanctified, besides souls convicted, reason to believe that at the Philadelphia Conference many of the preachers were powerfully blest in their own sonls, and covenanted to use ordinary and extraordinary means, that has appeared in them, being (at least brother Chandler) forty days and nights in the woods at camp and quarterly meetings, and possibly will be one hundred and ten more before November. The camp meetings north of New-York in about two months, and more laid

Now, I think we congregate 2,000,000 in a year; and I hope for 100,000 souls converted, convicted, restored, or sanctified. The whole continent is awake. I am on a route of three thousand miles, from and to Baltimore. Such a work of God I believe was never known, for the number of people. need of solid and lasting comfort, and thirsted for closer communion with a prayer-meeting we had that night at brother Carnan's, but prevailed on still thine. F. AsBURY. brother C. to open the meeting. So soon as I came into the house where

I had to speak two hours to-day, on the draught, and was so worn out I had to write to forget myself. F. A.

SCOTLAND-PUSEVISM-HIGH-CHURCHISM-GENEVA.

Letter from the Rev. Robert Baird, of Paris, to the Editor of the Philadelphia and New-York Presbylerian.

Paris, March 7th. 1842. My DEAR BROTHER .- It is two months and more since I returned to this ince my return from that city, have prevented my writing to you sooner. On my return from the United States to France, I spent two or three weeks in Scotland and England, where I had business of some importance to permourned for constant communion with God. I got to my appointment at form. This time was chiefly spent in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London; ten o'clock, and sat down in a room, and took up the life of Mrs. Rogers, in which, owing to the facilities which now exist for travelling, one may visit in order to spend a little time in locking over her experience. I turned to that, an almost incredibly short time. For instance, from Liverpool to Glasgow it required only twenty-four hours; commonly it requires no more than twentyone hours-by steamboat to Greenock, and by rail-road thence up to Glast could have been ten times longer. There are many excellent brethren in both those great cities. In the former, I had the pleasure of hearing Dr. the negative. Brown, who preaches in St. John's Church, which is that in which Dr.

> especially when he has had opportunity to prepare well. I heard him in the during my short stay in Glasgow.

The progress of Poseyism I regard as the most wonderful phenomenon of this age. That so many men in the Established Church of England-some of MY VERY DEAR SMITH,-May great grace attend you! I consent to them in some respects able men, many of them incen of much general inforwhat you say, in general. O, purity ! O, Christian perfection ! O, sancti- mation-should be carried away by this delusion, seems one of the strangest fication ! It is heaven below to feel all sin removed. Preach it, whether things which could happen in this period of the world. And yet, it can mation-should be carried away by this delusion, seems one of the strangest they will hear or forbear. Preach it. You have never experienced the doubtless be accounted for. it is but a result of the growing sense of a need of a religion which will satisfy the heart. Men who could once be contented fect love.) but have fallen from it; others profess, but do not possess it. with even the most barren forms and expressions of religion, or even with They trifle away life. They seldom use the gift God hath given them. I none at all, feel that they must have something more, and better-or what is think we ought modestly to tell what we feel in the fallest. For two years such in their apprehension. The simple, heart-demanding, soul-renewing gospel, they do not like. An evangelical faith demands too much self-denial; cold formalism gives too little comfort. The age demands a warm religion, a religion which will take hold of the imagination, if not the affections. The would, the Christian world, has seen enough of Deism, under the garb of and quickened, and restored. O. glory, it will come scross the Bay. I have Christianity: of Infidelity, without it. And the current is setting in the other reason to believe that at the Philadelphia Conference many of the preachers direction. Fanaticism will become more and more the characteristic of the nineteenth century; as a heartless Christianity, on the one hand, and an avowed Deism and Atheism on the other, were the characteristics of the ighteenth. And though hoth are hard, the evils of our day are, perhaps, ess to be dreaded than those which afflicted the last age ; and for this reason, that it is easier to deal with a religious feeling which really exists, than the want of one altogether.

The result of the late election of a Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, has demonstrated that the plague had spread more widely than many had thought. It is clear that if this heresy should spread much more it must lead to a separation in the Established Church of England. I believe that The preachers will die in harvest field, as it lasts all the year. I believe house of the really evangelical ministers of the Establishment have yet been brother Whatcoat died a martyr for the work. Farewell in Jesus. I am carried away with it, at any rate very few." Mr. Melville was never reckoned to be truly evangelical by the most competent in England to express and opinion of him. As to Mr. Sibthorpe, who has become a Roman Catholic, he never had any stability, nor had the confidence of those who knew him well, of late years. I know not how many changes he has made since he commenced his ministerial career, but I know that he has made several.

I think the most deplorable thing, after all, in England, so far as relates to the Established Church, is the vast increase of a High Church feeling which is manifesting itself even in the evangelical branch of it. I am far from saying that this is universal in that excellent portion of the Establishment. But when city from America. But the necessity of making a visit, almost immediately we see the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Hibernian Society, afterwards, to Geneva, and incessant occupation in my many duties here and the Society which has succeeded to the Coutinental or European Mis sionary Society, all taking decidedly that character, it is both alarming and disconraging to the friends of Evangelical truth. The Church Missionary Society will follow the same course, and soon the low Church party or portion of the Church will be absorbed in the High. The Government, too, is evidently pleased to lend its powerful aid, to extend the wings of the Established Church, and make it overshadow every portion of the earth, which not only bear directly the British sceptre, but over those portions also which in any degree feel its influence. A Bishop has been sent to Jerusalem, a ponded with my own. I could make her petitions my own. My heart was gow. From Glasgow to Edinburgh is now but an affair of two hours, since Bishop is to be sent to Malta, one to New South Wales, one to New Bruns-methed down. I plainly saw that I could make myself no better, and said, in the rail-road has been opened throughout the entire distance. And from wick, one to South Africa, one to Ceylon, and I know not where else.my heart, if the blessing is obtained by faith I never can be better prepared Edinburgh to London, the journey may be made, by stages and by rail-roads, This may, indeed, promote the Established Church; but I greatly fear that it from 4 o'clock P. M. of one day, to 11 o'clock P. M. the next following-in will but little subserve the interests of evangelical religion. It may illustrate other words, in thirty-one hours! Soon it will be made in twenty-four hours. and strengthen the British kingdom, but will it advance the kingdom of My stay in Glasgow and Edinburgh was long enough to make me wish that Christ ? It may adorn the diadem of Queen Victoria, but will it add jewels to that of Immanuel? Time, I apprehend, will give a fearful response in

Upon my arrival in Paris, I was permitted to spend only a few days with Chalmers was once stationed as pastor. Dr. B. is an extraordinary preacher, my family, from which I had been so long separated, when important affairs called me to Geneva. I found there, as well as here, that the cause of truth forenoon. In the afternoon I heard Dr. Hugh of the Secession Church, and is gradually advancing. The religious societies of both of these important at night, the Rev. John. Eadie-both excellent men, with whom and with countries for reaching the French people, are steadily going forward with whose amiable families, it was my privilege to become somewhat acquainted, their work. Not less than two hundred thousand copies of the Soriptures in whole or in part, will be put into circulation this year, in France alone .-No city in Great Britain has increased so rapidly within the last twenty-five In Geneva a Revolution has been going on since the 22d of last November. wonder took a survey of his wonderful condescension in giving his dear Son years as Glasgow. It is supposed to contain at present not far from three I know not that it is likely to have much effect upon the interests of evangel

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. Wednesday, May 11th, 1842.

114

THE REVIVALS IN OUR CHURCH INCREASE THE PASTORAL LABOURS OF OUR MINISTERS -- No. II.

Grimshawe, in his faithful and elegant Memoir of Legh Richmond, says of him,-""His lubours were not confined to public instruction; like his divine of our Church would be greatly assisted in the work we now call their at-Master, 'he went about doing good.' At the cottage of the poor he was a frequent visitor; fulfilling the apostolical injunction, of going from thouse to house,' scattering the precious seed, making himself acquainted with their spiritual state, and gathering from their answers useful hints and reflections for the service of the succeeding Sabbath." While absent on one of his We are not ignorant of the obstacles which present themselves to an Itinerbenevalent tours, Mr. Richmond thus wrote to the clergyman supplying his ant Preacher when he would observe this direction; but they are to be looked place at home: "You will find religious conversational intercourse in visiting in the face, and, as far as possible, overcome. It is obvious that their visits the poor a sure road to their hearts; and, during my absence, no small satis- should embrace 1. The members of the Church. 2. All the families in a fliction to mine." As we showed in our last paper, eminent ministers have congregation, unless it be found utterly impracticable. 3. Other families been exemplary for pastoral zeal; and, perhaps, none more so, notwithstand. which seldom if ever hear the word preached. 4. Persons belonging to wish our enterprising friends the utmost success in this very interesting, pubing they are lunerants, than Wesleyan ministers; which is one good reason why so many souls they have reclaimed from the world have been deterred welfare of Christ's Church would be advanced. Visits to the latter are to be 1. Resolved,-That the Board of Victoria College, having recomme from returning to its sins. It is this which in no small degree makes the Methodists to differ from the members of other Churches.

Several objections have been raised to visiting from house to house. 1. "A Minister needs his time out of the pulpit for study." He needs all the proficient in wisdom and christian affection who can make it happy in all its time for preparation, or, if you please, study; but all his subjects of thought bearings. It can be done. 2. Visits should be frequent. How frequent no are not-caunot be found in his hbrary : there are living volumes to be read; rule can determine. The number in a society, the distance of their residenand to read them he must go among his people, for his own benefit and theirs; ces, the size of a circuit, the opportunities of the preacher, his health, and and he who does not, may have, on the Sabbath, discourses symmetrical and other considerations must say how often. A general direction is all we can clear as polar icebergs, and as cold, 2. Another person says, "It is derega- give t let every neighbourhood, family, and soul in a circuit be thought of, tory to ministerial dignity to visit the abodes of poverty and vice." To such loved, and prayed for, and a sedulous husbandry of precious moments be an objector the Church of Christ might justly say, We can spare you. Christ has no sincere servant who need he thus addressed. If to obey Him-to save pastoral results all within the power of the preacher. 3. Visits are to be short; souls—to watch over them when saved—and labour for this in every possible When twenty families should be visited in a day, three or four hour-visits deem the fullest and most cheering ever sent out by our Missionary Society; of England for nearly fifty years, and never, till that evening, knew what way, be the highest service, and that which He himself came from heaven to will necessarily leave many families neglected, and, perhaps, long so. Fif earth to perform, then is it the most dignified. 3. " Christ himself commands, Go not from house to house." He does; but on what occasion? Give the whole verse from which the command is taken. When he appointed "seventy" disciples, he among other things said, "And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give; for the labourer is and expected not to be a tradesman, a mechanic, a politician, a new's man, worthy of his hire. Go not from house to house." What has this command nor even a farmer in his conversation. Religion is to be the topic, taking to do with pastoral visiting? Dr. Guyse, in his Practical Expositor, from which Mr. Wesley drew so largely, says on these words, " Do not therefore sent themselves. 5. Visits are to be experimental. It is not enough that religion shift your quarters while you have any work to do in the neighbourhood, that be the topic, but that it have an application there and then to every soul in ye may not seem to be fickle or pamperers of your appetites, nor lese the the house, --old and young, parent and child, master and servant, friend and opportunity of establishing friendship with your first acquaintance there." stranger. At that moment, while discretion is needed, bashfulness is a sin. Dr. Clarke's comment on the words is, " Stay in your lodgings as much as The enquiry should be made of the believer, " Are you now growing in Dr. Clarke's comment on the words is, "Stay in your lodgings as much as possible, that you may have time for prayer and study. Seldom frequent the inbites of the rich and great; if you do, it will unavoidably prove a snare to rue. The unction of ford will perich from your black from your black for the part source to the pericent source halds in the visitive time for great; and man source to the black for the backslider, if one be present, "Will you now return to work committed to our man deum important in corriging on the glorious work committed to our as and will sole the source of the backslider, if one be present, "Will you now return to work committed to our as and will be and all other facts which you may deem important in corriging on the glorious work committed to our as and will be and all other facts which you may deem important in corry on the glorious work committed to our as and will be and all other facts which you may deem important in corry on the glorious work committed to our as and the sole of the source you. The unction of God will perish from your mind, and your preaching house a thinking; at the next service the pastor holds in the vicinity' some be only a dry barren repetition of old utings; the bread of God in your hands person or other he perhaps never saw at church before will be present; and, will be like the dry, mouldy, Gibconitish crusts, mentioned Joshua ix. 5. He if similar kome attentions be again paid, souls will be saved. We have seen who knows the value of time, and will redeem it from useless chit-chet, and it again and again. 6. Visits should be impartial. A selection of families trifting visits, will and enough for all the purposes of his own salvation, the on account of wealth, or intelligence, or domestic comfort, is a sad drawback enlivation of his mind, and the work of the ministry." Ife will; and for that indispensable department of the work of the ministry the greater success of which we now write to promote; and we hope not in vain.

The Scriptural authority for Pastoral Visiting is plain and binding. An argument in favour of it might be got from the genius of Christianity in the heart. Where it is, there is love for souls, and a yearning for their solvation : I tics are present; though when they can be they should; and when they canthere is a panting, pressing, persevering spirit in the path of duty for this end, not, enquiry should be made concerning them all, and a word of advice left and every prodent means is used for its attainment. He who breathes this for them. 7. Visits should be affectionate. The etiquette of some households spirit, seeks men to save them. When the prodigal was from home, the may be different from that of our own, and perhaps have a tendency to dim father did not immure hinself in his house, saying, "My son, if alive, and repentant, shall return to my door, and into my presence, before I will deign there, but not a coldness of zeal and love for the members of them. He visits in and Tracts as may serve to promote an acquaintance with Evangelical truth. rependent, shall return to my door, and mit my presence, before I will design affect, out not a conduct of a messenger of a simple, unostentations religion—arabigion of land: the Doctrines and Order of the United Church of England and Ire-to give him attention." He was looking out for the wanderer, and saw him the character of a messenger of a simple, unostentations religion—arabigion of land: the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and destitute settlers when a great way off, and ran to him, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. love. Be love in his countenance and words, and in the grasp of his in remote situations, by means of Travelling and Resident Missionaries : When the shepherd had lost a sheep, he did not stay in the fold sullenly big to the big testion. When the heart has to be won-won to the paster and to Christ. asserting, "He may stray till he finds his way back again." He flics to the his station. When the heart has to be won-won to the pastor and to Christ, wilderness, looks till he finds, and finding, hastens to the flock, carrying the there is no time for a forbidding, sinfully repulsive teserve. Cowper is corwanderer in enviable ecstasy. Ay, said our Saviour, "That likewise joy rect when he says, shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance." Beautiful truth! and as useful the inferences to be deduced from it. Jesus has left us an example that we should tread in his steps; for though a Jew, and often showing a predilection for Jewish prejudices, he went into many a house where, not his folowers abode, but his enemies, publicans and pharisees; and led there by the innate goodness of his nature, ho did it that he might instruct them in the things pertaining to his kingdom, and leave a blessing behind: and some of his most affecting deeds were done in families where his own people thought he ought not to be a guest. Then, there is the example of his Apostles. On one occasion, when certain of them had "departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his 'name"-the name of Jesus, it is said, " And daily in the temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." St. Paul, in writing to the Galatians, says, he communicated the gospel "privately to them which were of reputation." This was not cowardice, but prudence. The same apostle, when addressing the elders at Ephesus, says, " Remember, that by the pace of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with lears." " I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you, but showed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house." Baxter, with his usual shrewdness, remarks on this passage, " Paul taught them ' publicly, and from house to house,' which was meant of his teaching particular families ; for even the public teaching was then in houses ; and publicly and from house to house signify not the same thing." The evangelical Benson on this pas sage forcibly observes, " If the Apostle had neglected thus to act, if he had not taught from house to house, as well as publicly, he would not have been pure from the blood of these people. Even he, though an Apostle, could not discharge his duty by public preaching only; how much less can an ordinary pastor !" He cannot discharge it. The Methodistic anthority for visiting from house to house is to be derived from the legislative records of the Methodist family ; and we need not draw our injunctions from the Minutes of the English or the American Conference but from the Minutes of the Canadian. And it is very satisfactory to observe in all so striking an agreement on this subject as well as on others, as likewise the importance attached to the duty by all. In this all are strictly Wesleyan; for their directions are taken from Mr. Wesley's early Minutes. We copy parts of the section in the Discipline of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, headed " Of visiting from house to house," Sec.

most excellent knowledge, that of God and eternity. 3 You will have time for gaining other knowledge too. Only sleep not more than you need; "and never be idlo, or triflingly employed." But, 4. If you can do but one, let your studies alone. We ought to throw by all the libraries in the world, ather than be guilty of the loss of one soul.

But how shall the duty be best performed ? Baxter, we know, is very full on this particular in his " Reformed Pastor," and too much so for us to present even a condensed statement of his advices; nor do we remember any

one of them distinctly enough to bring it before the reader ; but the Ministers tention to were they to read him according to the suggestion of our Disci- Meeting to take place in Hamilton on the 22nd inst., we now insert. We beg pline, which we have several times done, though not lately, with no small advantage. We diffidently give them a few directions which at present offer themselves to our mind. PASTORAL VISITATIONS should 1st, be extensive .other Churches, when they desire a visit; and by paying one, the general lic spirited, and aseful undertaking.

governed more especially by the grand principles of a universal religion, which Christ's is intended to be. Still, if ever a quick-eyed discretion, and dent of the Conference be respectfully requested to call a Public Meeting in soid town, on Monday evening the 22nd May, for the purpose of promoting this important object. this important object. That the friends of education generally, and those in the Gore practised, and more cannot be required; while this will accomplish in its teen or twenty minutes at a place are sufficient, and not one of that number of families will then be overlooked. 4. Visits should be religious. Under the most favourable circumstances, a preacher cannot go very often to the same house, nor can he stay long. He is received as a Christian Minister. precedence of, absorbing, sanctifying all others which may accidentally preon the acceptability of a Minister. If partiality be at all admissible in a work like this, it should be in favour of the poor and illiterate; and the rich will seldom complain when it is so. When in the bosom of a family, while due

respect must ever be rendered to the heads of it, the soul of every individual must be cared for. It does not always happen that the children and domes

"The noblest minds their virtue prove By pity, sympathy, and love."

Make all in the house yours by the judicious and lovely exhibition of the Spirit of Him who condescended to leave heaven for earth, to be our Sariour and servant. 8. Visits should be derotional. And when they are it is pretty certain you will have an opportunity of speaking a word in season to every member of the household. You are on vantage-ground in social worship. Occupy-occupy it as frequently as other duties will allow, and your preTO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

A forthight ago we published resolutions passed by the Board of Victoria College proposing a FEMALE ACADEMY, at Hamilton, should the plan meet with the sanction of the Conference of our Church, and the concurrence and support of the public. In furtherance of the wishes of the Board a meeting has been held at Hamilton, the Secretary of which has transmitted us the following Resolutions for publication. In publishing those of the Board we expressed our views of the importance of an Academy ; it is, therefore, unnecessary for us now to dwell on the subject. It recommends itself. But we carnestly call the attention of the friends of education to the notice of a general to say, that the ministers, official and other members, and friends of our Church, should exert themselves promptly to make the meeting everywhere known, especially on the Gore District, and, as many of them as possible. arrangements for being present. Perhaps a good number of the preachers can make it convenient to do so, without injury to their Circuits. It is more than

desirable that the attendance be large and respectable for the plan to obtain the approval of the Conference. Our own opinion is, it will; and that, while the project will be well sustained by every District, the Gore District, especially, will act nobly on the occasion. With submission to the Conference, we

the establishment of a Female Academy in the town of Hamilton, the Presi-

2. Itescoved,... I had the intends of education generality, and unose in the core District in particular, are bereby earnessly requested to attend the above meet-ing, for the purpose of affording their counsel and assistance in the accompliab-iment of the object contemplated in the foregoing resolution. (Signed) W. RIERSON, (Pres't Conference,) Chairman. ALEX'R MCNAB, Secretary.

We are gratified in giving publicity to the following letter to our Missionaries by the respected Secretary of the Missionary Society of our Church, as no one can read our last Report without seeing the benefit of a similar letter written last year by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. That Report we

Report will be even more satisfactory and encouraging. The unprecedented generosity of the contributors to our Missionary funds well deserves it. TO THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,-On bahalf of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church I have to request that you will forward to me, on or before the first day of our next Conference, a full but concise report of the state of the respective Missions on which you have been appointed to labour the present year, embracing the names and number of Townships in which you have regular or occasional service-the number of stated appointments on your Mission—with the number of Church members and average number of hearers at each appointment—the amount of assistance obtained from each place towards the support of yourselves and families-the state of the Schools under your care, with the number of male and femate pupils in each-together with you cars, with the number of main and remain purpose a cattering with the more efficient management of our Missions and Mission Schools in general,

General Secretary.

"THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO." We have been waiting to see the Speeches in the last Church, before we nnounced, that at a large and respectable Meeting held in this City on the 28th of April, a Society bearing this name was formed. We copy the first three Resolutions passed on the occasion, with a wish, that a noble remark in the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman's speech may never be forgotten by the Society. In referring to the different dissenting sects in Canada, be says. " The religion of these sects flows from the same great source with our own."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded by the Rev. J. Magrath, I. Resolved-That for promoting the advancement of Religion, through the

Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, there shall be formed a Society, to be called "THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO." On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, seconded by the Rev. R.

infimity, and to their widows and Orphans: furnishing mose who may be preparing for the Ministry with the means of pursuing their Theological studies; the Premainn of Sunday and Parochial Schools: the temporal sup-port of the Church and its Ministers, including all matters relating to the care and improvement of the present resources of the Church, and whatever mea-On the motion of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded by the Hon. Capt. J.

S. Macatilay, 3. Resolved---That, in their cilurts to promote these objects, the Society 3. Resolved---That, in their cilurts to promote these objects, the Society of the Propagation of the

shall act in cordial anion with the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

BISHOP SOULE, the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal of May 4th says, " is with us in New-York; where he will await the ersence will be attended with a holy savour to many souls. Individualize your rivel of the Rev. Mr. Sargeont, who is to accompany him in his visit to the social prayers, so that every individual bowed with you may feel he is remem- Irish and English Conferences. They will esil from this port about the 13.1 Social social prayers, so that every individual bowed with you may feel he is remem- Irish and English Conferences. bered by God's servant, and that it is his daty to remember, and love, and obey the Saviour. Half an hour is not wanted for such an exercise, it can the 27th of April. They will make a short stay in France, and then go to both the last year is £337 143, 10d, being an increase of £326 103, 51d, over the Conforences: after which they visit the continent of Europe.

A FIELD MEETING will be held on the Credit Mission (should weather permit) on Saboath, May 22nd; and we shall be glad to have the assistance of breather from other Circuits. D. WRIGHT.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Weslevan Methodist Church, Washingtou's neighbourhood, Scarbore', on Sunday, the 29th of May; the Lovefeast to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. J. Scott has promised to attend. S. BELTON.

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT MEETING -The Bay of Quinte District Meeting will be held at Colourg (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next; the session to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers connected with the District are respectfully requested to prepare suitable lists of subscribers' names and monies paid to the various funds of the Connexion during the Conference year.

The Recording Stewards of the several circuits are affectionately invited to favour us with their attendance on the 26th, the second day of the meeting, when the financial affairs of the District will be taken into consideration, at 10 o'clock precisely. J. C. DAVIDSON; Chairman.

Religions Intelligence.

BARRIE MISSION. April 14th, the Rev. Thomas McMullen writes us :-- " Death has long since veiled the eyes and stopped the ears of those who were the subjects of miraculous healing, and recovered its empire over those who were once recalled from the grave. But the souls who were prevailed upon to receive the gospel, live forever. God has owned the labours of his failiful Ministers in every age to produce these blessed effects." and He is owning the labours of his failhful Ministers in the present day. and He is owaing the isocurs of ins failured atmisters in the present day. see this in the revivals that are throughout the country; and He is owning the lahours of his servents on this Mission, (Barrie) in the conversion of precious souls. At our late Protracted Meeting, at Brother White's School-house, on the Penetanguishene Road, the Lord graciously poured out his Spirit upon us; sinners were converted; backsiders reclaimed; and our members greatly quickened in their hearts. It is gratifying to know, that God is no respecter of persons. Here the young and the old were alike blessed. One particular in stance I might be permitted to mention — a man about sixty years of age, who was deeply convinced of his fallen state by nature, on the third evening of the After sermon, the penitents were invited to the front of the stand, meeting. and the old man came through the congregation, smithing on his breast, and say-ing, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" We directed him to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and he should be saved. He believed, and his soul was then and there converted to God. He declared that he had attended the Church others, joined our Church on trial, and are still living in the enjoyment of our boly religion. At this meeting we were assisted by Brothers Smith, of Orillia, Peter White, William Larkins, and others; indeed the members gen-erally took hold well. We feel truly thank ful to the great Head of His Church, that our belowed Mission is not only in peace, but our members in general fast advancing in the Divine life; and it is said by some of the oldest members, that the Barrie Mission was never in a more prosperous state than at the present time ; and this, Sir. is a cause of the greatest thank follows to Almighty God. To the Mission Fund our members have subscribed more than $\pounds 25$, and the col-In a Mission Fund our memore abve subscribed more than 2.20, and the col-lectors are at work obtaining it. In Medonte our prople are putting up a commoditues lag church, and in Barris they are putting up, and expect to have finished, by the first of July next, a neat Parsonage-house. Our church in Barris will be finished in a little time. By this you will see, that we are getting to be a people whom God is awning. I had almost forgotten to mention, that

MATILDA CIRCUIT. April 22nd, the Rev. W. Gill writes us: On more than one noncoasion, I have tailen the liberty of sending you some accession of the work of the Lord on this (the Matilda) Circuit. would once more venture to address you on this delightful subject. The probet inquires, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as doves to their win-dows ?" These words have been iterally fulfilled in the late revivals of religion down? These words have been interally utilitied in the late revisals of religion in different parts of this circuit. I have just learned from the Superintendent of the circuit that, two years since, the number of members was four hundred and seventy-seven. They now exceed five hundred and thirty, although the circuit was divided last year. The amount of the subscriptions is superior to any formerly realized. It is, however, to be repretted that the people bave to encounter various difficulties. The ways and means of obtaining money in this part of the country were perhaps never more circumseribed. There is al-most a universal deficiency of whest crop, and the profits arising from the sale of lumber are greatly diminished. Much pastoral oversight is accessive to keep our members. It is said of one of the most illustrious characters of to keep our members. It is said of one of the most infortune characters of antiquity, whose name stands conspicuous on the page of history, that he was personally acquainted with every private soldier in his vest invincible army, And shall it be said of those who are appointed watchmen over the armics of the living God that they are deficient in this respect? Our last Quarterly-Meeting took place on the 16th and 17th of this month. The conference on Saturday was attended by nearly all the official members of the circuit, and every arrangement was made to the satisfaction of all present. In the Lovefeast on the ensuing day, many of the young converts, as well as others, spoke their experience in a lively, scripural, and becoming manner. The two ser-mons delivered on the occasion by the Chairman, the Rev. C. R. Allison, were impressive in the highest degree. May the stone hewn out of the mountain without hands yet become a great mountain, and fill the whole earth !

the Temperance cause is doing well here. About 45 have lately signed the

tee-total piedge.

For the Christian Guardian.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the UPPER CANADA BIBLE SociETT was celebrated on the evening of the 4th inst. in the Congregational Church of this city; a respectable assembly in attendance nearly filling that neat and rommodious house. The Hon. John S. Macanlay presided with his usual ability and dignity of I ne fron. John 5. Machaiay presided with his usual ability and dignity of manner. The Report presented a variety of matters highly interesting to every friend of the Bible cause; and the proceedings of the past year, therein exhibit-ed, afford ample encouragement to a diligent and persevering continuance of the blessed work for which the Society was formed. It appears from the Report, that the total number of copies issued from the

Depository in Toronto during the year ending the 30th of April, 1841, was 8,721. This, being nearly 6.000 more than any previous year, was justly conthan 12,127. The amount, at cost price, for Scriptures supplied to the Branche

Ones. 1. How can we further assist those under our care?

Ans. 1. By instructing them at their own buses. What unspeakable need 'is there of this! The world says, "The Methodists are no better them other people." This is not true in general; but 1. Personal religion, either toward Gall or man, is too superficial among us.

2. Family religion is wanting in many branches. Our religion is not sufficiently deep, universal, uniform t but superficial, partial, uneven. It will be so till we spend half as much time in this visiting, as we now do in taiking uselessly. Can we find a bever method of doing this then Mr. Baxter's 1 if not, let us adopt it without delay. His whole tract, entitled Gildas Salvianus, is well worth a careful perusal. Speaking of this visiting from house to house he says, (p. 351,) "We shall find many hin-drances, both in ourselves and the people."

much ado to get us to be faithful in the work.

2. We have a base man-pleasing temper, so that we let them perish rather than lose their love; we let them go quictly to bell, lest we should offend them. Some of us have a finalish bashfulness, we know not how to begin, and plush to contradict the devil.

4. But the great hindrance is weakness of faith. Our whole motion I weak, because the spring is weak. 5. Lastly, we are unskilful in the work.—How few know how to deal with

men, so as to get within them, and suit all our discourse to their several con ditions and tempers: To choose the fittest subjects, and follow them with a holy mixture of seriousness, terror, love, and meekness?

But undoubtedly this private application is implied in those solemn words shall judge the quick and the Jead at his appearing ; preach the word ; be instant in season ; Reprove. rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering.

() brothron, if we could hat set this work on foot in all our societies, and prosecute it zealously, what glory would reduced to God! If the common Jukewarmness were banished, and every shop and every house busied in speak-ing of the word and works of God; surely God would dwoll in our babitations, and make us his delight. But it is objected, 1. "This will take up so much time we shall not have

But it is objected, 1. "This will take up so much time we shall not have leisure to follow our studies." We answer, 1. Gaining knowledge is a good thing, but saving souls is a better. 2. By this very thing you will gain the of the 7th instant, is further proregued to Saturday, the 18th of June.

be done in five minutes ; and such a prayer will, most likely, be more useful to some than all the sermons they have heard you preach. This is bringing the gospel home to the hearts of the people. '

he less attentive to the private duties of his station than to public exhortation and prayer. Like a vigilant pastor, he daily acquainted himself with the wants and dispositions of his people, anxiously watching over their several households, and diligently teaching them from family to family. Esteeming no man too mean, too ignorant, or too profane to merit his affectionate attention, he condescended to the lowest and most unworthy of his flock, cheorfully becoming the servant of all, that he might gain the more. In the perentreated him as a father; to younger men he addressed himself with the affection of a brother, and to children with the tenderness of a marent : witnessing both to small and great the redemption that is in Jesus, and persuading them to cast in their lot with the people of God. In some of these holy to sober mon, women, or children. visits, the earnest and constraining manner in which he has pleaded the cause of piety has melted down a whole family at once; the old and the young have mingled their tears together, and soletanly determined to turn right humbly to their God. There were indeed several families in this populous parish, to which he had no access, whose members, loving darkness rather than light, agreed to deny him admission, lest their deeds should be reproved. In such cases, where his zeal for the salvation of individuals could not possibly be manifested by persnasion and entreaty, it was effectually discovered by supplication and prayer : nor did he ever pass the door of an opposing family without breathing out an earnest desire that the door of mercy might never

be barred against their approaches."

"THE BRITISH AMERICAN CULTIVATOR" is a double quarto, cheap, monthly paper devoted to Agriculture, edited by Mr. William Evane, and published in Toronto by Mr. W. G. Edmundson, and, so far as we are able to give an opinion, is deserving of the support of the public. We have copied two editorials from the last number of it, which will be found on our fourth page to-day, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it has a claim on the inhabitants of this country, which should be answered, before any of them bestow their patronage on foreign journals. 'The "Cultivator" is a Cacadian paper which ought to be in the hands of every Canadian farmer.

Our thanks are due to the Editor of the Baptist Register, who, in noticing the Church's unfairness in the matter of Cawood's Picture of Dissent, thus honourably speaks of us :- " It gives us pleasure to mention here the ready and effective manner in which the Christian Guardian exposed the

fallacy and wickedness of this attack on voluntary Christianity. And, if we of the apostle, I charge thes before God and the Lord Jesus Christ. who mistake not, the community at large is much indebted to this ! leading' religious journal for the advocacy of freedom of conscience and the checking of ecclesi astical domination.'

> Harper and Brothers of New York have just published an octave lume of " Sermons and Sketches of Sermons," by the late Summerfield with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. Dr. Bond.

The Provincial Parliament, according to the Canada Gazette,

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman. late Student of the British Museum and National Gallery, London, whose We submit these very faulty directions to our beloved Ministerial brethren, office is at the corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, in this City, has under the delightful expectation that the large number of souls added to our favoured us with a sight of several paintings lately finished by him, of persons Church this year will, through their active solicitude, be kept by the power of we know, among whom are the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, the Rev. God. O, be it ours to imitate that model of Christian Pastors, Fleicher of Mr. Macgill, Dr. Telfer, and Mr. Rowsell ; and, if we are any judge of the Madely, of whom, in Benson's Life of him, Mr. Gilpin save Nor was fine arts, they are elegantly as they are certainly correctly drawn. The Artist intends to execute an engraving of the likeness of the Chief Justice; and a splendid one it is, as he appears in his imposing official robes. Should any of our friends feel disposed to sit, we are sure Mr. Meyer's politeness, pencil, and terms, would be entirely satisfactory to them.

TEE-TOTALISM .- The Patriot of May 6th says .- " There seems to us to be something revolting in any thing like an acknowledgment of the possibility of the gentle nature of woman or the holy innocence of childformance of this part of his duty he discovered an admirable mixture of hood, being addicted to such a degrading vice as Intempetance." It is "rediscretion and zeal, solemnity and sweetness. He rebuked not an elder, but volting;" but we have not to take a step out of this City to find drunken women and children in open day. We regret, therefore, that he should be "strongly disgusted" with the advocates of Temperance for " permitting women and children to assume the badge and take part in the public processions." The "laughter-loving" Hood, from whom he quotes, will not be allowed to dictate

> THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER, by Legh Richmond, has been published at the Methodist Book Room, New-York ; and we are glad to see stated. what Mr. Richmond omitted to say, and we have long wished to have made known, that she was a Methodist.

From the London Churchman's Monthly Review we learn, that the Oxford Tractarians have published a number of small works for the Young, imbued with a genuice Puseyite spirit. We shall be awake to any importation of them to Canada which may take place.

FIRE!-On Friday afternoon last, the old House of Industry, on Lot Street East, occupied by Mr. Metcalf, Machinist, was consumed by fire. He is one of a good number who had the misfortune to be burnt out when the Foundry of Messra, Good & Co. was destroyed.

It is creditable to the common sense of this City, that "Boz," the Novelist, while he has met with the respect due to a stranger, has been allowed to come, and stay, and go, without any public frantic demonstration.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Several anonymous communications from "A Churchman," "A Lover of Good Singing," and others, received within six or eight weeks, shall have insertion when the names of the writers are given to us .- We thank an intelligent Thorold friend for his unsolicited and timely services.

DISTRICT MEETING .- The Toronto District Meeting will be held in the City of Toronto, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Superintendents are respectfully requested to have their

accounts, with all our connexional funds, prepared in due order. The Recording Stewards are requested to attend with their Circuit accounts on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Anson Gages, Chairman.

CHURCH OPENING .- The Weslevan Methodist Church in the village of Napanee will be opened on Sunday, May 15th, in connexion with the Quar-terly Moeting. The Rev. J. C. Davidson will preach at 11 o'clock, A. M., and Rev. Richard Jones at 3 o'clock, P. M. A collection will be made at the close of each service towards liquidating the debt on the building. Napance, April 23rd, 1842.

was £930 17s. 21d; that of the last The Report says,-" Taking into consideration the great and increasing:

demand for the Scriptures, your Committee have thought it becessary to order from the British and Foreign Bible Society 13,230 copies, of which a large proportion are of the cheap editions." Besides which, they have ordered 1,330 copies from a society in Scotland, to accommodute those of the Scotlish Churches who use the Paslims of David in metre. The Report handsomely notices the concentration of a Bill, at the recommenda-

the Society of the duties beretofore charged on the Scriptures imported from-Britain. This was a generous act, and deserves to be had in thankful remembranco. And the pleasing fact was announced, that his present Excellency, Sir Charles Bagot, had readily consented to become the Fairum of the Society. The Committee also state, that "huving in mind the very heavy and still

increasing demands on the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the severe pressure on their funds, and feeling that no seed can bring forth such precious pressure on their tunds, and idening that no seed can bring forth such precious fruit, we have thought it our duty to take into consideration what means might be adopted to add even a mite to those resources, and have come to the resolu-tion of recommending to the several Ministers of congregations disposed, through this portion of the Province, to preach a sermon and take up a collec-tion, as a free contribution, to the British and Foreign Bible Society on the first Sunday in August, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will admit within the mean and the tree that mean Society in contraction with identi within

that month; and they trust that every Society in connexion with this will feel the necessity of furthering this desirable object with all their might."

The Report concludes with the following impressive remark-" Your Com-mittee, in terminating their Report, cannot but rejoice at the blessed prospect which the review of the past year's transactions affords. The increase of our issues from 8,721 to 12,145 copies of the Scriptures—the increase of our Branches and Auxiliaries—the healthful condition of these Societies—and the applications for Sunday Schools, numerous, beyond all expectation. from so inv portions of the Province,-lead to the conviction that ' the Lord of Hosts is with us.'-Let us all, jointly and severally, at home and abroad, invoke His blessing on our work; and for the success which has attended it, and that of all other Bible Societies, ro Him alone be ascribed the glory, monour, and praise, for ever and ever, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul. The Report being read, the following resolutions were presented in their order and adopted, supported by appropriate speeches from their respective movers and seconders. Moved by the Rey, Joseph Stinson, seconded by the Rey, James Harris-

1. That the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of Committee.

Moved by the Rev. James Richardson, seconded by Jesse Ketchum, Esg --2. That we heartily congratulate the various Branch and Auxiliary Societies od Depositories connected with us. on the extent and promising success of their several operations ; tendoring to them our sincers thanks for the decided exertions they have made.

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Manlu-3. That while we bless the Almighty Giver of all good for the extraordinary success of the British and Foreign Bible Society, we desire to offer to that So-ciety our heartfelt thanks for their continued liberality in assisting to defray the expense of our travelling Agent, and for their uniform prompt attention to every application made to them

Moved by Major Burgh, seconded by the Rev. James Thompson-4. That this meeting have nuch pleasure in acknowledging the cordial con-sent of the Governor-General, Sir Charles Bagot, to become the Patron of this Society.

Noved by E. W. Thomson, Esq., seconded by the Rev. E. Ryerson-5. That the thanks of the Society bo given to our President, the Hon, John Henry Dunn, to the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Committee, for their gratuitous services, and to the Travelling Agent for his zera and assiduity; also that the following Gentlemen be requested to act as office-bearers for the ensuing year :--Peter Freeland, Esq., Treasurer: Messrs. Joseph Wenham, Dr. O'Brien, and William McMaster, Secretaries; and that the Commitham, Dr. O Brien, and William Rechaster, Scoretaries, and the Con-infec-tee consist of-Messre. Peter McArthur, John Christic, Malcolm McLellan, John Tyner, Andrew Hamilton, Robert Cathcart, John Ross, Andrew Mc-Glashen, Timothy J. Farr, James Hodgson, Hugh Reid, Rob't James, Francis Watt, Samuel Shaw, and Alexander Badenach:

Moved by the Rev. James Thomson, seconded by J. Wenham. Eso. 6. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. J. S. Macaulay for his services in the chair.

The macting closed with prayer by the Rev. James Thomson.

TRACT SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY was celebrated in the Congregational Church of this City, on the SOCIETY was celebrated in the Congregational Church of this City, on the evening of the 5th instant. The Hon J. S. Macaulay in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. James Thomson, General Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Report, read by the Secretary, Andrew McCord, Esq., was a well-written document, full of most interesting matter, and presenting an amount of good done by the circulation of these detached and varied, but weighty and important, portions of Christian doctrine and duty embodied in the publications of this Society; of which no less than 56,927 have been issued from the Depository the past year afore. The total amount of distribution exceeded that of the next year by 2140 unbiligations. amount of distribution exceeded that of the past year by 2140 publications. The gratuitous distribution of Tracts was as follows:

33,762 pages to Sunday Schools 12.396 "to Seamen 3.612 "to the Military 2.637 "to Emigrants 12.396

And "The rotal circulation of the Society since its commencement has been 370,015 publications. In addition to these issues there have been sold during the year twenty-seven small Libraries and six large ones; comprising about 3,900 volumes. These Libraries have been sent to various places in the western portion of the Province for the use of Sabbath Schools." This speaks well for our country, as tending to show an increasing desire for religious wledge among the people, which we hope may abundantly increas

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Riatoul, seconded by the Rev. Jas. Richardson,-1. That the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction

Moved by the Rev. James Thomson, seconded by Mr. William Lawson,-2. That in view of the success which has hitherto attended the isbours of this Society, as well as those of the Parent Society and other kindred Institutions, this meeting gratefully acknowledges the Divine hand guiding and directing their operations, and the hope is indulged that He will continue to vouchaste His Liessing on their homble efforts with increasing planitude, and that the future will be marked with still greater and more extended success,

ill the whole earth he filled with his glory. • Moved by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, seconded by Joseph Wenham, Esq.,-3. That this meeting tenders to the Tract Distributors of this City respectful thanks for their efficient labours, and congratulates them on their cheering success, and earneally desires that others may be found to emulate their pious example, and increase the ranks of those cross-bearing followers of the Divine Redeemer; and, being fully impressed with the conviction, that the spiritual resignation of this Province call for enlarged exertions, we resolve to afford this Society our utmost aid in extending its labours, and humbly commend it to the favourable consideration of all Christian people, irrespective of denominational difference or party. Moved by the Rev. J. Jennings, seconded by Jesse Ketchum, Esq.,-

Moved by the Kev. J. Jennings, seconded by Jesse Ketchum, Esq., — 4. That the Rev. James Richardson and Joseph Wenham, Esq., be added to the list of Vice-Presidents; and that the following gontlemen be requested to act as office-beaters for the ensuing year :—Jas. Hamilton, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. J. G. Manly and A. T. McCord, Secretaries; and that the Committee consist of Messrs. John Christie, Samuel Shaw, William McMaster, Malculm McLeilan, John Wightman, Wm. D. Taylor, John Ross, William Lawson, Laborer, Fer. William Achiever, Marcular De Mender, Park John Ewart, Esq., William Atkinson, Alex. Badenach, J. R. Armstrong, Esq. Mayed by Mr. D. Riotoul, seconded by Mr. McCord,-

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. J. S. Macsulay for his services in the chair.

The meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Wm. Rintoul.

[We are not prepared to go the full length of the writer of the following letter; but there is a good thought in it, which, if acted upon, would prove a blessing to the world.-En].

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian,

VERT DEAR BROTBER .- As I have a sincere love for the beather in heather lands, I think it behaves mo to make some exertion in their behalf, as I have have it in their degradation and lost estate. I an ready to cry our, Who have it in their bearts to withhold from them their rights? Oh how can it he, that those who have the love of Jesus at heart can spend their time as some do—coming from other countries to preach the gospel to those who are very well supplied with preachers, and able to do for themselves, besides doing so for others? But now let us look at Christendon: A matica another servery for others ? But now let us look at Christendom: America contains seventeen millions of inhabitants, and has more than 12,000 ministers of the gaspel; and in addition to these, 3,000 young men in training for the sacred ministry, "England has a population of fourteen millions, and not for from 24,000 ministers inf the grapel." Scotland bas a population of 2,500,000, and about 2,000 min "Eacland has a population of fourteen millions, and not far from 24,000 ministers for the gaspiel." Sociland has a population of 2,500,000, and about 2,000 min-isters of the gaspel. "Were the means of religious instruction in America equally distributed, the country would be amply supplied; but it is no uncom-mon thing for us to see a city containing 30,000 inhabitants supplied by 30 ministers of the gaspel; and still more common to see a village that contains but 2,500 inhabitants to have reven by eight settled ministers. And the same is true of Britain, only upon a more extensive scale, and more obvious ine-quality of distribution. The United States has one minister of the gaspel for were 1,400 soulds. England has one for every 0.600 : Sacthard has no for constants very 1;400 souls; England hus one for every 600 ; Scotland has one for every

1,200: and the poor heathen have one to very willion and a balf i And now, my dear Sir, can the field be the world? If it is, there must be sin comewhere in relation to this matter. Will not the last great day show that our skirts are not all pure from the blood of the heathen? I am not for emptying Christendon of its ministers, but I am for a fair distribution of her immense supplies. Why should we give a few favoured lands the pre-rminence in this respect above all others? And must we despair of devising some which the conflicting interests of sect and denomination may be so adjusted, that this evil may at least be in some measure removed, and the number of missionaries to the heathen be argmented one hundred (old ? Eng-land, if all her ministers are true men, has at this moment 6,000 to spare for Tand, if all ner minimers are true mon, has at this moment 0,000 to spare tor the heathen; --Scotland could spare 1,000; --the United States could spare 2,000. Yes, 10.000 ministers might, at the present time, be drawn off from Christendom and given to the heathen. And what a zlorious donation to a dying world! What a present to its redeeming God and King! O, Christians! Pottersfield, March 4th, 1842. Yours, &c. E. M. H.

Temperance Vindicator.

For the Christian Guardian.

several smaller ones with appropriate motios. After ten we bad an intermis- | set free? The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style : individual seemed pleased with the prospects of our rising village. At the appointed hour (7 o'clock) the Public Meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Harris with singing and prayer; when Jesse Ketchum, Esq., (the well known advocate of tee-total principles) was called to the chair, and in his usual serious and affectionate manner addressed the meeting on the benefits resulting from entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Several Ministers of different from entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Several Ministers of different denominations delivered addresses, and we are bappy to say it had in some measure its desired effect, for amongst those who signed the Pledge on that occasion were some who, through their intemperate habits, had ruined their health and destroyed the prespects of their once happy families. May He who has said, My grace will be sufficient for thee, keep them faithful unto death fa-Wo view this as the commencement of happy days. When we look around and see the number who, before the formation of the Temperance Society in this place, spent their leisure hours in the Tavern, who have since found their way to be license of Prever and beast their lawares we are provided of the lines vay to the House of Prayer, and hear their language, we are rominded of the lines

"Suffice that, for the senson past, Hell's harrid language fill'd our tongues; We all thy words behind us cast, And lewdly saug the dramkard's songs. And blasphemics are turned to praise?

May He who has begun the good work carry it on to perfection, and to his ame will we ascribe all the praise !

Foreign and Provincial News. From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 6th.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA—14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Columbia, which left Halifax under sails and one paddle, prebly arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 20th, as she was spoken the Caledonia, about 10 o'clock on the evening of her departure, some fifty miles from Liverpool.

By the Caledonia, we have our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 19th of April, inclusive.

Proceedings in Parliament-The Corn Law Bill passed the Commons.-The corn law bill was taken up on the 5th. Lord John Russell made some general remarks against the bill, but intimated his intention not to oppose the third reading. He rejoiced, he said, in the passing of the measure, because while it would shortly have itself to be altered, it would shake the authority of the existing law. He would still, however, retain a moderate protection to agriculture. After a good deal of debate and many amendments offered and negatived by large majorities, the bill possed to a third reading. On the 6th the copyright bill was discussed. The proposal to give to authors 42 years' copyright, and to their families a seven years' copyright after their

On the 7th the corn bill was called up for a third reading, and after a long ebato resulted as follows: For the third reading, 229; against it, 90; majority

139. The bill was read a third time, and on the question that it do pass, was agreed to without division, amid loud cheers from the ministerial side of the

Safety of Timber Ships .- On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, a resolution was agreed to in committee preparatory to a bill for preventing thips clearing out at any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Hon-duros, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck.

On the 3th the debate on the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell, as an amendment on the resolution imposing an income tax, occupied the Hausa of Commons several nights. The amendment was rejected by a large majori-ty, and the original resolution affirmed.

In the House of Lords the corn importation bill was brought up and read a first time. On the 11th the House of Lords ordered that the second reading of the corr

In the Commons, April 15, the resolution imposing a duty on wheat four imported into Canada from the United States, was debated in committee. Mr. Labouchere, though favouring the general principles of the bill, was opposed to this proposition. He gave a history of the action of Parliament upon the subject. Previous to the year 1831, flour imported into Canada from the U. S. was subject to a duty of five shillings per barrel. The duty was taken of through the exertions of the late Lord Sydenham. Mr. L. contended that the duty would be injurious to Canada, and detrimental to the trade of this empire, and he moved to strike out the proposition—believing that the trade of Canada, with the United States ought to be encouraged. He also argued the motion from the great importance of securing to the St. Lawrence the transit of the produce of Ohio, Michigan and the farther counties of the lakes.

Mr. Gladstone thought this argument unimportant. Ha believed the time had not come for Canada to compete with the canals of the United States-par-ticularly of the State of New York.

The debate was continued by Mr. Roebuck ; and by Lord Stapley, in reply The densite was continued by left Roebuck ; and the resolution was adopted. The motion of Mr. Labouchera did not prevail, and the resolution was adopted. The next resolution, embracing a duty of 3s, on salted and cured meat, &c., imported from the United States, was then taken up, and opposed by Lord John Russell. His lordship argued strongly in favor of increasing the com-metce between the United States and Canada. The resolution prevailed, and

In the considerable advance was made in the tariff during the sitting. In the Lords, on the 18th, the Lart of Ripon moved the second reading of the corn importation bill, and was left speaking. On the same day in the Commons. Sir Robert Pecl said it was his wish that

Us hoped the measure would not long be delayed. He afterward brought forward the property tax bill, which the clerk first

read by its title. On the question being put by the Speaker that the bill be now read a first time. Lord John Russell rose and epoke to the general question, in apposition. Sir Rubert Peel commenced in reply, and was upon his legs when the reporter left. The order of the garter has been conferred upon the Dukes of Beaufort and

Cleveland, and Lord Salisbury. One of the largest manufacturing houses in Ireland, that of Joseph Beale

& Co. of Mountmellick, has stopped payment. By this event no less than 1000 persons were thrown out of employment.

Letters from Mauritius mention the death of the governor, Sir Lionel Smith. Use disorder was dropsy in the chest. The Bank of England has issued a notice dated April 7th, declaring the rate

of interest on bills of exchange notes discounted to be 4 per cent. It has been definitely settled that no drafts shall be embarked, either for

were then set at liberty by proclamation .-- Express.

TURKEY, EGYPT, AND SYRIA.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 10th of March. Sami Bay, the Egyptian Ambassador, had arrived with 3,000,000 piastres of the tribute due from Mehemet Ali to the Porte. The whole amount due is 200,000,000. One object of the embassy is to obtain, if possible, a large reduction upon the plea of great losses.

There was a great fire at Smyrna on the 16th of March, which destroyed forty houses, some of them of large size, two schools, three Groek convents, and about sixty shops were also consumed. The loss of property is estimated at several millions of pisstres.

It appears that the Sultan, in order to show his good feeling toward the Queen, as entrusted His Excellency Ali Effendi with a splendid sword set in diamonds, for the Prince of Wales.

Syris continued in a most distracted state. Unless a reform in the govern-ment abould take place, a general massacre of the Christians was predicted vithin the year.

Deir el-Kamar had been abandoned by its male population, and Omer Pasha atil held Betteddeir, with about 3,500 Turkish troops. The agents of the French Propaganda societies were said to be actively at work, exciting the population between Beyrout and Tripoli to revolt, and it was even said that the population between Beyrout and Tripol to revoit, and the was even and that the in-natives along that coast had been supplied by them with arms and armunition. Fears prevailed that a religious war would break out in spring. At all events, it was the general opinion that neither peace nor tranquillity could be restored in distracted Syria until the restoration to power of the former Emir Beshir, or his son, Ameen.

PORTUGAL.

Active preparations were going to ward for the approaching elections. Builthough there were divers coalitions on foot, the Ministers calculated, will with great confidence, upon very strong majorities. It was believed that the Duke of Pamella would come into the cabinet as Foreign Secretary. A list of twenty-three new peers had beeh decided on, and was in the hands of the Queen.---The prospects were that Fortugal would become the firmest constitutional government in Europe. The grand ceremony of the infant Prince's baptism was 19 take place on the 17th of April.

FROM INDIA.

A letter dated Bombsy, March 1, from a general officer to a relation in Eng-

and, communicates the following intelligence: "Accounts have come that Ghuzin has been taken, and the garrison, 1000 strong, put to the sword. General Nott, it is also said, is preparing to retreat; although in Candahar, at the bead of 12,000 men, he ought to hold good his position for years, as with such a force he might command the country round." "The Calcutta Englishman, of the 16th February, received by the Falmouth mail, states that intelligence had reached Labors on the 27th of January, to the effect that Albar Khan had come down upon Jellalabad in great force, and having been met by the British troops on the plain, a battle had been fought, in which he and a great number of Afghans were killed. The truth of this is telligence was doubted.

The London Evening Mail of April 16th says, -" From inquiries made a the India house yeaterday, on the subject of the fall of Chuzuee, as described in a letter from Bombay of the lat ult., we are led to believe and hope that it may only prove to have been an exaggeration of the news last received thence, and that the country may be spared this great additional disaster. The writer of the letter referred to was General Brooke, and of its genuineness at least we can entertain no doubt."

can entertain no doubt." A letter dated the 1st April, from Berlin, founded on correspondence from Moscow, states that the Shah of Persin had marched against Herat at the head of 60,000 men. It further states that the Russian government had furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles in order to enable the Shah to effect this movement. PERSIA.

The Brussels papers contain this statement-" Letters from Odessa announce that a revolution had broken out in Persia-that the Shah was dethroned-and that thirty thousand insurgents were on their march to Teberan. This seems to need confirmation."

MEXICO. "The Schooner Virginia Antoinette arrived at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz,

on the 18th. It was currently reported at Vera Cruz that Santa Antin had negotiated an English loan for some millions of dollars, giving the Californias as security for the payment. Doubtful.

the payment. Doubtin. The yellow fever was at Vera Cruz, carrying off four or five persons daily. The Hon. Waddy Thompson, Minister from the United States, had arrived at Vera Cruz, but had not landed when the V. A. left. About 20,000 troops were stationed in the capital, 4000 at Xalapa, 4000 at Vera Cruz, and considerable bodies were sail to be in the northern department. There was no talk of invading Texas. The prisoners were still made to work in cheins. Two of them, however, one named Howard, had effected their earne

The U.S. frighte Macedonian soiled from Vera Cruz on the 6th, for Tampico

The sloop of war Worren sailed from Vera Cruz on the 7th. The government of Mexico has renewed an old decree, requiring all strangers to have a pass about them, which pass is to be presented at the beginning of every year, for re-inspection. À letter from General Bravn, dated at Chilpaneingo March 23, gives an ac

count of the defeat of a band of pative Mexicans, or red men, who had taken up arms against the government. | Dr. Rafael Gutierrez Martinez, and some other Mexicases of note, were or

the 20th of March assassinated in their houses, by a band of fifty aboriginals, near Quechutenango.

Loud complaints are made in some quarters of the quality of the soldiers that ard forced to volunteer in their country's cause. Gen. Arists has written to the Secretary of War, that the reinforcements sent to him for the Texan eervice would not do. The following is a correct translation of the leading para

vice would not do. The following is a correct translation of the leading para-graph of his letter: "In conformity with the directions of your Excellency, I have assisted at the examination of the 684 recruits which have arrived from the departments of Xalisco and Guanaxerato, and the result is that only ninety-eight of them are fit for duty. Their unfitness is so apparent that it cannot be believed that they were ever seen by the government officers; otherwise it is inconceivable that such a multitude of deaf, domb, blind, and is no should have been forwarded at the public expense. Indeed, they were afflicted with such other classes of in-firmities that it appears that they must have been turned out of some of the hospitals as incurable subjects .- N. Y. Com. Alv.

UNITED STATE

tore of the Province will take the necessary steps to protect those produseveral smaller ones will appropriate motions. After the we had an intermise the function of a quarter of an hour before the Public Meeting commenced. The eve-ing being fine, the company retired to enjoy a few moments' walk, and each individual seemed pleased with the prospects of our rising village. At the individual seemed pleased with the prospects of our rising village. At the are much indebted for his prompt and valuable services in furtherance of this petition. Connected somewhat with the above, is this extract from a letter in conclude this letter by expressing my beli-f that, on various grounds, our Canadian prospects brighten materially. The Emigration will certainly be large this year.

> Militia .- This force is still to be kept up : though liable to be disbanded whenever the Government regulres.

OBITUARY.

يشوديني المارا م

[The following very affecting and instructive account of a holy, useful woman could not be inserted sooner. We deeply sympathise with our esteemed bereaved brother Young.-Eo.

bereaved brother Young.—ED.] DIED.—On the 5th April, in the village of Smith's Fulls, (Ridean Circuit.) Mirs. AMANDA, consort of Rev. Wm Young and sister of Rev. Solomon Waldren; aged 30 years. 6 months, and six days. Sister of Rev. Solomon Waldren; taged 30 years, 6 months, and six days. Sister Young was born 30th Utroler, 1812, in the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District. She was early in-structed, by one of the best of mothers and the senior branches of the family; in the principles and practice of our holy refligion. These early monitions were like seed sown on good ground; for, while by the side of her pious mother in the house of God, the crystal tear aften betrayed the ensotions of her infant heart, and proclaimed its susceptibility of Divine truth. But, during her ubildhood,— (the precise time is not known by the writer)—it became necessary, on account of personal affliction, to remove her to the State of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining requisite medical aid. Here she remained several years with an uncle and other friends. These friends, though respectable, kind, and affection-tate, entertained sentiments not the most congenial with a scruppilous fidelity to the holy commandments of God. Here she relion enjoyed religious intercourse or sanctuary privileges; consequently the light that was in her faceane darkness.

My God is recentled—It is paraoning voice I hear; He owns me for his child, Lean no longer fear; With confidence I now dawn day. And Father, Abba Father, cry.

Jan's 9th, 1834, she was united in marriage to the Rev. Wm. Young, who was they a Local Preacher. In June, 1836, her husband was called by the voice of the Church to enter the

it Jary 5th, 1834, She was united in marinage to the low, Wm, Yonng, Who was the a local Preacher. In Jane, 1836, her husband was called by the voice of the Church to enter the Altherant field. She was consulted; and elicerfully consented, with one child, to endore the hardships, privations, and sufficings incident to such a life. If certainer asing family, and many other obstacles, prevented her from forming so extensive an arquaintance as she desired; but, in every place where she resided, she endeared herself to all who knew her—and those who knew her best lowed her most. This was the case on the Buy Quiate, Crosby, and Rideau Circuits. In each of which she remained two years. She was a friend to all—an energy to none. Early in the Fall of 1841 she complained of a print in ther side, accord. panied with a severe cough, hourseness, and sometimes a difficulty of breathing. She sometimes intimated apprehensions of a fall termination of her disease. These unfavourable symptoms continued to increase until Jan'ry 28, 1872, when the she gave birth to a son; and, for nore than two weeks after, her beath appeared to be improving. But on Sunday, 13th Feb'ry, in the absence of her busband, one of her children was seized with violent fits, and although a physicing and ther help was at hand, and immediately procured, a mother's affiction and solicit'ude, which disregards personal consequences on such occasions, 'prompted that the exertions of the preceding day were too much for her feelle constitution. The ensuing night was passed with little sleep and increased pain in her side. In the morning a blister afforded temporary relief; but a be continued to grow weeker until Friday evening, when the physician, viewing her dangerous state, remained with her through the night. On Saturday morning she was informed that her recovery was doubtul—almost hopeless. She listened to this intelligence without evincing either disappointment or disary. She lifted her heart in prayre to God for a few moments, and then cuiled for here ch

But O, when that last conflicts over, And I am chained to earth no more, With what glad accents shall I rise To join the mosic of the skies! But O, when that its connects of er, And I am challed to earth no more, With what gield accents shall I its To join the mostic of the kliest On this day she related her Christian experience :—partook of the Holy Sacra-ment; and said that what she enjoyed in one hour was sufficient to compensate for the toils and sufferings of her whole life. "I had hoped," said she, "to have lived to attend one more Love-feast here, that I might thank the friends for their great kindness to me; but I shall not have the privilege." And then turning to her weeping husband, said, "My dear, will you do it for me?" In such heav-enly conversation, weeping, prayer, and praise; the day passed away. In the evening the Physician pronounced her symptoms a little favor able, and recom-mended rest. With much persuasion she was induced to compose herself to sleep. She dreamed of the arrival of heavenly chations, to convey her to those eternal pleasures which are at the right hand of God. She awake, and was pro-nounced better. The thought of being driven back to buffet the storms of this world, when in sight of the blessed inheritance, was a source of grief, and she word, when in sight of the blessed inheritance, was a source of grief, and she wert. After being conversed with on the subject, she became resigned to live or die. From this time she began (although almost imperceptibly) to mend. She was visited regularly from once to three times a day by two Physicians—had the unremitting attention of her husband and faithful nurses; and for five weeks hope was verticed for the subject. was visited regularly from once to three times a day by two Prysicians—had the intermiting attention of her busband and faithful norses; and for five weeks hape was entertained of her recovery. Deceitful hope! The consumption was ton fatally seated to yield to medicine. Our last hope gave was when pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing returned. She was told of her situation, but was alrendy aware of it. She repeatedly joined with her pious friends in singing.

] 2,663 pages to Lunatic Asylum

5.912 " to Prisopers 32,530 " to Township distribution 50,932 " to City Tract Loan Soc'y

IN TORONTO.

On the evenings of Saturday the 23rd, Monday the 25th, and Tuesday the 26th ultimo, Messra. WILSON and MITCHELL, from the Montreal Vectoria Temperance Society, addressed large audiences in favour of Total Abstinance from all intoxicating drinks; and on the afternoon of Tuesday, through the

from all invoxicating drinks; and on the atternoon of Tuesday, through the kindness of the Lieutenant-Colonel, they addressed a goodly number of the gallant 93rd Highlanders in their own Library floom in the Fort. The immediate and visible results of these efforts were gratifying, being a numerical addition of one hundred and sixteen to the City Society; in which number are several intelligent and respectable individuals, who had not before felt the importance of joining the ranks of temperance men. But this accession for the importance of joining the ranks of tenjaratice mea. Ducting accession of numbers was not the only good that resulted from this visit; it is, however, beyond the power of man to compute the full extent of the benefits that are yet to be realized from it. However surprising it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that *kundreds* who attended these special meetings were, for the *first* time, brought within the hearing of temperance principles. The subject being thus so new, and as no doubt in many cases an adoption of the principle of total abstinence would involve a change in the habits of individuals and families that would at first sight seem strange and unreasonable, it is not to be wondered at that very many were found unprepared to resolve upon making the change, even though constrained to acknowledge they had nothing to urge against what they had heard advanced. It is to be hoped that these also, at subsequent and more ordinary meetings, will be led to act in this matter as reason and ex-

perience dictate. The Apparatus and Plates which the Victoria men carry with them, caused considerable excitement. On Monday evening, in the Methodist Chapel, New-gate Street, they took about three wine glasses full of Alcohol from a quart of -called good, wholesome BEER ; and on Tuesday evening, in the Co ongrega tional Chapel, they put a quart of the finest, unadulterated Pont WINE (when purchased it was so warranted) into the STILL, and evaporated more than six wive glasses full of pure alcohol from it! These operations were witnessed with no small amazement by many, and produced lasting impressions on all present. Thus were many undeceived as to the *true* nature of the Drinks they had long used under an idea that they were pure and nutritious, , An old Lady visiting a friend a day or two after the last meeting, freling

somewhat exhausted with walking, was invited to take "a glass of Port Wine." "Ok no!" she promptly replied, while a feeling of deep loathing seemed sud-denly to seize her, "oh no. I will never again be able to take any more log-wood slops." She then related what she had seen and heard at the meeting ; and as every body was not there, it may be as well, by the way of explanation, and for the benefit of all concerned to state, that one of the Delegates gave an account of a visit ho once paid to a "Wine factory" in Montreal. While there he saw nothing of the "Clustering grapes," some of "Heaven's blessings" to man; nor the "Wine-press" with which in olden times they were prepared for the use of man; but HE saw the whichey and lagund and alm and for the use of man; but HE SAW the whiskey, and logwood, and alum, and blue stone, and other ingredients absolutely necessary, in this country, for such an establishment!

Of the "Plates" little need be said : a sight of them is more admonitory than plaasing. They are Colored Lithographic prints. No. one exhibits the gene ral appearance and color of a healthy stomach; and the others that stomach alter it has been defiled and injured by the unwise practices of the " Moderate drinker" and the "Drunkard."

As temperance information is diffused throughout the community, those vile impositions which have too long been practised upon mankind as to what should and what should not be used as a daily beverage, will be exposed, and their perpetrators placed in the unenviable situation of men whose occupation, by perpetrators placed in the *unevalue* situation of men whose occupation, by common coasent, is looked upon as fit only for those "dark sges" long gone by. That will be a happy day for the world whon educational prejudices and con-ventional feelings incompatible with the well-being of society will be laid aside, and men universally see and acknowledge that ALL the "good creatures of God" may be applied to their proper uses without necessarily involving or risk-ing the destruction of every thing that ought to be hold dear and sacred to them as men and as Christiaes. Toronto, May 5, 1842. C.

POTTERSFIELD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. April 24th, Mr. John H. Dobson, Secretary, writes us :- The First Anniversary of the Pottersfield Temperance Reformation Society was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church Pottersfield, on Thursday, the 14th ult.; and as you were prevented by the Protracted Meeting from seeing your Pottersfield friends on that occasion, I feel it my duty to inform you of the proceedings of our Meeting. At 5 o'clock between 140 and 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea, the church being most tastefully decorated with banners of various descriptions. The Temper ance Arms was placed over the pulpit, with a small flag suspended on each side. On the right stood the *Ladies' banner*, with the noble motio, "We come to the rescue." On the opposite side stood a large flag on which was

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It has open definitely settled that no infine shall be encourse, clust for Canada or Nova Scotis, until the Spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's dregoon guards, 7th Hussore, and 93d Highlanders. The total charge for the China expenditure up to April, 1842, is £1,193,692, of which, including £618,430 for the Canton ransom, £1,018,430 has been provided for. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is £1 500,000.

W. Culton, Esc., has been elected Governor of the Bank of England.

Major Generals Sir Richard Armstrong and Sir James Archibald Hope, K. C. B., appointed to the staff of the army in Canada, are to embark for their respective commands by the American packet which is to sail from Liverpool next month.

A terrible storm at the mouth of the Danube has destroyed all the quarantine establishments.

Eleven soldiers, who had been committed for a disturbance lately in Stock port, were acquitted on the ground of doubt as to their identity.

The Amended Tariff .- Sir R. Peel's proposed tariff is at length printed, with the amendments acceded to by the Government. These are neither very numerous nor very important, the daties on all the main articles, such as live stock, provisions, timber, colice, metal, drugs, &co, remaining un-altered. At the same time, several minor alterations are made, which, although not very important to the community at large, will be of considerable conse-quence to the different interests affected. In one respect, the tariff is materially improved. The number of additional protecting duties in favour of colonial produce is

greatly relaxed Instead of proceeding on the principle adopted in the first draft of the tariff, of giving a protecting duty of one-half in favour of the colo-nics wherever a duty is imposed upon any articles of foreign produce, the amended copy confines the protection to cases in which the article is actually and the duty is imposed upon the case in which the article is actually produced in the colonies. It does not, as in the former case, swell the tariff by a long list of merely theoretical protections, and it obviates the objection of calling into existence new monopulies. In one instance the alteration is of some practical importance.

We will now give a short sketch of such of the other alterations as appea likely to affect trade and particular interests :

Schedule 1 .- Animals and Articles of Food .- The importation of fish at the lower duties is confined to fish imported in vessels other than fishing vessels, in which it is prohibited.

The object evidently is to prevent foreign vessels from interfering with or own fishermen, by fishing within the prescribed distances from the English coast, which the Dutch and French fishing crafts could not be prevented from doing, if they were allowed to run up to London with their cargoes of fresh

fish. The rotes of duty we are glad to see remain unstarred, and the Duke of Richmond has not, as was reported, succeeded in dictating to the Government a higher duty on foreign salmon.

Tongues are reduced from 14s to 10s. per cwt. Apples are charged by the bushel 6d instead of 2s. 6d. per cwt. Pears 9d a bushel. Schedule 10.— Timber and Woods.—The period when the duy of 25s per

load on foreign timber is to come into operation is postponed from the 5th April to the 10th October, 1842. The duty on deals and battens is raised from £1 15s per load at first, and

after 5th April, 1842, £1 10s to £1 18s at first, and after the 10th. Oct 1842, £1 12.

Hoops, oak-knees, lathwood and spars, instead of being included in the general charge per load, are specially charged by tale, at rates varying from about one third to one half of the present duties on foreign, and nominal mounts on colonial.

The Niger Expedition .- The latest letters from Ascension, (February 7.) state that the Albert had arrived there on the 28th January. No deaths had occurred in the interim. The Wilberforce is said to be in better condition than when she left England, and it was Captain Allen's intention to take her and the Soudan to the coast in March. From thence he proposed reascending the river, which he would probably be able to do in April.

NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

The Creole Negroes set at Liberty .- A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to near the charge of piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the "Creole." The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and orier to the perussi of the Court a halowing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied, that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here

Lord Ashburton .--- We learn from Woshington, under date of Ist May, that Lord Ashborton visits the Department of State every day, unat-

tended by any of his secretaries. There is the best possible feeling existing between the high parties; but from the fact of these personal visits, it would appear that the negotiations have not arrived at that point when the prelimi-naries might be reduced to writing. In the meantime the Americans are for-tifying their vulnerable points. About 400 pieces of cannon, 32's and 48's, have been recently mounted on the forts in New York harbour, and 16 acres of land purchased at Buffalo, opposite Fort Erie, for the erection of a fort.-Nisgara Fort has now a strong stone wall encircling it; and recruiting for the army and navy is carried on actively in Buffalo. All these things may be mere mattern of precaution, and we hope so, and it cannot be denied that strong military defences are stringent adjuncts to diplomacy. Mr. Webster has called on Massachusetts and Maine to meet in Legislature, and to correspond with the Federal Government, for the purpose of effecting a compromise on the boundary question, from which we may infer that that is the first point to be discussed. Journal & Express.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

ADDRESS FROM THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR CHARLES BAGOT, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor-General of British North America Se. Sc. Sc.

May it Please Your Excellency :-- We, the Members of the Mechanics' In stitute of Toronto, gladly avail ourselves of the present occasion to express our respect for Your Excellency, and the pleasure we experience from Your Ex ellency's visit to this City.

We have observed with particular satisfaction the readiness and favour with which Your Excellency received the project of a Geological Survey of the Pro-vince; a measure which we are personded is calculated to have a happy result, both in the advancement of Science and in a most important addition to the resources of this country in the disclosure of its mineral treasures, which persons the most competent to judge have assured us of the great probability o its containing.

And we have still preater satisfaction in adverting to another object of fa greater moment, which your Excellency has regarded with special interest and care I we mean the opening up of these new channels of Commerce which are now being proceeded with under your Excellency's auspices.

In the particular circumstance which your Excellency has been pleased to make the occasion of this early visit-to lay the foundation stone of the Univorsily-we observe your Excellency's anxiety to bring that Institution into operation, which will serve the important end of disseminating the principles

operation, which will serve the important end of disseminating the principles of religion and morality. And regarding, as we do, an Institution of this de-scription as necessary to the promotion and permanency of literature and ecience, and these again as essential to the respectability of every community, we are encouraged to hope that your Excellency's administration may be dis-tinguished by many such "peaceful victories" as those we have adverted to, to dwell in the memory of generations to come.

We beg leave on this occasion to express our unfeigned loyalty to our Sovereign the Queen, and our thanks that Her Majesty has selected as Her Represeptative one of your Excellency's character and experience: and we sincerely pray that in devoting your talents to the service of our Sovereign and the good of her subjects, you may enjoy health, and have the happiness of beholding your every honorable exertion crowned with success.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I beg you to accept my thanks for the welcome which you offer

the on my arrival in this city.] I have had much satisfaction in taking steps for putting in operation the Geological Survey of this Province, in the confidence that the result of this survey will demonstrate more fully than ever the great natural resources of the country, and promote its luture prosperity. You may be assured that nothing a nearer to my heatt than to assist in the advancement of a Province in which

yould of this country may receive bound more dealers in the market of the second secon e instrumental in the commencement of so good a work.

ance Arms was placed over the pulpit, with a small flag suspended on each the twelve the topical, the sector is a standard the first of the sector is a standard to be boot to have a interview on it is case, they should consider them as not entitled to be boot to have an interview on it is case, they should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be lief or credit, and should consider them as not entitled to be observed. The Directors write word that they "are much inclined to think that the lief or credit, and should be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they wore perfectly with 'be lief or credit, and should be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they wore perfectly of these petitions, namely, a free trade with the Mother Country in the 'be attended' the Legisla'. Terente, May 10, 1342. 53 13

At one time she said, "The ressel is full; it can hold no more." Immediately that appropriate verse was sung-

"O would He more of heaven bestoty, And let the vessel break !".

"O would He more of heaven bestoty. And let the vessel break !" And as though the "ransomed spirit" was struggling to get out of prison, with remarkable emphasis she exclaimed, "Break, break-it will break." She gave her husband and children the parting kiss. A few minutes before she died, she said, "I wish some one that has a voice (alluding to her own weakness) would tell my children that their mother has gone to heaven." She requested that it might be published to the world how road the Lord had been to her. While struggling with death, she inquired of her companion if any thing could be done to give her ease; and on being answered in the negative, but that that was the any through which she must go, she replied, "Well, it is a gloious way!" Thus she triumphed over her last enemy. For even when her lips were cold and motionless, her tongue continued to vibrate with the song of triumph. She most emphatically " prised Him with her latest breath."" Thus has our dear sister Young "finished her course with joy." May those who mourn their loss "sorrow not as those who have no hope," for she "rests from her lakour, and her works will follow her." On Thursday, the 7th, her remains were taken to the new church, where the occasion was improved in a discourse from Rev. rxii. 14, hy the Rev. W. Chamberlaine. From thence they were removed to the Wolford Church Burying Ground and interred ; there to remain it, peeze until the morning of the resurrection. norming of the resurrection.

DIED,-At Newmarket, on the 7th of May, aged 23 years. in joyful lope of everlasting life, Miss Grace Darlington, sister of the Rev. Robert Darlington, Veslevan minister.

Wesleyen minister, In Wilton, on 1st April. Adelaide, youngest daughter of Kov. C. Vandasen, aged three years three months and three days. After a short illness, on the 4th instant, at his residence, William Chisholm, Esq. of Oakville, late M. P. for county of Haiton. Mr. Chisholm was the founder of the town of Oakville, and his death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him, -

knew him, At Bronte, Township of Trafalgar, on the 7th March, 1842, at the residence of his father. (Rev. John Oakley) in the 24th year of his age, Dr. Abraham Howard Oakley, after a confinement by very painful disease of only nine days.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 10.

T. Demorest 2, J. Black, J. Hutchinson, W. McCullough, R. Jones, J. Mus-grove, S. Miles, J. Currie, D. Wright, A. Davidson.

.... Pooks have been forwarded to-J. Currie, 1 box, carc of H. Calder, Kingston, and H. & S. Jones, Brockville; R. Jones, 1 parcet.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For SALE at R. Brewer's New Dook Store, the Wesleyon-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, THE SECOND FDITION of

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Cana-dian public has induced the Author to publish a Second Edition. In the execution of this parprase it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part II, in the first impression—io add the Numeration Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable improvements in the amamental part of the work.

 Other alferations have, is one or two instances, been suggested at the work of the same negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approximtion and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, night not with propriety or safety be attempted. R. BREWER. Agent.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, No. 22, Yonge Street.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their friends and the Trade generally that they will in a few days be receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS. comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, suitable for the Town or Country Trade, and, which will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved Credit.

GILMOUR & COULSON. 1.000 Toronto, 10th May, 1842. . 538

Agricultural Petition.—The great Agricultural Petition has recorrectived by the Directors of the Canada Company, in London, who are that ho has Removed his Business to the North side of Richmond Street. East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon

Terente, May 10, 1842.

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER. Watch and Clock Maker.

Christian Guardian.

6211

Agriculturist's Directory.

From the British American Cuitivator.

THE SYSTEM OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE SUITABLE TO CANADA. As it is possible that some of the Subscribers to this Periodical may be of opinion, that the evetem of agriculture practised in the British Isley might not e so suitable for this country as the system of the neighbouring States of the Union, we think it may be necessary to submit our own views on the subject for consideration.

After a practical experience of agriculture in the old country for several vers, and a residence in this country of near twenty-four years, during all which period we have been engaged in the same business, we are firmly persunded that the more closely we adopt the most approved system of agriculture practised in the British Ides, (with the exception of turning growing to the same extent) the better and more profitable will be our crops and stock of cvery description. This is an opinium that has not been lightly formed, or adopted from prejudice. We candidly state, that we attribute our deficient and used around a diversion of the same our deficient and the approval of the Commissariat. and words crops, and the mixed and inferior quality of our cattle and sheep, to no other cause but that nf our not adopting and practising the English sys-tem of husbandry. We state further, that the most approved modes of culti-vation practised in the British Isles, in the production of wheat, barley, nata, rye, peos, printore, turnips, carrots, parsnips, clover, and other artificial grosses, and the management of meadows and pastures generally, would be the very best and most perfect modes that could be adopted in British America

et any faimer adopt the English plan of preparing land for wheat, or any other grain crop that is grown in that country; let him sow the seed in the same manner; and werd, hoe, and mannge the crop as they do in England, other grain crop time to set the province, it gonetimes partially fails. ROBINSON here lately received a large assortment - CODINCON here lately received a lar severily of the winters in that part of the Province, it sometimes partially fails. We believe, however, that if sown in proper time on well prepared summer failing, and lightly covered with the plough, it might succeed as well in that part of the country as in Canada West. At any time we would most willingly try an experiment with any of the crops we have mentioned, and adopt the English mode of cultivation and management throughout, against any mode of English mode of Collivation and management inroughout, against any mode of practice of purely American origin, and we confidently anticipate that the Eng-lish mode will be proved to be the best, most successful, and profitable. English practice is often adopted partially, and not followed up to perfection. This is the true cause of its failure. It is only by following up, from the first time a field or parcel of land is brought under arable culture, the English prac-tice of charge density accurate the instant of the culture of the first protice of ploughing, draining, manufag, howing, weeding, horing, and harvesting, that we can reasonably expect the same results they obtain in Britain. Though we make selections from the English practice of husbandry in preference to the practice of any other country, we shall be cautions not to offer any information practice of any other country, we shall be cautions not to other any information that would have the slightest tendency to lead inexperienced farmers into error. As to furmers who are more competent than ourselves, they will be able to judge for themselves, and act upon our suggestions as they may deem proper. Turnip growing enters largely into the British system of agriculture, and is found the most profitable part of it. This part of their system we cannot pro-fitably adopt to the same extent, neither would it be necessary for us in the present state of our this resultion. present state of our thin population. Large quantities of turning could not be safely or prefitably stored here, to feed cattle in our severe winters; and as we Patery or preminance stored here, to lead calle in our severe winters; and as we have not many cities or towns to supply with fresh meat, we can without diffi-culty, winter-fred a more than full supply for all demands, with our inferior grain and rout crops, to a reasonable extent. In no country would it pay to: stall-fred calle for the purpose of solving the beef, and exporting it in that state. It is only to supply markets with fresh meat, that fattening calle in the winter can pay; they must be grass-fed for any other purpose. We trust that this supply markets with fresh to the purpose. We trust that this explanation will be deemed sufficient by the subscribers to this paper. It shall be our unceasing endeavour to make The Cultivator both useful and acceptable. We shall submit what information and suggestions we conceive to be the best and most proper. Contributors will have it in their power to ranks up for our deficiencies. Between us, therefore, it is not too much to ex-pect that this Periodical may answer all the objects and purposes for which it has been published.

From the same.

REGULARITY IN FARMING OPERATIONS.

In all farming operations, a due regard to order and regularity should be invariably observed; so that every one employed should not only know his own business well, but the proper time and season for the due performance of it. No two sorts of work or operations should be allowed to interfere or clash with liness, if not of decided had management. In the fall, to neglect the repairing and opening of ditches and drains where they require it-and when the work is done, having the various farming implements all properly secured and stowed away, units invitig the various tarihing implements all property secured and slowed away, unit such time as they may be wanted again in the ensuing spring or summer—and not left to not in the fields where they happen to be last used, or placed in gaps instead of proper fencing materials—all too plainly indicate something wrong in the system. It is extremely difficult in this country to find hired meno that will pay due attention to all these matters, without the stricted mersons are providered of the former in some second strictest personal superintendence of the farmer in every case. Farm labour-ers that have been constantly accustomed to work on English farms that were well unnaged, ace of much greater value here, than any other class of work-men; but we are sorry to say, that very few of the former class come to British America.

L A D I E S' S E M I N A K I, O D D O D C A G, CANADA WEST.--MRS. HURLBURT, for many years Preceptress in the U. C. Academy, would inform the public, that she intends to receive a limited A Normal Laboration her family, where they can be thoroughly A D I E S' S E M I N A R Y, COBOURG, U. C. Academy, would interm the poole, that she interois to receive a minera unmher of YOUNG LADIES into her family, where they can be thoroughly instructed in all those branches embraced in a complete system of Female Education, both useful and ornamental. Having a fimited number, Mrs. H. will be able to devote her exclusive attention to their improvement. Being a fill the solution of the second s members of her family, she trusts that her constant superintendence will remove the objections, which are so frequently brought against more public identitions. that while the minds of the pupils are collivated, their morals and habits are neglected. From the experience of many years, and from the Sciency of the great number of Young Ladies who have been placed under

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronio, 12th April, 1842.

Tuesday, the 26th instant, at Noon, from all persons willing to enter into a Contract for BULLDING: WORK, and for supplying BULLDING. MATERIALS, &c., in the Service of the Royal Engineer Department in munity that he has opened a Bouse for the ACCOMMODATION and Turnate and its vicinity for the action the Royal Engineer Department in munity that he has opened a Bouse for the ACCOMMODATION and SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Toronto and its vicinity, for one or three years, commencing on 1st July next. The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, where every Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841. to be entered into, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, where every information will be given, and where parties may obtain printed Forms of Tender, which must be filled up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained.

Tenders for the whole Service will be preferred; but no objection will be made to receive Tenders from the different Trades, and to enter into separate

13 With reference to the above Advertisement, the day of opening Tenders is postponed to Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. 51 3w

OCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fover Hospital, 144 KING STREET, three doors West of Yonge Street. 643 3m

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rosms. Apply to the Subscriber, Foronto, April 12, 1842. 49tf GEORGE SIMPSON.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assoriment of STRAW and TUSCAN BONNETS, of the latest Pashions.

Turonto, December 22nd, 1840 81 tf The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THR SHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good and durable quality; to thrade 150 bushels in a day with swo herses; 250 bushels with four horses, and so on. The price will be one Hendred Dollars This Machine bas been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber heper, after his long experience in making there Machines, to do atopic justice to his customers Tracking for the Strange Strange 16 Mile Orset 63 n. WILLIAM KAITPING. Trafulgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creek. 643 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

OR SALE, at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wollington Buildinge. King Street. Toronto, the following assort-ment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Poolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black burdered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tiesne Paper, plain and coloured; Brawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music l'apir; Gold and Silver l'aper; Coloured Demy; Bloning and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualifies; Pastehoard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in hottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass lok Stands; ditto, with starter ing; Glasses for ink stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each : Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils. Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, to great variety, Patena Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubber Indian Ink, Iwory and Bone Fuiders, Penkolves, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Pard Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. -ALSO- Sketch Books asserted. Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscan, Post and Sto. n Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with percils, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap, Toronto, Sentember, 1341.

B LACKING, WATERPROOF PASTE ivory BLACK, BLUE and BLACK WRITING INKS, &c. &o-The sub-scriber for to return his elucine thanks to the public for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a prior of the grading be has determined to have his price for the above acticles twenty per cent. The great increase lately precedenced by the demand for his BLACKING having enabled bin to enlarge the business, he now offers has manufactures to Merchanis and Shopkeepers at the following prices -

RT All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world.

Merchanis purchasing to the amount of £12 for opwards will be entitled to a discound 10 per cent; to the amount of £12 for, to a discount of 5 per cent; and three months edit on giving approved notes. Orders by past, in accordance with the above terms, puncturily attended to 6403m P. H. LAMR, Corner of Yange & Temperance Streets, Toronts.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accountedation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgoging, Letting, or Reuting Real Property

Selling. Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Reuting iteal Property Persons desireus of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written discorption, and if presible a most incred. Every person entering his came for any of the above porposes will be charged the writt of 2x 6d currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money: all sums below 2160 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of an mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above installments on Land pard to the flovernment for persons restified to Grants of Land, and to the Conneting and rate the flovernment for persons restified to the states of an deepnich. Bank Stock hought and sold to the flovernment for persons restified in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold to the flovernment for persons restified in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold to the flovernees attended to with punctuality and deepnich Several cultivated Partua now for sale, and wild Land In most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garlead and Commercial Alessenger. KF All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

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er her	\overline{C}	E O	R	G	E	AN	D .	JC) H	N	D	UG	3 G	A	N.

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11	ELLIOT'S	TEMPERANCE	HOUSE,	İ.
Ľ	LA No.	67, Yonge Street, Toronto.	,	

The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Com-munity that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

T E M P E R A N C E H C RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET. HOTEL, THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, Two Survies will be required on behalf of each person Tendering, subject at the well-known stand. Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841. 34 (f

> FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

PERRIN & COMPANY Ł., · respectfully inform their Costomers, and the Public generally, that they bave now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensivand varied Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable a the Country Trade.

They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort ment of Iron, Steel, Timplate. Liverpool Sall, Paints. &c., all of which they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit. To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement-

and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a preference. 1943 . . .

YE STUFFS, JUST R	ECEIVEL	at No. 5. City Bu	ildig
100 bis. Ground Nicaragua,		400 lbs. Nutgalls,	
100 " " Logwood,		10 carboys Oil Vitrial,	. :
100 " " Pusile,	⁻	Turmeric,	
40 "Conwood,	•	Red Sanders,	
20 " Madder,	-	Verdigris,	۰.
2 tons Alum,	· .	Copper-Ashes,	
2 " Copperas,		Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil,	
H " Blue Variol,		l'earlash.	÷ .
2 sacks Sumac,	-	Press Papers,	
2 bis. Red Argol,		Clothier's Jacks,	. '
	*	Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.	· · .
Torento, 21st June, 1841.	1	LYMAN, FARR	& Co

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY. The sub-O seriher hegs to all the attention of the public to his well selected Stock of PRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Sorts. CHAUNCEY BEADLE. St. Catherines, March 1, 1-42.

N B-The Propiletor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr. Grongs Legats King Sireet, Totonio, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 (f

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.--LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesalcand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-sceds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841. 588

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.-CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Huspitals, and by eminent Modical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

-	Ļ	For the Piles,	Croup
Ξ,	ŀ.	For all Dropsy.	Whouping Cough,
ıb-		All swellings of the Extremities,	Tightness of the Chest, especially
ıi s	ŀ.	Rheomatism, acute and chronic,	in Children,
er	l	Lumbago and Sciatic,	All Bruises and Sprains.
hn W	Ŀ	Tender Feet,	Scald Head,
- 1		Corns,	Scrofola, in its worst stages,
0	1	White Swellings, and all Swellings	Fool Ulcers of the legs, or other
0	ł.	of the Neck,	funzons Sores,
a.	ŧ.,	Sore Throat, by Caucets or Ulcers.	· Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

unzons Sores, sh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend and attendant Solomon Huys.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to insert, are as follows :

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors-besides above 3000 cures among respect able private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the propriotors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings If, then, so many have thought it their duty to com municate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and

enreal by this wonderful "death-hed bequeat!" About one half the above number are known to have been cared of DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds by the same article --- And of all this number no females are enumerated. So that the fair presemption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71. Maiden Lane, New-York ; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggiets in Canada

SHORT- FACTS .- TO THE AFFLICTED.-It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this becomes generally derived, dealitied, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The nesser is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and southes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application ; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheinnatic pains than any internal or

Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast. Spitting of Blood. Calarrhs, Polpstation of the Heart. Op-pression and Soreness of the Chest. Whooping Cough, Plennisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sucats. Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. CF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New-York. Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for discusses of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other note and hole. It is the roots and many other mote

Sept. 28, 1841.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.-te is berefy publicly intimated that the First Session of Queen's Callege, Ring-ston, will be opened on the first Monday of March next, and that then the Professore who have teen appointed will be able to teach classes for the following branches of Sunfy:-Latrn and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Maral Philosophy, Theology, Chirch History, and Oriental Languages. It is particularly requested that those who, for some time pest, may have been expect-ing, according o previous announcements, an, earlier opening of the first Session, and which has been prevented by circumstances over which neither the Troitees not the Professors have laid any control, will lose no time after the appendance of this adver-tisement, in intimating their intention to entroi themeselves as Students Communications from students or their filenda, as to enroinement, may be made either personally or in writing previous to the day of commencement, who will also give information as in the pro-bable duration of the first Session of College. Kingston, 5th Jan'n, 1822. Card Charles of Charles and College.

DENTALSURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D.

ew and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from sching.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life

DF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

M R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST Chewett's Buildings. King Street West. 630 if

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the

and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or min-eral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovervign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly estonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mitdness, sofety and success, employ it In their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any pecularity of dict, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their theorem. physician.

To persons of disordered acrons systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and tourd not wanting. The Proprietor is duily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success t and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of chizeus

CF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

R E M O V A L.-WILLIAM HAMBERT to his new removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new E M O V A L-WILLIAM HAMILTON has always he fund ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. 620 tf Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

TOR SALE. -- THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 34 miles of the City of Torouto, west side of Yonge Street, con-thining 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lor No. (mining 100 serves, 60 of which are cleared; being the north hall of Lor No.
 (22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two.
 (Frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stahles, and mher Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For forther information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafion, of Termita Township, or to either of the undersigned.
 Yonge Streel, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVEST R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blonk Book Munufacturer, 168, King Street, Toronto, keeps on hand corstantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and ail kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Itetail, which he offers for sale at anprecedented low prices. Also-all kinds of BINDING neatly executed ; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

o any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th 1841. 631 16

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≝aj₀ 77	st re	ceiv	ed h	y,	+0.11	. ,				LY	MA.	N, FA	RR	& C	Q,
2.019	nio,	1808)(A,	1841			629			vo. :	5, City	y Bu	21 4 63	g .

INFORMATION WANTED—of GEORGE DICKINSON, who, it is supposed, emigrated from his native place (England) in May, 1841, by his brother, Juhn Dickinson, who is very nucious to hear from him. Should he see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springe, near Bransford. Any information respective him, directed to John Dickinson, Bransford, Western Canada, will be thankfully received .- Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the cause of humanity by giving this an insertion. 659 3m

case, alreal linciburt flatters herself that her instruction will be efficient, usef will be made a daily exercise. Mrs. H. will be assisted by able Instructors.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term.

Lach young lady will provide heiself with one pair of sheets, one pair of blackets, one counterpane, one pair of pillows with covers, and towels. A deduction of 7s. 6d. per term will be made to those Ladies who provide their

First. Term of eleven weeks to commence on the 1st of June. Students are requested to send in their names a fortinght previously to entering. A fine commoditions Brick Building will be in readiness in June for the

accommodation of Young Ladies Books and Stationary may be obtained in Cobourg. Cobourg, April 72b, 1812. 652 4w

TOR SALE, A VERY SUPERIOR FARM being Lot No. 4. Centre Road, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, norm of which are closed, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a being Lot No. 9, Centre 100an, Cataguacouse, containing 200 acres, 130 acres of which are cleaned, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large canonodious Brick House, with every convenience: a large Frame Barn, Driving-House, Stabiles, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an Arge Finne Grate and source terms, the acceleration in premises. The Endicoke excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Endicoke Creek runs through rise lot: the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the but is enclosed with a Board Force ; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and the betts enclosed with a board record, the number of the way be known by all the Fouces are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by W. LAWSON, applying to the owner, Merchant Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto. 52 ff

N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

LADIES' SEMINARY, COBOURG. MISS BARNES. Inte Preceptress in the U. C. Academy, and MRS. VAN NORMAN, would marra the public, that they intend to open a SELEOT FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, in which Twenty Young Ladies can be well accommodated, and efficiently taught in the various Branches embraced in a complete system of Female Education, both solid and ornamental.

TERMS.

 Board. Including Room, Furniture, Fuel, Wushing, and Lights, per Term of Eleven Weeks,
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 Common English Branches,
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 Higher English Branches, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rheio-ric, Chemstry, Budany, Astronomy, Physiology, Res.
 1 5 0

 Mathematics,
 2 0 0

 (The clarges will be the same whether one or all of the shore branches be taught.)
 1 0 0

 Cine Clarges with the law state whether one of all of the shorts oranches be taught.)
 1 10 0

 French Landeuage,
 1 0 0

 Music, With use of Platton,
 2 0 0

 Music, Trawing, and Pointing,
 9 10 0

 Wast Fruit, and Flowers, each
 1 10 0

 Encholdering,
 0 5 0

 Each young Lady is requested to furnish herself with towels, and with one pair of sheets and pillow-cases. The Summer Session will commence on the 27th of May, and close on The Summer Session will commence on the session of September. Books and Stationary can be obtained in Cobourge 51

E. P.E.I.L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver J. E. P. E. I. L., Lounting-Grass Garier, Sc., No. 166, King Street, Giller, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street,

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladies' Needle- Work nearly framed.

1164, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. THE "SIGNS OF THE TIMES AND EXPOSITOR OF PROPHECY." The Third Volume of this work, on the usar approach of the SECORP COMING OF CAREST, will be issued in workly numbers; to considence on the 6th nust. As a help to the understanding of Prophery, it is clear, hold, argumentative, and curious. Price Sa, in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be pust-paid. 643 3m Letter Boz No. 104, Post Office, Toronto. April 414, 1842. G A R D E N S E E D S.-A supply of fresh GARMEN SEEDS just received by Toronio. 7th Feb., 1942. No. 5, City Buildings. has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street. L I L L Y OU DIE OF CONSUMPTI I L L Y S Y R when a perfect, saids, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY, SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the LUNGS, such as Coughs, Colds, Spelting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bron-chiles, Sc. Sc.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine outputs in by prumering a free and ease uncomption in any form. This Medicine outputs in by prumering a free and ease uncomption in any form. J. ROYCE, Jun, General the Following Section 2, South as Coughs, Colds, Spating of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bron-chitts, Sc. Sc. j in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegmi it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory vertion which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Preformers of Voral Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each builde." The Source in the full of the Province of Voral Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each builde." The Brease due to the Source Bitters are the should and the blood. The Chinese Bitters are the should are the standard remedy These Pills will do it and the Tamparante Bitters are the should and the blood. The Chinese Bitters are the should are the standard remedy These Pills will do it and the Tamparante Bitters are the should are the standard remedy These Pills will do it and the Tamparante Bitters are the should are the standard remedy These Pills and by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers. Torontai T. Bickle, Droggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Droggista, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cauksville; J. Urgubart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharinos, the Forty, and Brockville. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.
 LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup

LIFE SAVED !- Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Symp LIFE SAVED :--Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup Oor year ago, last Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the innes: in a few weeks has virulence of the disease was such that nu attendant physician (one of the most skilful in the city) said to ne "that he could do nothing more to holp me, and that to all bunnin appearance I most such that nu attendant physician (one of the sidered, that some fineda from a distance were sent for, that middle bif them a last far-well. At this time due of my neighbours (who had tested it) addied the though a last far-well. At this time due of my neighbours (who had tested it) addied the nu has the physic Itily Syrup : ny firefinds thought it could use he had neve that the lindneed to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had taken two bottles, I was able to make my two hed -in a few weeks my health was restored -at since that time concort han eighteen monite-my health has been remarkably good, and with the utmost confidence I can say, that the above statement can be attested to by my attending physician, also by one celled hy him accouncel. Rechester, Oct. 9, 1841.

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841. I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testi-mony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Liky Syrup in a case of phthisic in my family has been embrenity successful. Also that my youngest child, about nine monthe ide, has been served from the grave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a sovere attack of inflammation on the bangs. I. B. Partrastit.

n and the state of the second s CASH paid for TIMOTHYSEED, by January 10, 1842.

furnish to order any kied or quantity. Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co. Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

A N A P P R E N T I C E W A N T E D .-- A young man of good moral character, and thoughtful, business habits, may obtain a WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order situation as an Apprentice, by immediately applying (letters to be post paid) J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug to Mr. GEURGE VART, jun., Druggist, Niagara.

H A R D W A R E.-JOHN CHRISTIE & SON 200 BUSHELS C L O V E R S E E D for Sale by January 10, 1842. January

Its effects are powerful and imme ov. to. Solicitors in Chancery. Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, de. Se. diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced. SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lune, New-York; and Lyma Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Torouto; and by all oth

Druggists in Canada. TO THE PUBLIC .- Recently arrived from Great Brita Street Lying In Hospital. DUELIN, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIF where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of busin among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty yes

both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respects inhahitants of this city. Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any c

for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures thuse who may be DETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER, for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experience, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

P.	Toronto, 15	th Sept.	ording to circumstu 1841.	• • • •			620	
ON? in that		E R D ALL	C O M SICKNESSES	P.I.	L A DISE	I N ASES.	Т	S;

strength in put them down. Buy and use those inveltions, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come will them. FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

PRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be nitempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. LIN, M. D - on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:--"Emercd according to Ast of Congress, A. D 1841, by Thus. CONNEL, in the Cierk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warrand the only somether Warranied the only genuine. For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada. DOCTOR O C. LIN T H E E N D O F D O.U B T.--I have been bald about five years ;--no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my band, and my head covered with a thick securi. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half

bottles of the Baim, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Ct. Nov. 12, 1840. TOTHEBALDHEADCHED.

This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with bair. I M A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind recently a solution of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

the genuice BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, John JAQUISH, Jr.
behavious Constock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.
W H O W I L L G O B A L D?
COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that of Geneses county, used over 70, and for more than 17 years and buildings. Geneses county, used over 70, and for more than 17 years and building are possible for the genome of the fact, that the receiving the first output of the fact of the genome of the fact that of the delta at the possible for the of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street. I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

han,	THE following articles FOR SAL	E at No.5, City Buildings,
ther	2000 gallons Boiled and Raw	Linseed Oil,
<u> </u>	1000 galloas Cod Oil,	15 casks Venitian Red,
ain	200 " ()live do.	10 " Lamphlack,
E:	200 "Pale Seal Oil,	6 tons Whiting,
0685	TOO REASTING TODACCO	4 " Epsom Salts, 9 " Converse
ara,	TUPO IOS. Maccaboy Shun,	2 " Copperas, 1 " Alum.
stle]	20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger,	1 " Alum, 1 " Solphur.
	With a complete and extensive assortment of	
alls und	tuffs, &c. &c.	LYMAN, FARR & Co.

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

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

Clarence, Ottawa District. 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sole a number of excellent

FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Furns in the United States. clonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

X E S. – G E O R G E D O D D S

A X E S. - G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yange Street, where be will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes. Broad Axes, Hand Accs, Adres, Chizels, Hore, Sc., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory. Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in many-facturing the above articles, with and for the laze Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

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