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

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SUPPORT IN AFFLICTION.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are said to have been writ ten by a young English lady, who had experienced much affliction. There is a devotedness, a spirit of religion running through it, which cannot fail to touch the most obdurate heart .- Hartford Mirror.

Secia, I my cross liave taken,
All to leave, and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—
Theu, from hence, my all shall be?
Perish every fond ambliton,
All I've sought, or hoped, or known;
Yet how tich is my condition,
God and heaven are all my own.

Let the world despise and leave me, They have led my Saviour too; Iluman hopes and leaks deceive me, Thou art not, like them, turrue; And whilst thou shalt smile upon me, God of wisdon, love and might, Friends may hate, and fees may scora in Show thy face and all is right.

Go, then, earthly fame and trensure, Come disaster, storn, and pain: In thy service, pain is pleasure; With thy favour, loss is gain.

-JESUS ON THE CROSS.

Mighty, changiless God above :
Father of immensity!
Righteons!
Whose unuterable love
Lod thee on the Cross to die,
Even for us.

Haste thee on, from grace to glory.

Armed by faith, and winged by prayer?

Heaven's eternal day's before thee—
God's own hand shall guide thee there;
Som shall close thy earthly mission,
Som shall pass thy pilgrim days,
tiops shall change to glad fration,
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

I have called thee Abba, Father,

I have set my heart on Thee; Storms may howl, and clouds may gathe All must work for good to me!

Soul! then know the full salvation, Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care; Joy to find in every station Something still to do or bear! Think what spirit dwells within thee, Think what heavenly bliss is thine; Think that Jesus died to save thee, Child of Heaven, canst thou repine?

Thou who all our sine didst bear, All our sorrows suffering, there, O Agras Dei ! Load as where thy promise-led That poor dying ther, who said, Memento met!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Hamilton Circuit.-Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. C. Davidson, dated Hamilton, March 16, 1840.

The protracted meetings held on this circuit have been greatly blessed and owned of God. The meeting in Hamilton lasted for three weeks. At the same time we were carrying on the Hamilton meeting, brothers Coleman and Kerr commenced and carried on one in Dundas, which also has been graciously succeeded by the Davine blessing. With the assistance of our official and local brethren, who entered heartily into the work at all the meetings, we also visited occasionally Bowman's Chapet, and endeavoured to help forward with the revival commerced some time ago in that interesting neighbourhood. In Hamilton, 41 have joined the society on probation; in Dundas, 26; at Bowman's Chapel, 33; at Second's School house, 5; at Water-down, 4; in all, 109. To God be all the glory t

ST. CATHARINES CIRCUIT.-Extract of a letter from the Rev. S. Rose, dated Allanburgh, March 14, 1840.

While writing on business I would just say-we have recently closed a protracted meeting at this place, at which about thirty souls professed to find peace by believing in Christ; twenty-eight have foined Society. The particulars hereafter.

- Conversion -- A most interesting instance of conversion occurred through the instrumentality of Dr. Malan. A licentiate of the church of Scotland was present, of whom Dr. Malan had inquired personally, if he possessed the love of Christ. The young gentleman opposed Dr. Malan's views with great heat and argument, and at length' begged him to go into a private room that they might converse together with more freedom. When they had shut the on prosperously in the conversion of sinners, and the quickening of door, the licentiate proposed prayer. No, said Dr. Malan, 1 will the people of God. From the far West, from the South, the good not pray with you, for I am convinced that you know not the lose of Christ; but I will pray for you;" and they knelt in prayer. The argument was then continued for a great length, but such was the effect of Dr. Malan's address, that when they returned to the company, the licentiate was in great agitation, and did not conceal his bed, he sat down to write a refutation of 1br. Majan's views, with a clearness and power of argument, as he thought, such as he could not command in conversation, and he continued writing till four o'clock in the morning. Then, when he rose and looked at his manuscripts, and ran over his train of teasoning, a sudden flash of conviction, a light like that which shone on the mind of Peul in his way tiour obtained peace in his Redeemer. When where the the time when Dr. Malan was to take his departure in the morning's coach. He barried away, and finding him at the door of his house, just ready to set out, embraced him as his spiritual father, declaring that he had never known Christ till that morning. That same individual is now a devoted minister of the Lord Jesus in the city of Glasgow .- Cheever's Letters.

David's church was also opened, and Mr. Lorima preached "On the descent of the Spirit on the day of Pentecost." The third of the series was delivered on the succeeding Sabbath, by the Rev. A. M. Stewart, "On the work of the Holy Spirn in the revival of religion." The fourth was delivered by Dr. Willis of Renfield Church, Dec. 1, -"On the sovereignty of God as connected with the revival of religion." These lectures were all exceedingly crowded—thousands attending, and listening with great eagerness. Not less than 3000 were within the walls of the Church, and almost as many were unable to gain admission; so that it became necessary to open another church at the same time, and also to repeat the lectures at other times. There is much reason to hope that God is beginning, or rather carrying forward a great and glorious work of grace in Scotland. May he look also, with favor, on the lukewarm and backshidden churches of our own country !- Boston Recorder.

REVIVAL MEETING AT DUMPRIES. - Meetings on the import ant subject of a revival of religion have been held in Dumfries. Among the Rev. gentlemen who have officiated, we find the names of the Rev. Henry Wright of Edinburgh, the Rev. James Campbell, Portobello, and the Rev. R. Wilson, Denholm. Prayer meetings were held in the Rev. Mr. M'Diarmid's (Cameronian) church, and the Rev. Mr. Machray's (Independent) church in the morning, mid day, and in the evening, when addresses were delivered. The audiences, which were large, consisted of professing Christians of all denomina-

RELIGION IN FRANCE.-The correspondent of the New York Observer states that the Protestant pasture in France are forming themselves into fraternal conferences. Such a conference was recently held at Montauban, the seat of their Theological Seminary. at which nearly sixty pastors were present, some of whom came fifty, sixty, and eighty leagues, by difficult roads. Three quarters of the sixty five pastors and professors present were orthodox. The writer says if an assembly of French pastors had been convened in 1810 or 1815, a great majority would have been opposed to orthodoxy; and even so late as 1830, he thinks one half would not have been found to be Evangelical. This shows the progress of truth in that country, since the late revolution. He suggests to American writers on then logical subjects, the importance of sending to this seminary a copy of their works, as their library is very deficient. The meeting is spoken of as attended with happy results.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR continues to oppose all efforts to introduce the Christian religion. Those who embrace it are liable

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE MAURITIUS .- These neglected people are deriving some benefit from the expulsion of missionaries from Madagascar, as they are now receiving their special attention.

THE MONGOLIAN SCRIPTURES are now printed in regular

Services in Benares .- Six or seven services are generally held weekly in the hot seasons, and more in the cooler. Four more missionaries, with assistants, are required immediately.

Pilgrim's Progress.—This sublime evangelical allegory has been translated in Teloggoo. The power of idolatry in the religion of Madras is thought to be greatly on the decline.

tions are very large. In the Georgian Islands a gracious revival has been enjoyed, and many added to the communion. The entire Scriptures have been published in the language of the natives.

GOSTEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY .- The expenditures of this society, for the support of the Gospel in the British North American colonies, during the year 1833, amounted to \$60,000. It is conducted by British Episcopulians. About \$25,000 are annually expended in the West Indies."

UNDER THE SCOTCH MISSION AT BOMBAY considerable excitement was created by the conversion and baptism of two Parses youths, in connection with the labors of Dr. Wilson.

EDUCATION, &c .- CHEAP BIBLES .- THE COMMITTEE OF subject of a more liberal supply of the Sacred Scriptures being afforded to Sunday schools, brought under their notice, with another not less important, viz .- How to make the Scriptures more accessible to the people generally than they have hitherto been. The great interest with copies of the nonpareil Bible, which costs the society, 2s. 6d., at eighteen pence; the New Testament, (brevier.) which costs the the fertile plains of Hindoostan. society 1s. 1d., at sixpence. 2nd, To withdraw the restriction hitherto laid upon all copies supplied for Sanday-schools, and to allow the children to carry the books home, and to furnish themselves with copies at the prices named. The children in all other schools, it is designed, shall enjoy the same advantage. 3rd, To allow, on the part been named. These measures will take effect from the 1st of February .- London Paper.

WEST BROMWICH .- On January 6, the following services were held. Public united prayer-meetings were held at Mare's green Independent Chapel at 7, A. M.; at the Wesleyan Chapel at 12; at Bethel Baptist Chapel at 8, P. M.; and at Ebenezer Independent in the ordinance. The prevailing topic of all the prayers was the conversion of the world. For this end the revival of religion in the hearts of all believers, and the union of all Christians, were earnestly implored. Can unity be gained without an honest willinguess to yield up minor prints as conditions of fellowship? Is any occasion so well ad pled for union as prayer for the conversion of the world? Is not union peculiarly called for in the present day? Will not at least the first Monday in every year afford a legitimate opportunity for cultivating such fellowship?—London Patriot Jan. 16.

Constantinople. - The Christian population of Constantino ple is said to have increased to such an extent, that two new villages in its immediate neighbourhood—one at the junction of the roads from Pera and Tatavia, the other on the hills between Therapia and Buy. ukdere—have suddenly sprung up. This rapid augmentation is attributed to the distress which prevails in the provincial towns, compelling the inhabitants to desert them and to seek a livelihood in the capital.

REVIVALS AMONGST BAPTISTS .- The cheering intelligence omes to us from many directions, that the work of the Lord is going news has reached us that sinners are found flocking 'unto Zion with towns, the power of God has been displayed, and in this city we have recently been called to the more active exercise of gratitude and hope,

That this is the work of the Lord and not of man, we have had the most affecting proof. Although the ordinary means of grace have been blessed, and although few others have been used, yet the most remarkable effects have not been found in connection with them. Families and individuals who have not attended the meetings, nor in to Damascus, poured upon him, that he had been fighting against any way been brought within the circle of religious influence, are God, and was, indeed, a guilty, wretched, perishing sinner. He threw found deeply anxious for their spiritual welfare. Anxious countenanthimself upon his knees, implored forgiveness through the blood of ces are found in the lanes, and alleys, and houses of dissipation, and loice of mirth and revelry has alone been heard before, are he arose, and looked at his worth, he found that it wanted but little of now heard the carnest inquiry, the solemn prayer, and the song of praise. - Boston (Baptist) Watchman, March 6.

REVIVALS AMONGST PRESENTERIANS. — In the numerous history, to what record will they appeal for the traits of moral great notices of Revivals, in which a merciful Providence is permitting us ness exhibited by their disciples? Where shall we look for the tro-REVIVALS AMONGST PRESENTERIANS. - In the numerous to rejoice the present season, I have not seen mentioned several which have occurred, and which have probably been kept back through to accuse them of inactivity; they have recently filled the world with an unwillingness to make hasty, promulgations of such providences, the fame of their exploits—exploits of a different kind, indeed, but of REVIVAL LECTURES IN SCOTLAND.—A course of lectures on and because, in many cases, the movements are yet immature. It is imperishable memory and disastrous lastre, be revival of religion was commenced on Sabbath, Nov. 3d, at Albion proper to state, however, that in the Presbyterics of Albany and Troy, the revival of religion was commenced on Sabbath, Nov. 3d, at Albion proper to state, however, that in the Presbyteries of Albany and Troy, Chapel, when Mr. Bonar, of Larbert, delivered an introductory lecture, an unusual number of these revivals have been enjoyed, and are now on the nature of a religious revival, the state of religion requiring it, in progress. I believe it may be safely stated, that in the city of Troy, its effects, and vindicating it from objections and prejudices. The all the Protestant churches are now enjoying a revival of religion. Sabath, Mr. Anderson of Kirkfield lectured, "On the work of Christ in connection with the revival of religion." St. villages of Waterford and Lansingburgh, pleasing seasons of refresh-Nearly the same statement may be made of Albany, while in the ing have been experienced or are now in progress. Encouraging indications are also apparent in other churches of the same vicinity. Surely this is encouraging, and proper to be known as calling for special gratitude to the author of all these mercies-Presbyterian.

> REVIVAL IN BOSTON .-- We rejoice to be able to say, that the revival continues in our societies in this city, with unabated interest.

> There seems to be throughout the entire community, a deep feeling on the subject. Persons formerly opposers, or indifferent, are now inquirers, or are respectfully silent. The readiness with which the penitents go to the altar for prayer, we never caw equalled.

> This revival commenced, and has been carried on, without much aid in the way of eloquent preaching. Let us not be misunderstood, however. We have had much eloquent preaching, but there has been the most elequent ministers to be found within the compass of 30 or together, in the great and good work. They have not only labored in the meetings, but they have visited the unconverted at their houses,

> and exhorted them to turn to God, and have preyed with and for them.
>
> And God has wonderfully blessed these means. They have proved grace are good; they are indispensable, and must never be laid aside. inactivity. We must disentangle ourselves from a worldly spirit. every Christian.

But we must labor-we must pray-we must watch-we must lay Zion's Herald, March 12.

RELIGION AND COLLEGES .- We believe the common impression is, that collegiate institutions are unforcedly to religion. Surely this is a mistake, if we refer to the actual experience in the case. But a few weeks ago brother Bascom informed us that there was a wonderful revival in Augusta College, and in the town. We learn, also, that many of the students and pupils in Dickinson College are decidedly religious; a goodly number of whom have been converted pel, to the obedience of the faith, and to lead them up the paths of during the revival which has been in progress in that vicinity the last two months, of which brother Thornton makes mention in his communications. Private letters say three fourths of the senior class are which persecution threw in his path, as if they were roses. religious, and one half of all the students in the college proper, and made David Brainerd? He forgot himself; he threw himself away; many in the grammar school. There are now, as we learn, three he fixed his heart on bringing the wanderers of the desert to sing of

literary institutions, if we take, as Mr. Wesley did in the case of his Kingswood School, the conversion of souls as the test. Every year has given evidence of this fact in some of our seminaries. deserve the confidence and support of the whole Church .- N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal.

REVIVALS .-- In looking over the files of our exchange papers, or a few weeks past, we have found abundant cause for rejoicing. The Work in Polynesia.—In the Navigators' Islands It would seem that never has the spirit of revival been more widely 23,000 natives are under Christian instruction. In the Harvey Islands and blessedly voncheafed to our nation. The great cities are, almost without exception, scenes of the Redeemer's triumphs. In Boston, according to the Herald, all our societies are in great prosperity, and many souls are turning to God. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnsti, and Louisville, the work is, we beheve, going on with unabated interest .- 16.

REVIVALS .- The Christian Advocate and Journal of Feb. 12, contains notices of revivals in Southport, Schenectada, White Creek, Troy, Brooklyn, Cazenovia, Flushing, Burlington, and West Hamp-ton, in the state of New York; in Stamford, Waterbury, and Simsbury, Connecticut; in Lewiston, Boonsboro', Harford and Carlisle, in the Baltimore conference; in Thetford, and St. Albans, Vermont; in the Clarksburg district, Pittsburgh conference; in Wyoming circuit, Pa., and in Portland, Maine. In these revivals, the sum total of conversions is about 1200. The notice from Portland, Maine, mentions THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY have recently had the that several persons were seeking sanctification, and that a Congregational clergyman, in the neighbourhood, had experienced it.

A MCHAMMEDAN CITY IN THE POWER OF NOMINAL CHRIS-TIANS .- In the providence of God, Ghizni, a city in India, which for people generally than they have hitherto been. The great interest a thousand years, had been the glory of Molammedans, fell, a few excited upon the subject of Education in all quarters, and the portent months since, into the hands of the British. It was the tower from our aspect of the times, have determined the committee—1st, To offer, which the first Mohammedan conqueror descended twelve times, to on the part of the society, to supply schools for the poor of every kind, ravage the plains of India; the citadel, from whence, in succeeding ages, host after host issued forth, to pour a stream of desolation over

RELIGION IN POLYNESIA:—It is stated that in the Navigators' Island there are 23,000 natives receiving Christian instruction. In the Harvey Islands the schools contain 3,000 children. In the Georgian Islands an interesting revival of religion has been witnessed, of the auxiliaries, branches, and associations, a general sale of this particular Bible and Testament at the peculiarly low prices that have bren named. Those measures will take according to the churches. And in the Society Islands the congregations are very large. How great the change effected by the princess of truth in the islands of the see, within a few pages. a blessed illustration of the gospel as the power of God in the divine enewal of deprayed buman nature!

MORALS OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN GOVERNMENTS .-It is remarkable, that while nominally Christian governments are licensing the sale of poison in the form of ardent spirits, the govern-Chapel in the evening. At the close of the last prayer meeting, the Lord's support was administered to all members of Christian churches present. Churchmen, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents united in the ordinance. The present that the Ordinance or the present that the Ordinance or the present of Christian churches the present of Poisson in the forman government has despatched into all the districts in the ordinance. The present of been heretofore appropriated to the production of that drug.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE AT BAZLE, SWITZERLAND .-This Seminary, which during the life of the venerable Blumbardt, sent into the field of missionary sacrifice and toil, so many faithful men, continues in a highly flourishing condition. Dr. Blumhardt has been succeeded in the superintendance of the institution by Mr. Hoffman, who is represented as possessing eminent qualifications for the station-having made the subject of Christian missions the study of his whole life.

SELECTIONS.

SUBLIME VIRTUES INCONSISTENT WITH INFIDELITY.

Infidelity is a soil as barren of great and sublime virtues as it is problic in crimes. By great and sublime virtues are meant, those which are called into action on great and trying occasions, which demand the sacrifice of the dearest interests and prospects of human life, and sometimes life itself; the virtues, in a word, which by their rarity and splendour, draw admiration, and have rendered illustrious the character of patriots, martyrs, and confessors. It requires but their faces thitherward.' And of late, Zion has been breaking out on the right hand and on the left of us. In many of the neighboring contracts the limits of existence within the present life, must tend, in a proportionable degree, to diminish the grandeur and narrow the sphere of human agency.

As well might you expect exalted sentiments of justice from a professed gamestor, as look for noble principles in the man whose hopes and fears are all suspended on the present moment, and who stakes the whole happiness of his being on the events of this vain and fleeting life. If he is ever impelled to the performance of great achievements in a good cause, it must be solely by the hope of fame, a motive which, besides that it makes virtue the servant of opinion, usually grows weaker at the approach of death; and which, however it may surmount the love of existence in the heat of battle, or in the moment of public observation, can seldom operate with much force on the retired ties of a private station.

In affirming that infidelity is unfavourable to the higher class of virtues, we are supported as well by facts as by reason. We should be sorry to load our adversaries with unmerited reproach ; but to what places of infidel magnanimity, of atheistical virtue ! Not that we mean

ordinary employment of life, but must, from their nature, be reserved for high and eminent occasions, yet that system is essentially defective which leaves no room for their production. They are important, both from their immediate advantage and their remoter influence. They often save, and always illustrate, the oge and nation in which they appear. They raise the standard of morals; they arrest the progress of degeneracy; they diffuse a lustre over the path of life. Monuments of the greatness of the human soul, they present to the world the august image of virtue in her sublimest form, from which streams of light and glory issue to remote times and ages; while their commemoration, by the pen of historians and poets, awakens in distant bosoms the sparks of kindred excellence. - Robert Hall. ,

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS, UPON THE CHRISTIAN REVELATION. At one period arose geology from the earth's depths, and entered into moral combat with a revelation which, pillared on the evidence of history, has withstood the assault. At another from the altitudes of the upper firmament was astronomy brought down, and arrayed in hostile attitude against the records of our faith; and this attack has no aim to commence or continue the revival by constant preaching by also proved powerless as the former. Then, from the mysteries of the human spirit, on attempt has been industriously made to educe some 40 miles. In this revival, the pastors of the societies, and the lay discovery of wondrous spell, by which to disenchant the world of its members, both male and female, have labored, and are still labouring confidence in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. From lecture rooms of anatomy, both in London and elsewhere, the lessons of materialism have been inculcated, and that for the purpose of putting a mockery on all religion, and driving it, if possible, from the face of the earth. But the most singular attempt to graft infidelity on any thing purportsuccessful in the salvation of many souls. The ordinary means of ing to be a science has been made by those who associate the doctrines of phrenology with their denial of the Christian Revelation. But after all, if we mean to see the world converted to God, we must, as if there were any earthly connection between the form of the human as individuals, shake off our indolence. We must arise from our skull and the truth or falsehood of our religion. The science of theology has been made a sort of play ground for all manner of inroads in We must seek for and obtain holiness of heart. And then, when regard to human speculation, but it is not without a peculiar evidence every member of the Church is sanctified to God, and of course, the of its own, unassailable and beyond the reach of external violence. It greatest hindrance in the way of converting the world removed, we its not the hammer of the mineralogist that can break this evidence. shall have sufficient obstructions to call into exercise the faculties of It is not the telescope of the astronomer that can enable us to descry it in any character of falsehood. It is not by the knife of the anatomist that we can find our way to the alleged rottenness which lies at ourselves out for it, if we would see good accomplished. God forbid, its core. It is not by a dissecting of metaphysics that the mental that we who profess to love the Saviour, should for one moment lose philosopher can probe his way to the secret of its insufficiency, and sight of these great and important principles. - Boston (Methodist) | make exposure to the world of the yet unknown flaw, which vitiates the proofs of the Christian faith. All these sciences have, at one period or other, cast their missiles at the stately fabric of our Christian philosophy and eruidition; but they have dropt harmless and force of reason cannot induce us to lay it aside."-Pascal. impotent at its base.—Dr. Chalmers.

TRUE GREATNESS .- " What made Paul the man he was? It was his fixing his eye on one vast object, and never looking away. That object was, to bring the whole world to a knowledge of the gos ife. No smaller object filled his vision; and with such a purpose filling his soul, he could trample on earth, and walk upon the thorns order to the end of the second book of Samuel. The missions in classes in this college which meet at eight o'clock on Sabbath morn. redeeming mercy. For this he lived, toiled, wore out, and came to his Siberia are prospering, although as yet but few converts are numbered. ing, led by the instructors. Surely the favor of God is toward our rest in the grave, till the morning of the resurrection."—Todd.

HUMILIATION OF THE REDEEMER .- Had the brightest archangel been commissioned to come down, with the clive branch of peace in his hand, showing his eternal Maker's readiness to be reconciled, on our bended knees, with tears of joy and a torrent of thankfulness, we ought to have received the transporting news. But when, instead of such an angelic array, he sends his only begotten Son, his Son, beyond all thought illustrious, to make us the gracious overture; sent him from "the habitation of his boliness and glory," to put on the infirmities of mortality, and dwell in a tabernacle of clay; sent him, not merely to make us a transient visit, but to abide many years in our inferior and miserable world; sent him, not to exercise dominion over monarchs, but to wear out his life in the ignoble form of a servant; and, at last, to make his exit under the infamous character of a malefactor! Was ever love like this? Did ever grace stoop so low? Should the sun be shorn of all its radiant honours, and degraded into a clod of the valley, should all the dignituries of heaven be deposed from their thrones, and degenerate into assects of a day, great would be the abasement. But nothing to thine, most blessed Jesus; nothing to thine, thou Prince of Peace; when, for us men, and for our salvation, thou didst not abhor the accommodations of a manger; thou didst not decline even the gloomy horrors of the grave."-Herrey.

Power of the Gospel to expand the affections of the HEART.—In the year 1754 the Moravian settlement of New Hern-butt, in Greenland, was visited with a contagious distemper which caused great mortality among the Christian converts. Amidst the avages, and disease, and death, many infants were deprived of a mother's tenderness and care. Here, however, it may truly be af-firmed, the power of "Christ crucified" supplied the place of the maternal relation. There is nothing, perhaps, to which the Greenland females have so rooted un aversion as suckling the children of another, lest their own child should have a rival in their effections. Hence, among the savages, when a woman dies, and leaves an infant behind her, the unfortunate father has no other resource but to bury valive immediately, that so he may not behold his little babe lingerng to death before his eyes. In such cases Greenland women have no feeling of compassion; yet, the Gospel, by its transforming influence, overcame the barbarous prejudice. The bereaved children were placed by the brethren under the care of some of the Greenland sisters; and if they were only infants at the breast, such of the women as were then nursing suckled them each in her turn. Surely we have here an interesting proof of the power of religion on their hearts.-BROWN-(History of Missions.)

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES .- So has nowledge almost always been cultivated and genius nurtured,—that is to say, amidst difficulties: Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the heights of fame? In a printing office. Where did Bowditch study the mathematics? In early life, on ship board, and ever after in hours snatched from a busy life. - How did Ferguson begin to study Astronomy ! Tending sheep in Scotland; lying on his back upon the bare carth, and gazing upon the heavens,—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand, with beads upon it, which, sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the relative distances of the stars. Where did young Faraday commence his studies,-still young, and yet the successor in London to the celebrated Davy? He began his chemical studies, a poor boy, in an apothecary's shop. Sir Richard Arkwright, who was knighted for the improvements he introduced into cotton spinning, and whose beautiful seat upon the Wye is one of the fairest in England, was a barber till he was thirty years old. And at this moment, there is a man in New England who has read fifty languages, who was apprenticed,-who has always worked, and who still works, as a blacksmith !- Christian Examiner.

How we should Study.-Vincent Ferrier, who lived in the early part of the fifteenth century, in his treatise "on spiritual life," leaves this advice: "Do you desire to study to your advantage?— Let devotion accompany all your studies, and study less to make yourself learned than to become a saint. Consult God more than your books, and ask him with humility, to make you understand what you read. Study fatigues and drains the mind and heart. Go from time to time to refresh them at the feet of Jesus Christ under his cross .-Some moments of repose in his sacred wounds give fresh vigor and new lights. Interrupt your application by short, but fervent and ejaculatory prayers; never begin or end your study but by prayer. Science is a gift of the Father of lights; do not therefore consider it as barely he work of y 'ur own mind or industry."

CANDID CONFESSION; THE BIBLE NOT POPISH .- A discussion has recently taken place in New York, between the editor of the Roman Catholic] Truth Teller and some anonymous member of the Romish Church. A hand-bill recently distributed in some of the Romish Churches, in New York City, and elsewhere, in places likely to be seen by "the faithful," denouncing the editor of the Truth Teller, has the following paragraph:--

"Doos the editor of the Truth Teiler know, that in the public schools a chapter in the Testament is read every day? Does he not know that once a sectarian ch When the child hears the Holy Scriptures read without note or comment, he is laught at least virtually, that he is to understand them as his own judgment will dictate. Here is the Protestant principle of private judg. ment inculcated to the exclusion of the [Roman] Catholic principle which which they are taught by the Church. It is a melancholy fact that [Roman] Catholic children educated in those public schools, loathe all religious [i. e. Romish] instruction: Every [Roman Catholic] Sunday School teacher in this city can attest that it is with the greatest difficulty children frequenting the public schools, are brought to learn any thing bout the rudiments of their [the Romish] religion."

Hence the reason why the Romish Church deems it unsafe to trust the people with the Scriptures. To give them "the Bible without note or comment, is virtually to adopt Protestant principles," and those who are permitted thus to read it, cannot be made to relish the teaching of the Romish Church .- Chronicle of the Church.

THE ORIGIN OF AN INTERESTING CUSTOM.—We are indebted o the author of the History of the M. E. Church for a solution of the following query, which we met with in an exchange paper, a few days

"We do not recollect," says our exchange, " to have seen it stated when or where penitents were first invited to the altar. If any is in possession of any more light on this point than we have, we would be obliged to him to give it to us."

In the third volume of Dr. Bangs' History, now in press, page 375, occurs the following passage which relates to the memorable revival of 1806.7, in New-York city :-

"Here a revival of religion commenced, such, I believe, as had never before been witnessed in that city; and brother Crowell was one of the most active instruments by which it was promoted. It was during this powerful revival that the practice of inviting penitent sinners to come to the altar for prayers was first introduced. The conour of doing this, if I am rightly informed, belongs to brother A. Hunt, who resorted to it to prevent the confusion arising from praying for them in different parts of the church at the same time."

MOHAMMED AND JESUS CHRIST .- Any man may do what Mohammed did; for he wrought no miracles, he fulfilled no prophecy. No man can do what Jesus Christ did.

Mohammed established his system by killing others; Jesus Christ y exposing his disciples to death; Mohammed by forbidding to read ! esus by enjoining it. In fact, so opposite were their plans, that, if according to human calculation, Mohammed took the way to succeed -Jesus Christ took the way of failure. And instead of arguing, that because Mohammed succeeded, therefore Jesus Christ might ! it follows rather, that since Mohammed succeeded, christianity must have failed, if it had not been supported by an energy purely divine."

A THOUGHT WORTHY OF ATTENTION .- " Our imagination so magnifies this present existence, by the power of continual reflection upon it; and so attenuates eternity, by not thinking of it at all, that we reduce an eternity to nothingness, and expand a mere nothing to an eternity; and this habit is so inveterstely rooted in us, that all the

"I MUST PAY MY DEBTS."-Yes, my brother, pay your debts. But how happens it that you are always in debt? I have known you these many years, and whenever you have been solicited to give any thing for "the furtherance of the gospel," your answer uniformly has been, "I cannot give; I must pay my debts." You have every year added something to your property. You have seemed eager to possess real estate, and as often as you have paid for one piece, you have purchased another upon credit, and so you have kept in debt. All this while you have been a member of a christian church, and have had the repulstion, in the worldly sense, of a man of integrity. But what will be your reputation when you come to stand at the judgment-seat of Christ !- Christian Watchman.

UPPER CANADA, IN 1830 AND 1840, COMPARED.

To the Right Honorable C. P. Thomson, Governor General of British North America, &c. Se. Se.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :-

I beg that my direct appeal to Your Excellency wift not be considered impertinent or disrespectful. I address your Excellency with teelings of the highest respect and strong affection. Your Excellency is the first Governor of the Canadas who has exerted his personal influence and the authority of his station to accomplish that in Upper Canada which has been avowed and promised by every Secretary of State for the Colonies during the last ten years—framing legislative enactments and administering the Government for the equal protection and hencit of all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. In pursuing a course so pursuing and desirable,—so long promised to the inhabitants of this Province, and so ardently hoped for by them,—your Excellency has been told by writers of a certain school, that you have parronized "republicans"

Now, without inquiring into the difference between a rebel in the eyes of the law and a rebel in the vocabulary of party; I think it but due to Your Excel-lency, and to the parties concerned, when abundant materials for that purpose are at hand—to put your Excellency into possession of the requisite informa-tion on the matters in question—to neet falsehood with fact and calumny with truth. Against general scaodil a blumeless life is the only defence; but definite statements and specific charges admit of definite and specific replies. A Journal which your Excellency has been pleased to honor with an expression of your approbation, has been successively charged with opposite crimes from different quaters. From one quarter it was charged with having sacrificed the rights and interests of the people to the encroachments and avarice of the Crown; from another quarter it has been accused with having been an inveterate enemy to the prerogatives and authority of the Crown. In refuling these adverse imputations I have reviewed the principal events and questions with which the Christian Guardian has been concerned since 1832. How far satisfactory answers have been furnished to the allegations made, your Excellency and the public are able to judge. Your Excellency is now told that the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—whose rights your Excellence is now to the theory of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—whose rights your Excellence is now to the United. Iency has justly and kindly consulted—have formerly come from the United States, and that formerly they inculcated through the columns of the Guarduan, as well as through other mediums, downright republicanism and American It has been stated again and again, and variously insignated, that the Guardian, during the first years of its existence, was nothing but a vehicle of radicalism, disaffection and sedition.

In reply to the first of these statements, I shall only advert to two facts:

1. That Methodist Ministers have not been accustomed to come from the Methodist Conferences in the United States into this Province, during the last twenty years. 2. That before a Select Committee of the House of Assembly in 1823, on the petitions of all denominations of Christians against the reprein 1823, on the petitions of all denominations of Christians against the representations of the present Bishop of Toronto in England, it was proved that all the Methodist Mulisters at that time (twelve years ago) in this province, except eight, had been born and educated in the British dominions; and of those eight, all except two, had then, become naturalized British subjects according to the Statutes of the Province. Before the same Committee was also given abundant and unquestionable evidence of the loyalty of the Methodist body generally, both during the war between Great Britain and the United States from 1812 to 1815, and at every period of our provincial history since 1783. I will also venture the assertion, that not so many persons of American birth have been employed in the Methodist Ministry in this Province during the last follow years, as have been called by Royal Patent to the Legislative Councils of the Canadas.

In regard to the second allegation, I beg to premise, that baving furnished the follest evidence as to the distinctive character of the Guardian, in relation to civil affairs, from 1832 to the present time, and having quoted in my lotters to Mr. Draper on the Clergy Reserves, a Memorial adopted by the Methodist Conference in 1831, (which embodied the sum total of their complaints and wishes), I have only to refer to the character of the Guardian in the year and wishes). I have only to refer to the character of the Guardian in the year 1830, within a few weeks of the commencement of which the Guardian was started. I therefore republish several articles which appeared in the columns of the Guardian of that year. These articles, as your Excellency will perceive from the subjects of them, and the occasions on which they were written, will furnish not merely a specimen of the sentiments on public affairs which were held and avowed by the Methodist body, and by Reformers generally, but a full expose of their views and wishes, and of the tone, and temper, and spirit in which those views and wishes were maintained and inculcated.

In we specifiely soliciting vour. Excellency's attention to the extracts which

In respectfully soliciting your Excellency's attention to the extracts which follow this letter, I beg to remind your Excellency that they were written at a time when the writer was but twenty-coven years of age; when he had never time when the writer was that twenty-feven years of age; when he had never seen England, or a British Wesleyan Minister. [it was three years before the Union between the British and Canadian Conferences took place,] or been three weeks any of this his native Province; at a time when the local Executive was negotiating to get Wesleyan Ministers in England to come to this Province in order to stop the tide of republicanism with which the Methodist Ministry here was flooding the country (!!); when high ultraism was rampant and absolute in the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Province, and left no effort uncomployed to trample us down as the mire of the streets; at a time, too, when the Editor of the Guardian and the Methodist Church have been represented as most radical and most disloyal! But from these very extracts, written at such a time and under such circumstances. I submit to your Excellency, whether the following, amongst other inferences, may not be

and loyal. I believe the amals of modern history will hardly furnish a parallel to the moral and cruel injustice which has been practised in this Province against the Methodist Church and myself by partizans of the high church school. These extracts will clearly show that the attacks upon our principles and character have never been dictated by loyalty, but by selfishness and party

It will be seen that in 1030, both Sir George Murray and Sir John Colborne It will be seen that in 1630, both Sir George Murray and Sir John Colborne proclaimed the "good laws and free institutions," and the non-preference system amongst religious denominations which your Excellency is determined to carry into practice. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." When the have not only been deferred for a period of ten years, but those who have indulged those hopes have been maligned and proscribed for constitutionally seeking a realization of them, your Excellency cannot be surprised if many of their hearts had been made sick, and that confidence and hope had yielded to their hearts had been made sick, and that confidence and hope had yielded to their hearts had been made sick, and that confidence and hope had yielded to their hearts had been made sick, and that confidence and hope had yielded to the repoyment of their religious and civil rights, but that they ought in the enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, but that they ought in the enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, but that they ought in their hearts had been made sick, and mark connucrace and dope and princed to distrust and despair. But I am bappy to know that under the operations of your Excellency's wise and hoaling policy, public confidence is being re-established, and hope is every where reviving, and the prospect is brightening on all sides, that this Province, which has hitherto been a sort of incornate l'andemonium, will yet become the Paradisc of North America. Such, I believe, Upper

From the 19th No. of the Christian Guardian, March 27, 1830.

"The following observations, from the pen of the profoundly learned De-Adam Clarke, on the distinguishing characteristics of the different forms of government, contain a brief but luminous view of the wisdom and excellence of the British constitution, simply considered; and they will doubtless be read with pleasure and profit by every British subject. And whoever compares read with pleasure and pront by every british subject. And whoever compares the equipoise, the exact preportion, and the concentrated energy of such an unrivalled machine, with the quadrennial, annual and semi-annual changes in the crazy wheels of neighbouring democracy, must feel thankful that he is sheltered under the wing of a power which stands majestic and immovable amid the din of successive wars and the convulsive changes of sucrounding

kingdoms.' From the 36th No. of the Christian Guardian, July 24, 1839.

"We have ilought proper to lay the debate of the House of Commons [May 25, 1330] on the Government of Canada before our readers without abridgment, because it relates to subjects in which every individual in Canada is more or less interested, and because it was conducted in a manner worthy of the "collected wisdom" of the British Empire. From this debute it appears that the following facts and principles are admitted by all parties in the Impe-

1. That evils and defective regulations do exist in the Government of Canada which require to be reformed.

2. That this work of reform should be carried on and completed in conformity with the wishes of the people of Canada; 3. That distinctions on account of religion should be done away in the

Colonist Government.

4. That British authority should be perpetuated in Canada, not by Military force, but by consulting the feelings and securing the affections of the Canadian

From the 43rd No. of the Christian Guardian, September II, 1830

"The details of the Revolution in France (which we have embodied from the New York Albion and Commercial Advertiser,) have occupied the space

this week allowed to our Editorial comments, as also that of several other articles which we had designed for this day's paper. The Commercial Advertises states, that Great Britain will not interfere to protect or subduc either of Further observations on the character of Charles X, and the probable effects of such an unexpected, unprecedented and surprising measure will probably

appear in our next.
We will, however, offer one reflection, which the perusal of this appalling

struggle has forcibly obtraded upon our minds. How happy is our condition when compared with that of the most classical—most refined—most joyous and pleasing nation upon corth. Should not the incense of grateful tribute arise from every heart, that we have peace in this our land—and that there is none who feels disposed to molest or make us afraid.

That measures, hostile to the rightful interests and constitutional liberties of a majority of them. of a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this country, have been

in even oppressed and Catholic France, the privilege of having the nuptial carnest desire of His Majesty, "that the people of this Province should enjoy ceremony selemnized by their own Ministers, is as true as it is unjust and impolitic under the administration of an enlightened government;—that there has been real and abundant cause for those complaints which have plaintively been uttered by a large majority of His Majesty's Protestant subjects in this of good laws and free institutions, could retain, when constitutionally called country, and which have recently been quieted by the pledge of speedy and parental attention, is clearly demonstrable, not only from an appeal to the true accountry, and refuse to country, and refuse to the most odious appendages of a "monopolizing or parental attention, is clearly demonstrable, not only from an appeal to the true accountry, and refuse to country and refuse to country and refuse to country and refuse to the atmatted to the at speech, in the British House of Commons, and, in part, in official despatches from our Colonial Governors—documents which interest all classes of our Provincial readers, and which we shall endeavour to find room for at an early

But that such unwise and unjust measures are natural appendages of our Nay, in respect to the government and the professed principles of the civil constitution under which we live, the Editors, from their birth, education, principles and feelings, can heartily adopt the following sentiments of that devoted christian, amiable Divine, and able Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers:

But it gives me pleasure to advance a further testimony in behalf of that overnment with which it hath pleased God, who appointed to all men the bounds of their habitation, to bless that portion of the globe that we occupy. I count it such a government that I not only owe it the loyalty of my principles—but I also owe it the loyalty of my affections. I could not lightly part with my devotion to that government which the other year opened the door to the Christianization of India—I shall never withhold the tribute of my reverence from that government which put an end to the atrocities of the Slave Trade—I shall never forget the triumph, which in that troudest day of Britini's elory. from that government which put an end to the acrocates of the Siave Frace-l shall never forget the triumph, which, in that proudest day of Britini's glory, the cause of humanity gained within the walls of our enlightened Parliament. Let my right hand forget her cuming, ere I forget the country of my birth, where, in defiance to all the chamours of mercantile alarm, every calculation where, no denance to all the chimours of mercantile alarm, every calculation of interest was given to the wind, and, braving every hazard, she nobly resolved to shoke off the whole burden of infamy which lay upon her. I shall never forget, that how to complete the object in behalf of which she has so honourably led the way, she has walked the whole round of civilized society, and knocked at the door of every government in Europe, and lifted her imploring voice for injured Africa, and pleaded with the mightiest menarchs of the world, the gauge of her contempd where and the district featible. the cause of her outraged shores, and her distracted families. I can neither shut my heart nor my eyes to the fact, that at this moment sho is stretching forth the protection of her naval arm, and shielding to the utmost of her vigor that coast where an inhuman average is still plying its guilty devices, and aiming to perpetuate among an unoffending people a trade of cruelty, with all the horrid train of its terrors and aboninations. Were such a government as this to be swept from its base, either by the violence of fareign hostility, or by the hands of her own misled and infatuated children—I should never cease to deplore it as the deadliest interruption which ever had been given to the intercess of human virtue, and to the march of human improvement. Of how it should swell every heart, not with pride but with gratifulde to think that the ests of human virtue, and to the march of human improvement. O! how it should swell every heart, not with pride, but with gratitude, to think that the land of our fathers, with all the iniquities which abound in it, with all the profigacy which spreads along our streets, and all the profaceness that is beard among our companies—to think that this our land, overspread as it is with the appalling characters of guilt, is still the securest asylum of worth and liberty—that this is the land, from which the most copious emanations of christianity are going forth to all the quarters of the world—that this is the land, which terms from one add to the other of it with the root staked ill desired. which teems from one end to the other of it with the most splendid designs and enterprises for the good of the species—that this is the land, where public principle is most felt, and public objects are most prosecuted, and the fine impulse of a public spirit is most ready to carry its generous people beyond the limits of a selfish and contracted patriotism. Yes, and when the beart of the philanthropist is sinking within him at the gloomy spectacle of those crimes and atrocities, which still deform the history of man, I know not a single earthly expedient more fitted to brighten and sustain him, than to torn his eye to the country in which he lives—and there see the most calightened gov-

erument in the world acting as the organ of its most mural and intelligent population." Sermons, Vol. iii. pp. 12-13. From the 41th No. of the Christian Guardian, September 18, 1830. [After copying a detaite which had taken place in the Bilitsh House of Commune 19, 1830, on the "Support of Religion in the Casadaa."

"It is cheering to observe the progress of knowledge and windom in both the political and religious world. Whilst the "endearing strife" of free discussion which "carries friendship to its mountide point, And gives the rivet of eternity,"

has, during the last century, some far towards breaking down the unseemly and destructive barriers of bigotry and prejudice—whilst the abundant outpourings of the Holy Spirit, which have accompanied and magnified the labours of protestant christians of almost every name, have more than proved that in every denomination "he that feareth God and warketh rightcousness is accepted of Him"—whilst the light and impulse of chacation have given birth to, and fostered up to manhood vigour, a general liberality and elevated tone of feeling unknown to former ages—it is not among the least blessings of this "march of intellect," that a wast proportion of Statemen are among the numerous subjects of its splendid conquests, and that they have conceived and adopted the most enlightened principles of political contents from the solar splendour 1. That in 1830 I entertained less friendly feelings towards our American of its varied and mighty influence; principles, which equally regard the rights neighbours, and was more bigutedly monarchical in my feelings and views of government, than I profess in 1840. neighbours, and was more organized profess in 1840.

2. That in 1830, I advocated the very principles in the administration of the provincial government that your Excellency has declared to be the basis of your administration in 1840.

3. That in 1830, I was as strongly opposed to an exclusive or sectarian and the most decisive declarations in favour of the long-cultuminated, broad, unrestricted and equitable principles of civil and religious liberty.

4. That the very advice I gave to the electors in 1830 with a view to secure Whilst these remarks are applicable, in a greater or less degree, to the their rights and interests, I could now repeat in 1840, with a view to support wome Excellency's administration.

The description of the British Legislature? Enactments which once crimsoned the sanction of the British Legislature? Enactments which once crimsoned

your Excellency's administration.

5. That the very principles upon which your Excellency has commenced you administration—in consequence of which the furious abuse of a portion of the provincial press has been spouted against your Excellency and Her Majestration—were actually promised and assured to the people of Upper Canada by a Tory Government in 1830.

Your Excellency knows how The Church and kindred prints treat Her Absolute of Scotlency Rouse State for the Colonies, and whether the Innerial Parlianguage is 1840, these extracts will inform your Excellency and the Innerial Parlianguage Parlianguage of the Innerial Parlianguage research of the British nation. What encetments of persecution and cruelty have not not the State in the Senting and incomments of persecution and cruelty have not not the Senting and incomments which once crimsoned the mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mantle of mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mantle of mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mantle of mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mantle of mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mantle of mountains and valleys of Scotland with the blood of conscientious Prosbyterians—which have often spread the mountains and valleys of Scotland.

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England—and which have often spread the mantle of spread with the blood of conscientions and the senting and the s

endenvours to maintain what Sir G. Murray now fully admits in the Importal Parliament, and which is inseparable from the civil and religious liberties and

political prosperity of these Provinces.

1. In the first place, it is admitted that in respect to the religious improvement of the Colonies, there "ought not to be any exclusive or monopolizing system."

This is all that has been asked for by the dissenting denominations of Christians in Canada—this is all that has been insisted upon by our Provin-

fature even to be supported by the government. This circumstance most clearly shows that had not a secret powerful influence been used to destroy the fated Marriage Bitt, which passed both branches of the Provincial Legislature, it never would have died at the foot of the British Throne. For, can will yet become the Paradise of North America. Such, I believe, Upper it be presumed that Sir G. Murray would advance such sentiments and propose Canada would have been at this hour, had the principles professed by Government in 1830 been immediately reduced to practice. I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servent,

Toronto, March 25th, 1840.

From the 19th North America. Such, I believe, Upper it be presumed that Sir G. Murray would advance such sentiments and propose such a policy as the above, and yet advise His Majesty to withhold his Royal assent to a bill of right, which has cornestly been politioned for by all the "Dissenters" in Canada, and frequently been sanctioned and strongly recommended by the Provincial Patliament? Such a proposition would be recommended by the Provincial Parliament? Such a proposition would be prepos-terous in the extreme. The inference then is unavoidable, as uncharitable as it may seem, that this Marriage Bill has been sentenced to die the death by

what a singular and humiliating contrast do the avowed principles and What a singular and humiliating contrast do the avowed principles and proposed policy of Sir G. Murray present to the present religious condition of this country, where "the exclusive or monopolizing system" has bettayed into the hands of one Church a seventh part of the tinds of the Province;—where the same church is "monopolizing" upwards of four hundred thousand acres of land and large sums of money for the purposes of education;—where the direction and interests of every school of importance in the Province is "moand other state of every school of importance is the revenue is more incoming the same church:—where an "exclusive system" has shut out a large majority of the Clergy of the country from any direction in the education of youth, and has denied them the privilege of even solemnizing matrimony for the members of their own congregations;—and where various other unjust and odious distinctions are recognized and strenuously maintained, the they they are not formally or overtly avewed.

Towards the Episcopal Church, as a church, we cherish the most cordial

good will—we rejoice in her success—we pray for her prosperity—we shall be glad to proclaim her religious triumphs,—as much so as we do for the spiritual interests of any other religious denomination—as much so as we could for the welfare of a respected and useful neighbour. But should that same neighbour, included with his own rightful possessions, invode the habitation of our liberties and attempt to despoil us of our most valuable possessions—us the ministers and members of various religious denominations in this Province have been despoiled of their degreet rights—would not prudence, justice and desired in the control of the control christianity dictate us to stand in the posture of self defence, and guard by every lawful means against his co-roachments in this capacity of an Arabian plunderer, altho' in any other relation, his approaches might be greeted with all the cordial attentions of social friendship?

It may be asked, by what means this obvious change of sentiment has taken

place in the mind of the Colonial Minister, and in the apparently intended policy of the Imperial Government? This has doubtless been effected by the setitions from the Inhabitants of Canada and the remonstrances of our Provinial Parliament, and especially by that overruling and watchful Providence that numbers the hairs of His people's heads."

From the 46th No. of the Christian Guardian, October 2, 1830.

"Since the lapse of time has announced the death of the late MARRIAGE Bill, a strong feeling of indignation has been awakened in many parts of the province, against the unanticipated policy which has been resorted to, to prolong and finally to destroy a measure, which has so long and so earnestly been

of a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this country, have been | That the failure of this and kindred measures has not been the spontaneous (intentionally or unintentionally) meditated and promoted to a considerable act of the Imperial Government, is obvious from these two circumstances: 1st.

PRINCIPLES AVOWED BY GOVERNMENT, AND, WIDELY, PROFESSED IN extent by monopolizing individuals, cannot be successfully disputed;—that a The Secretary of State for the Colonies officially declares, that there "ought in review the incomparable blessings and privileges conferred upon us factured in this Province.

But altho' this measure has, through such an instrumentality, failed for the time being; yet we doubt not but this temporary failure will be attended with peneficial results-and jewish prejudice and pharisaical interest will be as much disappointed in its desperate success, in this instance, as they were on government, or that they are constituent parts or the physical results of its another occasion. From the grave of this measure, another more perfect one revered and acknowledged principles, is what we are very far from believing, will be raised, which, with immortal vigour, will, in all probability, animate the body of a whole system, that will completely rend the vail of sectariza distinctions—dismiss for ever the shadowy priest from the typical altar—and open free and equal access into the highest and holiest of civil and religious privileges, to every one that doeth righteousness, "whether he be Jew or Grack, Barbarian, Sythian, bond or free."

The supporters and friends of the Marriage Bill and Equal Rights have atready obtained concessions which could not have been anticipated four years realous and united perseverance in their Puritan pursuit of constitutional

[When the above article was written, nearly two years had franspired after the passing of the Marriage Bill referred to. But shortly afterwards, the Whiga come into power bended by Earl Grey, and the Royal Assent was given to the bill, a few days befor the expiration of the two years after the passing of it by the Provincial Legislature.] From the same.

"The Approaching Elections —We have lately been asked several times what part do you intend to take in regard to the approaching elections?" And Candidate, (one who offers himself for the first time) a gentleman with whom a Candidate, (one who offers himself for the first time) a gentleman with whom we have no personal acquaintance, but whom we highly respect, recently honourd as with a note, in which he says—"I am not aware that you ever interfere in elections, but on the contrary I believe not; but if you can bring yourself to favour me with your subscribers, I shall feel it a very great satisfaction.—I would feel it a compliment if you would give me your candid sentiments on the subject." We will give our "candid sentiments," but we prefer doing it publicly, both out of respect to our esteemed correspondent, (though he is not a subscriber to our paper) in duty to curstless and to our supporters.

of respect to our estoemed correspondent, (though he is not a subscriber to our paper) in duty to ourselves, and to our supporters.

We will now say, that our business is not with men, but with things—not with individuals, but with doctrines and practices. For us to favour or oppose any individuals, out with doctrines and practices. For us to favour or oppose any individual as a candidate at an election, would, we think, be perverting out press from the original purpose of its establishment, and betraying the trust reposed in us by the Conference. We only advert to individuals when we think their examples or doctrines will be a public benefit or injury.

We would not wish to be understood, however, to mean that we have no interest at stake on the issue of the approaching elections. We have the greatest interest at stake, both as individuals, as a lody of Ministers, as a community of Christians, and as British subjects. It has been the Parliament that has heretofore saved our Indian Missions from being made the ambitious prey of individuals who had never lifted a finger to save them from ignorance, misery and death; that has shielded the Ministers of various denominations from the Province; that has saved the religious and civil rights of a great portion of the Province from being prostrated in the dust; that has lifted up the voice of constitutional remonstrance, which has already been favourably heard by the Imperial Government, and it likely to realize to this country the full and incesimable blessings of "good laws and free institutions."

And it is to the Parliament we are still to look for a continuance of this necessary protection, and the accomplishment of that bonign system, the principles of

ARE It is to the l'artiament we are still to look for a continuance of this necessary protection, and the accomplishment of that bonign system, the principles of which are now approved by the Imperial Government, and which, in its ultimate results, will bring to all christian denominations, and to the whole Province, religious, literary, and political advantages, for which posterity will rise up and call them blessed.

Minute messed.

Hence it would be vain for us to say that we have no interest in the characteristic sentiments of the next Parliament.—We have therefore thought it our duty to lay before our candid and intelligent readers, this week, subjects that we tuly to lay before our candid and intelligent readers, this week, subjects that we consider of great moment in enabling them to decide for the general good of the country, at the approaching elections. Every individual is concerned in having "good laws and free institutions"—and the people of Canada are not likely to enjoy those, without selecting persons who are capable and disposed to promote these.

them.

These great questions of equal Religious Privilege and General Education, (which can be finally decided by our Provincial Parliament alone) we stated in the first number of our paper would engage our most uncoin attention; and we doem it of particular importance to call the attention of our readers to them, as the Clergy of one Church are not only doing what they individually can to promote their interests abroad, but when even their Head and Bishop (as well as the Archdeacon of York,) has procured a seat in the Legislature, there to turn every political as well as religious question to their own advantage. If such be the interference of the Heads of the Church, what may not the inferior Clergy do!

There are to be sure other questions of importance to be examined and decided by our Provincial Parliament; but the great interests of religion, religious Right and general education, compared with these, are like the sun to the surrounding planets—like the soul to the body—like life to the animal system—like sight to the occasion, to a numerous and very respectively.

Every elector in Canada then, when he comes to the Hustings, should come Every elector in Canada then, when he could to the Husings, should come free from the influence of party feeling, that is violently supporting or opposing questions because they are advocated by certain individuals, for this is the worst feeling in the world in a good cause; he should come firmly united (for unity is strength) with the friends of his country, resolving at the sacrifice of every private feeling and interest to do all that he lawfully can for his country's well-fare—deeply revolving these thoughts in his mind, "I am now about to give my agree and influence towards entailing upon my prefer to an equative a dominant. lare—deeply revolving these thoughts in his mind, "I am now about to give my name and influence towards entailing upon my posterity and country a dominant Priesthood—a partial system of education—a monopoly in the hands of a few individuals, of one seventh of the Province, and all the national calamities which invariably accompany such a state of things;—or to confer upon the present and future generations of Canada the means and opportunities of education,—the tranquil and various advantages of equal religious freedom and privilege—and the enviable estate of general contentment and easy independence: Now which of these will I give my voice to become my children and country's inheritance?" These, it appears to us, should be the deciding questions—for those who are faithful to the interests of the country in these great matters, will not be enemies to it in other smaller matters. In the next place, we think, the important choice should in no instance be made under the influence of sectarian feeling. A man's membership in any particular church, is no tost of his principles and decision of Canada by a Tory Government in 1830.

Your Excellency knows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how The Church and kindred prints treat. Her shows how I treated this late Majesty's Whig Government in 1840; these extracts will inform your Excellency how I treated this late Majesty's Tory Government in 1830.

Your Excellency kinds of Government in 1840; these extracts will inform your Excellency how I treated this late Majesty's Tory Government in 1830.

In the above debate, on the subject of supporting religion in the Canadas, and general interests of the people of this Province for years past, are Church there is a full admission, even by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the manifest feeling of conduct on these vastly important questions. And it should not be forgotten.

In the above debate, on the subject of supporting religion in the Canadas, and general interests of the people of this Province for years past, are Church there is a full admission, even by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the manifest feeling of conduct on these vastly important questions. And it should not be forgotten that the most industries of the most industries in the Industries of the most interest of the people of this Province for years past, are Church there is a full admission, even by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the manifest feeling of conduct on these vastly important questions. An analysis in any particular church, is not test of lies principles and decision of conduct on these vastly insurance control to the most foundation. In the most industries of the most foundation in the Canadas, and general interests of the people of this Province for years past, are Church and the m

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

IVEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840.

METHODIST CELEBRATION IN TORONTO, IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

We intended to have accompanied the following communication with a brie ketch of the British Monarchs of the Brunswick Family, and some remarks on the aspect of the Monarchy upon the liberties and happiness of the nation; but we are compelled to postpone them till a future day.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian-

DEAR SIR, -On the news of Her Most Gracious Majesty's nuptials reaching his remote part of Her dominious, the Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist and remote part of the dominious, the Committee of the Vesseyah Methodist Sabbath Schools in this City considered that such an auspicious event deserved more than ordinary notice, and might be employed by them to engraft into the juvenile minds under their charge those grand and prominent principles of christian loyalty which it is the duty of every subject of our highly-favoured christian loyary which it is the duty of every sunject of our highly-tavoured realm to express and inculcate, not only as a social, or civil obligation, but as an explicit and authoritative command, immediately emanating from that Divine power by whom-"Kings reign, and princes decree justice."

It was therefore resolved that the 17th instant should be observed by them

as a general holiday, expressive of the kind and visibly-controlling administra-tion of "Him who sitteth in the circle of the heavens," and who is evidently establishing the mild and propitious sway of the present dynasty on the throne of our beloved country,—which event, we fervently hope, will be fraught with

shall succeed us.

At noon, of the above named day, the children of the three Schools, in number about 500, with their Superintendants and Teachers, were assembled in the body of the Newgate Street Chapet, where a brief but appropriate address was delivered to them by the esteemed President of the Conference, enforcing their duty to the Throne, by inference from the obedience and submission they owe to their parents and guardians; and happily eulogizing their advantages of British protection, British, Civil and Religious Rights, and as partakers of that "pure and undefiled religion" which the Gospel displays to them in this Christian land, when contrasted with the iron rule of bigotry and despotism, and the idea worship of paganism—which still obtains in "the lark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty."

The children were then arranged in their respective classes; and, after a short parade, were scated to a substantial repost of "good Old English fare," Roast Beef and Plum-pudding, provided for them by the Committee, in the basement of the Chapel.

To describe the pleasurable sensations which this scene afforded is impossible: the joy, the harmony, the complete happiness, requires an exhibition to the eyes, previous to our giving unto it the sympathics of the heart.

" All was innocence and love."

In the evening a select party of about four hundred of the friends of Sabbath School institutions, of different religious persuasions, were introduced by tickets, at 1s 3d, each, and partook of tea together, in the same room :—the walls of which were decorated for the occasion with flags, evergreens, &c. Above the altar railing was erected a table covered with scarlet cloth; in the centre of which, on a pedestal, was elevated a carved, gilt Lion—the significant emblem of the majesty, power, and elemency of Britain. This table was set apart for the special accommodation of the Ministers who might be present on the occasion. Immediately behind it was a splendid flag, with the Union richly emblazoned on its centre, having on it the motto "Victoria and British Supremacy;" supporting which was the glorious flag which for centuries has braved the bottle and the breeze."

province, against the unanticipated policy which has been resorted to, to propalling long and finally to destroy a measure, which has so long and so earnestly been adopted for by the people of this province.

This policy has very probably been adopted for good motives, but under the influence of strong prejudices and strong misrepresentations—such as ought there is not to be allowed to warp the judgment of any ruler, especially a Ruler of a spirit and letter of its institutions—the 'pomp and circumstance' of its free and enlightened people, and in atter disregard of the feelings and rights of a majority of them.

That the failure of this and kindred measures has not been the spontaneous idetable, act of the Imperial Government, is obvious from these two circumstancee: 1st.

"has braved the battle and the breeze."

The boing ended, the beautiful hymn in our collection, beginning "Sovereign of all, whose will ordains," &c., was sung in unison with the hearts of all usual eloquence, pourtrayed the beauties of our venerable Constitution—the spirit and letter of its institutions—the blessings we derive from the social compact, and the correspondent duties devolving upon us to maintain, uphold, and transmit the same to our descendants, pure, as we ourselves enjoy them.

The Rev. Mr. Stinson next areae, and, in his peculiarly interesting style,

numerous class of Protestant Dissenters, in this Colony, are denied a merited not to be any monopolizing or exclusive system in Canada; and 2ndiy. The as British subjects—the strength and security of our Government—the wisdom privilege which has long been enjoyed by all classes of Protestant Dissenters. Lieut. Governor informed the Provincial Parliament last winter, that it was the of our Statesmon—the valour and provinces of our Naval and Military Chieftains—and the honour and enterprize of our Merchants; which, combined, at once

and the honour and enterprize of our Merchants; which, combined, at once to render our happy land the admiration and dread of surrounding nations.

The Rev. E. Ryerson kindly responded to a call of the audience, and in a jocose manner stated the reluctance he felt in addressing such assembles. He adverted to the amiable qualities of the mother of our beloved Queen, and the by praying every beavenly, as well as earthly, blessing on this auspicious union. Every heart in this large and diversified assembly doubtless enjoyed emphatically, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul;" but, like all of earthly joy, time now admonished that its entertainments were to close, and this highly gratified company, after, in loyalty and affection, pouring forth in full chorus the "National Anthem," separated, delighted with the occasion of their meeting and pleased with each other. AN EYE, WITNESS. Toronto, March 19, 1840.

THE VENERABLE WILLIAM JAY, OF BATH, ENGLAND, ON TEE-TOTAL TEMPERANCE.—The name of JAY is familiar to our renders, as a distinguished Congregational Minister, as the author of several volumes of popular sermous, Morning and Evening Exercises for the Closet, &c. In one of our last received London papers, we find the following letter from Mr. Juy to the Secretary of the Bath Tomperance Association. It speaks volumes.

"My Dear Sir,-Circumstances will prevent my accepting your invitation to that all through life I have been a very temperate man, and for more than that all through life I have been a very temperate man, and for more than twenty-five years generally a tee-totaler; but for the last six years I have been one constantly and entirely. To this (now I am past seventy) I oscribe, under God, the glow of health, and evenness of spirits, and freshness of feeling, and ease of application, and comparative inexhaustion by public labours, I now enjoy.

enjoy.
"The subject of tee totalism I have examined physically, and morally, and christianly; and after all my reading, and reflection, and observation, and experience, I have reached a very firm and powerful conviction, that, next to 'the glorious Gospel,' God could not bless the human race so much as by the

abolition of all intoxicating spirits.

"As every man has some influence, (and we ought to employ usefully all our talents) and as I have been for near half a century endeavouring, in this city, to serve my generation by the will of God, I have no objection to your using this testimony in any way you please; and am willing that, both as a pleager and a subscriber, you should put down the name of, my dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

WILLIAM JAY.

"Percy-place, December 24th, 1339."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF PORT SARNIA.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. Donse, dated March 10, 1840. While writing I would observe that a few months ago a Temperance Society, on total abstinence principles, was formed in this place, and now numbers forty-five members. Several hard drinkers have joined, and the reformation is considerable among the moderate characters, so that a happy change is seen in the population of this small, but increasing and prosperous village. Some very interesting eases are found in regard to its beneficial influence. We were favored with the valuable services of John Dougall. Esq., of Montreal, on two occasions, at the layer of which we had an interesting discussion arising from the opposition made to total abstinence by a Surgeon, who pleaded for Beer, but confessed no good article could be procured, in the present state of the brewing trade, owing to the poisonous and deleterious drugs generally employed to give flavor and strength. The subject was thoroughly canvassed; and though the Doctor was disposed to call the Tee-totaler irrational, yet when though the Doctor was disposed to call the Tee-totaler irrational, yet when the chairman requested it, only one person was found who would stand up in support of his views in a very large assembly. It is too lute for men to argue publicly in favor of drinking. We have too many painful facts, too much misery, and begging, and ruin, for any mun to obtain much approbation in drunkard making. The public feeling is awakened, strong indignation created, and soon the cry will be—away with all intexicating liquors. Never will the country be entirely happy until this principle is fully acted out by its members. Intexicating drinks are neither safe nor useful. I hope Mr. Wosley's original rule and the discipline will be enforced in regard to that part of our exceeding and the discipline will be enforced in regard to that part of our and temperance and rightconsness and their concomitant blessings

MISSIONARY MEETING AT PORT SARNIA.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. J. Douse, dated March 10, 1840. Good news from a far country is generally acceptable, and I make no doubt that you will rejoice with us in the takens for good with which the Divine Being is favoring us in this part of the Western District. We had an interesting Missionary Meeting on Thursday evening the 5th instant, and no small gratification was afforded by the able and efficient deputation who assisted on

he occasion, to a numerous and very respectable assembly.

Our very kind and excellent friend, Mulcolm Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., took the chair and opened the business of the meeting in an effective and powerful speech, in which he spoke of the change which has taken place among the Indians of this station, and the general character of our missionary operations among both the aborigines and the British population of this Province. He enumerated several settlements in this and the adjacent Townships which would be atterly destitute of all religious services but for the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionaries; and after hearing further testimony to the Christian zeal of the Church in visiting destitute settlements, hoped the people of the village of Port Sarnia would not be far behind the other portions of the Christian world in supporting the Missionary Society and contributing freely on the

[Several resolutions were moved, seconded, and adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Pouse, Rev. Olin C. Thompson (of the American Presbyterian Church,) James Robertson, Esq., (formerly of the West-Indies,) Rev. William Scott, (Amberstburgh.) Rev. James Norris, (St. Thomas) Rev. E. Evans, (Chairman of the Landon District,) and George Henry, (native

The greatest interest was manifested during a long meeting which was kept up to a late hour. The attention not only suffered no diminution, but was increased by every subsequent speaker, so that no one scenned weary or inclined to leave the place until the grand ultimatum cume—the Collection—and a noble and generous soul was shewn in the liberal amount of £9 0s 74d., which is very large and respectable for so small a village. This is the first Missionary, meeting held in this place, and the first time many of the people ever attended on such an occasion; but the universal satisfaction derive them to hope they will be favored with another in the following year. Most of the settlers and residents about here are Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and indeed there were but two Methodists except the speakers and a few Indians in the whole assembly, so that the contributions bespeak Catholic liberality and redounds very highly to their credit and good character.

REPUSAL OF THE REV. T. S. ESCOTT, VICAR OF GEDNEY, IN LINCOLNSHIRE, TO SURT A CHILD RAPTIZED BY A WESLEYAN MINISTER.—A case of this kind occurred at Wisheren, about the middle of December. The Vicar refused to bury the child, because it was anhaptized-he denying the validity of baptism by a Wesleyan Minister. The Wesleyan Minister concerned—the Rev. Robert Bund-complained to the Bishop of Lincole, stating all the facts of the case. The Dishop replied that he would write to Mr. Escott, correcting his apparent misapprehension of Sir John Nicholf's judgment on such cases. Mr. Bond then wrote to Mr. Escott to know his conclusion on the subject, proposing to drop further proceedings upon his (Mr. E.'s) acknowledgement of his error. We give Mr. Escott's reply, together with the subsequent part of the correspondence.

Mr. Escott's Reply.

Gedney, December 29, 1839. Sir,—I have just received one of the most disgusting and impadent letters from you which I ever received in my life; but certainly well suited to those beings who pretend to be ministers of the gospel, and really are ministers of hell; I mean the Dissenting mountebanks. You may, Sir, apply to all the twenty-six bishops, if you like, or do any thing else which may please you,.
if you do not write to me—no bishop will interfere with me for not doing that of our beloved country,—which event, we fervently hope, will be fraught with immense blessings to us a nation, as individuals, and to the generations which by the highest authority to treat them with the utmost defiance. If you write shall succeed us. you unanswered, or place it in the hands of an attorney. T. S. Escorr.

I am, your humble servant, T.: The above letter is addressed to Robt. Bond, Esq., Wisheach.

The Rev. Robert Bond to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Wisbeach, Dec. 30, 1239. My Lord,-I beg to acknowledge the honour of your lordship's reply to my. last communication respecting the vicar of Gedney, and sincerely regret the occasion that induces me to trouble your lordship again upon this painful

subject.

On the receipt of your ford-hip's letter,—naturally supposing that Mr. Escott would bow to your ford-hip's judgment,—I wrote to inquire what he designed to do in the affair, throwing out a suggestion to him, by the adoption of which he would have secured bimself from future proceedings in a way, as, I thought, not dishomourable to himself. I take the liberty to enclose a copy I mought, not aisnonovable to misself. I take the inserty to enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Escutt, as also of the extraordinary reply which it produced. I shall be gratified by receiving your lordship's views on the case as it now stands; and should your lordship be able to bring Mr. E. to a right mind upon the subject in dispute, and induce him to make a suitable acknowledgement of error,—thus saving the odium which the exposure of such an affair would inevitably bring upon the Established Church, especially upon its. ministers. I shall be exceedingly glad; but otherwise, allowing a suitable period for your lordship's reply.—I shall feel it my imperative duty to lay the case before the committee in London, appointed by the Conference to guard the privileges of the Wesleyan body, and doubt not but they will take such

necesures as will bring the matter to a proper issue.

1 remain, with high respect, your lordship's most chedient and humble ROBERT BOND.

The Dishop of Lincoln's Reply.

Wellingham, Jan. 1, 1340. Sir,—Together with your letter which reached me yesterday evening, I received one from Mr. Escott, in which he declares his intention to act upon the opinion he has already expressed. It is, therefore, useless for me to inter-

The opinion entertained by Mr. Escott respecting the erroneousness of Sir John Nicholl's decision is by no means peculiar to him. It is conscientiously entertained by many of the clorgy of the Established Church.

I can only lament that Mr. Escott should have thought fit to convey his

determination to you in language so exceptionable.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient, humble servont.

J. Lincoln.

It will be seen by the Bishop Lincoln's reply, that he is disposed to screen Mr. Escott's conduct. The London Watchman concludes a strong article on the subject in the following words:

"When a member of the Episcopal Bench, - and he does not stand alone, shows himself to be deeply infected with the reviving spirit of semi-Popish intulerance, as actively to screen a gross clerical offender against the rights of conscience and the authority of law, as well as against the common decencies of society, we are then driven to the conclusion.—that the time has arrived to make even a Bishop understand the just limits of ecclesinstical domination, not within the pale of the Church merely, but in reference also to the legal

rights of Dissenters from her communion.
"We may remark, in conclusion, that it is surprising that a Bishop of the Church of England - passing by Mr. Escorr - should not perceive that the clergy, in pleading conscience against existing law, are furnishing the Dissenters with an argument for resisting the payment of the Church-rates on the selfsame ploa of conscience,"

The effusion from which we give the following extracts is the most perfect specimen of weakness, ignorance, and arrogance, that we have witnessed for a long time, and requires neither criticism nor remark-

EDWARD DENROCHE. called to be a Presbyter of the Church of the living God, to the Stewards, Leaders, and others, the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Brockville.

Grace be unto all them who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

BELOVED. - Since by the gracious providence of God and merciful direction BELOVED.—Since by the gracious providence of tred and mercital aircetton of the Spirit of Truth, he who taok on himself to minister to your in holy things, has been fully convinced in his mind of the sinfulness of intruding into holy offices, of running uncalled, and of preaching without being duly "sent;" and since this mun, influenced by such deliberate and godly convictions, and not ashamed openly to confess his error, not to return, as in duty bound, to that. Apostolic Church from which Methodists have gone out, has now done this, and left an example warrhy the initation of his former followers; and since you, (whose souls it becomes us to regord sincerely, but whose echism it becomes us to testify against faithfully,) are consequently left without your usual religious services, and a teasonable apportunity is thus shorded me.—In love and doty, and in the name of that God and Saviour "whose I am and whom," in much weakness and unworthiness: "I serve," I pray you as you love your own souls and those of your fellow creatures, and I bearch you as you love the Saviour, to hear patiently and receive favourably this most solemn and most cordial Invitation to unite yourselves and families to that Apostolic worship and fellowship from which Mr. Wesley's successors have also step by writernally deposted.

Beloved—If as "obedient children" of God we are bound to fight the battles of the Cross, even as faithful "soldiers and servants" of Christ we must not despise the discipline of his camp. It is not as though we might at our option enlist or not in his service. We must therefore he willing to be within his one regular hody—his one "Noble Army," even his one Church militant here on regular may—as one 'Robe Army,' even his one Church militant here carth, and to submit ourselves to its godly restraints, its reasonable services, as He its Head has commanded as. We are bound not only to chilst, but to fight the good fight of faith, in humble obedience to his expressed rule and authority. He has not promised to recognize may separate and non-commissioned volunteer corps, innstead under Volunteer Captains, such as Wesley, Knox, Calvia, and other mistaken Presbyters, who have taken on themselves to raise independent Commanies without any authority whatever from him. They have as pendent Companies without any authority whatever from him. They have, as it were, deafted off soldiers from the line, and presumed to break the ranks that were set in array, and marshalled according to the Divine wisdom of the great Cantain of our salvation!

Beloved-What am I that I should thus strengenely and cornestly, thus nuther intively but affectionately say to you in God's name—" Come then with us, and we will do thee good." "Come thou and all thy home into the ark," the one "ark of Christ's Church," the "one fold" of the "one Shepherd." the one "ark of Christ's Chiefen," the "one fold" of the "one Shepherd."
Away with partition wall; down with them even to the ground. Rend them
"from the top to the housen." Five from the proprings and sheds and huts
planned by man's device; and constructed by human hands. Leave the wood,
the hay, and the stubble. They cannot profit in the day of the Lord.

Beloved—Despise not this letter of love, nor the cordial invitation it conveys. "Resist not the Spirit"—"The Spirit and the Bride say come; let him that heareth, say come; let him that is athirst come; and whoseever will, let him take of the water of life freely." The Church is open to you. Her earthly courts are at your service, and so likewise her minister is your servant

Cause, I pray you, that this Epistle he read or otherwise made known fully among you. That the Lord may "give you a right judgment in all things," is the fervent prayer of him who is a faithful servant nate you for his Lord and

Brockville, February 22ad, 1840.

MR. A. S. NEWBURY'S SECESSION FROM THE WESLEYAN-METH-

ODIST CHURCH. · Brockville, March 11, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian Grardian.

Sir,—Although I had remarked to an acciment minister in your body, about the time of my withdrawal from it, that tought expect much calmany and reproach, on account of the step I was almost to take, yet I must confess to have been surprised when I heard that some grass and approached mistry-eschalians is regard to my secression from the Methodist body, had appeared in the Gardian of the 4th inst. Although my mane has not been mentioned, yet having been the third person who has withdrawn from the Wes levans within the lost twelve mouths, it appears very certain that I am the individual to whom you refer. Respecting those ungenerous instructions I beg to make the following observations: In the first pisce you remark—"the individual lnd contracted debts to various individuals, and at the Methodist book Ruora to the amount of more than 6th without paying a farthing." That I had opened an account at the Book Room I do not deny, it being in strict accordance with an arrangement which you mention, whereby your preachess are enabled to pur hase books on credit, and at a reduced pice; and that I had got suited that arround at the Conference you refer to, I confess. (Nor is it marvellous that I should not have been able to do so, when my sharp had always fallen so far short of the stipulated sum.)—But that I had not paid a farthing is akadly native, having made remittances at various there, which the books in your office agakt to testify. In the second place you say, "communication had been received from the Superintendent, of his circuit to the old country, representing that he had left his native land, under complaint in relation to pecunizary transactions; an investigation was ordered by the Cambrence," &c. Tigat some communication was received. I believe to be true; and also that havenigation was ordered; the created of which, and complaint in relation to pecunizary transactions; an investigation was noted on the complaint in relation on an obsequently that there could be no

both from that genterman and from my other colleague, whose behaviour on the occasion was most honourable) to remain in my relation to their society.

I may however have made these remarks annaccasarily, for it must appear to the most casual observer most unreasonable, that I may real causes of complaint did exist, that I should be suffered to labour in a miniserial capacity for two whole years without the slightest objection being raised in regard to my moral or religious character; and that after these charges had been preferred, that I should, as before, be recognized and appointed as one of your ministers. You represent the Methodists as being incessantly warteful over their ministers; and if this be the case, how is it to be accounted for, that persons should be suffered to remain as ministers unmolested, and to be present to continue as such, until the very hour of their withdrawal, and immediately after that their characters should be blackened, and every means used to blast their reputation. Were disposed to lay myself open to the consumes of fluly Stripture, and impute improper and unfolly morives to others, I might easily show, that those which have influenced you in these glaring misrepresentations have been employed in order to dear others from yielding to the dictairs of their own consciences and the word of God. Be this as it may, "my winess is in heaven, and my record is on high " and I leave the consideration of motives to that day when the screen of all heats shall be disclosed.

Thus have I given a plain statement of facts; not for your own information, [for you must have known them all before) but that they may be lad before your scalers, many of whom ore personally acquainted with me, and that they may Judge of the equity or honor by which you have been influenced in bringing me before the public.

I remain Yours, &c., A. S. Nawberky.

REMARKS.-We regret that Mr. Newbury has demanded the insertion of the above letter. We regret it wholly on his own account. Our previous remains were so expressed, that no person but the members of the Conference, and those who were an expension with all the circumstances of his case, could have applied them to him. The occasion of our remarks need not be again stated. Our remarks were as follows:

occasion of our remarks need not be again slated. Our remarks were as follows:

"In regard to the third case, the individual had contracted debts to various individuals, and at the alecthodist Book Room, to the amount of more than 60%, without paying a farthing; was at length pressed to make payment; communications had been received from the Superintend of of his circuit in the old country, representing that he had left his native land under complaint in relation to pecuniary transactions; an investigation was ordered by the Conference; during this interval he applied and was admitted as a condidate for orders in the Church of England, and therefore second from the Methodist Church."

This statement Mr. Newbury characterises as ungenerous and untrue. To his insinuations we have nothing to say. It is probable we have a "witness in heaven" as well as Mr. Newbury; but we are not accustomed to appeal to that witness in our intercours with our fellow-men. Our grocal is usually made to facts, and to facts we shall now refer 1. As to pecuniary transactions. Mr. N. says be made " remittances at various times." The facts are that in March, 1838, he remitted to the Book Steward the sum of it! : and in February, 1839, in remitting for subscribers to the Gourdian, he sent more than the amount, and wished the balance of 11. 13s 6d to be placed to his credit. These are his remittances at various times. Aur. N.'s letter would convey the idea that on his accounof more than 601, he had made ' jemittances at various times,' whereas his unnaid accounat this moment to the Westeyan Book Room glans is 63t. 3s 0d., besides what he owes to various individuals. Not one farthing of the amount specified by us has been paid. How much be je judebied to private individuals we know not, bu' we believe it to be consider much he is indebted to private individuals we know not, but we believe it to be consider able, the circumstances considered, from the statement made to enseaves by parties concerned. When we made our remarks we did not know that Mr. N. had ever made a remittance; nor did we then know that he had contracted dobts to so much larger an annual than that stated by us. We gave the statement as made to us by the Clerk, which it is clear was under, instead of over the trail.

2. But in referring to the circumstances under which Mr. N. left England, &c. &c., the

which it is clear was under, instead of over the trail.

2 But in referring to the circumstances under which Mr. N left England, &c. &c., the matter will be more fully uniferstood, and the entire incorrectness of his statement will be apparent. Let Mr. N. came to Toronto, from England, during the sittings of Conference, June, 1837, without credentials, without challing, without money—assigning as a reason, that on landing at New York his trunk, contaming his certificates, rlotties, &c. was stolen from the wharf. 2nd, lie made himself known to the Rev. W. M. Harvard, (then. President, of the Conference, who that taken him into society some years before in Bradford, England, and who was acquainted with Mr. N.'s friends. 3rd. Mr. Harvard brought his case before the Conference, and on the recommendation of Mr. H., and in compliance with his solicitation, the Conference consented that Mr. N. might be employed by a Chairman of a District, and if at the end of the year he should be recommended by the official lay members of the cheuit on which he had travelled during the year, and should be recommended by the District Meeting, after the usual examinations, he should be recommended by the District Meeting, after the usual examinations, he should be recommended by the District Mr. A. authorises to the Authorise Church in this City to purchase clothes, &c. for Mr. N., and every assistance was rendered him that his circumstances required. 5th At the following annual Conference, having been examined and recommended as required by the Discipline, he was received as a candidate for trial. 6th. His name then appeared on the innures, which were reprinted in England with the English minutes; where Mr. N.'s name caught the cyc of the Superinterdent of the Bradford Circuit, the Rev. Philip Garret, who write to the Wesleyan Mission House in London, Informing them that Mr. N. had left that place under unfavourable circumstances and was not a proper character to be employed as an itinerant preacher. Mr. Garret whole out to Canada al

A Committee was appointed to investigate his case. As far as we recollect, [for the Committee did not report the particulars of his case.] Mr. N. admitted that he had left Bradford anddenly—In a moment of excitement—but denied that he had wronged his employer. On the other hand, Dr. Alder had no particulars to communicate, only Mr. Garret's general statement and expression of opinion. But was the result, as stated by Mr. N., "that the reports which had been communicated were without the slightest foundation?" That was indeed the result of inquiry into certain reports which related to Mr. N., but fir respect to the Bradford part of his case, the entry upon the Journals of the Conference is as follows:

"Grdered.—That the Chairman of the London District be directed to correspond with the Superintendent of the Bradford Circuit respecting the circumstances under which Grother Newbury left England." [Thursday Morning, June 20, 1839.]

The result of that correspondence has not yet transpired, as far as we know. We hope with all our heart the result will be favourable to Mr. N. But the inquiry is yet pending, as we stated; Mr. N. is indebted as we stated; and has seceded from the Church under the circumstances we stated. In respect to the seceed from the Church under the circumstances we stated. In respect to the Book Steward's account, Mr. N. excused himself on various grounds for applying to his own use the money which he had obtained on the sale of books instead of making his regular remittances, and paying up his account steach Conference, as the rule directs. It was however reported by the Committee that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of money from his father in England. The Book Steward expressed a willingness to wait three months; it was confidently stated on behalf of Mr. N. that the money would be forthcoming before the expiration of the tracial Dr. Alder observed at the time to the Book Steward who represent on behalf of Mr. N. that the money would be forthcoming before the expiration of that period. Dr. Alder observed at the time to the Book Steward who expressed doubts as to such a result, that if the young man were dismissed he would be rained and the whole debt certainly lost. Not a farthing has yet been paid. The Chairman of the London District—who has always evinced a deep interest in Mr. N's welfare—was in Toronto the latter part of October, when the Book Steward complained again of Mr. N.'s neglect to fulfil his engagements, and stated the rumour of Mr. N.'s contemplated secession from the Church. The Chairman expressed his belief that Mr. N. had no such intention; but shortly after his return to Brantford, he wrote to the Book Steward as follows: [dated Brantford November 18th, 1839.]

Brantford November 18th, 1839.]
"I am serry to find that Brother Newbury has made up his mind to leave our concexion. Ho will be employed framediately as a Catechist, and pursue his studies under some elergyman. I understand he is likely to be ordained in a few months, and then to be employed as a travelling Missionary. I suppose 1001 sterling per annual is more comfortable than 257 H. C'ey! In reference to his Book debt he informs Brother Brotht and me that he will pny it as fast as he can. Should be not receive the money he expected from home, his aniary he says will enable him to pay it soomer than be could us a Methodisc prescher. He begs for time and indulgence, and "will pay you all." My own opinion is that he will pny you, and that if such nothing would be gained thereby."

own opinion is that he will pay you, and that if sued nothing would be gained thereby.

Thus the case stands at the present time.—The proceeds of the Book Room are to be appropriated to assist new and poor circuits; the Book Steward is the Conference agent or Trustee for the time being. He trusted Mr. N. to a larger amount than was ever entrusted to any other young preacher; Mr. N. is applying it to his own advantage; and the statement of the Superintendent of the Bradford circuit, England, is vet in the course of investigation.—Our duty to the character and interests of the Church imposed upon us the ungrateful task of adverting to the Secessions,—which were being employed to the disadvantage of the Methodist Connexion; and the above facts will show whether we were actuated by ungenerous feelings, or by feelings of delicacy and forbeatance: whether our statement was a tissue of "glaring misrepresentations," except in as far as it extenuated or concealed the most glaring facts of the case. The above remarks will also shew, that whilst the Conference has manifested a proper jealousy for the character of the Ministry, it has extended unprecedented indulgence and assistance to Mr. Newbury; which ought to have dictated a letter of a different tone and spirit from the foregoing.

MR. MANLY'S CENTENARY SERMON, (See Advertisement.) This discourse is well worth being purchased and read, by any person who wishes to peruse a lucid exposition and able vindication of the Polity of Mehodism. We shall notice it at length hereafter.

By an item of religious intelligence on the first page, it will be men, that the British and Foreign Bible Society has determined to print an ediion of the New Testament for Sabbath Schools, &c., at a very reduced price.

THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.—From all the accounts eccived by the Great Western, it appears perfectly clear that the current of public opinion and feeling is strongly with the Queen and Her Ministers. The anguage of the London Watchman, which is strongly opposed to the present tanguage of the bolton Watchian, which is stongly opposed to the prostruction of the 29th of January says—"It might seem indeed, from the results of the late elections in favor of Ministers, as if nothing would arouse the public mind to a sense of the dangers which menace our beloved country."

The Church of Saturday commences an elaborate article against the Union of the Canadas, with the following statement:-" By private letters from England, received by the Great Western, we understand that a very slile pumphlet has recently been published in London by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, against the proposed Union of these Provinces."

To CORRESPONDENTS .- We regret that the interesting letters respecting the state of the work in BELLEVILLE and the GUELPH MISSION came too late for insertion in this day's Guardian .- The lines on "Sudden Death" were received; but as "Sudden Death" had overtaken the spirit of poetry in them previously to their arrival in Toronto, we consigned the surviving carcuse to the "tomb of all the Capulets." The verses headed "A Calm' have also been provided with a place of calm repose.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sir,—A notice of the following little effusion having appeared in the account given of the late Temperance Source, expressing a wish that the stanzas from a "Muse unknown," read at the request of the Chairman by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, might be published,—the writer feels that he cannot, from motives of delicacy, consistently withhold any thing which, in the least degree, might be thought to add interest to a cause so intimately connected with humanity and exhibition homosphere.

He cannot, however, but express an opinion that the favourable manner in The cannot, nowever, but express an opinion that the tavourable manner in which the highly respectable assembly were pleased to receive it on that occasion was owing, more to its supposed connection with the object of the meeting to aid the cause in which all seemed so zealously engaged, than to any particular "beauty of the composition;" and it certainly lost nothing by being in company with two excellent original pieces written by another and sung of the occasion.

Yours, &c.

J. W. C.

Toronto, March 21st, 1840.

BRIGHT CRYSTAL WATER. Tung-" From Greenland's icy mountains."

Bright crystal water heaking.
From mossy rock or bill,
Like spirit whitepers waking
The marmors of the rill?
Thy clouds and devia nurse flowers beck'd like an enstern queen

And give the woods and bowers Their robes of smiling green. Thou mak'st the bloom of sozes The laughing eye discloses

Priends (tou hast never parted, Pure product of the sky, Nor left the broken-hearted To pine away and die. Come, sweet as morning breezes, Come, to see a mount of cease, the result in howly laid;
Come, cool the heat that seizes
Their lips and fever'd fixed—
Go, banks the distresses
Of wand rers faint with thirst;
Where A first's time nonesses. "Mid A rah deserts weary
The drooping camels stand,
No tents nor palm trees cheery
Bespot the burning sand—
O worse than death by slaughter,
The pilgrin's on the plain; There is no living water To bring to life again!

Roll on, thou mighty ocean Thy treasure makes us best
A thousand ships in motion
Are sailing on thy breast;
Ye body rocks and mountains
Send waters to the plain;
O swell, ye clouds, the founda
And rivers to the main!

The wine that tunes the sweetness
Of wiid birds in their sung.
And gives the deer its flectness
That bounds the plains along.—
We drink, and feet no madness
Steal wildly o'er the brain,
And without pain or sadness
We drink, and drink again! There Afric's sun oppresses, Let strenms and fountains burst.

Emigration to the Canadas-Extract of a letter from Dr. Thomas Rolph to a geniteman in Toronto, dated London, February 19, 1840 .- "You will be delighted to know that emigration to Canada is now all the race in Scotland: the Highland Society have resolved to promote emigra the rage in Scotland; the Highland Society have resolved to promote enigra-tion to Upper Canada, and to no other colony. Our friend Dr. McLeod has established a Gedic periodical for the promotion of that object; and the aus-pices seem altogether more favourable than for years past. The Lord Provost of Glasgow attended our great meeting at Edinburgh, on the 10th of January last, as did also Sheriff Alison. They both view Canada as the most favorable field for extensive colonization. The young Lord of Lorn is quite most favorable about the matter, and purposes forming an entire township to be thoroughly Golic, language, habits and customs. I hope the clergy reserve question will be settled on a liberal and sarisfactory basis, and then all will be well. I have every reason to believe there will be large enigration in the spring, both from Ireland and Scotland, of small industrious capatalists; and there will be many persons who will visit the province from the combined motives of informatiand pleasure."

The following is an extract from another letter, received by a gentlemen in town, from another in London, dated "London, 5th February, 1840;" and it is satisfactory to observe, that the subject of emigration is again

attracting public attention at home:—(Colonist.)
"What most immediately interests you, is the general feeling, which seem to be gaining ground, of the absolute necessity of some grand scheme of emigration to the Canadas; the intelligent and influential of all parties appear to gree that this is the only means by which we can hope for permanent relief from the numerous difficulties which threaten us, and at the same time benefit essentially, and preserve the Canadas to the empire. I am happy to state, that I have every reason to believe that emigration is likely to incre and be very active the ensuing spring, from all parts of the kingdom; it is also sanguinely expected, that if every thing remains quiet in the lower province, that the arrival of labouring people by way of Quebec, and by Bridsh ports, in consequence of the steam communication with Halifax, will become again general. The pecuniary difficulties in the United States will also make advantageous for labouring people seeking employment, to settle in the Britisl provinces in preference. A strong expectation is entertained, that a public essure in aid of emigration will be adopted this session, unless some unlooked for events on your side the Atlantic should thwart the scheme."

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room Toronto; at the U. C. Herald Office, and at the Stores of Mr. E. H. Hardy and Mr. J. M. Rorrison, Kingston; and by the author, Picton; — I HE NATURE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, PRESENT STATE AND CHARACTER OF METHODISM,—Being a Sermon preached at Picton, U. C., by the Rev. J. G. Manly, Wesley an Minister, on Friday, October 25th, 1839; on the occasion of the general celebration of the Centenary of Methodism; published at the request of the Stewards' and Leaders' Meeting of the Hallowell Circuit; containing 88 pages 8vo; price one shilling and sixpence. The Author will derive no

ecuniary benefit, whatever, from this publication.
In this Discourse, founded on Psa. xiviii. 12-14, the Author attempts to elucidate the Philosophy of Methodism, and to defend it from the attacks of its adversaries: He aims at delineating the principles of its constitution, origin, progress, present state, and character; employing the facts of its History as proofs and illustrations. He particularly examines the scheme of an the evening of the Ifith. The Board of Trustees, the Committee, Apostolical or Episcopal Succession, solely for the purpose of defence, and without the slightest feeling of hostility to any other denomination. An Advertisement and a "Synopsis of Contents" are prefixed, which unfold at a glance

J. HURLBURT. the range and scope of the Discourse.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS. From late English Papers.

The Thames Tunnel progresses fast towards completion. The excavators reached low-water mark on the Middlesex shore a month or two back. Since that time they have frequently accomplished upwards of 20 fee per week. They are now within a very short distance of the bank, and it is expected that in two months' time the whole of this extraordinary excavation will be completed. The approaches to the tunnel on either side will then have be formed. The carriage-way will be by a circular road, and the approach for foot passengers by flights of stone steps. Property in the neighbour he tunnel has already improved nearly 20 per cent.

Privileges of the Serjeants-at-Law-Judgment .- In the Comon Pleas on Tuesday morning, Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered an elaborate judgment on the question involving the exclusive right of Serjeants at-Law to practise in the Court of Common Pleas during term. His Lordship at-Law to practise in the Court of Common Pleas during term. His Lorasulp, ofter adverting to the different statutes constituting the Court of Common Pleas, and the privileges which the Serjeants-at-law had from time immemorial exclusively enjoyed, said his learned brother and himself were of opinion that the warrant issued under the sign manual of his late Majesty was not a valid should you be pleased to return me to Parliament, I trust that the same instrument, and ought not to be acted upon by the Court; and if the Serjeants had at the time protested against it, instead of acquiescing, it would not have my conduct, since my entrance into public life. Indeed, the flattering manner in which my nomination was first made, without any solicitating been acted upon. They were of opinion that nothing short of an act of Parlindern or interference on my part, and afterwards so generally concurred in future. (with the exception of briefs already in the hands of Counsel,) the Court throughout the county, are gratifying proofs of your confidence in my xeited a great sensation

said, to ordain Dr. Warren, the seconder from the Wesleyan Methodists, if his friends would creet a clutch for him. Sir Oswald Musley has given a piece of ground of the value of £2000, in Every-street, Manchester, the centre of a densely populated neighbourhood, and £200 towards the bailding; and the subscriptions having at length warranted the commencement, the first stone election will depend in a great measure; the future welfare and prosperity was laid on Friday hist by Sir O. Mosley, the leading clergy of Manchester, and Dr. Warren. The clutch having the completed within tracks mostly the results of the province, especially when it becomes united with Lower Canada, and Dr. Warren. The clutch have the completed within tracks mostly the results of the position in which we are placed notifically in great states. and Dr. Warren. The church is to be completed within twelve months; it is The position in which we are placed politically, is essentially different to be built in the Norman style of architecture, the interior 66 feet long by 52 from what it was formerly, and by union among patties, who until now

annual meeting of this fastitution was held. It appeared from the report that peace and contentment throughout the land. since the first opening of the institution no less than 5,315 cases have been taken in, and during the last year 91 males and 99 females were provided for while the total number remaining, males and females, up to the 1st of Feb., was 208. The receipts for the past year, including the grant of £3,000 from the British Government, were £10,976 10s. 2d., while the expenditure was £10,456 10s. 4d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £519 10s.

Funeral of Bishop Macdonell.—The remains of the late Bishop Macdonell, of Upper Conada, who died a few days ago in Dumfries-shire were brought into Edinburgh, and interred in a vault in St. Margaret's convent, with brought into Edinburgh, and interred in a vault in St. Margaret's convent, with the usual rites observed by the Roman Catholic church. The services of the day were commenced with a solemn dirge, chaunted in the chapel, Broughton-street; after which the audience were addressed by Bishop Murdoch, of Glasgow. A procession was then formed to the convent, when another service was chaunted by the nuns, inmates of that establishment, previous to the interment.—Edinburgh Courant, Jan. 22.

UPPER CANADA.

Replies to certain Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held in the Township of Toronto, censuring the Commissioners of the Court of Requests.

Government House, 5th February, 1840.

Government House, 5th February, 1240.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ult., with resolutions passed at the annual township meeting of the township of Toronto, complaining of the removal of the sixth division of the Court of Requests for the Home District, from Cooksville.

I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you in reply, that His Excellency has caused a copy of your communication to be forwarded to the commissioners of that division, requiring their reasons for the removal; and that upon having their statement, His Excellency will give the subject due consideration. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, S. B. Hakkison. S. B. HARRISON.

Mr. John Tilt, Township of Toronto.

Government House, 10th March, 1810. Sir,—I am commanded by the Lieuteaant Governor to inform you that having caused a careful examination to be made into the facts connected with the removal of the Court of Requests, 6th Division, Home District, from Cooksyille to Streetsville, and the resolutions condemnatory thereof, transmit-ted by you on the 27th January last, His Excellency does not consider that they are such as to warrant his interference in the matter. I have the hone to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Mr. John Tilt, Township of Toronto.

[The papers that published the proceedings of the meeting are requested to

ILLUMINATION AT HAMILTON IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. - The Hamilton Express of Saturday says, -

"On Monday night last this town was generally illuminated in honour of the "On Monday night last this town was generally illuminated in honour of the Queen's marriage. The intention of lighting up originated with the inhabitants, and such is the enthusiasm in favour of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government, that by seven o'clock the whole of the Main street was one entire blaze, with the exception of one or two black spots, whose inmates could not participate in the general rejoicing which rung the knell of party-feeling and the destruction of factious opposition to the welfare and peace of the country. The Court House presented a most brilliant appearence; an immense bonfire was prepared in front of Burley's Hotel, which illuminated the country for miles around. Fire-balls and the discharge of musketry added to the gaiety of the evening. Many houses in the back streets were also illuminated. Indeed, wherever the intention was known, the illumination followed—alvays. deed, wherever the intention was known, the illumination followed—always excepting a certain class, which, however, is rapidly dwindling away. The night passed off without an angry word being exchanged, and before 12 o'clock the bright moon resumed her empire of the night, and the town once more reposed in its usual quietude."

The tendency of the administration of the Governor-General is, to unite parties together, and by forgetting past differences, to establish tranuillity and confidence throughout the country. This is the obvious desire of quillity and confidence throughout the country. This is the obvious desire of Her Majesty's Government, and every attempt to defeat it should be met by Messrs. HEATHER & ROWE will remain at the Mansion House; a corresponding effort on the part of the people to sustain the government. This is clearly their duty, and there can be no more certain method of advanting their own interests than in rendering cordial support to an administratio based upon just and equitable principles.—Colonist.

Middlesex.-Mr. Edward Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, and Col. Joseph B. Clench, of Carradoc, have addressed the Electors of Middlesex, as andidates for the suffrages of the electors, at the approaching election. Messra, Parke and Moore are the present members for that county. We are not aware whether the latter gentleman will again come forward, but we understand by private advices from that county, that it is Mr. Parke's intention to offer, and in that event, his success is spoken of as certain. During the last Session of the Legislature, Mr. Parke was conspicuous, as a supporter of the government messures, and of the Governor-General's administration, which could not fail to raise him in the estimation of his constituents, and of the public generally. Last Wednesday's Colonist.

LYNCHING BY A MAGISTRATE! -- The Hamilton Express of

Saturday says—

"As the Editor of the Hamilton Journal Dr. Thomas, was proceeding plone along King-Street, on Wednesday noon, he was knocked down and struck several times, by Andrew Newell, Esq., of Binbrook. Some paragraphs which appeared in the Journal, and which Me. Newell considered injurious to his haracter appear to have been the cause of the outrage. As Mr. Newell is bound over to take his trial at the next assizes in May, we shall refrain from such fabrics are in active demand; and last year the extremely depressed any observations on this affair at present."

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge he receipt of the following sums: £10 from Walter Rose, Esq., and £1 5s. from T. D. Harris, Esq. Toronto, 21st March, 1833.

MARRIED-By the Rev. S. Rose, on the 11th inst., Frederick G. Nash, Esq., of Niagara Falls, to Maria Vanderburgh, of Thoroid. By the same on the 12th, Mr. David C. Black to Miss Elizabeth Wilkin-

, both of Thorold. On the 20th instant, by the Rev. W. T. Leach, A. M., Walter Rose, Esq. Manager of the Farmers' Bank, to Maria, eldest daughter of Major Rains, late

of the Royal Attillery.
In Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Urqubart, Mr.
J. R. Smith, merchant, Martintown, to Miss Janet Grant, daughter of Mr.

S. Grant, of the same place. By the Rev. P. Kerr on the 17th inst., Mr. Edmund Smith to Miss Elizaboth Smith, both of Ancaster

By the same at the same time, Mr. John Rymal to Miss Hester Ann Smith, nd of the former place.
DIED.—At Aucuster, U. C., on the 2nd inst. aged 77, Mr. Alexander Mc. Pherson, a nutive of Badenoch, Inverness Shire, Scotland, deeply and deservedly lamented. In his death his family have lost a kind father, society a

public spirited promotor of every useful improvement, and the Scotch Church, in which he belonged, a faithful, pious, and eminently useful office bearer.

On the 13th of February, at Glenelg Lodge, near Omagh, North of Ireland, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., formerly Her Majesty's Chief Agent of Emigration for Canada, and youngest brother of the British Consul in New York.

At Hamilton 16th inst., after a long and severe illness, Mr. R. L. Hughson, and and respected inhabitant of the town.

an old and respected inhabitant of the town. At the residence of Dr. Cross, Thorold, on the 15th instant, Mrs. P. H. Ball, of consumption At Kingston, on the 12th instant, Mrs. W. J. Northgraves.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 24. J. G. Manly, T. Demorest, W. Steer, E. Healy, T. Fawcett, A. Green, P. Kerr, H. Wilkinson.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Classes in the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 14th of April, and continue three days. The Exhibition will take place

Cobourg, March 21, 1840.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A Public Lecture will be delivered on

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, (Pneumatics.) et the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 27th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Roy. Admission—Persons not members, 74d. Ladies free. Toronto, March 24, 1840. J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

CENTLEMEN:—The time is approaching when the exercise of the Elective Franchise will devolve upon you, and I beg to present myself as a Candidate for your auffrages. Liaving been invited to offer myself for that distinction, at public meetings held successively at Barrie, Beaverton, and Medonte, you have been apprised by the replies which I made to the gentlemen who composed those meetings, that I readily resonded to the call of my friends, and consented to be put in nomination.

in term-time would only call on Serjeants at-Law to move. This decision integrity, and of your desire to commit your interests into my hands for

Dr. Warren.—The Bishop of Chester having promised, it is becomes enhanced in proportion as the duties which devolve upon the becomes enhanced in proportion as the duties which devolve upon the decimes enhanced in proportion as the duties which devolve upon the feet wide; to hold 1500 persons, 500 sittings to be free; the cost between have been disunited, there is every reason to hope, that better prospects £3000 and £4000. A school to contain 1800 scholars will be annexed to it. are in store for us, and that a new era having dawned upon the country, London Refuge for the Destitute. On the 6th of Feb. the it will ere long lead us to a permanent state of prosperity, producing

> The short administration in this province, of the present Governor. General, sustained as His Excellency has been by a majority in both Houses of Parliament, shows what can be accomplished, when the Exec-Parliament, to watch and guard the independent right of a freeman in Parliament, to watch and guard the interests of the people, against Executive encroachment. I am of opinion, in which I am sure you will concur, that it is a sacred daty we owe to ourselves and to our country, to render a willing support to His Excellency's administration, distinguished as it has been, and I hope will continue to be, by a depth of wildow and and a plant I hope will continue to be, by a depth of wisdom and sound policy rately to be found in Colonial Government, By a judicious exercise of the power committed to him by our most gracious Sovereign. His Excellency has been enabled to evercome many of the difficulties which presented themselves in the government, and to soothe the differences and even prejudices, which prevailed so injuriously among the public men of the country, before his arrival. By cultivating a better feeling towards one another, and by uniting to promote what may be most leneficial for the public interests, we will sustain the govern-ment, and also advance our own happiness and prosperity, m's degree of which we can only now anticipate the happy results.
> In these views you will, I am persuaded, concur; and, offering them

> to you as I do, in the true spirit of candour, they will serve to show you the general grounds upon which I am desirous of supporting the govern.

ment of the country, in its present policy.

Should the approaching contest terminate in my favour, as I have no doubt it will do, from the very flattering promises of support that have alicady been tendered to me. I shall use my utmost endeavours to advance the interests of the county, in as far as the power and influence of the honourable station to which I aspire may enable me. When my attach-ment to the county, from former residence in it, is considered, and my identity of interest with its progressive improvement, they furnish additional evidence of the sincerity of my professions, and of the desire which I must at all times feel, to advocate whatever may tend to your general benefit.

I have, since my coming to the province, lamented the want of means of education, in the rural districts; and appreciating the benefits which must flow from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the proper instruction of the rising youth, I continue to be the firm advocate for the introduction of a general system of education, by which the children of the farmers can have, within a convenient distance of their homes, schools to resort to. I shall, therefore, at all times, give my assistance, most cordially, to the furtherance of every fossible plan, baving for its object the establishment of schools throughout the province, with compotent teachers.

I find that this address has already exceeded the limits which I intended.

and without drawing farther upon your patience, I beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, Your humble and devoted servant,
Toronto, 23d March, 1840.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

HALL & LEAK big leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a targe quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Nanufactory will be in operation on the opening of the

Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsa-

where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, 10 Days only, or the purpose of Curing that offlicting malady, Stammering, and other Impediments of the Speech. They guarantee a speedy and perfect cure of the most invelerate Stammering. No Cure. No Pay.

The most acceptical are invited to call at their rooms, examine their

Certificates, and be convinced of the important fact that there is a Perfect Cure for that troublesome maiedy. Tunns moderate.

Messrs, Heather & Rowe will afterwards visit Kingston and Montreal. Toronto, March 24, 1840.

O U N D, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The owner can have it by calling at this Office and describing its contents.

Toronto, March 24, 1840. VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS .- The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment

of Spring and Summer Goods than they over before imported, This stock was laid in during the autumn-a period of the year when goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers then in spring, when state of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to nurchasers able to lay in stocks, nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to

justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined, by the heaviness of the opera tion, and by the present prospects of the country, to offer the greatest inducements to small as well as large cash buyers appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the Trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods at the commencement of the season, nstead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. N. B .- I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships, containing the newest styles in Fancy Goods. Front Street, Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1840.

Y'OUNG PERSON, who has received a plain A education, wishes to engage horself as Norsery Governess in a family of respectability. Apply (if by letter post paid) to Mrs. C. C. Small, Dr. Widmer, or Wm. Gooderham, Windmill, Toronto. Toronto, March 10, 1840.

RRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. I Just received a general assortment of Fresh British and American Garden and Field SEEDS, of the best quality, and for sale by ANDREW HAMILTON.

Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 161 King Street. 8w 540

OTICE.—All persons Indebted to the Estate of JOHN HAVILAND, Senior, (late of the Township of Townsend, in the Talbot District,) deceased, are requested to make immediate payment of the respective amounts to Benjamin Faircula, of the said Township of Townsend, one of the undersigned Executors, and in whose hands the papers of the deceased are placed: And such persons as have lemands against the said Estate are requested to present the same to the said Benjamin Fairchille, or to some of the undersigned, on or before the first day of June next, duly authenticated.

ELIZABETH FAIRCHILD, | Executriz and Ex-BENJAMIN FAIRCIIILD, centors of the Will of John Haviland, deceased. MARSHAL LAWRENCE,

F. L. WALSH, Townsend, Talbet District, 3d March, 1840. The said Executors offer for sale, 'Two Hundred Acres of

Excellent LAND, belonging to the said Estate, and devised to be sold situated in the Township of Dorchester. Southern Division, in the London District, consisting of Lot lettered A, in the 11th Concession, and South end of Lot lettered A, in the 11th Concession, and

OBITUARY.

Dien,—In the Township of Fitzroy, January 30th, 1840, at the ressidence the land which gave me birth. In of her eldest son, John Richey, Esq., Mrs. Sarsin Richey, in the 76th ple, that may safely be confided in year of her age. She was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 4th,

The son of a man, whose heart of year of her age. She was born in the Condy of Mayo, Ireland, Sept all, 1764, from whence, with her husband and family, she emigrated to this country and the string less on this continent, cannot but retain those feeling 1819, taking up their residence in the then new and rising Village of Perth soon after. Lapsing time, that "bears all its sons away," took from their controller gaze, "the faithful husband and the affectionate parent, leaving the bereaved "widow" and "fatherless children to trust in Giod." Mrs. R. was of Presbyterian parentage; but when nearly 18 years of age; sho was brought under the influence of Methodism, and, with the property of the propert in 1319, taking up their residence in the then new and rising village of Perin soon after. Lapsing time, that "bears all its sons away," took from their embrace; and "bore beyond their gaze," the faithful husband and the affectionate parent, leaving the bereaved "widow" and "fatherless children to trust in Glod." Mrs. R. was of Presbyterian parentage; but when nearly 18 years of age, she was brought under the influence of Methodism, and, with two of her younger sisters, joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the militant ranks of which she remained a devoted soldier during the period of militant ranks of which she remained a devoted soldier during the period of fifty-eight years, when her Most Gracious Sovereign, King Jesus, by an anticipated despatch, discharged her veteran soul from the warfare of this life, and by an escort of "angels" (to whom he gave charge concerning her) convoyed her triumphant spirit home to the metropolis of his boundless dominions, where, "retired on full pay" of heaven, "she rests from her labours, and her works follow her." The feelings, friendships, and associations which Mrs. R. had to sacrifice; the persecutions and emberrassments which she had to endure in consequence of espousing what was then by too many regarded as a novel and exceptionable cause; associated with her unimpeachable deportment; her unwearied observance of the ordinances of religion; her prompt attention to the means of grace; her incressant breathing after God, and jealousy for her unwentred observance of the ordinances of rengion; her prompt attention to the means of grace; her incessant bleathing after God, and jealousy for foundation of that reciprocal affection which is the source of all our his glory; her oft relations of experienced grace, in youth, womanhood and riper years; and last of all, but not least, the christian patience and resignation with which she bore her last twenty-four days of severe suffering and pain, are of Upper Canada. I should study to deserve, on my return to the bosom with which she hore her last twenty-four days of severe suffering and paint, are testimonials so scriptural and conclusive, as to require neither apology nor comment,—leaving her numerous friends and acquaintances in possession of the most satisfactory assurances of her triumphant exit, and of their final participation with her in the "rest that remains for the people of God," if they follow her as she followed Christ. After the interment of her mortal remains in the graveyard contiguous to the new English Church, the friends and spectroms extined to the newly-dedicated Prosbyterian Church, when the occasion tators retired to the newly-dedicated Presbyterian Church, when the occasion was improved by a discourse from 2d Cor. v. 8, by the Rev. A. Adams, Superintendent of the Mississippi Circuit.

"The soul of our sister is gone,
To heighten the telumphe above;
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasp'd in the arms of his love."

Mrs. R. may be known by many in this country as the mother of the late pior and amiable consort of the Rev. Franklin Metcalf.

[Communicated.] Communicated.

preached the gospel upwards of helf a century. He came into this province in 1788. He commenced his labours in the neighbourhood of Lyons'
creek, Niegars circuit. i's also laboured for a number of years in the
neighbourhood of Ancester and Flamborough West, Gore District; from
have stondily, though with moderation, advocated its introduction. thence he removed to the town line between Charlotteville and Walking haw steadily, though with moderation, advocated its introduction.

Born and educated among you, with my political character you have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted: the extent of the state which I have in the City is equally well known to you.

The last sermon that he delivered was in May, 1838. Since that time ever, you have confidence in my political integrity, my connection with reproved to his bed. It was in July last that I the Covernment, to those who Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible Clarke's Commentary.

Clarke's Commentary of the State which I have in the City is equally well known to you.

I have, it is true, accepted office from the Governor General; if, however, you have confidence in my political integrity, my connection with the covernment.

In a lass sermon that he derivered was in May, 1995. Since that time ever, you have condened in my position integrity, my connection with he has been principally confined to his bed. It was in July last that I the Government, as affording me increased apportunities of public usoful removed to this Circuit and was favored with the privilege of visiting this ness, ought rather to form an additional ground for your support, old veteran of the Cross; he appeared like good old Jacob, patiently in accepting office I have made no sacrifice of principle, and I shall waiting for the final salvation of the Son of God. He expressed the continue to rotain it only while I can do so consistently with the principle. fort he experienced in meditating on the Scriptures. I learnt that it was his custom to call some part of the family, several times in the course of the day, to read a portion of God's word to him; at the same time directing them to the book, chapter and verse. I have visited him frequently for the last eight months of his earthly career, and observed that as his for the tast eight months of his cartiny career, and observed that as his bodily strength failed, he grew stronger in the faith, giving glory to God. About twelve hours before he died, it was observed that he was failing fast, and it was with difficulty that he could speak. He asked a person present to reed one more text of Scripture, John v. 20. His sen in-law observing that he was dying, repeated that verse of Mr. Wesley's hymn,

" For ever here my rest shall be, Close to thy bleeding side; This all my hope and all my plea, For me the Saviour died."

This appeared to ansmale him, but he spoke no more. As a preacher be was considered above mediocrity—sound in doctrine, plain and scarching in his applications of truth, and was frequently observed to weep over his congregations. He had also acquired a large fund of biblical know. ledge. As a Christian he was beloved; and as a preacher he was admired and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

His funeral sermon was preached last Sabbath to a large congregation

of attentive heaters, from 2 Timothy iv. 7, 8.

Dien, -- At Simcoe, Feb. 22d, 1840, Nancy Decow, wife of Samuel Decow, and daughter of Phillip and Mary Austin, in the 28th year of her age. During the last years of her life she was engaged in seeking the salvation of her soul. She was blessed from her childhood with a pions parent. Her last sickness was quite severe, being an inflammation on the soul was made happy in his pardoning love, and she cried aloud, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name," and then began to sing, "Jesus all the day long is my joy and my song," &c. She then bid an affectionate farewell to her husband and friends and children, saying that she had given up her children. She then added that Jesus was taking her to himself, and died without a sigh or a groan.

R. Conson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,—The approaching General Election will pro-ENTLEMEN,—The approaching General Lieuton was prosent to the mind of the thinking Elector, a new era in the political
and social condition of Upper Canada; and will cause him to reflect, in
exercising his right of suffrage, that a new field is open for Legislation,
in a united Parliament representing the joint interest of two distinct
METHODIST CHAPEL in the Township of Scarboro'. The Plan and SpeciMethodist Chapel in the Township of Scarboro'. The Plan and SpeciMethodist Chapel in the Township of Scarboro'. The Plan and SpeciChecks Book of Marting Committee,
and social condition of Upper Canada; and will cause him to reflect, in
exercising his right of suffrage, that a new field is open for Legislation,
the last day of April next, for the Erection of a Westerney
Methodist Chapel in the Township of Scarboro'. The Plan and SpeciChecks Book of Marting Committee,
the Residing can be seen at Mr. Jonathan Gara's Inn., where races of people; and although the terms of the union cannot be known until the decision of the Imperial Parliament is had thereon, a very great change from our present condition must be the consequence of that union: and while a wider field is opened for Legislative deliberation—affording more extensive disposable means for the improvement of the countryvarious circumstances and contending interests and projudices are to be

various circumstances and contending interests and prejudices are to be met, which, to legislate for satisfactorily, will require the exercise of a sound and discriminating indgment.

The interest of the farmer, the exercisent, and mechanic, alike require, that that morbid state of epathy which is so the sacristic of our newly alied fellow subjects of French origin in Lower Causda, should be reised to the social condition of the more enterprising fellow subject of British origin, by plainly demonstrating to their simple understanding that it is frontance, with conditions for erection heights the object of blick at the object and desire of all human exertions—to have

Union, to restore to Lower Canada her suspended constitution; which can only be done by uniting them to us in Political Marriage. This is poses upon us an obligation to "love and to cherish," it also implies on the other hand—though not offensively—the term "obey;" which, if rightly and reciprocally acted upon, our social and political condition certainly can be improved. To consummate this desirable end, all former feuds and party strife must be build in oblivion, that we may proceed in future in the strength of our union, and gain the reward of our industrious exertions.

IT O M E D I S T R I C T R O A D S.

The Commissioners of the Home District Turnpike Trust hereby give notice, that such alterations will be made in the Rates of Toll taken at the different Gates, in the Home District, at their next meeting, as are consistent with the late Statute regulating the same.

March, 1840. trious exertions.
General Election, scenes have transpired

people, peace and franquility is happily restored; and while a protecting and henevolent Government has mercifully punished only to correct error, it doubly behooves us to forget and forgive the past; and by a kind reciprocal feeling to rise in the might of our unanimity, and be emulous only in promoting our general and individual interest and social happiness. These are feelings which I bumbly think should actuate a member of the United Parliament; and while he should with anxious solicitude watch the manifestations of that distinct race with whom we are united-to raise them to the condition in feeling with those of English origin would be an object of happy consummation.

GENTLEMEN,-The future happiness, peace, and prosperity of Upper Can'd greatly depends upon the choice of your Representatives in the first United Parliament; for, should any party feelings of the past strife place French interest in the ascendant, a total blighting of all hope of recovery would be the consequence. Trust not then, fellow subjects, those who hall the subrace of French Union without jealoue and anxious solicitude, that they may be taught the advantage of our connection, Commissariat Office, instead of humbling and degrading us to a level with their grovelling Toronto, 24th February, 1840.

To become a member of Parliament, the mind should raise above sec. tional interests only, or party projudices—there should merge in, and kindly harmonize with, the whole interest and frame of social, religious,

and political relationship.

Should the Union produce the happy results which it is the professed object off Her Majesty's Government to promote, the Sun of prosperity your suffrages at the next general Election.

I think it unnecessary to refer to my political character, which has long vince; for while a steady flow of emigration would be the consequence of our internal tranquillity, new fields for exertion and enterprise would

I am firmly convinced that no Government can be carried on satisfac-CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The protection and enterprise would present in the popular of a flir prospect for the increatment of cepital, while our fellow subjects from the mother country would be relieved from the burtheness of the protecting in the enterprise of the increase of the protecting in the enterprise would in the control of all the blessings of the protecting mantle of the British Constitution.

In presenting waself as a Candidate for the honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such himself, at 12 o'clock in the enterprise would be reflected from the burtheness of the protecting mantle of the British Constitution; and as the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Parliament. In presenting myself as a Candidate for the honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the supporter of such honor of your suffreges at the proposal in general Election, at in accordance with the professed with the processed at the supporter of the Wisters of many respectable Freeholders whose judgment and feelings!

I have been an advocate for the introduction and at the supporter of such principles into the working of the Provincial Constitution; and as the constraint of the Ordinance Department at this Station, vit:

Eight Wire Lanterns, with Iron Role and Staples.

I have been an advocate of the introduction of the Wiston and Staples.

I have been an advocate and as the provincial Constitution; and as the provincial Constitution; and as the provincial Constitution; and t

the land which gave me birth. In this there is a native inherent princi-

The son of a man, whose heart clung to the stendard of his sovereign

hard carned taxes of the people, which has too long been enjoyed under bean's Family Worship cover of what is termed the "Mystery of Office;" and before the Parliament of the country, shall be brought in review the doings of several years past, which will unfold to the public a dark practice of individual ingenuity, by which large sums of the funds of the district have been fobbed, and rioted upon with inflated impunity. This crying evil I shall stedfastly endoavour to correct; and should you, my fellow subjects, place Brant's Life Buynett on the 39 Article Street and the street to the street the street of the street three subjects. sufficient confidence in my ability, to entrust to me your sufficages, I most solemnly pledge my integrity to serve you faithfully according to the measure of my humble capacity; and, by all the ties of political relation. Now or Never foundation of that resistance is much a mutual interest and a mutual honour will inspire, to lay the Reformed Pastor. foundation of that reciprocal affection which is the source of all our of Upper Canada. I should study to descrive, on my return to the bosom of the County, a kind reception in the open arms of my follow subjects, with the cheering exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN BURWELL.

Port Burwell, 20th Feb. 1840.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CENTLEMEN,—The representation of the City having beacher's Buffon's Natural History Bellichamber's Biographical Diction's Offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election.

Not only from my old political friends, but from many who were here-tofore opposed to me, I have received the most flattering assurances of the most flattering assurances of the state of the most flattering assurances of the state of the state of the most flattering assurances of the state of the state

and amiable consort of the Key. Franklin Metcait.

Died.—In Walsingham, Feb 24th, 1840, Rev. George Neal, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, in the 90th year of his age. He was the first Methodist Minister, in the 90th year of his age. He was the first Methodist Minister that ever preached the gospel in Upper Canada. He have become convinced that to conduct the Government as heretofore. Butke on the French Revolution is impracticable; that their former apprehensions with respect to the Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography.

In accepting office I have made no sacrifice of principle, and I shall continue to rotain it only while I can do so consistently with the principles which I have ever held.

Campbell on Miracles Classical Antiquities Conder's Geography

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your ob'ds servant, ROBERT BALDWIN.

Front Street 25th February, 1840. UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACE AND BOOK Copiey's Comage Common SOCIETY.— The Committee request the attention of the Religious Christian Mariner's Journ Public to a New Supply of the Landon Religious Tract Society's Publications, lately received at their Depository, which will be disposed of at China and the English Centenary of Methodism Cinit's Research

JAMES CARLESS, Depositary. Depositary, 23 Yonge Street, 8th February, 1840.

OTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an place for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Scows or Boats for the enguing acason: Cortificates of integrity and experience will be required.

DAVID THOMPSON. Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840.

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 81 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

TO LET, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is stomach, and lasted four weeks. During this time many prayers were one of the test Tavern Stands in Upper Canada. Possession given on offered in her behalf. She was also much engaged in seeking a clear the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, evidence of her acceptance with God. A short time before she died, her Toronto, Feb. 12, 1840. 537tF Market Street.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.

The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Imported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and freel.

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timorny. and Flax Seeds. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840. 537tf

A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-tf

DENTIST,

CORPORATION SALE,—On Thursday the 26th Godwin's Necromancers

origin, by mainly decionstrating to their simile understanding that it is for their interest—the object and desire of all human exertions—to have developed the natural resources of the country; and by encouraging adopted by the Common Council before the first day of Nov. next, said plan agriculture, commerce, internal improvement, and individual enterprise, on a scale certainly new to them, that object will be best attained.

It is professedly an object of the Imperial Farliament, in proposing the Union, to restore to Lower Canada her suspended constitution; which Toward 17th March 18th.

The premises will be disposed of liable to a certain yearly rental per foot Goodwin's Justineation of thoughts of certain yearly rental per foot Goodwin's Justineation of the conditions for erecting buildings thereon, according to a plan adopted by the Common Council before the first day of Nov. next, said plan Germs of Thought Germs of Thought Gay's Fables.

A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

ROBT. McCLURE, Auctioneer.

Toronto, 17th March, 1840.

HOME. DISTRICT ROADS. GENTLEMEN,—Since the last General Election, scenes have transpired within our own borders which it is painful to contemplate; but, by the kind interposition of a gracious Providence, and the exertions of a united give notice, that at their next meeting, on the 21st proxime, they will people, peace and Iranquillity is happily restored; and while a protecting and henevalent Government has mercifully punished only to correct error, Applicants must state the rate per day, or per annum, they would

require for their services.
March 12, 1840.

MILITARY PENSION, HALF PAY, RETIRED PAY, WIDOW'S PENSION, COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE. Kay's Travels in Caffraria Knox's Christian Philosophy PENSION,

&c. OTICE is hereby given to all Parties drawing any of the above Allowances from the Commissariat at Toronto, under Letters of Attorney, that such Authorities, for all Payments becoming due on and after the 31st March, 1340, must be renewed, in Triplicate; and for which purpose Printed Forms may be obtained on application at this Office. Parchment -

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—At the earnest solicitation of many of my follow Freeholders, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for

view not identified with the true and lasting happiness and prosperity of the land which gave me birth. In this there is a native inherent principle of for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buil-

Keith's Use of the Globes

London Encyclopedia Leland on the Scriptures

Lady of the Manor

..... John Smith Wm. R. Peck

..... Lady Maxwell Melville B. Cox

..... Apostles

..... Samuel Ilick

John Bingham
John Valton

.... John P. Trezise

James Bundy Richard Robarts Janeway and Pearcs
R. Bardsall of York
Thomas Walsh

..... Wm. Carvosso

..... Stoner Mrs. Mortimer

..... Mrs. Rogers

.... Mrs. Cooper Mrs. Tatham Mrs. Harvard

..... Henry Lougden Mrs. Pawson

.... Col. Gardiner

Milner's Church History

Mawe's Gordiner

.... Sea

..... Heavens Marray's Grammar

Nelson's Journal Prayers for Families

Paley's Works

Practical Farmer

Pike's Guido

Pocket Bibles

Missionary Gazetteer

Lampriere's Classical Dictionary Lives of Celebrated Travellers

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History Modern Judaism Mitchell's port, Encyclopedia Milton's Poetien Works

Modern Voyages and Discoveries

Maury on Eloquence
Mudie's Earth

Mayor's Spelling Book
Meadow's French and English Dict'ry
Nicholson's Architecture
Nullity of the Roman Faith
Number's Roy, John Works

Newton's (Rev. John) Works
..... Life by Cecil
Nolan's Sermons

Pulpit, the Pike & Hayward's cases of Conscient

l'lutarch's Lives Patterson's Church History

Pierce's Sinner Implended

Parley's Universal History

...... Christmas Gift Book of Poetry

Picture Book

..... Tales about Christmas

..... Geography Tales about the Sun, &c.

Pascal's Thoughts on Religion Phillip on Christian Experience

Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome

Scotland
Charles V.
Rese and her Lamb

Ruter's Church History

Rollin's Ancient History Simpson's Euclid

Spowden's Sermons

Sanford and Merton tories for Youth

Rowe's Friendship in Death Russell's Europe Rutherford's Letters

Richmond's Annals of the Poor

Stowart's Visit to the South Sens

Sallust (latin)
Sallust (latin)
Simpson's Pica for Religion
Sunday School Teacher's Guide
Smith's Wealth of Nations

Taylor's (Jeremy) Works

Watson's Theological Institutes

..... Conversations
..... Exposition of the Gospels &c

Telemaque (Freuch) Taylor's Historians

.... Sermons

..... Journals Sermons

· · · · · Notes

..... Whole Works

..... Life of Wesley Wesley's Works

..... Primitive Physic

Wraxall's History of France

Wood's Tropes and Figures Ward's Miniature of Methodism

Walkingume's Arithmetic Wright's Greek and English L

Wayland's Human Responsibility

Watt's Pralms and Hymns

Young's Night Thoughts Young Geographer

..... Preservative

.... Original Sin Select Letters Christian Perfection Whitefield's Sermons

..... Dictionary

Prideaux's Connexion

.... Bramwell

Leighton's Works

Lessey on the Priesthood of Christ Life of Rev. Wm. Black

.... Early Methodist Preachers

..... Eminent Missionaries Dr. Clarke Simon Episcopius

Levizac's French Grammar Locks on the reasonableness of Chris Lander's Expedition to the Niger

dings, King Street, Toronto. Adams' Roman Antiquities Select Passages from Scripture

.... New Testament

..... Reformed Pastor Saints' Rest Butterworth's Concordar Bang's History of the M. E. Church Brown's Antiquities of the Jews Busfield's Sermons Blake's Natural Philosophy

Balmer's Scripture Histories Bunyan's Holy War Bunyan's Holy War

....... Pilgrim's Progress
Burgess' Sermons
Butler's Analogy of Religion Basket of Flowers Buffon's Natural History

..... Scripture Promises Campbell's Rhetoric Conder's Geography Coleman's Sermons Comstock's Chemistry

Conversations on do.the English Constitution Cecil's Remains Copley's Cottage Comforts Christian Mariner's Journal Carpenter's Scripture Natural History Child's Botany -Companion to the Bible omplete Farmer

Clerk's Assistant Cover's Dictionary of the Bible Christian's Manual Common Prayer Cowper's Poems Cicero's Orations (latin) Casar's Commentaries (latin) Carpenter's Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Man-Cook's Voyages round the World Cudworth's Intellectual System Dick's Theology
..... Philosophy of Religion

.... Christian Philosopher Improvement of Society Davies' Legendre Davenport's Dictionary of Biograph Drew on the Resurrection Soul Dacbney's Sermons Doddridge's Family Expositor Dodd's Beauties of Shakspears Eusebius' Ecclosiastical History Robertson's Works

Encyclopedia Americana Enfield's Philosophy Edmondson's Christian Ministry Evenings at Home Evenings at Home
Ellis' Knowledge of Divine Things
Edgworth's Good Aunt
Enfield's Speaker
Family Bibles 4to.

do 8vo. Fuller's Church History Ferguson's Lectures Fox's Book of Martyrs

Fireside Piety Fisher's Instructor Animated Nature Natural History
History of England

Hume, Smollet, and Miller's England

Holden's Divinity of Christ Hutton's Mathematics Hall's (Robert) Works
.... on Modern Infidelity
Hick's (Samuel) Life
Hall's (Bishop) Contemplations devotional and practical Treation Hale's Advice Hofland's Merchant's Widow

Jenka' Family Devotion Jackson's Centenary Sermon Johnson's Works Johnson's Diamond Dictionary Irish Preacher

STATIONERY.

Foolscap paper Letter paper, plain and faint lined assorted colours Note do. plain, embossed, and gilt edge black edge and border assorted colours Quills, assorted qualities Ink-stands, glass and pewter

Wafers and Sealing Wax, rod, black and fancy colours Wafer Seals, ebony and ivory Cedar pencils, fine quality Drawing do. various letters Drawing paper Bristol Board Water colours, a large assortment Ink powders, black and red &c. &c. &c.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 5th March, 1840.

ARMSTRONG beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly infrormed Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable. GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARESTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in

part of the following articles: Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Ade-laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Closkings, Scotch Pluids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Tuckey Stripes, Chacks, Shirtings, Tickings,

Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.
Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Smars, of various

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. HOUSE HEAPSIDE

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (enitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market paculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicited and new Settlers in Upper Canada.

Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both

in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive

Dec. 9, 1839. REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Worrented Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C.B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hard-

ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. R EMOVAL. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylon, Esq. No. 173. King Street, Toronto. 83tf HENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and literal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladios who have omoloved hor hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to

be made between the hours of twelve and two.

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and II ABERDASHERY—Mas. Ponter and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bounds, Cloaks, Dresses, Cops, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms,

Toranto, October, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street.—JOHN MAYIEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive a-sortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not loss than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bounet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Carl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole-

sale or retail, cheap. RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!

manufactured at the above establishment. Clobs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Nortian's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES GOOD & Co.

Toranto, Feb. 17, 1840. Toronto, Feb 17, 1840.

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

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple. Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 102d. (37g. cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt attention. C. BEAULE. St. Cathorines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public
generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. Samuel Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully justorms his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry

ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad Clothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519tf

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial

Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.-The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axietrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by working of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axistrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London; or at the Manufactory.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.