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For the Christian Guardian. WATCHFULNESS AND PRAYER .- No. I. "Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation."-Mask xiv. 33.

We are in an enemy's country, surrounded on every side by danger; and, what is worse, we have within the citadel of our own hearts those who are at league with our outward foes, and who ever seek opportunities of betraying Hence arises the necessity for watchfulness and prayer. Although silent, our enemies are never at rest. "Tis then indeed that we have most to fear. So long as the enemy is in sight, and menaces us with violence, we hre kept at our post; but when they seem to have abandoned their design and all around wears the aspect of tranquillity and repose, there is a great likelihood that our vigilance will relax, and that we will be found asleep at our post. But ah! 'tis then, when every thing seems to say " peace, peace," that the greatest danger is at hand. Review the history of David, and we will find a very instructive proof of this. While he was hunted like a partridge on the mountains, and his enemies seemed gaping to devour him, then he was on his watch-tower; it was then that seven times a day the prayer ascended, and his evenings were spent in holy wrestling with his God. He was delivered. But see him at a subsequent period of his history seated on the throne of royalty, and surrounded by all the blessing and comfort that could arise from the favour of Heaven and the confidence of his subjects -when his sun of prosperity seemed to be at its zenith, -it was then that the holy, self-denying, watchful, prayerful David became the easy victim of his passions. He fell, and great was his fall, leaving to succeeding generations a sad memento of the frailty of man and of the dangers of prosperity.

The Saviour well know the dangers to which his followers would be ex-

posed in the world, and knew, too, that their own strength would be quite unequal to stand in the day of trial. He therefore presses frequently and with earnestness upon them this most important injunction, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." Yes, dear christian friends, they are His words to whom we have professedly dedicated ourselves, and to whom our hearts are bound by a thousand ties unspeakably strong, and they are amongst His last. Let us catch them as we would the last utterances of one we love, and manifest our attachment to Him by an unreserved obedience. His love to us was most unbounded. In every thing that he did, this disposition of His mind was peculiarly manifested; therefore, it is impossible that He could enjoin any observance upon His people that was unnecessary, and which would not be amply rewarded. No, my friends, although contrary to our flesh and the dispositions of our carnal mind, it must be most important to us, since it is the injunction of Jesus.

But it must appear doubly important when we consider that in Him were But it must appear actiony important. When the accustomed to pay his attention into any number of distinct exercises. What we have now to then, should we regard the words of Him who is the great source and fountain of wisdom! We are exceedingly prone to oppose the declarations of the Word by our own carnal reasoning, thereby calling in question the Divine wisdom; and in reference to this are we not inclined to say, "Where is the necessity for such vigilance—we can be religious and quite scenre Or if we do not say this, does not our neglect of the duties enjoined seem to say as much? We forget the short-sightedness of our nature, and the deceitfulness of our own hearts, which ever exert an unfavourable bias on the operations of the mind in reference to self. We want more faith to credit the divine testimony,-more confidence in its infallibility and sufficiency to direct us.

The circumstances under which the exhortation was given likewise prove it to be exceedingly important. It was during his passion in the garden, while in the endurance of suffering that induced the perspiration of great drops of blood falling down to the ground; it was when his soul was exceeding sorrowful even unto death, and he prayed in the intensity of his agony, "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me;" it was in such circum stances, when one would have supposed that in the consideration of His own sufferings, and the dread prospect that stretched before Him, He would have forgotten the case of the few who attended his fortunes, that he attered these words; proving that they pressed heavily upon his mind, and that they were of surpassing importance to those to whom they were addressed.

But does not the character of the christian conflict, and our own experience, prove the exhortation to be an important one? My brethren, we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickednes in high places. Eph. vi. 12.

The devil, our great spiritual adversary, goeth about as a roaring lier seeking whom he may devour. Perpetually is he engaged in seeking to underhille that kingdom which be cannot subvert. The great fold -f-1 labour is the human heart. A thousand artifices by which he may gain access to it, are at his command, and none of them does he leave untried in the prosecution of his designs. Though he is the prince of darkness, yet in order to effect his purposes he can assume the garb of an angel of light. It is ever spreading abroad his snares to catch the unwary, and ever ready to pounce upon those whom he may have succeeded in entangling. He is well acquainted with the constitution, the tendencies, and weaknesses of our minds, and carefully adapts his procedure as the case may require. His object is to obstruct the work of grace in the heart of man, and to keep him in his original state of darkness. How vigorously does he resist the first the heart of the sumer when his conscience has just been awakened, and the realities of religion begin to crowd upon his attention. By what a process of sophisticated reasoning does he seek to quell his rising fears, and again to draw over them the mantle of oblivion. My friends, recall to your own recollections the time when first the glorious light of the Gospel beamed into your dark souls. You know what were the operations of your minds under his influence, and what the fearful peril to which you were exposed. Too frequently he succeeds in seducing his unhappy victims back to their death-like slumbers, perhaps never more to awake until far beyond the reach of redemption. How frequently by his suggestions does he succeed in breaking in upon the repose of the Christian and awakening in his mind the most fearful agitation and doubt; and of such a character as sometimes to lead to his influence being mistaken for that of the Snirit of God. Oh! my friends, can you think of the power and enmity of that fallen spirit without a holy trembling lest he should succeed in opposit ing your entrance into the New Jerusalem. Can you think of it in the full view of your own depraved nature, and your own atter impotence, withou feeling in no ordinary degree the importance of the injunction of our Saviour "Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation."

From Dr. Chalmers's Works. PECULIAR GLORY OF REDEMPTION.

A king might have the whole of his reign crowded with the enterprises of glory; and by the might of his arms, and the wisdom of his counsels, migh win the first reputation among the potentates of the world; and be idolized throughout all his provinces, for the wealth and the security that he has spread around them-and still it is conceivable, that by the act of a single day in behalf of a single family; by some soothing visitation of tenderness to a poor and solitary cottage; by some deed of compassion, which conferred enlargement and relief on one despairing sufferer; by some graceful movement of happy! happy! But, thanks be to God, we have a good story to tell. To sensibility at a tale of wretchedness; by some noble effort of self-denial, in the very last, he told us he was going to Jesus. The very day he was taken, virtue of which he subdued his every purpose of revenge, and spread the be expressed himself, that he was not going to get well; and all along he told mantle of a generous oblivion over the fault of the man who had insulted and us he was to leave us, and that he was prepared for the change. I have seen aggrieved him; above all, by an exercise of pardon so skilfully administered, many persons die, but this is the first time I have seen a Missionary die. O! as that, instead of bringing him down to a state of defencelessness against the provocation of future injuries, it threw a deeper sacredness over him, and stamped a more inviolable dignity than ever on his person and character; follow. Peace was in and around him. I have often wished to be present on why, on the strength of one such performance, done in a single hour, and reaching no farther in its immediate effects than to one house, or to one individual, it is a most possible thing, that the highest monarch upon earth might draw such a lustre around him, as would eclipse the renown of all his public achievements—and that such a display of magnanimity, or of worth, beaming from the secrecy of his familiar moments, might waken a more cordial veneration in every bosom, than all the splendour of his conspicuous history-and that it might pass down to posterity as a more enduring monument of greatness, and raise him farther, by its moral elevation, above the level of ordinary praise; and when he passes in review before the men of distant ages, may this deed of modest, gentle, unobtrusive virtue, be at all times appealed to, as the most sublime and touching memorial of his name.

In like manner did the King eternal, immortal, and invisible, surrounded as He is with the splendor of a wide and everlasting monarchy, turn Him to our humble habitation; and the footsteps of God manifest in the flesh, have been on the narrow spot of ground we occupy; and small though our mansion be, amid the orbs and the systems of immensity, hither both the King of has favoured me with the privilege of doing so. And as there is very little glory bent his mysterious way, and entered the tabernacle of men, and in irrelevant matter in it, and as it contains a very interesting speech from the glory bent his mysterious way, and entered the tabernacle of men, and in the disguise of a servant did he sojourn for years under the roof which canopies our obscure and solitary world. Yes, it is but a twinkling atom in the peopled infinity of worlds that are around it-but look to the moral grandeur of the transaction, and not to the material extent of the field upon which it was executed—and from the retirement of our dwelling-place, there may issue forth such a display of the God-head, as will circulate the glories of his name amongst all his worshippers. Here sin entered. Here was the kind and unwearied beneficence of a Father, repaid by the ingratitude of a whole family. Here the law of God was dishonoured, and that too in the face of its proclaimed and unalterable sanctions. Here the mighty contest of the attributes was ended—and when justice put forth its demands, and truth books, and engaged in secret prayer through the day, most of his time, for extled for the fulfilment of its warnings, and the immutability of God would one month; and when he was taken sick, he expressed himself of not getting be ever uttered against the children of iniquity, second to gather into one he died, to witness his last. He talked to us to the last minute, and calmiy the harbour on my return home, I observed that the ships of war were deco-

cloud of throughing vangeance on the tenement that held us-did the visit of

nificance as it is, among the statelier mansions which are on every side of it -yet will the recall of its exiled family never be forgotten, and the illustration that has been given here of the mingled grace and Majesty of God, will never lose its place among the themes and the acclamations of eternity.

And here it may be remarked, that as the earthly king who throws a mora

aggrandizement around him by the act of a single day, finds, that after its performance he may have the space of many years for gathering to himself he triumphs of an extended reign-so the King who sits on high, and with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day, will find, that after the period of that special administration is ended, by which this strayed world is again brought back within the limits of His favoured to see our fellow Indians' hearts full of sorrow, and this, our friend, who is creation, there is room enough along the mighty track of eternity, for accu- deprived of his brother, (referring to brother Spates, the only white man mulating upon Himself a glory as wide and as universal as is the extent of his dominions. You will allow the most illustrious of this world's potentates, to Spirit has taken him away from us, and from our children. Let us, brothers give some hour of his private history to a deed of cottage or of domestic tenderness; and every time you think of the interesting story, you will feel and hear for the future. Sometimes water comes from our eyes when we how sweetly and how gracefully the remembrance of it blends itself with the think of our relations tying; so the friends of this our friend will be when fame of his public achievements. But still you think that there would not they hear he is gone, and left his body among us. If he had not come here have been room enough for these achievements of his, had much of his time been spent, either amongst the habitations of the poor, or in the retirement of his own family; and you conceive, that it is because a single day bears so at honce too. Whenever we met them, they used to shake hands with us with small a proportion to the time of his whole history, that he has been able to a smiling face; but their faces tell us they are in sorrow of heart. What wil combine an interesting display of private worth, with all that brilliancy of exhibition, which has brought him down to posterity in the character of an august and a mighty sovereign.

Now apply this to the matter before us. Had the history of our redemption been confined within the limits of a single day, the argument that Infidelity has drawn from the multitude of other worlds would never have been offered It is true, that ours is but an insignificant portion of the territory of Godbut if the attentions by which he has signalized it, had only taken up a single day, this would never have occurred to us as forming any sensible withdrawment of the mind of the Deity from the concerns of his vast and universal government. It is the time which the plan of our salvation requires, that startles all those on whom this argument has any impression. It is the time taken up about this paltry world, which they feel to be out of proportion to the number of other worlds, and to the immensity of the surrounding creation. Now, to meet this impression, we do not insist at present on what we have already brought forward, that God, whose ways are not as our ways, con have his eye at the same instant on every place, and can divide and diversify remark is, that the Infidel who urges the astronomical objection to the truth of Christianity, is only looking with half an eye to the principle on which it rests. Carry out the principle, and the objection vanishes. He looks abroad on the immensity of space, and tells us how impossible it is that this narrow corner of it can be so distinguished by the attentions of the Deity. Why does he not look abroad on the magnificence of eternity; and perceive how the whole period of these peculiar attentions, how the whole time which elapses between the full of man and the consummation of the scheme of his ecovery, is but the twinkling of a moment to the mighty roll of innumerable Father, that God may be all in all; the whole of this interval bears as small a proportion to the whole of the Almighty's reign, as this solitary world does o the universe around it; and an infinitely smaller proportion than anytime, however short, which an earthly monarch spends on some enterprise of private benevolence, does to the whole walk of his public and recorded history.

Why then does not the man, who can shoot his conceptions so sublimely broad over the field of immensity that knows no limits-why does he not also shoot them forward through the vista of a succession, that ever flows without stop and without termination? He has stept across the confines of this world's habitation in space, and out of the field which lies on the other side of it has he gathered an argument against the truth of revelation. We feel that we have nothing to do but to step across the confines of this world's history in time, and out of the futurity which lies beyond it can we gather that which will blow the argument to pieces, or stamp upon it all the narrowness of a partial and mistaken calculation. The day is coming when the whole of this wondrous history shall be looked back upon by the eye of remembrance, and be regarded as one incident in the extended annuls of of their country, and his ashes shall never be abandoned by those who stood creation; and, with all the illustration and all the glory it has thrown on the by his side in the holy conflict.

Characteristic forms as the time may appear, from the first act of his redemption hallower, ground till Ruter fell there. Oregon was barren until she buried. attentions of God upon it, it will be found that it has left Him room enough for all His concerns; and that, on the high scale of eternity, it is but one of those passing and ephemeral transactions which crowd the history of a neverending administration.

From the Western Christian Advocate. A MISSIONARY FALLEN.

BROTHERS ELLIOTT AND HAMLINE .- On my return to this absence of near two months to the southern parts of Kentucky and Tennessec collecting Missionary fauds, I found a large package of letters awaiting my arrival, most of them from my Missionary district. And while my heart wa cheered at hearing of the work of grace, and the conversion of souls, at the Sioux Mission, I was called upon to mingle sighs of sorrow and mourning at hearing from the brethren from the Chippewa Mission. Our beloved brother and fellow-labourer, the Rev. ALLEN HUDDLESTON, is gone to his reward. He died on the 30th December, at twenty minutes past 10 c'clock in the evening, after a painful illness of fourteen days, which he bore with great patience, christian fortitude, and resignation, in the 25th year of his age. Brother Huddleston was a most interesting young man, of fair and useful talents, and a most devoted and faithful Missionary. He was one who was selected by a committee of the Illinois Conference to enter the school at Ebenezer, H., under the care of the Rev. Dr. Akers of that Conference, in ompany with Samuel Spates, and the three Indian young men who were brought from the Indian country, all educated by the Missionary Society, expressly for fields of labour they now occupy. They were together at school, and have been together in the distant wilderness since the fall of 1839. It was in the midst of this circle of united friends and brethren that brother Huddleston breathed his last. Yes, they all saw him die. Brother George Copway (one of the Indian brethren) thus speaks of hi

" Upper Mississippi, Jan. 5, 1841. "My DEAR AND ESTREMED BROTHER, -I have painful news to send you from our Mission. The Lord has taken one of our number. Brother A Huddleston is no more! He left this world on the evening of the 29th December, (brother Spates writes the 30th,) after having been ill (we week with a disorder in his bowels, which defied everything we could do for him. The Indians also gave him medicine, but all to no purpose; and he died what a blessed scene! The end of brother Huddleston has been peace. He would talk to us, and tell us to go on a little longer, and soon we should the occasion of the departure of our fellow Missionaries. I have heard of the death of brother Ruter in Texas, and sister Lee over the Rocky Mountains,

death in a letter new before mea

and the late sister Kidder of the South, and those who have departed from Africa and other partrs of the world, (if I could but see their last smiling countenances, as they sweetly breathe out their last in the arms of their Saviour, who is the captain of their salvation,) I used to think I would be more devoted to the work of God through the remainder of my days. But now I have been the witness of the glorious end of the race of our esteemed brother, who lived and died happy in the fear of our God. All of us, who have seen him in his death, resolved, in the fear of God, to live all the days of our lives in the fear of God, and to end our days in the Indian country, as co-workers with each other as poor Missionaries. If the Conference sus pends the Mission, (for want of funds,) let them do it, we can live on venison

and bear meat; as the Indians are very kind in giving us what they have.' I will also take the liberty here to copy a letter upon the same subject from brother Copway to brother Chase, his cousin, who is here with me, and who great head Chief of the Chippewa nation, I give the letter entire, and in his own words, as is done above:

"Elli River Mission, Jan. 4, 1840. "My DEAR Cousts,-I will now give you a paper talk, as I promised to do when we got to this Mission. But I have had no opportunity to do so since we arrived till the present, and now I have painful news to tell. Brother Huddleston is dead! He died on the 29th of December, after being ill two weeks. But he died very happy. His last end was peace, culm as the even- and Asse

died. The Chief was here, and all the Indians. They say they never knew the only begetter Son chase away all these obstacles to the triumph of mercy and humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignal humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be, deeply shaded in the obscurity of insignant humble as the tenement may be as the tene alked to the Indians once, just before his death, after I had preached to them. He had just enough strength to talk to them a few words. And now the Indians say, they will not forget what he had said to them before his death. The Indians are getting in the good way; they are beginning, more than to them. I pray that God may increase our zeal and faith, and make us company, when I asked him where we were to bury our brother? He rose

> · My Erothers,-You have always known my heart. It has always been open before you. There is something in my heart very heavy this morning present.) He has left them here, and is gone to the good place. The good sympathize with our friends, this company of Missionaries-open our ears he would have been at home with his friends, and these Indians' hearts would not have been full of sorrow, if all these (the other Missionaries) had been wifue That will we say to them? Shall we, as it were, throw the body array on bright, by pointing to them, away from the river, where they may bury the Mack-coat; or where the land is not our own on the other side of the river? (where the land is owned by Government.) One of our brothers has asked as where we may keep the body of our friend, as it were, in our hands and oversight, while the land is ours? Brothers, we shall bury our friend near the bank of the river; on a good place, where we shall see the grave as we go up and down the river, and teach our children to love the spot where our friend lies. We shall dig around it, weed out the grass from

> I then went with the Chief to the spot, and he took the snow off, and said this is the place to make the grave; and then had his Indians to dig it. We then had a meeting before we buried him. I had the Indians to kneel down for the first time since there has been a Mission here. My dear cousin, pray for me, that I may be useful here. I must now close.
> Your Cousin, G. Corway, alias, Kah-ke-ka-ga-bow."

Brother Spates, in a letter to me, says, "The body of brother Huddleston was placed in a box, and conveyed to the grave by three Indians and a white (which must have been himself,) where it was interred as decently as was in their power. Thus the scene closed.

The loss of this brother will be most severely felt next spring, when w intend, by Divine permission, to visit all parts of that field of great and growing interest. Deside keeping up a school, and preaching at Rice Lake and Sandy Lake, where we now have Missions in operation, it is expected by the Indians that we shall, in the coming season, establish Missions at White-fish The whole interval between the time of Jesus Christ's leaving His Lake, and at Fon-du-Lac, (head of Lake Superior,) two most important Tather's abode to sojourn amongst us, to that time when he shall have put all points. At Fon-du-Lac, houses are offered us, free of cost, by the traders; his enemies under his feet, and delivered up the kingdom to God even His and we need two men there, or one man and a family, capable of keeping up a school. The Kentucky Conference has placed \$200 in my hands for the salary of two young men, one for Lake St. Croix, (which is now supplied,) and the other for White-fish Lake. I have, during the whole fall and winter past, been looking out for some suitable young man for White-fish Lake, and have not met with one. - And now we have Brother Huddleston's place to supply also. We are now compelled to leave here for St. Louis, to be ready for the first boat that may ascend the great river. And now, while we announce the loss of our dear brother, we ask for some cross-bearing faithful soldier of Jesus Christ to step forward and fill up his place in our feeble ranks. Who will go?

The death of this valiant young Missionary has seemed to fire the hearts of our brethren in the field with new and conquering zeal, and has most powerfully affected the hearts of the Chiefs and Indians. Now then is the time for victory! We will rally around our brother's grave, and, in the true spirit of our cause, claim these heathen as the inheritance of our Lord. Yes, the time for victory has arrived. We have buried a Missionary in the bosom

to its final accomplishment, and close and exclusive as we may think the our sister Les. And who that has a heart, or one breath of prayer, will look into the dark, distant, dreary regions of the north-west, and look upon the "bank of the river," and see the grave of our brother, and look at the handful of self-denying Missionaries, contending against principalities and powers fierce and formidable, without sending aid, and uniting, before God, in fervent, faithful prayer, that God would come down in his power, and bring deliverance to this people. From all the Missionaries in the field, I hear one universal cry, "Pray for us, O pray for us," "God is beginning to ther King writes from the Sign Mission, that the work of God has commenced there in his school among the Indian children. He writes in a flame of love, saying that there has been six conversions among the Indians, and one white woman, and the work still going on. He also pleads for the prayers of God's people, that success may rown his efforts. The Lord send power and salvation! Yours truly, Winchester, Ky., March 1, 1841.

* A word used by all the Northern Indians to signify Minister.

From Southgate's Travels in Turkey. THE MUSSULMAN'S PASCHAL ORISON.

The grand procession of the paschal orison took place this morning within be time prescribed by the Mohammedan law, which permits its celebration at any horse-before noon on the tenth of the month Zilhijjeh. It issued from the prosecution at a grant of the Seraglio, soon after sunrise, and appeared in the following order. First came the inferior officers of the court on horse, followed by the pashas and principal functionaries of state mounted on beautiful furniture was richly decked with precions stones. After these steeds, whose came a band of young men on foot, gaily dressed in lively colours, and dis inguis! ed by their beauty and knightly bearing. They bore in their hands long waving riumes of the most brilliant hues, which they held high over their heads, as if to secure the royal person whom they surrounded from the vulgar gaze. In the midst of this bright band, his face just discernible through the forest of bending plumes, rode the Sultan, on a noble Arabian charger, which, from his proud and graceful step, seemed conscious that he was bear ing the weight of majesty. His saddle-cloth and reins were thickly studded with diamonds set in flowers, the stirrups were of solid gold, and his gorgeous head-piece bore a frontiet, in the centre of which was a magnificent emerald surrounded with diamonds. The Sultan himself appeared, as he always does on horse, with his most regal look and bearing. His face were that grave and mild aspect that commonly sits upon it in public. After him followed a band of musicians, who closed the procession. The whole body moved slowly towards the mosque of Sultan Ahmed, in the vicinity of the Seroglio, between double ranks of artillery-men and musicians. A shout ran along their lines as the Sultan passed. They all wore European military caps, and their emire dress was conformable. The habiliments of the ma rines were red jackets and white pantaloons, which, with the caps, were enter to be, the common head-gear of the soldiers being the thick woulden with a huge blue silk tassel nendent behind.—the same as is worn by the Sultan and the greater part of those in civil employ, but which, with the inshorn heads that are coming into vogue, are (this my own experience afterwards taught me) insupportable on a summer march.

The Sultan and his cortege dismounted in the Atmeidan, a public square on which the spacious court of the mosque of Ahmed opens, and entered the sacred temple. The morning service immediately began, while another assemblage was formed in the Atmeidan, of the soldiers from the adjacent barracks; for the companies that had served in the pageant of the morning, contrary to many a precept of the Koran, stood by their arms. The service without the mosque was the same as that within. A temporary platform was erected for the Imaum, and straw mats were spread for the assembly to kneel upon. I could not, at the moment, discover any thing in the various pros trations, genuflexions, and divers other postures of the worshippers different from the common devotions of the mosque, nor indeed is there any thing peculiar in this distinguished service of the Mussulman liturgy more than some slight deviations of form from the great prayer of Friday.

So much of the ample space of the Atmeidan as was not occupied by the worshippers was filled with throngs of Turkish maids and matrons, on fool and in arabas, idle spectators of a ceremony of their religion in which they could not participaté

The service, which was but little longer than the ordinary service of the morning, being ended, the procession returned in the order in which it came, Ad within the walls of the Serngho. What transpired there ing sky. Brother Huddleston was more devoted this fall than he was before, I will not pretend to say, excepting that an order soon came out for the since I have known him, for these three years. He was constant at his marines to enter, and the rumor was circulated among the multitude that the marines to enter, and the rumor was circulated among the multitude that the Sultan had sent for them to inspect them in their new dress. They entered, preceded by the band playing a Greek air. Pesently a line of cavalry issued not recede by a single iota from any one of its positions, and all the severities well of his sickness. It happened that we were all at home together, when from the gate, well mounted and wearing the new cap. As I was crossing

rated with flags, and their yards manned with marines, who saluted the Sul-

Such was the pageant which accompanied the sacrificial prayer of Barrani. But the festivity which followed was not confined to the court. It extended to every class and condition of society. On the first day the Call to Prayer ever, to listen to the word of truth. I have tried every opportunity to preach at the five canonical bours was followed by a salute from the fleet: During the whole of the first feast and the first three days of the second, shops were useful while we are here. I will give you what the Chief said to me and the shut and all labour suspended. The entire Mussithnan population was poured into the streets. The cases were thronged. Every man, woman, and child, appeared in a new dress. The white turbans were never so clear and neatly plaited. Turkish females; in groups of five or six, with their children, in the gayest and richest dresses, strolled through the streets: Friends visited friends, and wished them a happy Bairam, or embraced thenf as they met without, kissing each other on both cheeks. The inferior paid the same deference to the hand of his patron or superior. Effendis on horseback and ladies in arabas covered the bridge between Stamboul and Galatta: Strolling players performed with impunity in the highways. The sellers of sweetmeats proclaimed their delicacies, and the beggars again plied their importunities in the name of Bairam. There seemed in the very word an acentive to mirth and light-heartedness. Yet all was quiet. There was no boisterousness, no indecorum, no extravagant merriment, no fond laughter, much less those contentions, and babblings, and wounds without cause, which are the invariable accompaniments of our more civilized festivities. The reason of the difference is to be found in the habitual moderation and selfominand of Turks, and in the absence among them of the grand source of the woe and sorrow which generally follow our own seasons of hilarity: Special care is exercised by the Turkish authorities during Bairant to keep Mussulmans from the grog-shops, which, I am sorry to add, are chiefly tenanted by Christians. The only part of the population which give free vent to their mirth are the boys. You may see them riding double on donkeys, racing on horses, or turning on swings, of which there are at least four kinds in use at Constantinople. You may see their playing and tumbling in the courts of the mosques, firing crackers and cating sweetmeats, as New Enggrowing too thick; and if we keep the body or grave, the good Spirit will be propitious to us and to our children, and the good people will love us.

This is all I have to say.'

I land boys do on the fourth of July. By some, certain bours of the festival, are devoted to more serious purposes. The bereaved visit the graves of friends, and sit by them and turn up the sod throughout, as if the sight of the new earth brought into fresh recollection the hour when the loved ones that repose beneath were shut from their eyes.

A POPISH PRIEST REPUTED. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S CURIOUS METHOD OF REFUTING A POPISH PRIEST.

King James the II. hearing that the Duke of Buckingham was somewhat out of order, thought that it was a proper season for working upon his credulity, and making a convert of him to Popery; and accordingly sent Fitzgerald, an Irish Priest, to him, to use his utmost endeavours for that purpose. The Duke who had been apprized of the intended visit, as also of the motive to it, and was constantly prepared for the reception of the Priest; was no sooner informed of his arrival, than he gave orders for his introduction, with great ceremony, which the father thought a happy omen; and the usual compliments having been passed, he desired him to sit down. - An inquiry into the Dake's health followed then of course; and he owning himself greatly concerned about his future welfare, declared the design of his coming, and by whose order he came. His Grace pretended great willing. ness to be better instructed if he was in any error; but he desired that they might drink a glass of wine together previous to their entering into a conerence, to which the Priest agreeing, a bottle was called for, and brought. But, guess the poor father's surprise when, after having drunk a glass or two of the wine, the Duke (a man of incomparable sense, and a celebrated wit,) taking the cork out of the bottle, and stroking it several times with great gravity, asked him very seriously how he liked that horse. He was confounded to the last degree at such a question; and yet more so when his grace finding him continue silent, repeated it again without changing his countenance in the least; but persisting, on the contary, in stroking the cork, n calling it a horse, and launching into the most extravagant encomiums out its goodness and beauty; he at last, however, answered:-he found his Grace had a mind to be merry, and that he had chosen an unseasonable time, would therefore come again when his Grace was better disposed to ear what he had to offer.

Merry! cries the Duke, in a seeming surprise-I assure your reverence I vas never more serious in all my days. What fault can you find with it?

I beg you would compose yourself a little, and consider, says the priest. Consider what? answered the Duke, what objection have you again-tim rali. my lord, replies the father, do you not see that it is but a cork! nor o you not know that you took it but a few minutes ago out of that boule I

A very pretty story indeed, says the Duke. What! would you persuade me that this fine courser, whom I have been so long commending, and stroking, is but a mere cork, and that I am under a delusion?

Nothing more certain, my lord, answers the father.

I would not be too positive about any thing, replied the Duke, calmlyperhaps my illness may have discomposed me more than I am aware; but I wish you could convince me that I am mistaken. I say this is a horse; you affirm it is a cork; how do you prove it is so? Very easily, my lord; if I look at it, I see it is a cork; if I take it in my

hand, I feel it is a cork; and if I smell it, I find it is but cork; and if I bite it with my teeth, I am assured it is but the same; so that I am every way convinced thereof, by the evidences of all my senses. . I believe your reverence may be in the right, says the Duke, (as just re-

covering from a dream,) but I am subject to whims; and let us talk no more

of it, but proceed to the business that brought you hither. This was just what the father wanted, and of course entered upon the most

controverted points between the papists and us; when the Duke, cutting him short, told him what was more difficult of digestion with him was their doctrine of transubstantiation, and if he could but prove this single article, all the rest would soon be got over. Hereupon, the priest, not doubting but that ne could make the Duke a proselyte, enters upon the common topics used by all those of his persuasion on such occasions, insisting, above all, greatly, non the words of consecration, 'This is my body,' and 'This is my blood, &c. To all which the Duke replied, that these were but figurative expressions, and no more to be understood literally, than those others, 'I am the vine, and I am the door; besides which, continued he, the bread and wine still remain unchanged as before, after the words of consecration.

No. my lord, cries the father, with humble submission, there is only the form or appearance of these elements; for they are actually changed into the very real body and blood.

Nay, says the Duke, I will convince you to the contrary, father, by your own argument; - I look upon it, and see it is but bread; I touch it, and feel it is bread; and I taste it, and find it is but bread; mere bread still! REMER-BER THE CORK, father-remember the cork! This silenced the father:

> Selected for the Christian Guardian, by a filend. THE HERALD.

Light to the world!" and a herald went forth, Commissioned by Heaven, to compass the earth:
He sped over the mountains, he traversed the seas.
Unchanged as the rock, untired as the breeze;
The sand-withered deserts in safety he passed.
Nor trembled at robber nor shrunk from the blast, But where rose man's dwelling mid sunshine or snows, On his mission of mercy unfaltering he goes.

The slave hears his tidings and smiles in his chains: The lost son be sends to his father again—
The lost son he sends to his father again—
No cell is too narrow for him to find room,
He seeks the pale felon ere borne to his doom,
Like the angel of hope, by his side will be stay.
And soothe his deep anguish and teach him to pray;
The worn and the weary on him may repose, And he brings to the mourner a balin for her woes.

All ages, all stations, to min are the same, the flatters no party, he bows to no name, But truth to the highest or humblest he brings, In the tent of the warrior, the palace of kings, This Herald will enter, unawed and alone, And sic in the hovel, or sin on the throne, Will feel the rebuke of his heart-searching eye; Blasting guilt's pleasures like fire from the sky. On, on in his course, like a heaven-kindled star! -And his light is diffused o'er the islands afar— Their idols are scattered, their altars o'erlbrown, And to the poor heathen this Herald is known; The temple of Budda is bowed by his power, Time hallowed Pagodas, like reeds of an hour, Are rocked to their fall by the breath of his prayer, As the name of Jehovan he publishes there.

All ages, all stations, to him are the same, .

No barrier can stay him, no might can withstand, The world at his feet, and heaven in his hand! All climates he'll visit, all larguages speak, All minds he'll culighten, all fetters he'll break: His scentre of wisdom the nations shall sway, As ocean's vast waters the moonbeams obey, And by him attracted, man's nature shall rise And by him attracted, man's nature some large. Till the anthem of earth joins the song of the skies.

Ask ye his name, to remember a prayer; Go, go to your BIBLE and ponder it there: The Bible! the Bible! what herald so pure— With precepts so holy, and promises sure, Jenovah's own servant, commissioned to win, By the blood of the Saviour, transgressors from the blood of the Saviour, transgressors from sin; ou wonder! thou treasure! oh who that has heard Thy voice can forget thee, thou life giving word!

Religions Intelligence.

EASTERN MISSIONARY MEETINGS—REV. J. RYERSON'S JOURNAL.

The Woolford Chapel is one of the old class, and we had the Rev. Wm. Brown, a venerable minister of the old school, in the chair at the Missionary meeting we held there on this day evening. The long standing and silvered locks of our excellent chairman, together with the antique appearance of the church in which we worshipped, forcibly reminded us of the "years of ancient times"—those seasons of by-gone days which we with so much sorrowful aweetness are wont to cherish in our hearts. The Lord did also, as in "apcient days," appear; very many present "felt it good to be thore;" it was to scores of the devout friends of Missions." God's own house and heaven's gate." I have seldom witnessed at a Missionary meeting so much of the Divine pre-I have seldom witnessed at a Missionary meeting so much of the Divine presence. The singing of the choir—of whose performances on this occasion, and of whose apparent attainments in the knowledge of music I cannot speak too highly—added greatly to the interest of the services. How delightful a part of the worship of God is good singing—a department of public worship in which many of our congregations are amazingly deficient. In the art of singing the praises of Jehovah "with the understanding," as well as with the heart, I know we are in many places greatly improving. Many of our religious assemblies are much assisted in their devotional exercises by the "saveet music" of well-apply the big and the property of the services. taught choirs of singers, whose valuable services will always be highly appreciated by those who rightly understand how the Supreme Being should be appreciated by those who rightly understand how the Supreme being attout be worshipped; but in very many other places we are blameably behind our fellow-christians of other denominations. In many congregations our people continue to sing, or try to sing, over and over, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the very same tunes which they were wont to mutilate and murder by way of what they called singing, twenty; thirty, and forty years ago. Could old "New Dearham," old "Exhortation," and several more of these old and a thousand they are not several to the sold and a thousand times worn out servants of Israel, be allowed to speak for themselves, what bitter complaints they might argo against thousands of our people for the innumerable acts of irregular and cruel treatment they had received at their innumerable acts of irregular and cruel treatment they had received at their bands. Could they not say to their unskilful persecutors, "We have received every species of injuries from you; you have not only used us at all times for your pleasure and profit, but in the use of us you have carelessly or ignorantly screwed us, twisted us, raised us too high, pressed us too low, stretched, maimed, and maltreated us in every variety of form; and now in our old age, when from long and unceasing practice it might be supposed you would know how to use us, in consequence of your indolence or pride you seem still to know as little about us as about all our kindred, and from week to week we are dragged into your assemblies, and rendered by your rustic and unskilful mandragged into your assemblies, and rendered by your rustic and unskilful management the aport and almost by word of every enlightened psalmodyist. Have pity on us, O our friends, and if he so that you are 'married to us,' and Have pity on us, O our friends, and if he so that you are 'married to us,' and are resolved 'never to leave nor forsake us,' in all good conscience try and make yourselves acquainted with our tunes and the principles of our cast, so that when we or any of our kindred are employed in your service, we may present ourselves to your auditory's nerves as we are, and not in some distorted shape by which we may occasion you pain instead of joy." Our people are now the less excusable for their bad singing, because very great facilities are provided by the Counexion for them to learn to sing well. The Conference, at great expense, has published an "Harmonist," con-uning a great variety of excellent tunes suited to the hymns in our Hymn Book, which can be obtained for a triffing expense. The entilements are every where through the Province. for a triffing expense. The settlements are every where through the Province sufficiently dense to establish a Singing School in each neighbourhood; and in most places, by a little exertion, suitable persons could be obtained to teach them. The farmers in the country have a great deal of leisure time, especially in the long nights during the winter senson; and in the towns and villages two or three hours each week could very easily be spared for the purpose of learn-

will sometimes have in tow twelve or fifteen barges, each barge from fifty to one hundred tons burden, the whole train extending near a quarter of a mile. The business of forwarding to and from the Atlantic is now carried on entirely The business of forwarding to and from the Atlantic is now carried on entirely through the Rideau Canal; even Prescott and Brockville receive their imports from Montreal through the canal by Kingston and down the St. Lawrence, so our entirely is the business of this description taken away from the old route up and down the St. Lawrence, and monopolized by the canal; and yet I was told immense as its business is, its net income did not by a large amount pay the inter-all other which have for their object the happiness of man, and especially the eating this canal. entirely is the business of this description taken away from the old route up and down the St. Lawrence, and monopolized by the causal; and yet I was told immense as its business is, its net income did not by a large amount pay the interest on the money expended in its erection. The expence of making this canal must have been immense. From Kingston to Bytown, its two extremities, is 120 miles. The water in the excavated parts is ten feet deep; the locks, of which there are an immense number, are all built of stones beautifully cut almost polished; the parts of the gates consisting of wood have been effectually preserved against decay by subjecting the wood to some process which is designed to have the same effect upon it that maning has upon leather. There are a great number of dams along the line of the consil which have been thrown across creeks, livers, lakes, at an amazing expense. I was shown one dum, consisting of a bankment of earth and other materials which one might suppose could scarcely have been put there by human hands. They built a dam across the river at this point at an expense of some six or eight thousand pounds; when it was nearly finished, a heavy rain occasioned a freshet which swept the whole away. Col. By (the Government Agent who superintended the building of the whole canal) was present and standing on a part of the work at the time of the catastrophe, and only by great exertions escaped being himself carried away by the overwhelming torrent. Col. By then said that he would make a dam which should stand, if he built it of dollars; and certainly would make a dum which should stand, if he built it of dullars; and certainly he has erected one which, from its appearance, you might appose would stand while the world stands; and although this dam is not made of dullars, yet it did not cost a few of them to build it. The Rideau Canal is entirely a Government work; the expence was defrayed by the Imperial Government. There are strong and spacious block-houses built at every certain distance all along the line of the canal. These are very strong fortifications, each of which is sufficiently large for the action of one hundred or one hundred and fifty soldiers. Kemptville is a large flourishing village situate on a river which empties itself into the Rideau Canal about three miles distant from its site and although the river is navigable for steamboats from the canal up to the village, they seldom or never come up, which occasions a land carriage for merchandize, &c of three miles to Kemptville. This is expensive to the inhabitants, and injurious to the place. I was told, however, that there was a steamer now building for the express purpose of navigating the canal in view of regularly

and injurious to the piace. I was told, however, that there was a steamer how building for the express purpose of navigating the canal in view of regularly calling at Kemptville once or twice a week. At the Missionary meeting, which was very numerously attended, —— Hard, Esq., a member of the Church of England, presided. Collection and subscription £14. They have had a very England, presided. Collection and subscription 14. They have had a very gracious revived of religion on this circuit during the past quarter. Erother McCullough, who is a young preacher only received on triel last year, has been extensively useful to the people. He is very laborious and much exteemed by his flock, which has increased more than one hundred in number through his

instrumentality.
Eighteen miles distance from Kemptville, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, we held a meeting in what is called Lawrence's School-house. In the afternoon a ride of eight miles more brought us to the old Augusta Chapel, where we attended another Missionary Meeting at 6 o'clock. Collections and subscriptions at Lawrence's, £5. The collections and subscriptions at Augusta 1 forgot to note down; I think it was about £18-a sum three times larger our

friends said than was ever contributed there before.

On the Sabbath, Missionary Sermons were preached in Brockville and Prescott, morning and evening. I was told the Brockville church was filled in the evening to overflowing with attentive heavers, listening to the "words of the Great Spirit," spoken to them through Kahkewaquonaby, with whom they were much gratified. Our respected friends in Brockville said Brother Jones had the honor of the first time filling the Brockville church. This was Jones had the honor of the first time filling the Brockville church. This was the properties of the first time filling the Brockville church. This was the properties of the second time at our Missionary Meeting on Monday evening, with an assembly of very respectable people, most of whom socied to be happilly inhued with the Missionary spirit. Adiel Sherwood, Esq., Sheriff of the Johnstown District, took the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair, and introduced the business of the evening by a most happy and the chair and the chair. the chair, and introduced the business or the evening of a great dignity of interesting address. Sheriff Sherwood is a gentleman of great dignity of manners; these amiable character, of remarkable kindness and urbanity of manners; these amiable qualities, together with his long residence in this part of the country, have acquired for him the universal esteem of the people in the Johnstown District, and especially of his fellow citizens in the town of Brockville. £23 was paid at the Missionary Meeting for the support of our Missions-Mr. Sherwood contributed £1 5s. Brockville lies on the River St. Lawrence, sixty mile below Kingston. Its local situation and the surrounding scenery are mos pleasant and beautiful. Nature has lavished advantages upon it with most unsparing munificence. The buildings are principally of stone, and of a very superior order. The town, however, in its march of improvement, is very stationary, having made very little advances in this way since the Rideau Canal came into operation. There are four churches in Brockville; and the majority of the people are moral, if not religious. Prescott, which is also situated on the River St. Lawrence, is twelve miles below Brockville, and is the most thriving and prosperous place of the two: its population consists of years, and that Mr. Seneca Ketchum was its founder, and for some time some eleven or twelve hundred souls. There is a fort there in which a company of Her Majesty's troops are stationed. There are now building at Prese might be done, simultaneously threw in their mites, and readily assisted: and cott three fine Steamboats; one of which is intended to ply on a route never before occupied, that is, from Prescott down the St. Lawrence, up the Ottawa, through the Rideau Canal to Kingston, and from thence to "the place of beginning;" hard by the spot where the "Yankee sympathisers," in the year 1838, crossed over and stuck their heads in a hornet's nest, for the puryear 1835, crossed over and thick their hears in a horact's nest, for the pure repose, they said, of giving us liberty; but we, for want of "capacity" to relish the liberty such fellows were capable of bestowing, declined their offers, and John Bull, in rather a surly mood, put his foot on their necks, and they are now enjoying such liberty as is very suitable to their "capacities." The "Wind-mill Patriots" did certainly look a little more like "making fight" of than certain of their kindred who collected together in the London District, is ander the command of a renegade by the name of Duncombe. This conglome-ration of persons had scarcely any weapons, offensive or defensive, among them.

I was told that several of them who had arms had their powder tied up in the corner of their handkerchiefs, and their waist-cost pockets filled with duck-shot. many dry scrapes, but this excels them all; to think of robelling against the which they now through Christ feel they do experience as theirs; and also power of Great Britain with a few fusces, a parcel of duck-shot, and a leette know assuredly that many coming there for instruction do themselves in their powder." "Yes, said a by-stander, you were ignorant enough to have done youth take sweet counsel from this book of holy writ. Though we may differ so, and everyone of you should have your property confisticated."—The popular on other points, yet in the good effects of Sabbath-Schools we all agree, and so, and everyone of you should have your property confisticated."—The popular and experienced Captain Hilliard, who sailed the Ontario down the St. Law- mutually rence, is principal proprietor, and will take charge of the boat destined to take the route I have just mentioned.

The Missionary Meeting in Prescott was held on Tuesday night. It was a very pleasant season; every thing connected with it was pleasant—the people were pleasant; the speakers and speaking were pleasant; the beautiful little church was pleasant, and was rendered additionally so by being delightfully

meeting presented the sum of £26, the fruit of her own exertions a collecting for the cause of Missions. The Lord be precised that he continue to beautify the house of his glory with such living ornaments of the Christen Church!

There has been recently a precious revival of religion in Prescuttan d many persons of high respectability, the fruits of it, have connected thereiv, as with the Methodist Church. We held a Missionary meeting at Matida we also the Methodist Church. We held a missionary meeting a Wedney ever country neighbourhood fifteen miles below Prescott, on Wedney ever country neighbourhood fifteen miles below Prescott, on Wedney ever country neighbourhood fifteen miles below Prescott, on Wedney ever Here we were favoured with the presence of the venerable and v. Sawyer, who gave us a most affecting speech in seconding the firm it seems that Mr. Sawyer has been prosecuting his ministeriou. Canada more than forty years, and in his address he adverted to.

wilderness Province. One I shall never forget: he sold wann traveling or the western part of the country more than forty years since, he was led to visit and preach to the Indians residing on the Grand River. The word was attended with heavy the way and the country the country than forty years since, he was led to visit and preach to the Indians residing on the Grand River. The word was attended with power, and numbers were awakened, and he thinks several got religion with power, and numbers were awakened, and he thinks several got religion-lie was requested to baptize some of their children; he did so, and one fine little boy he called after himself—Joseph Sawyer. I was surprised and rejoiced to learn that the little boy baptized by Mr. Sawyer and called after himself is the present Joseph Sawyer, the excellent ladian Chief of the Chip-pewa Tribe of Indians residing at the River Credit. When this little boy grew up to manhood, he relapsed into old habits again; but subsequently he has been restored to the sacred fold, and is now a happy chistian. Who knows but his present christian character and expendence are the fruit of that seed which the present christian character and experience are the fruit of that seed which the Holy Spirit sowed in his infant heart at the time te received the "outward and rany opint sowed in his mant heart at the time it received the "outward amy visible sign" at the hands-of the devoted missonary Sawyer! How many hundred incidents of daily occurrence show the importance of the sacred injunction, "In the morning sow thy seed, and it the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

On Thursday morning a hard drive of twenty miles brought us to Mariatown, where we were to attend a measure at 11 of the lands. Leave Rose Feat took the

where we were to attend a meeting at 11 o'clock. Jesse Rose, Esq., took the chair, and favored the meeting with a very appropriate and interesting address. Mr. Rose said he had attended the meeting held at Matilda the night before that he had never felt so deeply the importance of the Missionary work-that at one time he felt strongly disposed to offer himself to the Missionary Society to be employed as a missionary; however, on the second thought, he was inclined to believe that it would be better for him to do as rather a wealthy direct to believe that it would be better for him to do as rather a wealthy. Mormon who was engaged in a very productive mercantile business was advised to do by one of his prophetical teachers. This merchant having embraced the faith of Mormonism was about selling all he had, and starting for the land of promise. But one of the revelators told him that he had received the which informed him that he (the merchant) was not kinzelf to yet. Unnerry but that he was to stay and make all the money he could, and send his money to the promised land! "So," said Mr. Rose, "I think it will be test for me to attend to my own mercantile business—get all I can, and then give all I can; and in this way I shall most effectually promote the blessed cause of Missions. I will send my money." To this I heartily responded. My opinion was in perfect consonance with that of the worthy chairman; nor did I think it ecessary to have a new revelation in order to satisfy the friends of Missions that our united judgment was a correct one.

NAPANEE CIRCULT.

Napance, April 5th, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER,—I mentioned in my last communication, that we were intending to commence a Protracted Meeting in this village. This we did, and continued it for two weeks, during which near thirty were converted and reclaimed, twenty-two of whom have united on probation. In addition to these or three hours each week could very easily be spared for the purpose of matter ing the useful and important science of singing.

Friday, the 5th, on our way to Kemptville we called and took dinner with a gentleman living in Merrickville, a village situated on the Rideau Canal. The Rideau Canal is one of the most supendous and useful works of art in America; it is called a ship canal, and is navigated by steamboats. These steamers are continually employed in towing barges, freighted with goods, &c. A steamer will sometimes have in tow twelve or fifteen barges, each barge from fifty to given to all who were foolish enough to receive, is an evil of no small magnitude. While looking at, and mourning over this subject, I am led to ask, given to all who were foolish enough to receive, is an evil of no small magnitude. While looking at, and mourning over this subject, I am led to ask cause of Christianity, may everywhere prosper, is the prayer of, Yours, affectionately, C. R. Allison.

WHITBY CIRCUIT.

Whitby, April 1st, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

DEAR BROTHER.—While we are glad to hear of the triumphs of the Gospel in other places, I am happy that I can add the Lord has graciously visited us on a part of this Circuit. At a Protracted Meeting, commenced in the eighth concession of Pickering, afterward adjustment to the sixth, the Lord was pleased, in answer to prayer, with the united exertions of his people, to bear testimony to the word preached, which resulted in the conversion of a number of sinner from the error of their ways, and in reclaiming others that were in a backstidden from the error of their ways, and in rectaining others that were at a packstander state; amounting, in all, to upwards of thirty, who gave good proof of a genuine work of grace in their hearts. It is worthy of remark, that, with one exception, the above were all adults, a majority of them heads of families. Our local brethren, brothers Horsley and McDowal, were rendered particularly useful in the work. "O Jesus ride on, thy kingdom is glorious."
Yours, truly, S. Huntington.

WESLEYAN-METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL, KINGTON. Kingston, Apricoin, 1041. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

DEAR SIR,—The Quarterly Examination took place last Sunday, April 4th, by the Rev. J. Carroll, when the children acquitted themselves to the entire satts action of all present.—Although my report may be a partial repetition of what has been already published, I send it in compliance with the following esolution, passed at the monthly Teachers' Meeting :-

" Resolved-That the Secretary's Report be sent to the Christian Guardian

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The School was re-organized by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, in connexion with bered 49 scholars and 19 teachers. The re-organization was attended with some discouragements; the books and funds were in possession of the other School, but this seemed no barrier to the progress of the work. Funds were raised, books purchased; and we can safely say, Providence has smiled on us

The school at present numbers 117 scholars and 23 teachers. The average attandance is about 90. Since 15th Nov. last, there have been 14,148 verses of scripture recited, besides portions of catechism. The quantity of scripture recited would have been considerably more had not the teachers deemed it more beneficial to restrict the quantity to seven verses weekly; this to be learns perfectly, and thoroughly understood.

The Library consists of 114 Bibles and Testaments, 214 volumes of books

for the use of the scholars weekly. 6 dozen Catechisms, and 2 dozen small books for the juvenile portion of the school; all of which are paid for, and a

belance of £2 18s. 3d. remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

A Bible-class is attached to the school for the benefit of the tenances, which s superintended by our beloved pastor, the Rev. J. Carroll. 'At the last

It is encouraging to state, that some of the teachers and scholars have lately tasted that the Lord is gracious. It is for this great end we pray and labour; and while we continue to labour, we hope we shall not be forgotten by those who have an interest at a throne of grace, that prosperity may continue to attend us. Signed on behalf of the School. HENRY J. PLAYTER,

SABBATH SCHOOL AT CUMMER'S CHAPEL, YONGE STREET. April 5th, 1841.

Po the Editor of the Christian Guardian DEAR SIR, -According to request, I send you a Report of the proceedings of the Sabbath School, for the past year, held in Cummer's meeting-house or Yonge Street, hoping every allowance will be made for my manner of writing. As far as I know, this School has been established upwards of twenty-five years, and that Mr. Seneca Ketchum was its founder, and for some time from that time to the present there has been every thing to please and except age us to do will more. The very common practice to have a constructed to the control of the age us to do still more. same plan as in some schools; for each scholar is allowed to repeat only leaverses, and the whole school on the same Sabbath repeat the same to select the same to se which their Teachers question them on the verses repeated, and record the number of answers to the Secretary; which during the past year amounted to 8779 verses and 6728 Answers. It is not the number of verses recited which gains the most notice, but the answers given; by which method we have an opportunity of ascertaining how they are understood. The age of the scholars is from 6 to 14 years. Many have been the plans instituted for inculcating a One of them, after he was taken prisoner, who seemed thereby to have been where first their minds felt a desire, not only to read, but to understand, and brought to his senses a little, exclaimed, "What a fool am I! I have been in feel that the blessed promises recorded in God's holy word were for them; and mutually assist each other; and a very old and true motto, viz. "Union is strength," is applicable to this school: for I think there are not any persons in the immediate neighbourhood, or around it, but what have liberally buted to its support. And still more remarkable, all late troubles, political a well as religious, have never been able to make a division in our School. We ple were pleasant; the speakers and speaking were pleasant; the beautiful little would this feeling of union were universal. We have found manh god and church was pleasant, and was rendered additionally so by being delightfully commented with ever-greens, which were most tastefully entwined around the pillars, up the windows, pulpit, altar, gallery. &c., so that the beauties of nature and of art seemed to commingle their charms with the bleasedness of retignon—all uniting to shed such a lado of heavenly lustre around as made every thing very pleasant, even charming. I was told that the "handy work" of so beautifully adorning the church was the fruit of our amiable and most excellent friend Mrs. H.'s exertions. Mrs. H. also at the Missionary

feeling, and simplicity of menner evinced in the address delivered by our friend, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Editor of the Christian Guardian; and likewiso the good christian feeling evident in the address, and closing prayer of the Revds. Messrs. Barnabas Brown, and Beale, members of the Methodist Episcopal

I humbly hope there will be no criticism on the manner in which this is put

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' AND SENIOR SCHOLARS' INSTITUTE. A society thus denominated has been recently formed, having for its object the continuance of the solutary fulluence of Sunday-schools beyond the term of children's connexion with them. The admission to the Institute is from 14 years of age. It is to counteract the diligence of the pretended scientific opponents of revelation that this Institute has been founded. The knowledge of astronomy, geology, history, and natural philosophy, and the sense of religious and social obligation will be cultivated. The first quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the chapel in Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, on the remiser of Transfer with Dagenhar 1240, the Rev. Dr. Leifchild in the the continuance of the solutary influence of Sunday-scho on this society was need at the chapel in Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th December, 1840, the Rev. Dr. Leifchild in the chair. The doctor expressed his approbation of the means proposed by the Institute for effecting its great purpose, viz., the forming of an adequate library, the delivery of scientific lectures, and the formation of Bible, and other classes, which should that the purpose which should the constitute to the content of the content o classes, which should tend to perpetuate the union between teachers and scholar, and confirm the adherence of both to the principles and privileges of the sanetuary. He lamented the many instances in which, from the want of attentive oversight, at the moment of its utmost importance to the children, this connexion had been broken, and the individuals lost to the observation, if this connexion had been broken, and the individuals jost to the observation, it not even to the benefits of the church of God, and be said. "I hait this Institution, as offering a remedy for an evil felt and deplored, by which, also, the minds of the junior teachers might probably receive accessions of knowledge auxiliary to the discharge of their grateful office. The Rev. Messrs. Redpath, Spencer, Fuller, Brake, Miller, Overbury, and Messrs. Kilpin and Lay, moved accessed the serveral resultation. Improperted to differential the excellence of nd seconded the several resolutions, unreservedly affirming the excellency of the object, and their sattled conviction that all real science must ever be as handmaid to the service of Truth. About 300 persons, a large proportion of them senior scholars, have become members of this Society. Interesting and instructive lectures have been given, and others are promised by eminent men, and the Verticus and others are promised by eminent men, and the Institute wears every encouraging appearance. The rooms of the Emancipation Day-achools in Fisher-atreet have been lent to the Institution."

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statistics have been prepared from the most recent and authentic sources. If there are any errors we will cheerfully correct them. ers, 3,743. Local pres Population, 5,000,000.

Baptist.—Associations, 411. Churches, 6,942. Ordained ministers, 3,851 Members, 501,194. Population, 3,000,000.

Protestant Episcopal.-Bishops, 19. Presbyters and deacons, 1,040. The humber of persons, including the communicants, who artend and support the church are estimated at 1,000,000.

Presbyterian (Old School.)—Churches, 1,350. Ministers, 1,346. Com-

nunicants, 150,000. Population, 1,000,000.

Presbylerian (New School.)—Churches, 1,225. Communicants, 120,000. outation, 890,000.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—Synods, 12. Presbyteries, 51. Ministers, 600. Members, 80,000. Population, 500,000. German Reformed.—Ministers, 200. Congregations, 600. Members, 75,000, exclusive of the Synod of Oblo. Associate Presbyterian.—Ministers, 97. Congregations, 220. Families 5,001. Communicants, 12,172.

Free Will Baptist .- Churches, 857. Ordained ministers, 537. Licenti ites, 173. Communicants, 41,887. Seventh Day Baptist.—Associations, 4. Ordained ministers, 25. Communicants, from 5 to 6000.—Philadelphia Repository.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 14th, 1841.

MINISTERIAL SHEPHERDING.

be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." That Divine personage, by the same inspired man, is spoken hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the mcek; he hath sent me to the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; that he might be glorified." Jesus came the God of peace-to preach peace, anything different in character and intention is the errand of his faithful ser and we have more, and shall have more, daily: for God is with us. vents, in every age and place of the world, who seek the souls of men. Christ being twent Master and Saviour, they are men of peace. What St. Paul said menced this article, and must in consequence only just add, the sheep are to be to the Corinthians, they, like him, say to men everywhere: "Now then we are defended and kept from going astray. He knows little of the depravity of Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." And the representations, anxieties, evil spirits, who thinks all danger is at an end, when sincere persons are within friends; a new principle of life is infused by the Holy Chost, and an outward, or malicious men too, will enter the fold to tear and destroy. The shepherd. honoured in and by those who are the subjects of the divine change.

Weslevan Methodist Church have, lately, been successful in their great persuasion and the services of the truth in many, which have added to their own high estimate of that truth, and augmented the delights attending their onerous toils. Their hearts have been seturant with holy joy, when tears of a godly sorrow have stood full in eyes which never wept for sin before, and when pardon having come from heaven, the tears of gratitude flowed, because of its arrival. They have caught the epirit of the Peace-maker from the Father, and gone forth, proclaiming account;" and this is his prayer: eace to His enemies; and the weapons of rebellion have fallen from their hands, and the remorse of a conscious enmity has been confessed, and the cry of the subdued and repentant for has been heard, and faith in the great Medi ator has brought reconciliation, and the turbulency of passion has been hushed into quietude, and despair has fied before hope, and the lips that uttered only the language of hell, have said in tones most affecting-" Abba Father ! my Lord and my God." From time to time our beloved ministerial brethren have sent us tidings of the work God was doing by them; and their joy on account of it has made us joyful; and, could it have been, we would have been presen at every Protracted Meeting which has been held, to bear a part in their labours and participate in the happiness attending their successes.

It must, however, be well understood, that every fresh joy arising from this cause brings with it fresh responsibility. Another soul added to the church militant, is another to be taken care of. This we thankfully say from experience in our own city; and throughout the Province, where hundreds have, within a short period, been reclaimed from the ways of error and sir, there are so many calling for the watch-care of our ministers for their constant salvation. We would not be blamed for directing their attention to this subject. The Protracted Meetings for this Conference-year, we suppose, are nearly over, and certain preparative business for the Conference, we know, must be done Some brethren may reasonably reckon on staying another year where they are; with others this is doubtful, and some must remove. We are not ignorant of the indescribable emotions of such at parting from congregations and societies they love-and love much, because in them they see their children-they whom they have instructed, and besought-prayed for-prayed with-and seen with rejoicing eyes come to Christ, and heard their first-love speaking, and praising, and vowing, and exulting. Happy hour! And happy the men whom God owns in a work so delightful! But, by some, the new-born souls must be loft; and the moment of separation is the tearing away of the father from his family. This to us is an extremely interesting subject, and must be our apology for digressing as we have; for when we sat down to write, we designed some rethe flock over which God had made him overscer. A company of christians marks on pastoral duties, for the benefit of persons lately brought to God by our preschers, as well as for others, before his people.

One of the most beautiful metaphors employed by the sucred writers to se forth a disciple of Christ is that of "sheep," and to show what the church is, that of "fold," and to give us a natural view of a gospel minister, that of 'shepherd." The first is a sheep, for his innocence, meekness, and docility; the second a fold, for its comfort and security; and the last a shepherd, for hi untiring watchfulness. Not a few such there are, who are supposed to possess and do indeed show, the love of their Great Shepherd above. We are not o those who confine the duties and honours of the Ministry to the bishops of the fabulous Uninterrupted Succession; but reckon all those genuine bishops who are called of God and the church, and have the gifts and graces stated by St. Paul in his letters to Timothy. Love of souls is a pre-requisite for those who are to save souls, which they are to evince in a singular care and diligence for them; and which may be evinced in various ways. Christ's sheep are to be gathered, fed, defended, and kent.

They are to be gathered. This is a duty which, in a true shopherd, there is always a disposition to perform; for experience makes good the words which Virgil says Phobus addressed to him :

"Thyrus, to shepherds still their flocks be dear."

neighbourhood, it is hardly possible to bring all who are the subjects of it together at once. Some can attend the services but seldom, and then perhaps there is a preventive to an interview with the preachers to receive an invitation to class; and we have no doubt many, not intentionally slighted by the preachers or others, have never united with the church, thinking they were overlooked. t numory nope there will be no criticism on the manner in which this is put together, but that where there are deficiencies they will be made up, and if any manner says together, but that where there are deficiencies they will be made up, and if any manner says together, but that where there are deficiencies they will be made up, and if any manner says together, but that where there are deficiencies they will be made up, and if any manner says are consider it a judicious practice, during the unnecessary prolixity, it will be shortened. Desiring that the Report may be progress of a meeting, perhaps every two or three evenings, to give a public inserted as soon as convenient, I remain, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARCILLS, Secretary. with us to do so. We know it from experience, some fastidious persons will style the meeting a " Methodist manufactory." And let them; if you can save souls. Look such cavillers in the face, and ask them confidently, of persons who receive their first good at a Methodist Meeting, whether the Methodist Church has not the first and the only claim on them for membership? This is not proselytism, but apostolic justice. What said St. Paul to the Corinthians? "For in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel. Wherefore I beseech you, he ye followers of me." If to any and do what he said and did, he proselytism, proselyte without weariness, and resist to the last any who would rob you of your right. Lose no time, then, in bringing within the pale of the church all who are in any measure desirous of sleeing from the erath to come. Understand well their natural dispositions, habits, and attainments, and place them in the hands of suitable leaders; and give to every one a copy of our General Rules. If they are peculiarly connected in the world, advise with them; if opposed or persecuted, be their friend; if ignorant, bring your library into use; if in their past lives vain and gay, require with kindness and decision every ornament to be stripped off. You will be jeered at by the vain, and perhaps by members of your own church, but insist on plainness in dress. If you must train men and women as Methodists, rest not till they are holy in heart, and no longer peacocks in externals; but simple, unadorned, ardent followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, preparing for eternity. To collect the sheep, we would suggest to our brethren the practicability of giving the scittlements where extraordinary means have been lately used, and others, several thorough visitations before Conference; that when they are necessarily absent at it they may have satisfaction from the conviction, that all the sheep belonging to them are safe within the sacred and happy enclosure of the church. They are to be fed. Was ever the good shepherd better described than by

our Saviour! "And the sheep hear his voice: and he calleth his own sheep

by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him." They hear his voice, as he from whose lips they have been taught the way of life; and his voice they must Methodist.—Total number of communicants, 844,816. Travelling preach-rs, 3,743. Local preachers, 6,622. Total number of preachers, 10,365. herd calleth his own sheep. He knows them, as they know him. The custometers of the Eastern shepherds was to call every sheep in their flocks by name, and not to drive but lead them by the sound of their voice. What familiarity! Roman Catholic .- Bishops, 17. Priests, 528. Population, estimated at And how instructive is the fact to gospel ministers! Not a member of their churches should they be ignorant of. Their names, abodes, families, and religious state, should they be familiar with. This is the way to usefulness; and that minister who does not take it, will do little if any good. The shepherd is reasonably supposed to know everything belonging to every sheep in his flock. But he leadeth them. Yes, from pasture to pasture, and by the water-brooks, where it is cool by day, and safe by night. He takes them to the ordinances of God's house, and brings them where its means and privileges are known. He goeth before them, -in his doctrine, spirit, example, and daily love to God and man; and can say, "Follow me." Blameable is that paster who has to follow their example in these respects. God's order is reversed by him, and his own character and devotedness subjected to suspicion. And the sheep follow the shepherd whose voice they know, and who goes before them. Be this his encouragement, and one evidence, at least, he is called of God' to so important and pleasing an employment. Jesus, in the folness of his heart, said to Peter, "Feed my sheep." There is milk for babes, and mest for strong men. The inspired truths of His word are adapted to every state of mind, and every stage of christian experience. Every person is to have his portion of ment. Jesus gave another injunction to Peter: "Feed my lambs:" and, it is worthy of remark, he said this before he gave commandment concerning the sheep. The learned say this injunction means, "Feed the least of my lambs." If so, what tenderness did the Saviour express! The least of them; those just brought out of the world-just folded: do not forget them. Isaiah, in the language of prediction, said of the Messiah, "His name shall So it was with Christ: so it is with every true minister of his. We passed a sheep-fold a few evenings ago, and heard the cry of lambs, feeble but moving; and we thought it was the cry of want. In a revival this is a common cry; and a wise and affectionate minister will listen to it, and run to afford relief. of as saying, "The Spicit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord | The lambs-the feeblest and the tottering among them are the objects of his deepest solicitude and affection. He sees them with a shepherd's eye, and bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the open-supplies their new wants, and loves, and carries them. O responsible and mild ing of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of duty! Do thou, great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, give all thy under-shepherds gentleness, compassion, and love, with wisdom, ever to perform it. We do indeed rejoice that the flocks which our ministers have gathered have many and to give it. His errand from the skies was one of reconciliation. Not lambs in them; which we believe will have a watchful and sleepless attention:

ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by ust we pray you in man, the enmity of the world, and the hatred to what is holy and orderly, of rayers, tears, and labours associated with their ambassadorship are not in the pale of the Chorch. If nothing more were known, the Bible tells us. "the vain. Men listen, are entreated, and submit; and enemies to God become his devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour." Mistaken as well as inward transformation is the result; and the Prince of Peace is while his flock is feeding, keeps vigilant watch in every direction, and will sacrifice his ease, his health, and his life, for the sheep; as Christ gave his life We cannot but derive much satisfaction from the fact, that the Ministers of for them. They must be kept together, by scriptural instruction, admonition, m, and by a salutary discipling calling, and that God has made them instrumental in effecting many moral the former performed, and the latter exercised in the spirit of entire dependence transformations. Beset with obstacles, usual and unusual, they have, never- on God, and a love which comes from the God of love. These obligations theless, witnessed an attentiveness in their auditories, and a submissiveness to rightly discharged, pastor and people shall obtain eternal life; and while the sheep are on the right hand of the King, and the goats on the left, this shall be the long-expected invitation to the righteons, "Come ve blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world!" Is this the consummation of all works of faith and labours of love? Then be it the Gosnel Minister's firm resolve to " watch for souls as one that must give

** Folorge, inflame, and fill my heart,
With boundless charity divine?
So shall I all my strength exert,
And love them with a zeal like thine;
And lead them to thy open eide,
The sheep for whom their Shepherd died."

There are two momentous considerations which should induce ministers of the gospel, to perform the duties of the pastership with promptitude, and perseverance; the value of the soul, and the perpetuation of the Church. Of the first of these we are sure we only need say, Christ has purchased the Church "with his own blood." This tells us what estimate he puts on the immortality of man, what he thinks of his condition without a Redeemer, what care should be bestowed on persons who have been redeemed, justified, and sanctified by his blood, and Spirit; and how estimable those privileges are which only associated believers in Him can experience. He knows them, sees them in their select assemblies, hearkens to them, keeps a book of remembrance, and says, "they shall be mine when I make up my jewels." He knows with grief what a deathless spirit is-lost: he knows with delight what deathless spirit is -saved. The second consideration is of high interest to every christian minister; the existence, and continuance of a community of persons, saved by Christ, to be a leaven in our world, to stop the mouths of gainsayers, and be to the praise of God. A visible church in our dark world, is what the sun is to the solar system; and the administration of a scriptural discipline is beneficial to its members, and to many who are not. There must. be a Chunch, well organised, governed, and evangelical, if the world is to besaved. Preaching, without this, is insufficient. Whitefield converted thousands. from the error of their ways; but where are his children? He could excavate, and form, and polish stones, which were more than enough to construct a noble edifice for posterity; but he could not-or at least did not, roise it. He could preach, but not legislate. Not so with Wesley: what he did was seen, and remained. He could preach, and he could rule: he was an evangelist, and a bishop; and generations yet unborn shall bless him and his children. He fed without discipline, is a garden without a fence, a family without a father, an empire without a king. Wesleyan Methodism is doctrine and discipline; and while one is preached faithfully and affectionately, and the other administered kindly and firmly, that system, which for a century has been the admiration of the wise, and the means of salvation to myriads, shall multiply its saved myriads, and call forth, in honour of its Divine Author, still loftier eulogies.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN TEXAS .- In the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, there is a series of excellent letters from Bishop. Waugh, an amiable and laborious prelate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the last of which we find the following brief notice of a Missionary Meeting held at Rutersville; which gratifies us. This is not a meeting of a solitary character as to the affecting and useful tendency of it. Many such are held in the States; as we know has been the case in this country recently. The Missionary spirit of both parts of America is warm and benevolent; and great is the good which results. The sons on the New Continent have emulated the zeal of holy enterprise of the fathers on the Old, and from east to west, from north to south, the unevangelised will be blessed by their christian beneficence.

" It was my intention to present to your readers a sketch of the missionary "Thyrus, to shephone still their flocks be dear."

At our Prevacted Meetings so much has necessarily to be done in public, and the impressions of religion are made on individuals so scattered in a wide neither is the necessity nor the propriety of an additional communication

apparent; and I will only say that most happy should I be to witness in any apparent; and a winted States a missionary meeting as fully imbued with missionary feeling, and as prompt to missionary action, as I beheld at Ruterwille, in Texas. The whole scens was a beautiful combination of Christian simplicity and moral grandeur. Never shall I forget the overflow of generous feeling which occurred in connexion with the following incident in the progress of the meeting: a brother who had been quietly and silently, though with deep-toned emotion, observing every thing that transpired, modestly arose, and, with diffidence, addressed himself to the president of the meeting, in the following words: "Silver and gold have I none, yet the Lord has greatly blessed me ords: "Silver and gold have I none, yet the Lord has grently blessed me, and I want to do something for his cause. Such as I have I give unto you. I will give a quarter of a league of land, on the Brassos river, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Eniscopal Church." Here the suppressed feelings of the audience broke out into an audible applauding, which was as gonuine as it was spontaneous. Every man, woman, and child seemed to have forgotten every thing else for the evening, and concentrated their thoughts, their feelings, and their doings on the cause of Christian missions."

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN SPAIN .- Sometime ago we inserted a letter from the Rev. W. H. Role, Wesleyan Missionary in Spain, to show that the London Missionary Committee were blameably withdrawing help from Spain while they were strangely employing many agents in Upper Canada, at an enormous expense, where not one of them was needed. The position we assumed has been more than objected to by several of the provincial papers, for what we said has been positively denied. Positiveness, however, has made be impression on us so far as to change our views: and this, by the way, we may as well remark, is about the chief characteristic of the replies we receive from writers either in eastern or western Canada. As it fortunately happens new evidence has just been received to bear us out in what we have already said. In the last N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal there is another letter from Mr. Rule, of Gibraltar, headed "State of things in Spain," to the Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dated no farther back than January 23rd, 1841. Cadiz is foreaken: "The British drummer" has sounded "a retreat!" for the Mission-house was to be given up, and the furniture sold : though Mr. Rule says to the American Secretary, " In Cadiz your from the letter, to show we are not mistaken, and as another reason why the Committee's agents should leave Western Canada, and go where the people are eager for the word of life: and they need be under no fear concerning those who are left behind. The Canada Conference has a righteous claim to them, and can supply them with the Gospel. "Unless this is done, the blood of souls in Spain is seen on their garments, and unenviable is their accountability.

" Having pleaded ineffectually with my superiors in London for the reap "Having pleaded ineffectually with my superiors in London for the reappointment of a missionary to Cadiz, where not only multitudes of Spaniards
but no small number of British seamen, S.c., would become the subjects of
his charge, I cannot but transfer the appeal to you. In Cadiz your missionary would be received with open arms. He might preach in the bay every
Sunday; and even if totally ignorant of Spanish, would have interpreters and
friends familiar with English. In a few months he could begin to hold free
communication with the Spaniards, and until he could do so I would continue
my correspondence with the society. As regards "English and other foreigners professing the Protestant religion," I have the assurance, by a letter which
I received from the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the British government, dated June 13th, 1840, that a minister to them need annechant not ment, dated June 13th, 1840, that a minister to them need apprehend no interference. This was said at a time when the Spanish government was hostile to our proceedings with the Spaniards, but now it is so far friendly as to have expressed its desire, irrespectively of foreigners, to give the Spaniards

The American Seamen's Friend Society once spontaneously offered to con tribute to the maintenance of a minister in Cadiz; and hoping that their help would encourage our society to send out their full complement of laborers, I wrote, some time ego, to Mr. Greenleaf on the subject. His answer has not arrived, but since then the committee have sent final orders to give up the house, and sell the furniture, and I have had no alternative but to obey."

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- From an U. C. Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 12th inst., we learn the first Parliame for the Province of Canada is to meet at Ringston, "For THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS," on the iwenty-sixth day of May next. In another column to-day will be found a complete list of the Members of the House of Assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES IN THE GUARDIAN.—Our respected subscribers and friends are informed, it is our intention to present to them, as usual, during the sitting of Parliament at Kingston, the earliest reports of its proceedings; and that for this purpose we have made arrangements for Mr. S. S. Junkin, Parliamentary Reporter of the last session of the Assembly, to attend during the whole of the coming Session; whose well-known correct ness we have no doubt will be seen in what we shall present in our journal. His reports will be transmitted to us daily, that no time may be lost; and extras will be published by as during the Session, should they be necessary. An additional expense must be incurred to do this; but if we can give eatisfac tion to our readers, our chief object is attained: and for this, we need no assure them, no pains or expense shall be spared.

THE LONDON "WATCHMAN."-Though we offered a reward two weeks ago for the English pamphlot, we have not been able to procure t copy; but in the Watchman of the 10th of February, we see a review of it, with a few short extracts. It is said to be "Documents relating to the recent determination of the British Wesleyan Conference to dissolve its official Unior with the Provincial Conference of Upper Canada. To which is subjoined as Appendix, containing a letter from the Rev. Dr. Alder to Lord John Russell, in answer to the Rev. Messrs. Ryersons' letter to that nobleman; with other illustrative papers." Should we not obtain it before long, we may notice the Watchman's review; which is, as usual, party in its statements, repellant in its spirit, and condemnatory of the Canada Conference. As heretofore, we find, because some of the Canadian Methodists do not think with the editors on politics, they are rebels outright. This with the Watchman is, without contro versy, the unperdonable sin!

General Harrison, the lately elected, and, we believe, highly respected President of the United States is dead! An unlooked-for event which has, like an electric-shock, spread consternation, mingled with grief, throughout the wide republic. The Hon. John Tyler is his successor in the Presidency. How uncertain is earthly existence and elevation!

LADIES' TEMPERANCE Soires. - The Commercial Messenger of the 5th inst. has a short account of a Soiree given by the Ladies of the Montreal Temperance Society, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of raising funds to send out a Travelling Temperance Lecturer; which was very respectably attended. The subscriptions amounted to £105 12s. 6d.; which we fervently hope will shortly be increased, for the promotion of an object at once necessary and important. The Ladies thus well employed at Montreal invite all Ladies throughout the country to engage in similar efforts. Those in Toronto we have no doubt will without delay accept the invitation.

A HINT TO THE LONDON MISSIONARIES IN UPPER CANADA. In a late London Watchman, the opening of a Wesleyan Chapel at New market, in England, is announced; and as a reason for liberality on the part of the Christian public, it is said, " The spiritual destitution of Newmarket and the neighbourhood is known from this fact, that only 30 Wesleyans are found amidst a population of 30,000 souls!!!"

It may just be stated as a fact, that in consequence of the agitation in England on the Bible Monopoly question, the Oxford University have nobly determined to sell Bibles at 21s. per dozen, and Testaments at 3s. 6d .: thins affording a pleasing proof that they will, if possible, extend the circulation of the Sacred Volume.

We beg to express to the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle, our surprise and displeasure, that he should have given insertion to the vile stander of "A Bushwhacker," knowing, as is evident from his seply, it was such. We leave it with his honour to do what editorial justice now requires.

On Wednesday afternoon last a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Barwick, Confectioner, King Street, which, notwithstanding the praise worthy exertions of the City Fire Companies, did much injury. The adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Webb, escaped with but little damage.

We regret to receive information, by the Sandwich Herald, o an alarming Fire which took place there lately, by which some eight or ten buildings were destroyed, with other property. The preventive arrangements now making there, in case another should break out, should be made at other

The enlargement of several Canadian papers,-the Kingston Chronicle, Western Herald, and Commercial Messenger,-is highly creditable to their respective publishers, and not less so to the community. We wish them encouragement.

The Preachers concerned are informed, a Meeting of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE, appointed by the Special Conference, will be held in the City of Toronto, on Monday, May 10th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

To Correspondents.—"R. L." received.—We are glad to hear of "an old bive" which has "sent forth its swarms at different times;" and that it may swarm in season and out of season, we would advise our Wesleyan-hearted correspondent to tell the persons concerned of its present unproductive state; for we fear it would hardly be prudent for us to do it in the way he points out. We thank him for his high opinion of the Old Wesleyon Ship, and for his suitable poetry :-" Heart of oak her timbers, And hearts of oak her crew."

The Editor's Desk.

Correspondence, Addresses, &c., connected with the Subscriptions of various Indian Tribes in Upper Canada, in aid of the Funds for the Re-construction of Brook's Monument on Queenston Heights.

The base act by which the Monument to the memory of the gullant Brock was despoiled of its strength and beauty, is worthy of the darkest days of vandalism, and deserves, what we believe it has obtained, the execuation of all noble-minded persons. Canada throughout I er length and breadth has heard of the deed, and, impelled by indignation and justice, has bastened to remain the injury done; and among her sons have her Red men stood forth, as we are highly gratified to learn from the pamphlet we now notice. At a meeting of the General Committee for the re-construction of the Monument, held at the House of Assembly, February 19th, certain Correspondence and Documents were read, contained in this publication; which chiefly consist of Addresses from various Indian Tribes, expressive of their displeasure at the pollution of the resting place of the General, their loyalty to their Sovereigs, and the amount they give for the restoration of the Monument; which from all of them is £207 10s.! Let this be said to their praise. Every Address is Indian-like-full of simplicity, figure, fire, and patriotism; and all having pleased as much, we should like to insert them; but two are the most we have room for—one from the River Credit Mission, and the other from our Mission at Grand River. We do indeed admire the high sense of honour all the Tribes show on this occasion, and their devotion to the interests of their country and their Sovereign; and we cannot witness either without a sigh for a people, who, meriting the best treatment from those for whose defence they have ever been ready to jeopard their lives, have met, and do now, too frequently, meet with a treatmen unjust and unkind. The history of their land sales, their removals, and annovances, can tell the story which makes us sad and sorrowful on their account Knowing, as we do, an able writer is preparing for the press a statement of some of these things, we say no more now. The piercing cry to be avenged has arisen from our forests and mission stations; and God is not deaf to it. Missionary would be received with open arms." We subjoin two paragraphs We have never been able to class ourselves with civilizers of mankind, so called, who by their actions show they believe dishonesty, cruelty, and barbar ism, are necessary concernituats of civil advancement and happiness. It is true, with few if any exceptions, the whole course of civilization, from the first day a polished White found an unknown country, is against the belief we hold: but it does not shake it. Had justice and humanity been allowed a voice, the Aborigines of all countries would have been greatly benefited by the arts and sciences, and Christianity have obtained an ascendancy among them it has been incapacitated to gain by perfidy, persecution, and blood. The Aborigines of Canada have many wrongs unredressed; and of which we are not without a hope His Excellency our Governor General, by a wise and benevolent administration, will shortly effect a removal; a removal long antiously desired by all the Tribes, but, to the present, unpardonably delayed.

To our Great Father Sin George Anthun, K. C. H. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada; and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

FATHER :- Our ears have been shocked in hearing that some person or persons have had the wickedness to destroy the sacred grave of our late great Father Major General Sir Isaac Brock, the brave hero of Upper Canada.

Father: We cannot find language sufficient to express our utter detestation of such an outrageous conduct.

such an outrageous conduct.

Father:—Somo of our people fought and bled by the side of the brave Chief. He was so brave that he feared no death. He was beloved by all the Red Coats, and by all the inhabitants—and by all your Red Children.

Father:—We shall ever remember the debt of gratitude we and our children owe to that great Chieftain. Whilst your Red Children were sitting together, like a family of belpless children, in danger of being tomahawked, the brave here flew with only a few brave warriors to our rescue. His wisdom, skill and bravery, saved us from the destroying enemy.

Father:—Our hearts were made very glad when we beard that your Excellency and your creat officers and inhabitants of Unper Canada were about to recon-

and your great officers and inhabitants of Upper Canada were about to re-construct the grave of our late great Father; and, as a tribute of respect to his memory, we wish to give Ten Pounds out of our Annual Land Payments, towards re-building the same.

Father:—We feel truly grateful to the British Government, for the kind care

ney have ever manifested towards us. Father:---We love our Great Mother the Queen, and all Her children over the

Father:—We now our Oreat Madret and Section of Such a great waters.

Father:—We are happy and contented to live under the protection of such a wise, good and powerful Government; and we hope nothing shall ever separate us from the protecting hand of our Great Mother the Queen; and may the blessing of the great Spirit rest upon Her Majesty—upon her great Chiefs—and upon her people. This is all we have to say.

Signed in hehalf of the River Credit Indians.

JOSEPH SAWYER,

JOSEPH JONES.

THOMAS SMITH,

JAMES YOUNG,

Peter Jones, John Jones, JAMES YOUNG, DAVID SAWTER,

River Credit, January 2nd, 1841. To our Brother SIR GRORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor of the Pro

wince of Upper Canada.

BROTHER.—The Chiefs, Warriors and People, of the Six Nations Indians, heard with feelings of the greatest horror, that white men from the American Nation had desecrated the grave of the brave and lamented warrior, Sir Liance

The Tonib of the brave warrior has been always esteemed sacred among us from the earliest period to which the tradition hands from an action out follows

extends.

Brother:—It has given to the Chiefs, Warriors, and People of the Six Nations, great pleasure to hear, that you, our Brother, called a Meeting of your white people, at the spot where the brave warrior fell, fighting in defence of his and our country; and that it was resolved to creet anew a Monument, sucred to his memory, to record his valour to future generations.

Brother:—We and our fathers endured the fatigues and privations of war, fighting by the side of the illustrious dead, and wish to contribute from our funds.

fighting by the side of the illustrious dead, and wish to contribute from our funds the sum of seventy-five pounds, to forward the speedy completion of the work; to commensorate our veneration for the name of our illustrious and valiant Brother deceased; and to record our horror at the perpetration of so base a deed as the destruction of the Tomb where his hallowed remains has been interred.

Brother:—We have transmitted to our Chief Superintendent, an order for that amount, which we request may be paid for the above purpose, out of our funds in the hands of Government.

In the name and on behalf of the Six Nations.

Mass Walker.

Aaron Fritzer

Moses Walker, John S. Johnson, AARON FRAZER, NOAH POWLES. PETER Powlis. * bis mark. PRIER GREEN. Witness-J. MARTIN, Super't. Indian Depar't.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. Devoted to Temperance, Agricult ture, and Education. Montreal, April, 1341.

This number of the Advocate comes to us with twice its former number of oages, a nest cover, and much improved in every respect; and we are forward to say, the Committee who publish it deserve the thanks of the public. The department devoted to Temperance is well furnished with useful articles, and those set apart to Agriculture and Education not less so; and the Miscellaneou Items on the last page add to the interest of the whole. The Editorials are respectably written, and have a practical effect. We heartily wish the enterprising Montreal Committee much success in their growing endeavors to nform the public mind, and reform public manners.

TO OUR AGENTS AND THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CENTENARY FUND.

The GENERAL TREASURER begs leave to remind you that the second instal-The General Treasurer begs leave to ramind you that the second instalment on the subscriptions to the Contenary Fund became due the first of last Month; yet up to the present a very small sum has been received, as will be seen by reference to the list of acknowledgments. You are all aware how many important interests, in connexion with the spiritual and temporal matters of our Church, are pending upon the punctual payments of the Centenary subscriptions. May we hope that no individual case of deliaquency will be found among those who so sacredly pledged their thank offerings in celebrating the Centenary of Methodism.

John Ryerson, General Treasurer.

The General Treasurer of the Centenary Fund acknowedges the receipt of the following soms :--Bytown, by the Rev. R. Jones.

BF In the appointment for the Bytown District Meeting, published in the Guardian of the 31st ult., the 5th of May is mentioned as the time of meeting, whereas it should have been the 27th of May. The Recording Stewards are espectfully requested to be in attendance on Friday the 23th, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

QUARTERLY MEETING .- There will be a Quarterly Meeting held on the Guelph Mission, in the Township of Woolwich, on the 8th and 9th of May next, commencing on Saturday at 1 o'clock. T. Bevitt.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. - The Prospectus to the Seventh Volume of this paper has just been received, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Committee have resolved upon increasing the paper to

ing intelligence that the Committee have resolved upon increasing the paper to twice its former size, and so to change its design as to allow of articles upon Agriculture and Education appearing regularly in its columns.

The price to Subscribers in this City, or to individuals in the neighbourhood who will call for their numbers, will be 2z. 9d. per copy per annum, in all cases payable in advance. Persons intending to subscribe, will please call at the Guardian Office, Wellington Buildings, or at Messrs. John Christie & Sons Hardware Store, 112 King Street.

ALEX. CHRISTIE, ALEX. CHRISTIE, Secretary T. R. S.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE U. C. ACADEMY.

The Annual Examination of the Classes in the Upper Canada Academy will be held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of April, and will close with a Public Exhibition on the evening of the 21st. The members of the Visiting A Vacation of five weeks is to follow the Examination. The Summer Sec sion will commence on the 27th of May. J. Huntsunt, Principal. Visiting Committee. The Rev. Messrs. A. McNab, H. Wilkinson, C. R. Allison, R. Jones, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Egerton Ryerson, and J. Beatty.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Express ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. The British Queen, after a passage of twenty-four days from England, arrived at Quarantine at two o'clock on Sunday morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS. Thenews from America was the subject of remark in the House of Lords on The dig preceding the reception of the War Report of the member from South Lord Melbourne, on the 8th, was asked by the Earl of Mounteashan, 17 the report was genuine. He could not believe it was, coucled as it was in such uncountrous language. He regarded it as an invention of some agent of the Stock Jobbers, who had taken that means to impose upon the credulity of the people. The concluding remarks of the Earl in reference to the report, were, that "at the present moment be did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty at a proper time to bring the matter before the House, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be conceived."

Viscount Melbourne said he was unable to give any other answer to the question of the noble cut than by stating that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that mouning from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended from the form in which the document appeared that there could be no doubt of

In the House of Commons, nothing was said of the late news from the United States. On the 5th of Merch, however, American affairs were discussed there by Messrs. Hume, O'Bries and Ewart. In regard to the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine—appropriating \$400,000 for the removal of the troops from the disputed territory,—and the true bill which had been found by the United States against McLead,—Mr. O'Brien said, that if the information was as stated, it "amounted to nothing less than a declaration of war against Great Britain."—(Hear, hear.) He was more adverse to war than any individual in that Hause. He less days a way with the United States as one moust here. that House. He looked upon a war with the United States as one more to be deprecated than any other, inasmuch as it must be of a fratricidal character. (Hear, hear.) He likewise saw that the vast commercial interests of this country must be exposed to disaster during its continuance."

Still, four did take place on the present occasion, it would not be a war of our seeking. Desides, we should lose our high character as a nation, if we did allowed; neither could we claim their allegiance We did not give them protection when they were acting under our authority.

Mr. EWART did not see the necessity for anticipating differences between the Air, EWART did not see the necessity for anticipating differences between the two countries. He believed that the great hody of Americans were inclined to peace with this country; they knew their own interest too well, he believed, to wish fer war. He trusted that the unhappy discord which it appeared existed at preent neight pass off without evil results; and he was confident that, if it did, not only the interests but the wishes of both nations would be satisfied.

Mr. Hume hoped that the noble lord would be able to satisfy the house and the country has present and the country and the peace of the country and the peace and the country and the peace are this region of the peace of the country and the peace and the country and the peace are the peace of the peac

the cauntry by some statement on this subject (cries of oh!) and remove any prejudice which might be occasioned by silence. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that there was no ground for jumediate interference. He thought that nothing had taken place in America, but what had been done under the civil law. It was manifestly too soon to appeal to war when they were not informed that anything had taken place which was not in accordance with the laws of those muntries in which they had taken place.

The House then went into committee.

In regard to the sketch of the debate we have quoted from the proceedings of the House of Commons, it is but proper to remark by way of seeming confirm

the House of Commons, it is but proper to remark by way of seeming confirmation that there was a rumour in London on the sailing of the Queen, that an English squadron would be ordered to America, and the land force increased in Canada and New Brunswick.

On the 9th of March, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume moved for " return under different heads, of the manner in which the several sums voted for the insurrection in Canada, viz. in 1833, £500,000; in 1839, £647,000; and the insurrection in Canada, viz. in 1833, £500,000; in 1833, £517,000; and 1840, £553,000; amounting in the three years to £1,700,000, were expended." "A return of the number of muskets and other fire arms, of swords, and the greenity and kind of military stores, sent to and landed in Syria, since July 155.5. "Riso for "a return of the number of English, Scotch, and Irish non-commissioned officers and privates in the whole of the British army in each of the years, on the first of January, 1830 and 1840, distinguishing the household troops, the cavalry, the artillery, and sappers and miners, from regiments of the line." Delegate the line."-Ordered.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London Times of the 8th speaks in the same temper of the Pickens Report, as other English papers, and regards it as offensive every way. The party vote upon the Report it regards as favourable. "If," says the Times, "the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the Report, is there not ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction?

there not ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction 1. That Providence may yet, by some unforeseen and blessed interposition, deign to save this Realm from the calamities which threaten to force themselves upon her, who is there that must not fervently pray?" The Times, like every English paper we have read, speaks of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations as false in every important particle.

The papers of the 9th and 10th of March, time having elapsed to cool the hot heads of England, speak in a much better tone and temper of the differences between the two countries. The Chronicle of the 9th reviews the Report of Mr. Pickens in a manner not calculated to engender any bad feeling between us. It bases its review, however, in part upon erroneous information as to the burning of the Caroline, and the character of the steamer.—The Chronicle, in its money article of the 9th, also says:—"The report, by Mr. Pickens, had the effect of depressing the funds 1 per cent., but the market soon partially recovered, and the closing price of Monday was only 1 per cent. lower than that of Saturday. Much as we regret the reception even of such a document as "Accorded the Chronicle, by a branch of the American Legislature, we are not, after hearing the opinions of some of the best informed parties in the city on American affairs, abaken in our opinion that the actual process of the control of the American such that the provider of the United States and Great Britain will yet be acttled by negotiation.

Cariton—James John Cook, Chrumbas—John Cook, Drummondville—Robert N. Wath Dorchester—A. C. Tascherent, Chrumbas—John County—John Cook, Even—John County—John ettled by negotiation.

A Squadron ordered to America! - The Times and other papers state as a positive fact, that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off to the coast of America, to support the remonstrance

been suddenly ordered off to the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

Infantry for Halifax!—The Times also states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God! Knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the months of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the months of America must and will as surely follow upon the months of America must and will as surely follow upon the months of America must and will as surely follow upon the months of the m

the nurse of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except a revenge for an injury which cannot be atened."

FROM CHINA, INDIA, AND THE EAST.

By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland By an extraordinary express from Marsellies, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, the London papers, of the 10th March, received intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports of the Mediterranean.

The despatches are dated Chusan, November 24; Macao, December 10; Calcutta, January 22; Bombay, February 1; and Alexandria, February 24.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negociations in Arder, 28th of December, which is the date of the latest news from Macao.

up or the 18th of December, which is the date of the latest news from Blacao, the London Times says appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay.

The sickness at Chusan had been more extensive among the soldiery than we

The sickness at Chusan had been more extensive among the soldiery than we had any idea of. A letter dated Chusan, November 7, says, "The 45th have lost 45 men, the 18th 29, and the Bengal Volunteers 70." It was reported the other day that the Admirat said "He had never seen a more helpless set of men than us." We are, indeed, helpless now, but who has made us so? When this remark was made we had 500 sick, and more than a hundred dead. We brought 900 men on shore, and rever were men in better condition; all we have now remaining, taking off the box-commissioned officers, band, and servants, is about 150 men for duty, and many of these more or less.

A letter written three days siter, says:—"Our men continue desperately ill, and are dying fast. I was present at the burial of seven in one afternoon. When this sickness will stop God only knows. There seems to be a fatal indifference to our sufferings."

The Eastern question also the Times regards as scarcely less perplexing than the intelligence from China. The stubborn propensities of the Pasha are likely to give the European Powers rather more work than they have laid their account for. In reference to the Sultan's announced declaration, that he reserves to himfor. In reference to the Sultan's announced declaration, that he reserves to himself the right, when occasion shall arise, to appoint to the Pashalic of Egypt any member of Mehemet Ali's family be may choose to prefer, it appears that his humble vassal, if such he can yet be termed, has openly declared to Commodore Napier his firm determination to resist the Sultan's decree, as being calculated

to generate jealousies and feeds among his descendants:

A recapitulation of events in China and the East is bardly worth while, as nothing has been done of importance if we except the resignation of Admiral Ellicit and the release of Mr. Stanton, the Missionary.

PATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertise

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841. HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Sent of Government, to make this afflicting boreavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Angel Parking 1941, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

no Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last atterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as is life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Altorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General. To the preceding letter and notification, we add the following from the correspondence of the Express, written by one of the Editors of that paper, who has been in Washington for several weeks past. Every word connected with the last hours of the great and beloved man now no more, will be read with

profound and absorbing interest :--· President's House, Washington. Sat-Way, I o'clock, P. M.—Dr. Alexander, of Baltimore, has just visited the area dent's chamber, and pronounces him better, giving all his friends reason to indulge in hope. The good news spreads all over the city with joyful alacrity.

2 o'clock.—The favorable symptoms continue.

grow worse, and his case becomes more dangerous than ever. The medical men begin to doubt, if not to despair, and to speak in a manner and tone that hardly give us hope.

4 o'clock.—The news of increased danger flies over the city, and all are in-

quiring, and in all directions.

5 o'clock.—The President wanders, and is at times quite insensities. All his symptoms are worse. His family hanging in anxiety over his bedside, his physicians watching every motion. His diarrhone grows worse, and leaves hard-

ly a hope, so rapidly does it prostrate his strength.
6 o'clock.—The Members of the Cabinet have been summoned to the Fresident. Mr. Granger just gave the slarm to his associates. The symptoms all worse. His physicians give him up. The dreadful report fills all with consternation. The danger of losing the good and venerable man now breaks

fully upon us all. I've clock.—Reports from the sick chamber for the last four hours have all been worse. The pulse beats feebler and feebler every minute. His flesh has become cold and clammy. During this time General Harrison has spoken his last words, after which he fell into a state of insensibility. At a quarter to nine, Dr. Worthington at his bedside, he said, (and it is presumed he was additional four Theories Cont. The Yest.

the sing Gay. Tyler)—

"Sir—I wish you to understand the true principles of the Governments I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

This is the dying injunction of the good old man made, Dr. Worthington says, in a strong tone of voice.

All the Members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Budger, for three hours past, have been in a chamber near the President's sick room. Their spirits, of course, are sudly depressed by this melanchely event, but they are preparing for the melancholy duty that devolves upon them.

11 o'clock.—The President yet livers. The White House has been 11 october on the President yet lingers. The White House has been through by citizens of all classes fearfully inquiring into the President's health.

thronged by citizens of all classes fearfully inquiring into the President's health, He is insensible, feeble indeed, and no one now indulges in hope. All preparations are making as for a man already dend. The consolutions of religion have all along been administered. He has been calm and manifested no fear-of death. The physicians are just using the last remedies their skill devises, but with no hope of any favorable result.

12½ o'clock.—Gec. H. has just breathed his last, and without a struggle. He has been insensible for a long while, and the last words he spoke were to Dr. Worthington. Most auxious and deeply afflicted friends are weeping around his chamber. What a dreadful blow has strock the land!

1 o'clock, A.M.—The members of the Cabinet; after performing their last mournful duties to the departed President are proporing as letter to the Vice President announcing the fact officially. The chief clerk of the State department, Fletcher Webster, Esq. is despatched with it, and he will reach Mr. Tyler by Monday noon, who will probably be here Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

John Tyler of Virginia is now President of the U. States by the constitution, The Cabinet are also preparing an official proclamation of the death of Gent Harrison, which will appear in the Washington papers on Monday.

2 o'clock, Sunday Morning—I have no time not heart for reflections. Thank God the noble and good old man lived to see honor and justice done him! He has fallen a victim to his kindness of heart in his aim to hear every body, and to do what was right to every body and to his country. His labors have been dreadful, and with the sudden change of habits, from the quiet of his farm on the North Bend to the bustle of the Capital, he has been broken down. The Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the Episcopal Church, who closed the eyes of Gen. H., said he had preached to Presidents Madison, Morroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buron, and Gen. H. was the first who ever worshipped God on his knees.

I waits this on a sable where there are gone fit ultress for Gen. H. that I write this on a table where there are some fifty letters for Gen. H. that

arrived in the mail to-night.

General Harrison's wife is at the North Bend. The blow will be frightful to her, for her attachment to him is intense, and her frealli is very feeble. He leaves one son and three daughters. The ladies of the president's household w are Mrs. Taylor of Virginia, Mrs. Harrison (daughter-in-law,) and Mrs.

indiey.
It is not known yet when he will be buried.
Excuse the faults of a letter, written amid such exciting scenes. The curtain as dropped, and a nation will mourn, as the sad news is spread abroad. 🦠 B.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Members of the House of Assembly .- The following is a List of the Members chosen by the several Counties and Towns of the United Province of Canada: Magantic-Hon. Dominic Daly, Montmorency-F. A. Quesnel, Missiskoui-Hon. R. Jones,

Beauharnois-John W. Dunscomb, Brockville-George Sherwood, Brockville—George Sherwood;
Bytown—S. Derbishire,
Berthier—D. M. Armstrong,
Bellechasse—G. Ruell,
Bonaventure—Mr. Christie,
Cornwall—S. Y. Chesley,
Chambly (County)—J. Yule, Jr.
Carlton—James Johnston,
Chamblain—Dr. R. L. Kimber. Carlton—James Johnston,
Champlain—Dr. R. J. Kimber,
Dundas—John Cook,
Drummondville—Robert N. Watts,
Dorchester—A. C. Taschereau,
Durham (County)—J. T. Williams,
Essex—John Prince, Kamouraska—A. Berthelot,
Kent—Joseph Woods, Esq.
Lenox & Addington—J. S. Cartwright,
Leeds—James Morris,
Lincoln, N. Riding—W. H. Merritt,
Lincola, S. Riding—D. Thorburn,
L'Islet—Dr. Ettenne Tachc,
Lothiniere—Dr. Noel,
Leinster—J. M. Raymond,
Lenster—J. M. Raymond,
Lenster—Mahelan Carperen

Ningara—E. C. Campbell, Northumberlaud, North—Dr. Gilehrist, Northumberlaud, South—G/M. Boswell, Norfolk—Israel W. Powell, Northumberland, South—G.M. Boswell, Norfolk—Israel W. Powell, Norfolk—Israel W. Powell, Nicolet—A. N. Morin, Ottowa—Mr. Solicitor General Day, Oxford—Francis Hincks, Prescott, County of—Donald McDonald, Prince Edward—J. P. Roblin, Portners—T. C. Alwin, Quebec City f David Burner; Quebec City f David Burner; Richelieu—D. B. Viger, Russell—Hon. W. H. Draper, Richelieu—D. B. Viger, Rourille—A. M. De Saluberry, Rimouski—M. Borne.
St. Hyaciathes—Dr. Boutiflier, St. Haurice—J. F. Turcote; Stanstead—Mr. Child, Shefford—Dr. Foster, Schrhooke (County) John Moore; Stormont—Alexander McLean, Simcoe—C. ptain Steete, Saguenay—E. Parent, Sherbrooke—Hon. E. Hale; Terrebonne—Dr. McCulloch, Terroto f Hon. John Henry Dunn, Isaac Buchanan, Three Rivers—Hon. C. R. Ogden, Twa Mountains—Colin Robertson, Vercheres—Henri Desriverers, Vercheres-Ilenri Deszivieres,

The Commission. - We have the satisfaction of informing our eaders, that His Excellency the Governor General has determined on ap-Commission to investigate the recent riot in this city, in compliance rith the Address of a number of the citizens. - Examiner.

New Mayor of Kingston .- The Common Council of Kingston have elected John Counter, Esq., Mayor for the town, in room of Dr. Sampson, who expressed a desire some time ago to retire from the office. It is a remarkable fact, that every branch of business in which Mr. C. engages, is sure to prosper; we hope the aphorism may hold good with regard to the town. It is rumoured that the late Mayor will be called to the Legislative Council.— Kingston Herald,

OBITUARY.

Mr. William Irvin, the subject of the following memoir, was born in the tewn of Perth, Scotland, in the year of our Lord 1792; emigrated to the United States of America at the age of ten years, where he lived until the age of twenty-four without any remarkable occurrence; during which time he was carefully instructed in the Presbyterian religion without being made expensions. carefully instructed in the Prosbyterian religion without being made experimentally acquainted with his Divine Master. At this age it pleased God to lead him to hear Methodist preaching, by which he was brought to discover himself in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity. He drew the conclusion that he would break off his sins by righteousness, and comply with the requisitions of the Gospel. He struggled and contended with God six months, when he was brought into the glorious liberty of the sons of God. Soon after this he emigrated to Ernesttown, U.C., and the following year removed to Sidney. His deep piety and his talents moved the church to nominate him as a Lender of one of its classes, and soon after as Steward of the circuit and Superintendent of a Sabbath School; which offices he filled with honour to himself, to the glory of God, and to the great benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. He likewise filled places of honour in civil and military departments, to the general satisfaction of the community at large. He made of all concerned. He likewise filled places of honour in evit and military departments, to the general satisfaction of the community at large. He made it his business to visit the house of mourning, and administer the healing halm of consolation to the hearts of his suffering fellow-creatures. But our beloved brother is no more. By an accident in July last, the fatal blow was struck which resulted in his dissolution: I visited him several times during his illness, and always found him resigned to the Divine will. He hore his illness with christian fortifude, and never was heard to murmar or complain. He with consistent ortified, and haver was neated in dissolution be exclaimed, died a triumphant death. Just previous to his dissolution be exclaimed, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" His happy spirit has taken its exist to the realms of eternal day.—In our respected brother's removal, the church has sustained a great loss, the public is deprived of a valuable friend, and his family is left to mourn.

V. B. Howard.

Sidney, March 1st, 1841.

MARRIED.—On the 17th Feb., by the Rov. C. R. Allison, Mr. William Melbin to Mrs. Mary Wakelin, both of Napanec.
By the Same, on the 16th March, Mr. Crawford Rainey to Miss Efizabeth Bicknal, both of Ernesttown. Bicknal, both of Etnesttown.
On the 25th of March, by the Rev. Alvah Adams, Mr. John Flintof to Miss Desdemona Willows, both of Drummond.
On the 22nd March, by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. William Beacham to Miss Lavina Shafer, both of Stamford.

Lavina Shafer, both of Stamford.
On the 1st instant, by the Rov. John Roaf, Mr. William Johnson to Miss Flora McKechnie, both of this city.
On the 4th instant, by the same, Mr. Rollin Austin Goodenough of Kingston, to Miss Mary Rigney of Toronto.
On the 5th unstant, by the same, Mr. Benjamin Elliott to Miss Susan Gibbs, both of this city.

DIED .- On Sunday the 28th uit., Thomas, eldest son of John P. and Marcia

DIED.—On Sunday the 28th uft. Thomas, eldest son of John P. and Marcia Bridgman, Grimsby, aged 7 years.

At Calcutta, Colonel Hillier, so well known in this Province while Civil Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Mailland. Colonel Hillier was in the 62nd Regiment, but at the time of his decease was on the staff of the Commander of the Forces in India.

At Carrick Hills, near Woodstock, on Wednesday the 25th nl., in the faith and hope of the glorious gospet of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, William C. Yielding, Esq. aged 27 years, second son of J. Royse Yielding, Esq. late of the County Kerry, Ireland.

H. Biggar, T. Demorest, R. Jones, A. Adams, H. Dean, L. Warner, C. 3 o'clock.—The symptoms are becoming alarming; a diarrhea is threatened. R. Allison, S. Brownell, J. Musgrove and T. Cosford, T. Bevitt, G. Brouse, 34 o'clock.—The alarm of Gen. H.'s friends is very great; the symptoms G. Ferguson.

Agriculturist's Directory.

FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture-if the people wer s to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with half as anxious to improve and beautily their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns, and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feeling. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two biades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morning and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and weath may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerne and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main apring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of noblemen; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessings of God in all his undertakings; may peace be within his walls.

From the Complete Farmer, by T. G. Fessenden, Esq., of "The New-England Farmer." SOILS. NO. I.

A farmer should be well informed of the nature of soils, and of the various plants adapted to them. Some useful plants flourish best in what is called poor land; and, if cultivators were perfectly acquainted with the art of adapting plants to soils, much manure might be saved, which is wasted by inju-

dictions and improper application.

It is supposed by geologists that the whole of this earth originally consisted It is supposed by geologists that the whole of this earth originally consisted of rocks, of various sorts or combinations. These rocks, by the lapse of ages and exposure to air and water, became disintegrated or worn in part or altogether to fine particles, which compose what are called earths or soils. These soils are chiefly silica [sand or earth of flints,] lime [or calcurrous earth,] alumina [clay,] and magnesia [a mineral substence.] With these are blended animal and vagetable matters in a decomposed or decomposing state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combinations.

Plants are the most certain indicators of the nature of a soil; for, while no preside of chilipters would have an adetable to till land of which he knew only

practical cultivator would buy or undertake to till land, of which he knew only the results of chemical analysis, yet every farmer and gardener, who knew the timber and plants a soil sponteneously produced, would at once be able to

decide on its value for cultivation.

It was a a maxim of Kliyogg, a famous philosophical farmer of Switzerland, It was a a maxim of klyogg, a tamous philosophical tarmer of Switzerland, "that every species of earth may be instrumental to the improvement of another of opposite qualities." All eards are hot and dry,—alt clays, cold and wet; and, therefore, the manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold, wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils, that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is, perhaps, the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams and natural earths are of a bright brown, or hazel colour The best foams and natural eaters are ut a begin blown, of many cooper. Hence, they are called bazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or ploughshare; are light, friable, and fall into small clods without chapping or crucking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet. Dark gray and masset moulds are accounted the next best. The worst of all, are the light and dark ash coloured. The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a fresh, pleasant seem on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and, being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately bleaded, will not stick much being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even worn out, by successive crops without rest, especially if the ploughings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine tracts of land which have not been cultivated, we find nature

has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may for some cause or other be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures, to reduce his land to that state and temperament, in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation as not to repay his expenses and labour with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but woods.

and on these the plants invariably appeared above ground two or three days earlier, obviously on account of the increased warmth; it being a well-known fact, that dark-coloured bodies absorb caloric more readily, and in larger proportions than those of a lighter hue.

FOR APRIL.

Plonghing. Light sandy soils had better be ploughed in the spring; and not late in autumn, lest they become too porous, and are washed away by the rains and floods of fall and winter. It is hest to sow spring-wheft as soon as it can well be got into the ground. The soil and preparation should be the same as for winter whent. Sow harley as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. Sow oats. Spring-ryo is cultivated in the same manner as winter-rye. Field peas as well as garden peas make an excellent crop. Beans are also highly worth the judicious cultivator's particular attention. Plant some postocs of an early sort on early ground, to be used in July and August, as food for your bogs, that you may commence fattening them early in the season. Postocs in small quantities at a time are good food for horses and exen, as well as most other mimals, especially in spring. They will go further if steamed as boiled, but when given raw, they are useful as well for physic as for food, being of a laxative and cooling quality. It is now about the time to sow flex and hemp. Every tool, utensil, &c., which will be wanted for the labours of the season, should now (if not done before) be critically inspected, thoroughly repaired, and such new ones of the best quality added as will probably be needed.— The Complete Farmer. Complete Farmer.

The Gleaner's Chapter.

Bible for the Blind .- The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have just awarded the sum of £400 towards printing a Bible for the blind, under the superintendence of a Committee at Glasgow, and which was to be Cruikshank William faully completed this month. It will be contained in fifteen volumes, large super royal quarto, and in all there will be 3,300 volumes printed. There will be in each 2,470 pages, each containing 37 lines, and will consist of 1,160 reams of paper, weighing 9,850 pounds. The New Testament has been already completed in four volumes, and contains 42 lines in each page. No fewer than 10,850 volumes have already been published by the Glasgow Society for the Instruction of the Blind.

Martyrs.—According to the calculation of some, about 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, in seven years, under Pope Julian; no less than 100,000 were massacred by the French, in the space of three months; Waldenses, who perished, amounted to 1,000,000; within thirty years, the Jesuits destroyed 900,000; under the Duke of Alva, 36,000 were executed by the hangman; 159,000 by the Irish massacre, besides the vast multitude of whom the world could never be particularly informed, who were proscribed, starved, burned, assassinated, chained to the galleys for life. or immured within the walls of the Bastile, or others of their Church or State prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of Papacy, including the space of 1400 years, amounts to 50.000 000. — Buck's Expositor.

The Death Dealer .- Concerning the "new projectile" of which we gave some account the other day, the Times of February 19th has the following.

An experiment was tried on Saturday afternoon of one of the inventions to which we alinded last autumn. The trial took place in the grounds of Mr. Boyd, in the county of Essex, a few miles from town, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, Captain Britten, Captain Webster, and some other gentlemen, who all appeared very much astonished at what they saw. A boat 23 feet long and 7 broad was placed in a large sheet of water; the boat had been the day before filled in with solid timber, 41 feet in depth, crossed in every direction, and clamped together with 8 inch spike nails. Several of the gentlemen were on Saturday rowed in a punt to the vessel, and examined for themselves, so that every doubt might be removed as the cause of destruction being external, and not from the springing of any mine. When the different parties had taken up their positions, on a signal from the inventor, the boat was set in motion, and struck just about her starboard bow, and instantaneously scattered in a thousand fragments. At the be moment of collision the water parted, and presented to the eye of our informant the appearance of a huge bowl, while upon its troubled surface he noticed a cornscation precisely resembling forked lightning. A column of water was lifted up in the air like a huge fountain, from which were projected, upward of many hundred feet, the shattered fragments of the vessel, which fell many of them several hundred yards distance in the adjacent fields. Our informant examined many pieces, and found the huge nails snapped like carrots; the mast looked like a tree riven by lightning.

How this mighty effect was produced was of course not disclosed to so numerous a party, but two naval officers present were perfectly aware of the mode of operation, and the inventor offered to go into details confidentially with one or two of the distinguished officers present. In answer to a question from Sir Henry Hardinge, the inventor stated that without a battering train he could transport on a mule's back the means of destroying the strongbeyond a doubt, and the inventor asserts them to be completely under his control, which, from what our informant has had an opportunity of observing, he believes to be really the case. The instrument that wrought so terrible an effect on Saturday, lifting into the air a boat weighing two and a half tons, and displacing at least ward of the strength est fortress in Europe. The existence of these tremendous powers is placed beyond a doubt, and the inventor asserts them to be completely under his 14 or 15 tons of water, was only 18hs weight. Our informant has handled it and kicked it round a room when charged with its deadly contents, so portable and at the same time so safe is it-a point of vast importance, when we remember the daily accidents that are occurring from the detonating shells now used in our service.

Haggling in Shops.—The practice of haggling and heating JUST PUBLISHED—THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, down shop-keepers in the prices of their goods is an insult to the trader, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted down shop keepers in the prices of their goods is an insult to the trader, because it presupposes he means to perpetrate a kind of fraud by enleavour. to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Decause it presupposes he means to perpetrate a kind of traud by the avoid and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ing to obtain more than he is willing to take, and of course, more than he considers the article actually worth to him at the time. On the other land, to method the considers the article actually worth to him at the time. On the other land, to method the price account for most large series from the first and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Method is Church in Canada. By Alexander Davidson, Esq. reduce the price, except for special reasons, is a sort of confession of faud on the part of the seller, as if he should say, "I thought you was ignorant of what my goods would be sold for, and meant to get as much as I possibly the transaction; but it does not abate the evil, nor evade the inexpedition the practice.- Eoston Times.

A Hint to Females .- We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we hear ladies take particular pains to impress us with the idea of ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving nets to cover their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious kind of TI HE CANADA SPELLING BOOK; hocus pocus, have got it in to their heads that the best way to catch a husband, is to show how profoundly capable they are of doing rothing for his comfort -Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the King's French, may be a good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in shallow water. The surest way to ensure a good susband, is to cultivate those accomplishments which will make a good wife

Repartee of a Young Prince,-Hunting one day with his governor, he complained he was cold. "Give re," said he, "my cloak." "My prince," replied the governor, "persons of your rank must not express themselves in the first person, like the inferior class of people, but in the plural, when it is relative to themselves; for this reason, you should have said, give us our cloak." Some time after, the prince was seized with a violent toothache, of which he complained, but remembering well his lesson, cried out, "Ah! our teeth! our teeth!" To which the governor observed, his did not in the least suffer. "So I perceive," replied the prince, much out of humonr, "that the cloak is for us both, but the pum for me alone."

India Rubber Pavements .- The London Morning Chronicle sys, that amongst the marvels of the times, a patent has been actually taken. out for paving the streets of London with India Rubber, and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a substratum of wood, those it in our power to set and the common echoclain Upper Canada — Patrick on which is to be put a coating of caoutchouc, mixed with the property of the common echoclain upper Canada — Patrick on which is to be put a coating of caoutchouc, mixed with the property of the common echoclain upper Canada — Patrick on which is to be put a coating of caoutchouc, mixed with the common echoclain upper Canada — Patrick on which is to be put a coating of caoutchouc, mixed with resist the ill common influence of all weathers, and make the most delightful and durable pavements.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

We call the articulton of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 1 Canada Spelling Book, upper published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work, containing, besides the Spelling Book, outlines of Geography, a sketch of Grammar, and Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.— British Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Eq. Postmaster of this town, who has Cavered. persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a substroom of wood,

First lasertion/in Brevier or Minton type, six pence per line.

Every subsequent insertion of do. one penny halfpenny per line.

Advertisements sut in Nongareit to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four.

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly. Note.—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Friday, the 30th instaut, at 12 o'clock precisely. (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all Persons willing to Charter, to the Commissariat, A SCHOONER for the performance of the ndermentioned Services, viz.:

and receive on board all such Passengers, with their Baggage, &c., as may be directed to proceed to the Island, for which place she is to be in readiness to proceed, (wind and weather permitting,) on the 25th day of July, and make good her passage with all convenient desputch, so as to strive on or before the 1st day of August. The Vessel is to remain at the Manitoulin Island, subject a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but woods.

The colour of soils is important. "The Farmer's Journal" observes, coal-sakes were sprinkled over half the surface of beds, sown with pens, beans, &c., required to do so, the surplus Goods, and all such Passengers as may be in Trequired to do so, the surplus Goods, and all such Passengers as may be in leadiness to return to Penetanguishene; she is to proceed to that place with all reasonable despatch, and, after landing her cargo and passengers, to be no During the needed of the first assentiation of the longer considered as employed by Government.

all reasonable despatch, and, atter landing her cargo and passengers, to be no longer considered as employed by Government.

During the period of the Agreement, the Officers, and other Passengers embarked, are to have the free use of the Cabin and furniture, and of the apparatus for Cooking,—and no person is to be allowed to embark without a written authority from the Senior Commissaciat Officer in charge of the Stores, or the Senior Officer of the Indian Department.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the Sum in Helica Campa.

The Tenders must state, in words at longth, the Sum in Halifax Currency at which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, for the performance of all the Services above specified, and the daily rate of charge Payment will be made at this Office upon the production of a Certificate

from the Commissariat Officer amployed on the occasion, that the Contract has been duly and faithfully performed.

Two good and sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of

TIST OF LETTERS remaining in the THORNHILL Post Office, April 6th, 1841.

Arnold Abner Flatt William McNaughton Rev. P. 3 Fleming Donald Ferguson William McMurachy Rev. John McMaster James Arnold Charlotte Armstrong Thos. Todd Parrier Joseph McGilvra Neil Armstrong Thomas Feightner John Farrier Jonathan Allan Joseph McArthor Colin North James Buchan Francis Boil John Barbara Mrs. Fadden Patrick Nelson Mrs. : G. W. en Jess O'Coppor Patrick Bowers Imanuel Gamble David Hutchinson Richard 4 Plast Actoni Rowers Joseph Hewson John Cameron Mrs Powers James Humberstone Prisc's C. Hutchinson William 2 Patterson Allan Comming Thomas 2 Shoults George Beron Adam Hoover David Smith Joseph Smeed Miss Chapin Joseph Iograhum James Thompsen Jano Cleg Willia Jackson James Cameron Henry Thompson George Cobite Pe Kain Michael Trott Joseph Abraham Velie John Cobite Peter Cullen J. H. Kennedy John Lattimer Willson Weight John 4 Cooper Miss Leamon Samuel . Whitmore Samuel Cameron Donald Dver Charles Lemo John Wouch George Willson John . Marwood William Dickey John Peter Meek Thomas Willson Henry Wilber George Milburn Joseph Elder Donald

W. G. WILLSON, FORTAGE King Street. G. WILLSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER

WM. PARSONS, P. M.

URTHER enlargement of the Montreal Transcript. Notice is hereby given that this paper, which has now established a circu lation requiring an additional press, will, on the lat May, be enlarged to the size of the Montreal Herald and Courier. The price will not be advanced. The Proprietor has long regretted the impossibility of giving his readers all the information and literary matter that he desired, and had generally prepared for them more than his present sheet would hold. It is by their generous support that he is at once compelled and empowered to make the afteracontemplated, and to supply the number of copies required.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, -- A GENERAL DRY GOOD and GROCERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lordon. The Stock is small,—say about £100. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodist Church. To such a person the torms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Sobscriber, who is declining business; if by letter, post paid.

London, 30th March, 1841.

96 Dundas Street.

and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Timge Stree
Tims Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasings'
Schling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Rending Real Property.
Fersons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are
requested to Curnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof.
Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum
of 2s 6d, currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will
be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the
rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above
rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.
Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Cannot and to
the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of intestates.
Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country.
Book Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rente collected. Loons on Real Estate procured.
Every description of Commission business attended to with purcuality and despatch,
Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Camada
Aron for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

R OUND, on Friday last, on York Street, in this City, a LADY'S VEIL. The owner can have it by proving property and aying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.
Toronto, April 5, 1841.

A NOW MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c. No. 236, King Street, Toronto. 593

March 20th, 1841. Secretary & Treasule.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below."

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick The custom of the day takes away the dishonourable character of English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly action; but it does not abute the evil, nor evade the inexpedient of the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildice.—Boston Times. Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5-a

. IG The book can be had either in round or patent notes. These who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a niteded as an introduction to the English Language, consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comprehensive shetch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of pronunctation. By Alexander Daytoson, Esquire, Niagara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sacred Harnary." Printed and published for the author by Mr. II. Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d.

Extracts from Editorial Notices. For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to any other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian. 4. It is more religious than any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian.

This book, unlike the School Books which have deluged Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situation, our own institutions, our own presents. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book tan be, containing lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald.

in Reading, Speling, Geography, Granmar, &c. &c.—Commercial Introduction.

We had much grantication in the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valuable, work for the common schools throughout the Province—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Atexander Davidson, Esq of Niagara.

We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power to say that the Government and recommended the adoption of Mr.——Ison's 'Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada — Patrick.

Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.—Dritish Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Eeq. Postinasier of this town, who has favored us with a copy. We hope it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province. The introduction to the youthful mind, in easy lessons, of the principles of unuality and loyalty connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a basis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will never again rear its head amongst us.

—Niagara Reporter.

-Niagara Reports.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the Canada Spelling Book, by Alexander Davidson, Esq of Niagara. The duty of toyalty, hitterto so shamefully neglected by teachers, is so firmly inculcated through all its pages that, to say nothing of its often genuinar advantages, it must speedify supplient the American publications now in use.—Curnwall Observer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' compiled by Alexander Davidson, Esq of Niagara. We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this Province.—Upper Canada Heraid. We have to acknowledge the receipt of this nearly got up work with feelings of no ordinary picasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it to be the best production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian youth—The News.

— Montreal Gazette.

This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prospect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, is remarkably well timed; and its own intinsic excellence will, we venture to predict, recommend it to those to whom the formation of that system may be confided as a valuable auxiliary, worthy of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country.

Ningara Chronicle.

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson. This book appears to us to be better adopted for schools in this country than any other we have seen.—Canada Temperance Advocats.

To the nuttior of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are indebted for a copy, which, one examination, we teel confident in pronouncing one of the most complete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the rudiments of an intellectual, moral, and religious education.—Literary Carland.

We inadvatantly analyzed to specific in our liest that we have a compound with allow one.

We innerection, more, und reignous concernon.—Literary Carrana.

We innere of the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined
the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined
had read in different journals in its commendation. We have showed it to a g-host teacher
of our acquaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once into his school.
And we have no doubt that were after Schoolmasters in the District aware of his superriority of this work, over all others of the superincipled the work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time
in obtaining a cupilly.—Western, Herald.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 12th March, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Thursday, the 15th April next, at 12 o clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for BUILDING WOIK, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services not exceeding a certain amount, in the city and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1841, at the option of the Commission.

The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to The Schedule, containing the ton particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, where every information will be given.

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

greements for each,-subject to the convenience of the Public Service The Tenders are to be made upon I rinted Forms, which may be obtained at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

R.T. R. ...W O O D., SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, next door east of Tuton, Chemist.

23rd November, 1840. JUST RECEIVED—a Complete and Extensive Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.

LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings. CELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

ELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street. (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GODDS, which they are now offering for sale at Frime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, ne follows, viz.: Broad Cloths. Cassineres, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Platn and Frinted Molesdins, Fluanels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicees, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Colicoes, 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost evry shade and quality, Saxony Cloths, Mousselin de Loine Dress: Thibet, Filed, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Handkerchiets; Bandana and Barcelona ditte; Laces, Robbiacts, Talloured and Needle-worked Collers; a general stock of Hosiery, Haberdsshery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Plaid Closks.

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

Tereste, January, 1841.

587 11

FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink. 75 Cm

NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Mossis. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has me with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Mossrs, LYMAN FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle an account the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, A N D (Successors to J. W. BRENT)

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

OST,—In the Township of Scarboro', THREE PROMIS- POR SALE, 200 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, OST,—In the Township of Scarboro', THREE PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by Ws. Annus, in favour of Levi Annus, for the sum of either of emering the Farming Basicess, or of profably investing a small sum of money, scarcely a place in the Province offers greater inducements than the now increasingly to the undersigned, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Scarboro', March 30th, 1811.

1. In the Township of Scarboro', THREE PROMISsituated in the Township of Characa, Ottawa District. To any person desirous either of emering the Farming Basicess, or of profably investing a small sum of money, scarcely a place in the Province offers greater inducements than the now increasingly to the undersigned, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Scarboro', March 30th, 1811.

March 1, 1811. BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co. here constants in the control of the

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuecan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be intrested, with promptitude and exactness.

95 if

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

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, 200 "Olive do.
200 "Pale Seal Oil,
100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperss,

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 "Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

> GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. Seneca, March 19th, 1841.

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary G. R. N. Co.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, to serve for the Ensuing Year in the GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, will take place at the Company's Office, Seneca, at Twelve Clock Noon, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., Tilree Journey Women and TWO APPRENTICES to the Suaw Bonnel Making Susiness. Toronto, March 3rd, 1841. 591 tf

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

1. R keeps constantly on hand a large Stack of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Toronto, July 14, 1840. E M O V A L. — J A M E S S A N D E R S O N

has removed his FASHIONABLE TALLORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 43,
City Exilitings. King Street, next door East to Messis Lyman, Fara, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Casemeres,
Fancy Dos-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest familians, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms, A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840.

MR. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Altorney-at-Lane, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Lo. In the Office formerly occupied by Messes Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of Messes J. R. Armstrong & Co's Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, Yongo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchun's.

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, n the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every

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

CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED LYMAN, FARR, & CO. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings.

C LOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Sale Ly Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times he ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage. ANDREW TOD,

.. Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840, . 466 EDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE,

& Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Points, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.
A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPILE. The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever officed to the public for the cure of the above discusses, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

alleled sale of the medicine in the United St. The unpursified sure of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most entirent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Ciergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most in-

credulous.

The public will be fornished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Propietors are almost daily receiving. For sale by Joseph Beckert and Company, and by Druggists generally, Toronia, October 2d, 1840.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.—To Druggists and Country Mer-chants.—Those valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c. have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstack's articles. The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places.

COMSTOCK & Co.

HEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never-failing Cure for the RHEUMATISM, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases the relief is invariable after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumstism the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by Lynan, FARR, & Co.; LESSLIE BROTHERS; and J. BECKETT, Toronto.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern TENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC. School Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonne Street and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Tonge Street Consumitation on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the com-plaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up

Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by [J. W. Brent; LessLis Brothers; J. Beckvet; and Lyman, Farr, & Co., Toronto.

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

Christian Guardian.

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

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The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions pold within one mobile after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Foar Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

** All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents who shall produce the responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graits. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriper has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.