Vol. XII. No. 18.5

OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. TORONTO. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3,

THE COMPERENCE

Whole No. 587.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 3rd, 1841,

THE EVANGELICAL ESSAYIST.

No. III. The Sacred Scriptures. Clement, one of the Fathers, is reported to have said, "Look into the

Holy Scriptures which are the true words of the Holy Ghost. Ye know that there is nothing unjust or counterfeit written in them :" an injunction and a testimony bearing closely on our most important interests present and future, and on the interests of mankind. A person of discernment will at once tender us his compliance in making this remark; and the comprehensiveness of the subject to which we now invite attention will not be less apparent to him. Indeed so vast is it, we have been almost prevented by our limited space from touching it at all, knowing that a few paragraphs can convey but a very imperfect and unsatisfactory idea of it. This series, however, would be faulty without even that; which has again and again been set forth by men of profound piety, intelligence, and theological attainments.

By the Holy Scriptures, we mean the Bible, which is distinguished by the appellative—The Book, as it contains the only divinely-inspired writings which " Divine Revelations."

The call for such a volume, or the necessity for a Revelation, is obvious. Adam's posterity needed light and mercy. The works of nature were inadequate to the furnishing of these. They emit no sanctifying ray, nor proclaim an atonement for sin. Visible things teach something of what is invisible:-skill, omnipotence, and goodness, are their grand characteristics and their lessons: but the sun, nor all suns, cannot throw a beam of light on man's gloomy, guilty condition: God, and not the works of God, however sublime, must make known the designs of redeeming mercy. We know Arabia has given birth to a prophet, and Mohammed has published his oracles; and they are too sensual and absurd, and patched with plagiarisms from the canonical Scriptures, not to be denounced as human and not divine by the most beedless observer. Other books extant in the world, professing to be dictated by deity, must receive the same sentence. None, we hope, will have the temerity to assert that man was in circumstances not requiring the dictations and manifestations of a supernatural agency. The very fact that a revelation has been made is convincive, to us, that man could not have been taught and transformed without it. "Man by wisdom knew not God;" and had not the Divine Being, in different ages, under varying circumstances, and by his pure, and plastic, by his prompting, and powerful Spirit, discovered his benign and saving purposes, earth would have been yet the dreary and desolate dwelling-place of an untaught, unredeemed, and unrestored family. But the family have had instructive dispensations from heaven; and an unerring record of them, because made under the superintendence of the wisest and best Being, is in the possession of men. To them are committed the "LIVELY ORACLES;" and He who is the author of them says, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

But what is it which gives the Scriptures a claim on our time, studies, admiration, and reverence? The answer is, many things; chiefly their Inspiration, Genuineness, Authenticity, and Divine Authority.

1. Their Inspiration. By this, Horne says, is meant "the imparting of such a degree of divine influence, assistance, or guidance, as enabled the authors of the several Books of Scripture to communicate religious know ledge to others, without error or mistake." Watson says, it is "the conveying of certain extraordinary and supernatural notices or thoughts into the soul." These definitions seem to us to embody themselves in two wordsillumination and control. God made known his mind to holy men, and governed the promulgation of it. It is not to be thought that this unmakes man, or, by a strange kind of sovereignty, brings him within the limits of fatalism. God inspired good men, and they followed his dictates with the greatest promptitude and punctiliousness, but they did not become machines. Under high and almost irresistible impulses as they were, honoured as they To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. were by a heavenly inflation, every prophet and apostle retained the powers which distinguished him from other men. Though deeply impressed by a me to give your readers intelligence which affects this circuit from the centre mighty power, his own mental powers, his education, his imagination, his to the circumference. As I love method, a few words, in the first place, hopes, his fears, and what else he possessed, showed he was the same manthat he was himself. Inspiration did not destroy the natural dignity of Moses, Jeremiah must be mouroful, Isaiah must be affecting, Matthew must be calculating, St. Paul masterly, and St. John lovely. If the Scriptures are not prayer meeting on Sabbath evening, a young lady appeared as a mourner, inspired, there is a something said to be done by man which man cannot do. They outreach in their truths the powers of man's conceptions—they contain | should not, therefore, despise the day of small things. intelligence which can only have been communicated by God-they proclaim to us mandates which our Maker only could utter-they make known a plan for the placing of sinners in holy circumstances which sinners would nevercould never have devised, and they narrate events, and are a record of predictions, which stamp the exclusive and sacred marks of Divinity upon them. Much might be added on the connexion of the Scriptures, on their striking night a sense of sin forgiven. I have not, as yet, ascertained the number of coincidences, and their preservation, and sanctifying tendency: topics which it is hardly possible for us to discuss without a repetition of what has been frequently, fully, and forcibly stated by the best of writers, whose works are pure gold prepared for the sanctuary of the God of Christianity.

II. Their Genuineness. We mean by this that the different books of the Old and the New Testaments are the productions of the good men whose names are affixed to them. The testimonials borne to the genuineness of the woods. At these meetings the cause of Missions has been reported and sup-Scriptures are partly from themselves, and partly from other sources. We shall not enter at length into this subject, which would render it necessary for and our language is-We will not suffer this department of the work to go us to go into the history of the sacred writers. The variety in their manner down! is indicative of a variety of persons, living in different ages, subject to differing usages and customs. Then there is the adaptation of what they said to their own times. We have no ancient books to contradict those who say the Scriptures were written by the men whose names they bear. The Jews Society of one member of our Church who felt a desire of being under their were scrupulous in their attention to the Books, and must have detected any deception; but they receive them as the works of the persons whose they are said by Christians to be; and this is the more remarkable, as their testimony is condemnatory of their own prejudices, and infidelity respecting the Son of God. The character of the inspired penmen, and many evidences derived from Jewish and Heathen authors, might be adduced by us to verify the truth of what we affirm in this paragraph.

III. Their Authenticity: that is, that the events recorded in the Scriptures did occur. Much evidence might be produced to satisfy us on this point. Does it not appear, 1. From the inspiration of the Bible ! If "holy men known piety and probity would prevent this. 3. They could have no motive for publishing what their contemporaries had it in their power to deny; and especially when, in not a few cases, the publication exposed them to an opposition, and to perils and sufferings, which the non-publication of them would have saved them from. 4. The Sciences, in part, afford a confirmation of the truth of what these writers say-geology, chemistry, astronomy, &c. 5. Many natural phenomena proclaim them; instance the remaining effects of the deluge. 6. Tradition is in evidence. 7. The works of the most eminent and correct Hebrew writers furnish many examples of their truth. 8. A mass of histories by pagans and by christians, papists and protestants, the polished and the plebeian, concur in the testimony they bear. And 9. Do not all those vestiges of what is true, and remnants of mosaic usages, and the confused knowledge of Scripture events, in heather countries, speak a language which forbids our incredulity on this subject? 10. the people willing to support him. Does not the very impression which Scripture history, doctrine, and precept the death of the Son of God is saving. We may have no more evidence of Missionary work.

the occurrence of one of these facts than another; but the mighter influence which one has over us than another, says something of what is inexpressible in its favour. Had Scripture facts never occurred, their history could never save reached us; and were they not Divine, they would not form the foun-

dation of our fears and hopes, and link in happy or unhappy consciousness our present being with eternity.

IV. Their Divine Authority. Let it once be conceded that the Scriptures are inspired, genuine, and authentic, and their authority cannot be denied: the wonderous and welcome truth, invested with all that is celestial and gracious, is borne to our hearts—a Revelution of Mercy is made to the World. The facts of the Bible assume their native dignity; the doctrines of the Bible their sublimity; the invitations of the Bible their benignity; the promises of the Bible their enchanting loveliness. An imperial authority and majesty arrest our attention; a Divine Teacher, nobler than Moscs, is heard to speak; and the Redcemer's agonies subdue, and his lofty intercessions hiess our hearts. These are considerations which arise out of the nature of the subject; and the attention, homage, holiness, and devotedness of the servants of God, in the subject, that an opportunity is only wanted to show corresponding subevery age and place, add to the conviction that the Bible is Divine in its

Is this so? Then should we bind the Gospel to our hearts, and extol 11mm whose gift it is. The atheist, the infidel, and the free-thinker would deprive reveal the will of God, and intended for man in his state of moral darkness, rob us of them, and the sun is torn from its place, and darkness and untold horrors succeed. The fathers had the Word, and "we have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a ight that shineth in a dark place."

move us from "the hope of the gospel," we will remember the words of the of our Wesleyan machine works well under the supervision and direction good Ignatius: "I exhort you, therefore, or rather not I, but the love of Jesus Christ, that ye use none but christian nourishment, abstaining from pasture which is of another kind; I mean heresy. For they that are heretics confound together the doctrine of Jesus Christ with their own poison, whilst they seem worthy of belief, as men give a deadly potion mixed with sweet wine, which he who is ignorant of does with the treacherous pleasure drink in his own death." Happy they who observe the commands, appropriate the promises, and confide in the Saviour extolled in the Sacred Volume, and can from an enlightened, believing, and devotional acquaintance with it say, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of to the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, and have set up the pursue, untiringly, this work of faith and labour of love. God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works." We know of few lines which better express the utility of this volume than some simple ones found in almost every child's book:

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex, And mysteries my reason vex, Which is the guido which then directs? And when affliction's fainting breath, Warns me I've done with all beneath, What can compose my soul in death?

For the Christian Guardian.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED ON SEEING LAKE ONTARIO FROM THE ISLAND.

Blue,-unruffled by a breeze,-Rest, my heart, from all confusion, Calm as thou be all its scas. By thy margin would I linger,

Ontario! while I view thy bosom,

O'er thy spacious depths to gaze, And retrace, with memory's finger, Scenes of early, happier days.

Than wast witness to the pleasure Which my youthful heart beguil'd, When delight, in untold measure, Round my youth unceasing smil'd. Teronto, 1st January, 1841.

Pass'd away is each attraction. Faded every anxious scheme. Inward thought, and cotward action, Fled, like morning's gifding beam. Yet, while reason sways her sceptre,

Would I call to mind the past, And survey, as in a picture, Happiness, too frail to last. From henceforth cease all my wandering

After pleasures here below, And be the subjects of my pond'ring Joys, believers only know.E.M.

Religions Intelligence.

MURRAY CIRCUIT.

Murray Circuit, January 26th, 1841.

Sin,-Some time past, my friend, Mr. Talmage, gave a pleasing account of a Revival of Religion; but as that work was confined to a corner, permit respecting our late Quarterly Meeting. This took place on the 9th and 10th instant, under the care of our esteemed Chairman, the Rev. J. C. Davidson, who laboured as a "workman who needeth not to be ashanied." At the and soon, by faith in Christ, obtained the salvation of God. It appears that the conversion of a sinner is matter of joy in heaven; the Church below

Our late Protracted Meeting.—This took place near the residence of J. P. Roblin, Esq. Here we were favoured with the assistance of the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, of Belleville, for which we tender him our grateful acknowledgements. For a few days our prospects were confined to a large and attentive assembly-then one mourner came forward. The next night, three; on the following evening there were fourteen penitents, four of whom obtained that conversions at this meeting; but a blessed impulse of picty has been given, which I hope will quicken the societies in that part of the circuit.

Our Bible Society Meetings .- The Rev. J. Richardson, Agent of the Parent Society in this Province, has held several meetings amongst us, much to his Harris, and Appleford who assisted us on the occasion. credit and to our spiritual profit. Measures have been devised for the circuilation of the Word of God, which we expect will prove of lasting good.

Our Missionary Meetings .- Agreeably to Report, the Deputation appeared at their post, as men of God and public benefactors to the natives of our resume his labours on his circuit in the course of a few days. While we join ported. A noble Missionary spirit is now felt in these parts of the Province,

On Friday last the Deputation left this circuit, in the enjoyment of health and high spirits. May they continue in favour with God and man! We enjoy peace in our borders, and our prospects are pleasing. Had I written weeks ago, I should have informed the Agents of the Hatton Garden banners; but, lately, our brother has resolved to continue in the old Ship; so that these Agents need not visit us. You know, Sir, that the Fall of 1840 was a dark time to our Wesleyan atmosphere in Canada; I feel free to prognosticate that there will be no eclipse on our Sion in 1841.

Yours truly,

RIDEAU CIRCUIT.

Smith's Falls, January 12th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-In a late number of the Guardian, published during the ession of the late Special Conference, there appeared a short account of a revival of religion which commenced on this circuit at our second Quarterly wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," they could not write what Meeting. On my return from Toronto, I was delighted to find the work was inaccurate and false, and narrate what was not fact. 2. Their well-still advancing. It has since received a fresh impetus, and is still making steady but firm progress. Prayer meetings, and other means of grace, are well attended. Professors of religion are awake to their duty, and God has blessed them in the conversion of their children and neighbours. Indeed, I do not know that there has passed a single week for the last three months in which there has not been more or less (more than fifly in all) brought from darkness to light, and from the power of sin and Satan unto the hving God. Some of these conversions are very interesting, and would afford matter on which I might dwell at length; but I will only say, there are many pleasing marks of the Holy Spirit's influence. "It is the Lord's doings, and marvel-

> This circuit was not a small one, as left to me by my respected predecessor, but I have enlarged it by taking up several new appointments, and forming five new classes. I have seventeen appointments to attend regularly, besides prayer-meetings and occasional sermons; and then there are "calls' (not for party purposes) to other places. Another labourer is much wanted here. I hope the Canada Conference will be able to send one next year, and

We, in this eastern part of the land, are pleased with the Guardian, with its make upon us, establish us in the faith? The thunders of Sinai appal us, unanswerable arguments in favour of our position as a Church, and its of the Messrs. Ryerson, the duly appointed Delegates of the Canada to the and we are ready no more to offend God; the fires and torrents of Etna pleasing accounts of the success that has attended the Missionary meetings of British Conference, in avoiding a fair and promised conferential discussion have no such effect. The birth of Alexander is interesting as a matter of Ryerson and the Rev. Peter Jones, not only a hearty shake of the hand, and Delegates [necessarily] declined to agree to new and impossible terms of Delegates [necessarily] declined to agree to new and impossible terms of history: the birth of Jesus is transporting. The death of Cesar is striking: an attentive hearing, but some substantial proof of the interest we feel in the junion, is without an exact parallel for discourtesy, chicanery, and eppression, give fifty, and they who have given fifty, sit down quickly and write foursecore? Yours affectionately,

MISSISSIPPI CIRCUIT. Carlton Place Parsonage, January 20, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

1841.

My DEAR SIR,- * * * This Circuit is still in a prosperous state. Since our Conference, in June last, more than one hundred souls have been brought to "know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." About sixty of thesehave joined our church. Excepting the Camp Meeting, held in Sept'r last, ro extraordinary agencies nor means have been employed, but a much more ban usual influence of the Holy Spirit has been resting upon the people. The old and the young, the married and the single, have been the subjects of this gracious work. Boyd's Settlement, in Lanark, but nore especially Runsay, Pakenham, and the upper part of Fitzroy, have happily shared in tiese "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Our last Quartery Meeting, held in Nicholson's Chapel, Ramsay, will long be remembered as a time of much power. Our congregations are much increased. Our slaces of worship are too few and strait. A chapel is much wanted at Bellary's Mills, Ramsay, and another at Dixon's Mills, Pakenham; both of these gentlemen, though not members of our church, make honourable proposals; and such is the anxious feeling in each neighbourhood on scriptions and exertions. That opportunity, I trust, will be afforded them in a few days, preparatory to our next Quarterly Meeting. Our parsonage source is not completed, but is so as to be occupied with some inconvenience, With very lew exceptions, the inhabitants on this Circu from Ingland, Ireland, and Scotland-all lovers of their Queen and the land of their birth; and, though diversified in their religious as well as political views, I believe not a desire exists to be made more British by the Hatton Garderers or their agencies.

Though the friends of Methodism here regret the dissolution of the Union of the English and Canadian Conferences, yet the course of the Canadian Conference, and the conduct of its Representatives, is universally approved. We will, then, "hold fast the form of sound words;" when the heretical would The Grardian is well received. Indeed, every cog, and wheel, and pinion of the Great Head of the Church and the propelling influence of the Hely Spirit. May the "Master" always be on board.

In haste, but remain yours in Christ, ALVA ADAMS.

WATERLOO CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother,-While the rich men of our Conference are throwing into the treasury of their abundance, I would cast in my mite. We have been favoured of the Lord this year on the Waterloo Circuit. We have family altar. Our prospects on this part of the circuit have brightened very much; we are united and encouraged in our work, with few exceptions. The Missionaries have made one visit to our circuit. Our friends in general are much attached to the Canada Conference. We expect the old Ship will outbrave all the storms, and are determined to stay on board till she comes into port. We think we have little to fear while the Captain is at the helm. O may we all act our part in our proper places! and while we all shall be at year, 3,282; the girls, 4,299; in all, 7,581. it and always at it, those that may arise to stop our path will arise in vain; and those who have a seeming prosperity, will soon find they have missed their way. Dear Brother, we are praying that you may have strength and ability to go through your work in conducting the Guardian, which we think to be very useful. I am yours, in the bonds of a pleasing Gospel,

Wilton, January 23rd, 1841. EZRA HEALY.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. H. Wilkinson, dated Prescott, January 19th. Rev. William McCullough says he has lately held a short but profitable Protracted Meeting in the township of Mountain; seven persons experienced redemption in Christ Jesus, and united with our church.

A protracted effort in Prescott has just closed. Though the number of conversions is not numerous, compared with the result of some such useful means, yet the occasion is considered a special benefit to the society and cause, and also as peculiarly marked in the character of the cases of conversion. The Lord is still with us, mighty to save. A very extensive revival is in progress in Matilda: A letter before me, from the respected and faithful perintendent, dated the 14th inst, 11, P. M., save: "I have admitted 25 as probationers in our church, and this night the altar was crowded with weep ing penitents. Not less than ten were truly converted to God, while His Dr. Anderson, at the last monthly concert in Park-street Church.-Mis. people were baptized abundantly with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. Afford me speedy help," &c. "Let all the people praise Thee."

ST. THOMAS CIRCUIT-OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-While writing on business I feel great pleasure in new Church in St. Thomas on Sunday the 10th inst., we had a time of refreshing sent us from the presence of the Lord.

In the morning the Rev. Wm. Ryerson, Chairman of this District, preach ed from 1 Chr. xxix. 5, last part.—In the afternoon the Rev. S.Rose from Psl. exviii. 15, last part; and in the evening the Rev. T. Bevittfrom Mark xvi. 15-16. The discourses were appropriate, impressive, eloquent, and spiritual; the

congregations large, and the collections more than the amount which had been previously anticipated. The internal appearance of the building is elegant, Adv. and does great credit to the person who drew the plan; to the mechanics who did the work; and to the individuals in St. Thomas who have borne the expenses incurred in its erection. May the great Head of the Church grant that in it the voice of rejoicing and salvation shall continue to be heard!

The remainder of the week was set apart in order to make a special effort. without effect; as the Lord has been condescendingly pleased to own our fully wandered from the fold of Christ; and in the awakening and salvation of at least a few other souls. We return our sincere thanks to brothers Hardy,

I regret to say that brother Rose, when about to leave us on Monday evening, got severely kicked in the face by a horse; but I am happy to hear that he is recovering so fast, as to warrant the expectation of his being able to in devout gratitude to God that our esteemed brother was mercifully saved from sudden death, and spared still longer to the Church and to his dear family, let us remember that in the midst of life we are all in death-

"And make our peace with God before We at his bar appear. Our congregations in the country are much larger in general than they vere, when I first came on the circuit. Our people here are very kind, in lligent, respectable, and, with a few exceptions, much united.

We have lately had an increase of several members, and are labouring and raying for a more powerful revival of the work of the Lord on the circuit. Earnestly soliciting a continued interest in your prayers, I remain, as ever, II. Montgomery.

St. Thomas, January 22nd, 1841.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS AT PRESCOTT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardtan

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,-In compliance with the request of my esteen ed official brethren in this town, I forward to you the accompanying resolu tions, in order that they may obtain a place in the columns of your excellen I am, &c., yours most sincerely, H. WILKINSON, Minister. Prescott, January 19th, 1841.

Upon the most mature consideration, after a careful examination of the ocumentary evidence in the case, and a watchful observance of the events connected with and growing out of what has been called the " Dissolution of the Union,"-we, the official members of the Prescott Station in connexion with the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada, unanimously agree in the adoption of the following sentiments; to which, all things considered, we leem it our duty to give general publicity :—

Resolved, 1.-That the primary objects of the mission of Dr. Alder to the Upper Canada Conference in 1839, as well as the objects sought to be to the Canada Conference certain criminating resolutions in 1840, are, in our opinion, every way unworthy of the venerable body of Christians whose

onfidential agents those persons were.

Resolved, 2.—That we highly applaud the firmness and wisdom of the members of the Canala Conference, as manifested in the several measures resorted to for the preservation of the rights and character of the Connexion in Canada; and to prevent, if possible, the evils of a separation, by a perpetuation of the Union as mutually entered into at Toronto in 1833.

Resolved, 3 .- That the conduct of the principal members of the British Conference, in their strange and unusual treatment, directly and indirectly, WM. Young. in the history of the Church since the obtainment of Protestantism.

Resolved, 4.—That the course pursued by the Canadian Delegates while in England, and subsequently-and the various Resolutions and Decisions passed and resolved on at the late Special Conference-meet with our full approval and most hearty approbation.

Resolved, 5.-That we decidedly disapprove of and condemn the movements of the authorities of the British Conference, by means of their Agents in the Province, in interfering with either the missionary or regular Methodistic work of the Canada Conference, as unchristian and anti-Wesleyan in itself, and without any justification whatever in reason or in equity. And, considering the unenviable character of their efforts and operations, we cannot resist the impression that, so soon as the British Conference, generally, attains to a knowledge of the facts as they actually exist, it will haste to put a final termination to so immature a crusade, redeem its character for pursuing those things which are pure and lovely, and render to the injured Church in Canada all the reparation of which the nature of the case will

Resolved, 6.-That, according to our ability, we determine most cheerfully to co-operate with our beloved brethren and friends in the United Provinces in hearty support of the Canada Conference, -of the noble Missionary enterprises,-and of the Institutions, in general, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

Resolved, 7 .- That, in the general and peculiar effusions of the Holy Spirit obviously poured out at the present time-in the union, patronage, and co-operation of the various bodies of Christians, and of the leading and influential personages of the Province—and in the increased seel and liberality of the friends of the Redeemer's kingdom, we recognize most gratefully the timely and especial blessing of Almighty God upon Wesleyan Methodism

in our native or adopted Canada. To all of which we understandingly affix our names

WM. PATRICK, DUNCAN MCYEAN, WILLIAM DUNN, DAVID SEE. GEO. ROBINSON. DAILY SELLER, E. DULMAGE. N. B. MALLORY. THOS. FRASER,

Prescott, January 19, 1841.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON AND STEWARD NEIGH-BOURHOOD SABBATH SCHOOL

In the early part of January, 1840, a few persons, deeply mapressed with the importance of the object, determined to commence a Sabbath School in this vicinity, in order, it possible, to rescue the youth from the prevailing vices of idleness, Sabbath-breaking, &c. They persevered in their laudable received on trial about forty members. At the opening of the new chapel purpose with unwearied zeal and diligence throughout the entire year. near Wilton, the work of the Lord began to revive more gloriously. The The first Anniversary has just been celebrated, and the examination was such "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, meeting was held near three weeks. Several heads of families were brought as to afford to them, and all others similarly engaged, great encouragement to

The answers given to a variety of questions proposed showed that the children had not merely committed scripture to memory, but that they understood what they had read and committed. Several choice pieces of poetry were spoken by some interesting lads with a most noble spirit, and in quite a dignified style. The school is not large, but improving. The attendance of boys is 22, of girls 21-total 43 The boys recited verses during the

The Ladies of the neighbourhood kindly took an interest in the school, and provided an excellent Anniversary Tea, with an abundance of the usual good accompaniments, of which the children partook with great satisfaction. Nor were the Ladies and Gentlemen, spectators, less interested. After the repast a suitable address was delivered, and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the school. All who attended seemed highly delighted with the scene, and I am satisfied retired more than ever convinced of the importance and nullty of these Juvenile Institutions. During the last month of the year, one of the school, an interesting little girl of about eleven years of age, died; and there is good hope that she now rests in Abraham's bosom.

D. Berney, Superintendent.

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1841.

From the N. Y. Christian Advacate & Journal. SUMMARY OF REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The interesting work of grace continues at several stations in the Sandwich Island mission. This recent intelligence has been received in a letter from Mr. Emerson to the secretaries of A. B. C. F. M., dated March 17, 1840. We subjoin from the Boston Recorder an account of the state of things in those islands, as presented by

Of several letters, Dr. Anderson said he would read one from Mr. Emerson, which contained the best summary of news, and was dated March 17. Mr. Emerson is stationed at Wailua, on the west side of Onhu. He says he supposes each island would make a different report as to the present state of things. A letter from Hawaii to Mr. E. says, that at Waimea there was much adding a few lines, in order to let you know, that at the dedication of our apostacy, yet the work goes on slowly. At Kohala, there was a great waking up. At Hilo there had been a protracted meeting, and giorious results. This is the station occupied by Mr. Coan, who admitted to the Church 5000 natives in one year. At Kaawaloa the work was greatly revived. At Kailua there was a glorious revival, and hundreds were admitted to the Church. BROTHER SCHMUCKER AT LOUISVILLE .- We present the following extract

to our readers from a letter to Wright and Swormstedt. We trust our dear brother will have books, teachers, and true Christian converts.-Eds. W. Ch.

" I had forty-three young men and women in my singing meeting last night, and sold my last German hymn book. We had sixty-eight children in subbath school last sabbath; and if I had money for books, and teachers to teach, I have no doubt I could get one bundred German children to come to sabbath school; but the Lord will provide. I have now got the Presbyterian church for the conversion of souls in this place; and I am happy to say not altogether to preach in. We have repaired it, and intend to occupy it for the first time pext sabbath. We have sabbath school at 9, preaching at 11, prayer and weak endeavours to promote his glory, in reclaiming some who had ungrate- class meeting at 2, and preaching again at night. All our meetings are well attended and interesting; but no conversions as yet. I do not know that I shall open the church door before we have some conversions. I hope, and pray for the Lord to direct. Yours, in Christ,

WILMINGTON, VT.-Rev. Caleb Dustin writes, 30th ult., "I would just say, that the Lord has not forsaken Wilmington circuit; for we have had eight or ten conversions of late, several backsliders reclaimed, and there are others who are awakened to a sense of their perishing need of a Saviour, who we hope will soon find him to the joy of their hearts." We thank brother Dustin for his subscribers and good wishes for the Herald .- Zion's Herald.

At New Bucksport, Me., more than twenty have lately obtained the blessing of perfect love, and more than fifty are seeking it in good carnest.—Ib. At Quebec, a blessed revival is in progress in the Methodist Church. More than fifty have been converted within a few weeks, some among the military.—*Ib*. One hundred and thirty have been received into the Methodist Church

lately on Woodsfield circuit, Pittsburgh conference.-Ib. On Leesburgh circuit, same conference, one hundred and twelve have lately joined .- Ib.

Nearly one hundred have been added to the Presbyterian Church at Platisburgh the last year.

In Essex and Clinton counties, N. Y, there have been added to different enominations the last two years nearly fifteen hundred members.—Ib.

Revivals are reported in several of the circuits of the Methodists in Penn. In the Ligonier circuit, Pittsburgh conference, about two hundred have been converted; and in the Richmond circuit upward of one hundred and seventy. In several others there are unwonted indications of religious interest.—Ib.

TEN THOUSAND ADDED TO MISSION CHURCHES.

In the midst of our unbelief respecting the world's conversion, we have one fact that we cannot doubt. It is history, not prophecy. It is done, not promised. During the last missionary year, there have been added to the churches in the Sandwich Islands 10,000 members. Christendom may be hallenged to furnish parallel success. Where are the churches in a single group in gospel lands to which, during the year just closed, there has been such an increase? Are they in our own land? We have had great revivals, attained by the London Missionary Committee in concocning and sending out but none like those in the islands of the sea, where converts have been multiplied as the drops of the morning; where they have flocked to the courts of the Lord, as doves to their windows. There, too, in those islands that a little while ago were in the grossest darkness of Paganism, is the largest single church in the world!

What do these things mean, but that the set time to favor the heathen world has come. The faith of the Christian world is left behind, by the gospel divincly attended, and crowned with glorious success. And the cry is still, they come. Nations that sat in darkness now see great light. The kingdoms of this world are rapidly becoming the kingdoms of our Lord.

Is the church to fall back when every thing in the Providence as well as in the promises of God invites to expect still greater things? Ought not the success of the past year to rouse and encourage the churches to double their the west. I trust we are prepared to give our dear Brethren, the Rev. John of the points at issue, and in imperiously breaking up the Union because the alms and their prayers, that so far as means are concerned even more may he done during the coming year? Will not those who have given twenty

-N. Y. Observer.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, February 3rd, 1841.

IMPORTANCE OF VISITING DURING A PROTRACTED MEETING It must be a cause of exultation to the members and friends of our own church and others, that at the present remarkable juncture of our ecclesiastical relations the Spirit is poured out from on high in so many localities of this country. Our preachers had but just reached their stations on their return from the Spe cial Conference when they were anticipated by the Good Spirit, in their pur poses, expectations, and zeal: and from that time to this, the most delightful moments we have had in the discharge of our official duties have been those occupied in perusing and publishing letters from the circuits where that spirit was operating. At some places, even while the preachers were attending the Conference, the prudent and well-performed labours of official brethren were blessed of the Lord in the salvation of souls. It is no conjecture to any our Societies seem to enjoy a freedom which is beneficial to them, and the work favoured with an amplitude we have long desired-in years somewhat remote was favoured with-and once more is ours. We speculate not on an event which has made us and others the subjects of an inexpressible solicitude. We deprecated it-we dreaded it; and that which we wished not has come to pass; and an overruling wisdom and power are making light where we expected darkness, and gladness where we expected sorrow. We think we hear the King of Zion saying, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter." This is enough.

Our whole church is high in her anticipations of a further revival of pure religion; and the clouds already drop fatness; and the chief visible agency in the good now in progress is the PROTRACTED MEETING; an agency approved by our Preachers, and effectively employed by them. Peculiar, we know, it is, but useful by its adaptation to the circumstances of the colonists, and rendered powerful in its application by men who have judgment to call it into exercise, and whose faith brings into conjunction with its operativeness the spirit of truth and grace. "The good that is done upon the earth the Lord doeth it;" and for the good He is now doing on our Circuits, we bring our thanks to Him in return; and by the very goodness with which he marks his interpositions and workings in our behalf, would we be moved to attempts to honour him, distinguished by a spirit of holiness, faith, and sacrifice, exceeding what we have ever shown. What calls for this on every Circuit! What calls in the Church itself! Mulaitudes are imperitent-thousands of backsliders hardened-very many professors of religion without it. Who will "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty ?" The battle is the Lord's; and he will prevail. We have much to do: His plan is to use man for the

Deeply impressed by those considerations, we have thought it expedient to write thus; and as a Protracted Meeting is the leading special means now in operation among us, we have asked ourselves whether more cannot be done through its instrumentality? We shall not dictate to ministerial brethren who have placed us where we are, whom we love for their affection, and honour for (which then embraced them all) in 1825-6. I was pleasingly surprised to wittheir indefatigable exertions in the Redeemer's cause, but we would "stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance;" imploring for them the unction of the Holy One in the attention they may bestow on a few hints we shall give them, and which we hope will meet with their commendation.

How shall a Protracted Meeting be made a greater blessing by the Preachers who conduct it? We would say to them

Make the neighbourhood where you hold it your own. There must be sense of responsibility before there will be anything done for souls. The Meeting is special in its character and design; the religious reformation and renovation of the vicinity is the avowed object. Every household, then, and every human being in them, must be included in your calculations of success. A kind of pious partizanship must be your aim in all you do. Not a partizanship which offends another because he does not think as you do, but which is sedulous to bring him under the constraint of the same Divine love-the love of God-which is one in its plans and impressions. In your visits make no selection of persons of one religious belief; hold the meeting for the religious selection of persons of one religious belief; hold the meeting for the religious advancement of all, and let your daily pastoral calls evince to the people you are concerned to make christians, not sectations. The nobility of a course like this will snap the prejudices of men, and melt down their enmity. Only impress a settlement or town with a plain conviction that you seek the glory of Christ in the means you are using, and you will be well received at every house; your very appearance in the highway will be hailed by young and every house; your very appearance in the highway will be hailed by young and there were four large classes, 40 of whose members have seceded—only four old, and the evening meetings will be crowded with attentive, thankful persons. of whom, I was told, had been Methodists in the old country. The primary The homeliness and unceremoniousness of society in this country are facilities agent in making this division had applied to me, by letter, to be employed by for visiting, which should be seized on, and turned to good account. Care for

Make the Discipling your guide. The 14th Section on "Visiting from house to house," is invaluable; and it is so because it is scriptural, and the directions it gives, are such as were practised by Him who, while a sojourner on earth, "went about doing good." It is impressively said in the fifth rule, "O brethren, if we could but set this work on foot in all our societies, what glory would redound to God!" We sometimes ask, how is our church and cause to be prospered? One answer is all we need give; carry out the rules cause to be prospered? One answer is all we need give; carry out the rules of the Discipline. If we avoid this, we are no better than others; this done, and Methodism a hundred years old is primitive Methodism still. When we will be a great salvation if their last change should happen to be a good one. it what is old-feshioned we are shori of our strength. 'O for more of the primitive faith, and love, and heroic ardour of the first spiritual and dignified Canadian Methodists!

Make your visits FREQUENT. Brenkfast over, and you should be as early on your day's tour as the farmer is at his work; and every day should have its tour. When more than one preacher attends the meeting, different roads in the settlement should be taken on the same day; for it will require every contrivance to find time for a thorough pastoral canvassing of it. And go again and again, if possible, to the same house. For at the first call it may be the person or persons you wish to see are not at home; and yet you are convinced if you can but see them some good will be done. Seek their souls, and you will apprehend our meaning. And, may we say, let your stopping-places at night be chosen on one principle: I should go where I can do the most good. We know to what inconveniences this principle will subject you. After a day of fatigue, in going to many houses, and a long meeting in the evening which has spent all your strength, you require the most comfortable accommodations; but this is to be no consideration with you, if in health. We have presumed you have the benefit of the whole vicinity at heart; and this forbids partiality and your own case. The meeting closed at night, and two houses present themselves, one having persons in it who are religious, and a feather bed; and the other having one of straw, and one or two, or more, of its inmates seeking the Lord; the straw bed is to be preferred for the eake of the seekers; and if, during your night's visit, by spending part of it in wrestling prayer for abhor the schismatic proceedings which are adopted to divide its members. them and with them, they obtain salvation, the straw becomes softer than down, and the log dwelling is made the gate of heaven by the presence of Jesus, and angels, and relatives, and friends rejnicing over the sinners who have repented. Happy new-born souls, and happy thou servant of God, whose presence has been honoured by their spiritual birth!

Make your visits AFFECTIONATE. When you approach a door, let all "greet you at your coming;" and sit not down till you have pressed every hand; and never forget the hand of the youngest, which even a child-like diffidence may not prevent being stretched out for you. When every chair or stool is occupied, and all eyes are on you, be at home where perhaps you never were before. The Minister is present, and let the little company, thankful you are with them, have to say, our father's here to-day. Let them see Goldsmith's Village Preacher lives over again, of whom he says-

" His ready smile a parent's warmth exprest,-Their welfare pleased blm, and their cares distrest: To them his heart, his love, his griefs, were given.'

We talk of the dignity of the Christian Ministry, and of it we ought to talk and on such an occasion it is dignified. Love reigns-the love of Christ; and what exalts a man so much as that I By a judicious application of your remarks, ascertain the religious state of every member of the household; and by the urbanity of your manners, make it a privilege for every one to answer your enquiries; suiting what you say to all. It may be an unbeliever is listening to your observations-avoid abruptness, but let him see you love his soul, and seek its welfare. Condescend to be a child with children, and a servant of Jesus with the servants of the family. Never slight the domestics. The Divine Spirit, as likely as not, may be operating on their minds; and if by any respect of persons shewn by you, you grieve them, you hinder them in their endeavours to obtain religion. If time permits, ask for the Bible, and read a suitable portion of it; and never omit prayer. And when, like a priest, you offer intercessions for them, be not efraid, discreetly, to ask some blessing for each by name. This produces an impression of your anxiety for every one; and the specific petitions will long be remembered. And when you leave the family where you have made all feel you are their friend, words, or looks, or all together, will say to your heart, come again; and their recollections of you will be those of an angel's visit.

Make your visits strictly RELIGIOUS. How to do it will partly appear from what we have just said; but there is a speciality about a visit we would have borne in mind. A house should be visited under the conviction that every one in it may obtain religion; all are redeemed, the Word and Spirit given to all; and God would save all. Do all believingly, as well as wisely and affectionately. Do you find one of the family is an unbeliever? Ply sacred truth. Is another a moralist only? Convince him that love is the fulfilling of the law.

of sin? Take him to the fountain for sin. Is one just pardoned? Bid him watch and pray. Is a backslider in the bouse? Tell him of Poer. Have you before you a disciple of Christ longing for full salvation, insis: on a present entire consecration. Make the house a place of instruction, conviction, and salvation, if you can. Sanction no worldly conversation; let eternal things take up all the time you spend at the house; give an invitation to the meeting to all, and to the impressed an invitation to the altar; never forgetting to enjoin on all the importance of prayer; and on the heads of the family, the great propriety and benefits of family devotion; and where you find this neglected, obtain the promise, if you can, it shall that day be no longer a family without an ultar. Thus will your labours be aright directed, and you will be clothed with salvation, and so will those whose welfare you desire, and in every way labour to promote. And were these interesting and salutary duties more punctually and faithfully discharged, where ten are sawd at a protracted meeting, there would be a hundred.

We know for their successful performance a Minister must have light from Heaven; be must study his Bible; he must study man; he must be deeply pious himself; he must set apart his time, talents, and strength: he must have spiritual discernment and power; to must yearn over souls; he must deny may be, and all this he must be nighty in his hith;—and all this he may be, and all this he must be, if he brings many sous to God. Now then, we will seek wisdom, that we may win souls: we present body, spirit, soul, to Snake Island, in Lake Simcoc, to establish a mission in accordance with the aid this work: we implore the descent of the Holy Gast: we live for the wish of about 30 Indians settled there. Thus the Canadian Missions can not a mission in accordance with the wish of about 30 Indians settled there. himself; he must persovere; he must be mighty in his hith; -and all this he diffusion of the divine glory, and vow we will not rest till God's "righteousness shall go forth as brightness, and His salvation as a lamp that burneth." Canada shall rejoice in the light, and the whole earth shall be liled with truth, and peace, and joy.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-STATE OF THE WORK-REMARKS. City of Toronto, Monday, Feb. 1st, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. Mr DEAR FRIEND,-I have just returned from attending several additional Missionary meetings in the Home District, and have pleasure in assing the result, as I have on former occasions. I was conveyed to these meetings by our excellent friend Mr. B. Bull, who, in addition to subscribing £6 5s annually for the support of our missions, accompanied me and assisted at themeetings held during the last week.

On Wednesday evening the meeting was held in Scarboro', (Youge-street circuit,) in the neighbourhood of Meesrs. Mongan and Christy-a neigh-bourhood very much divided and injured by late civil disturbances, and where we did not expect to obtain much aid; but, to my surprise and gratification, there was a crowded school-house, and a deeply interested company, who contributed and subscribed about £7 10s. On Thursday evening we avended a meeting in BEYSON'S, or LOVE'S CHAPEL, township of KING, Newmarket circuit; where the thronged and animated company contributed and subscribed £12 10s. 5d. On Friday evening, we attended a meeting in the new village of Bradford, West Gwilliamsbury, Albion circuit. The house was excessively crowded, and the proceeds of the meeting, including what had been previously obtained by several active female collectors, amounted to upwards of £10; £9 feet of which were paid down. 6s. of which were paid down.

In neither of these places was any Missionary meeting ever held before. Not ness the great advances of the country in agriculture, commerce, wealth, and the comforts of domestic life-apparently the result of the industry, enterprise and intelligence of the inhabitants themselves-proving the amazing capabilities of those, as well as other parts of the Province, with proper management and assistance, which are anxiously anticipated when the Provinces become united. I visited some of the new settlers in West Gwilliamsbury in 1326—the site of Bradford village was then a wilderness; it has sprung up as by magic, and bids fair to be a prosperous place. We were most effectionately entertained at the house of Mr. P., who has been in the British Army for many years, who closed his military career at the eventful battle and brilliant victory of WATERLOO,who subsequently belonged to the Wesleyan Society in connexion with Great Queen-Street Chapel in London, and who, and all his family, are decided mem-bers and liberal supporters of the Wesleyan Methodist Charch of their adopted country. West Gwilliamsbury and the neighbouring townships in the Albion circuit are wholly settled by old country emigrants; yet I heard not of one dis-senter in the Methodist part of the population from the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. The circuit is prospering; the evening before the Missionary meeting, thirteen were taken into the Church in one neighbourhood.

Saturday and yesterday I attended a Quarterly Meeting on Newmarket cirbeen added to the church on this circuit since the Annual Conference of June last. Since the session of the late Special Conference, held in October, a socalled English Missionary division has been made in one neighbourhood, where our Conference as a travelling preacher, but was not encounged by me or by others of our Preachers to whom he made similar applications. Of the other two principal agents in this work of schism and division, one had been several times in and out of our Church-successively repenting, entreating, promising, and secoding; the other, some years ago, secoded from our Church to the Episcopal Methodists, assigning as a reason that he would not endure the British, and did what he could to divide the society where he resided—he afterwards professed to repent of what he had done, and applied for re-admission nto our Church, and is now a flaming zealet in behalf of these very (self-called) British, against the Church into which he had twice sought admission. When men's religious opinions and feelings once become unsettled, they sel-The authors of achiems and divisions have much to an ver for on this score These remarks apply not to persons who may have withdrawn from a church. under the influence of erroneous representations, and return on being correctly informed, (they are to be the more respected;) nor do they apply to those who may have sustained loss in their religious enjoyments, and restored to them; but to those variable characters and partizans whose history is a succession of changes, and whose life is a scene of party revolutions.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that during the last quarter, in which this secession of 40 has been accomplished with the aid of the Mission-ary contributions (for the conversion of the heathen) of the poor people in lingland, 32 have been added to the Church. The Members of the Quarterly Meeting are intelligent men—mostly old countrymen. I find that the old country members of our church are generally the most energetic on the points at issue between the Canada Conference and London Committee-owing no doubt to their greater experience and native energy of character, and a sense of the consolation and benefits they have derived to their new settlement in this country, from the visits and labours of the Canada Preachers. I have at different times been much effected at the hearty salutations and kind expressions of many of these hitherto unknown friends. Any outward forms of expression that I could command halted so far short of my feelings, that they appeared perfectly flat and insipid. One individual, who was a Shoemaker, had stated that he would present me with a pair of slices if I would only come to his duor. I was not aware of his intention until I arrived in the neighbourhood. I lodged was strongly impressed with the remarks of two most intelligent men in Love-feast,—the one a Local Preacher from the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, and the other from Ireland,—both of whom spoke in strong and affecting terms of the unsurpassed religious privileges and enjoyments which they had experienced in connexion with the Weslevan Methodist Church in Canada. Wherever schism has been created or attempted, my name has come in for

Wherever scalam has been created or attempted, my name has come in for a Lion's share of contomely and abuse. But I am atruck with the marvellous inconsistency on this very point of the leading, as well as subordinate agents in these schisms. Many of them, ministers and private persons, in Toronto and alsowhere, have said again and again, "there is no man in Canada whom we would more esteem than brother Egerton Ryerson if he would only coaso from writing on political matters." Well, he has not written a line on any political matter for the last nine months and more; yet has the virulence of these men increased rather than abated, and for the last four months to the extent of schism and division! I dere say such declarations were made in sincerity; but party-spirit, however religious its form, like the spirit of the world tracted Meeting at Pottersfield, about a mile from the city, and that a goodly under any other form, is self-deceiving, as well as inconsistent, blind and reck-

However, the Lord Johnvah is working with our Ministers and People : well as for them; and the spirit of party-work can no more compare with His work, than the rods of the Egyptian Magicians could compare with that of Moses. It is matter for joy and an omen for good, that our Ministry and membership are, with increased manimity and activity, devoted to the great work of "spreading Scriptural Holiness over the land;" and whilst every effort is making to defame and undermine them, they can point to the chapels erected and being erected, to the societies established and being formed, to the characters reformed, to the Indian Tribes converted, and the new settlement. visited, and say with St. Paul, "Ye are our Epistles, read and known of all men." May these Epistles be multiplied an hundred fold! When our impugners shall have erected such trophies of Redeeming Grace, Christian ben lence, and persevering toil over the land, then may they with some shadow of modesty and reason assail and denounce the Ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. Men so void of consideration, and blind to truth and reason, are to be pitied, while their works deserve to be reprobated by every candid mind. May they be brought to a botter state of eling! And may their wrong doings be overruled. like the at-one-time formidable opposition against St. Paul, and his sufferings at Rome, "unto the fur therance of the Gospel."

Day after to-morrow I start on a Missionary tour of the London and Tulbot Districts, and will be happy, if spared to return, to funish you with a brief account of what may be done and the prospects of the work in those parts. E. RYERSON. Yours truly,

From all the information I have obtained, 1 believe a majority of the Members of Selegan Societies in the Eastern, or English Townships of Lower Canada, as well as

Some of our contemporaries have lately honoured us with Is another immoral? Place the law of God before him. Is another convinced reply to them, we shall leave their truant remarks without an answer.

JOURNAL OF OUR VISIT TO THE LAKE SIMCOE MISSIONS. (CONCLUDED.)

12th. Parted from the Red people of Wahbahsheen, the sleigh surrounded with them stretching out their hands, and their countenances and well-wishes more than rewarding us for the danger we had exposed ourselves to the night before in trying to reach them; sgain and again was the wish felt by me that our generous missionary friends could witness the scene. To this place does brother Hurlburt come every fortnight, sometimes on foot, at other times on snow-shoes, and in summer in his cance. The bread of indelence he never tastes. God bless him, and all our dear brethren similarly circumstanced snow-shoes, and in summer in his canoe. The bread of indulence he never usstes. God bless him, and all our dear brethren similarly circumstanced.— Honourable is the work of men who care for those who are uncorred for. Took the ice again, and went twenty-five miles to my evening's meeting, where I proclaimed the fountain opened for sin and for uncleanness to a crowded house of warminearted settlers. Here I was rejoiced to be accosted by soveral persons who had become members of our Church since I was last there.

13th. Travelled eighteen miles—preached in the morning—visited pasto-ally at several houses, and by eight at right reached the comfortable dwelling of father Williams, where the way-faring man was happy, while the hours till one in the morning passed in conversation about the work of the Lord, and in prayer and praise. My chief business here was with the farher and the mother, who a week or two ago gave up one of their sons for our mission work. and were now to be solicited to give up another. This was willingly done in the spirit of sacrifice, and I admired the individuals who could, and did present only be supported but extended, by their liberal contributors throughout the

colony; and they will do and see greater things yet.

14th. Went some distance and took the houses as I found them, offering the word of exhortation and prayer in every family. In every one I heard expressions creditable to the labours of the Methodists, and met with the most friend ly reception. At one house—the house of a member of the Scotch Church, a sensible man, but, with his family, a regular heater of our preachers, I heard sentiment which I shall remember. My friend entered freely into the subject of the Separation between the English and Canadian Conferences, and re marked, "If we in this country owe the Missionary Committee any thing, let them make out their account, and though I am not a Methodist I will give my share to it." I thanked him for his offer and wished in my heart the Com-mittee would settle the business on terms so easy. Even the members of other churches can plainly see the Canada Conference has a righteous couse. Went from house to house, tell within a few minutes of the time for holding meeting at White's School House, where I reminded the people in the perplexities that Christ had said he would not leave them comfortless. We rejoiced for the consolation, and the affection of a large congregation convinced me, I had not preached an hour to an unthankful people. At this place there is quite a revival in the Temperance work; not long since a meeting was held and I think 30 persons joined: and this society, with another at Burrie, is exert-ing a powerful influence throughout the neighbourhood. One distillery, I was greatly reduced, and could not long withstand the commanding force of total abstinence principles. Many young persons are urdent in their attachment to them, and devoted in their advocacy. The Temperance Reform is doubtless one of the harbingers of the universal reign of righteousness.

15th. Went from house to house, and spent some time at the house of friend C. Partridge, where I met with the kindest treatment; and came to Barris at dark, where I found Br. McMullen had commenced a Protracted Meeting the Tuesday evening before, nided by Br. Hurlburt, and Br. Deverill, who had the day before come to labour on the Barrie Mission. This was to me a gratifying circumstance, the Mission being by far too extensive for one Missionary. The lesign in our baving a second Missionary at Barrie, is, in part, to take in the six or eight Townships on the Nottnwasague, where there are many settlers, and a strong desire to have Ministers of our Church. In half an hour we were at the School House, which was well attended, and it was good to be there.-Eight or nine persons were at the altar, with whom were a goodly number of praying souls, who supplicated for themselves and the penitents in an earnest

namer.

16th. Going among the people all day to see the persons in distress; and, in the evening, a number of our best friends having come to attend the Quarterly Meeting, we had the must profit ble occasion I spent on the Mission. Brother Deverill preuched, and when the invitation was given to seekers, the seat prepared for them was filled, and a wrestling spirit prevailed.

Sunday. Commenced our Love Feast of half past nine o'clock, and for near

two hours, the communion of saints in the wilderness was edifying and encouraging. At noon the place was well filled, and in the application of my sermon I called the mourners forward, who came, and for some time we prayed for them. This done, several children were brought-presented to be baptized, and then the sacrament was administered to the comfort of many who could "We love Him because He first loved us." In the evening brother Mc-Mullen preached, and again was the anxious seat occupied by weeping and by rejoicing souls. This was foolishness to some scoffers; but what is foolishness them is wisdom in the estimation of God and his people. It requires some umility and zeel to carry on the work of God after this manner; but when it done, His blessing is bestowed. Praise God for Protracted Meetings!

18th. After making arrangements with my brethren for meetings of the kind in other parts of the klission before the winter goes, and otherwise planning for he success of the work, I set off on my return home, and made several visits. The first at the house of two kind persons, once members of that respectable body of christians, the Society of Friends, but lately united to our Church; and never did the plainness, simplicity, and affection of true piety appear more lovely to me. They have given themselves to our people, and I doubt not our people will charish them for their confidence. My heart responded when they each said to me, "I intend to live and die in thy Church." Called at the house of our good brother and sister George Warnica, and conversed about spiritual things. In the evening took my last appointment on the Mission, and had the pleasure of meeting with some who had given their hearts to the Lord since visited them before.

19th. Left the Missions grateful to God for what he had wrought the last six years. When my respected brother, the Rev. David Hardie and I received appointments for Lake Simcoe at that time, all the country on the Lake formed one Mission—exclusive of the Indians, there were few members in society, and not many preaching places; and little done in the Temperance cause. Now we have three Missions, Barrie, Rama, and Snake Island; and four Missionaries. Twenty white appointments; which will soon be increased to near thirty. Then there were about 15 white members, now there are upleyan Ministers went into that part of the country, some church Ministers have mustered courage to follow their example, and made their way through the ewamps: and work this is they almost invariably do when the example is first set them. There have been two English Churches built, and I hear there are three others in progress. In this I rejoice if the men who are sent to occupy them are but evangelical, and liberal in their proceedings. One preaches at Barrie, but it is a fact that the road to the Church has not been broken this rinter; though when the Minister comes perhaps a few people will walls through the snow after him. Why is this, when seldom less than fifty attend the Sabbath services of the Wesleyan Methodists in Barrie? The more I know Why is this, when seldom less than fifty attend of the colonists, the more am I convinced Wesleyan Methodism is adapted to their circumstances, and must prevail. May all the christian Churches of Canada have a truly apostolic Ministry, and advance in the great work of a Prim tive religion!—To-day came on the Albion circuit, and met my estacmed brother Coloman, one of the preachers, at the house of our kind brother Tindall, with whom I commenced a Protracted Meeting at Coulson's School House, and though the first occasion, six individuals came forward to be prayed for. Here I learned that several such Meetings were going to be held on the circuit, and that the prospects were promising.—Delightful indeed was it for me to leave our brethren at Barrie holding such a Meeting, and to be informed here what was going to be done for God; and this in connection with augmented exertion. ut our entire Methodistic work.

Spent most of this day in visiting on the Albion circuit persons wrought upon the night leftere, and after driving about twenty miles came to Tyler's on Yonge-street in time to preach. Here, too, brother Whiting communicated grateful intelligence, though not unaccompanied with what was not so. He had held several Protracted Meetings, assisted much at one by father Long, and great good had been done. Since Conference he has added 100 persons to the society on Newmarket circuit. Dut the English Missionaries have been interfering where they never had a member, nor ever laid out a dollar; and form persons have been taken from us by them. Still this leaves us sixty increase this year. When will this unnatural crusade against the rights of the Canada. Conference terminate!

21st. Drove twenty-four miles home, having travelled 250 miles, and at tended seventeen meetings since I left. On the way called at the Rev. J. Law's, and found him just leaving his house for a Protracted Meeting, and was told that his excellent superintendent and he had planned for several such Rev. Messrs. Green. E. Rverson, and our local brethron, were holding a Pronumber were seriously impressed. So that whether in the city or in the wilder ness the kingdom of the Redeemer is coming. Come, O Redeemer, with all thy light, and spiritual glory, and power!

During the last sixteen days a few things have been more deeply impressed n my mind. 1. That the doctrines, discipline, and instrumentalities of Cana-ian Methodism, which is the Methodism of the world, are suited to the condition and expectations of the settlers. 2. That though there is here on and there another who have objections, the people generally respect the Ministers of our Church. 3. That many of the official members of our Church ore from Great Britain and Ireland, and are among the warmest admirers of the proceedings of the Canadian Conference, and fully determined to sustain them. 4. That it is by a very large majority of our members and hearers believed that neither the legislature, the inhabitants, nor the churches of Canada will sanction the present unprecedented and unpopular career of the English Mission aries in the Country. 5. That the agencies of the Canada Conference, which are Wesleyan and British, will encrease with a rapidity, and be employed with a force, and prevail with a success, unknown in former years. The cause is the Lord's, and every obstacle to its progress shall be swept away by the

CHEERING .- Since our first page was in type, we have received we know not how many letters from the circuits containing religious intelligence, and glad should we be if we could this week send out a larger sheet, so that our readers might have them. It seems to us our Canadian Church is becoming-if it be not wrong to intimate it has not always been-a revival -a church more than heretofore, for some years, favoured of God with come soon, baptisms of the Spirit. With humility and gratitude we say this. There is an Westeran Societies in the Fastern, or English Townships of Lower Canada, as well as considerable portions of the Societies in Montreal, Quebec, and several towns and title in a letter from our indefatigable friend, the Rev. Thomas Bevitt, we cannot withhold this week. He states that the Rev. Wm. Ryerson and the were its Ministers sent amongst them cannot withhold this week. He states that the Rev. Wm. Ryerson and be also go with the Canada Conference. Aldersville and Rice Lake are deterhave been on a tour in the west holding Missionary Meetings, which have been very successful, and that on their way they held a Quarterly Meeting on the Guelph Mission, where it was found we had many friends left. He says, " Durotices of articles we have given the public; but as they cannot, or will not ling the exercises an offer was given for those who were determined to remain with the Canada Conference, to come forward and give their names; when to have their help, if they can be spared.

fifty-one names were obtained, or willingly offered themselves. We were nformed that there were a number more, who would have done the same had they been present." We always thought misrepresentations had been used to ower that Mission, as belonging to our Conference, in the estimation of the public; and here is the interesting proof. Let our friends there "mind the same things," and the whole of what is virtually and legally ours, shall become ours in fact.

At Pottersriell, a village on Yonge Street, about a mile from this City, a Protracted Meeting has been in progress for more than a fortnight; and not a little good has been done. Every night when the invitation has been given to the serious in the congregation, some have come forward, seldom less han ten, and frequently more. A deep solemnity rests on the hearers, persons who never attended before, or but occasionally, have heard the word, the Spirit is operating in many of the houses, and some conversions have taken lace which mark clearly the efficacy of divine grace. A goodly number have oined our church; and as the meeting is not closed, and the influence of it is preading, it is believed more will. Much brotherly love is seen among our combers, and it must be said to their praise, on this occasion, as is uniformly he case, they forward the work with all their might.

But grieved are we to add, the English Missionaries will not leave us uninerrupted. Last Sabbath week, they opened a new meeting house, near ours, which they have just built; and have commenced a school. This is not conecture, but matter-of-fact. But our people know they have one thing to do. to live in peace themselves and do all the good they can. On the day the Misonaries opened their place of worship, they had, we understand, about ten scarers at their first service, and about twenty at their second. At our church we had 70 hearers at the first, and near 100 at the second. At the Missionary Meeting we lately held in Toronto, some of the official friends at Potersfield became responsible for a handsome amount; and it now appears it will be exceeded considerably. Only the other day, a friend, not then a member of our church, but since brought in at the meeting, met one of our members and offered to give \$40 if another would do the same. Our Sabbath School at that place is well conducted, and is a great blessing to the village. We say these things grateful to Him from whom all blessings flow, and, confidingly, leave our cause at that place in the hands of God, assured that He will give us his

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND.—From several English papers in our possession it seems there is some excitement on the Old Contient, caused by what is called "The Bible Monopoly." It is thought there should be a free trade in the publication and sale of the Sacred Serioures; and that the present exclusive right of the Queen's Printers should be abolished .-We do not design any discussion of the subject; but as one of the occurrences of the times, we state the fact. Dr. Thompson, of Scotland, is holding meetings on the subject in England, and many good and eminent ministers and laymen sanction his efforts, among whom is Dr. Raffles of Liverpool, and the Rev. Mr. James, of Birmingham. The anti-Monopolists will accept one of four neasures, and say,-

"1. Let the Queen's Printer's patent be forthwith abolished.
"2. Allow the importation of cheap Bibles for schools and the poor. "3. Permit the British and Foreign Bible Society to print its own books.

"4. Let the Patentees supply the Bible and Testament which the Bible Society was lately selling to schools at the prices for which the Society sold them—that is, at cost price. Anyof these measures would go far to meet our views of the exigency of the case. If you abolish the patent, by all means compensate its holder, unless he be satisfied with the enermous gains already realised. from the hard earned pence of the poor presentry and the penniless children of our Sunday schools! If these most reasonable overtures be rejected, then, Sir, there remains only one course-England must force it. The voice of her millions will prevail!

ENTIRE HOLINESS .- It is a pleasing and promising circumstance hat in the United States there is at the present time a waking up of several of the Churches to this subject-the subject of Christian perfection, which we take to be the love of God filling and ruling the heart. The best article in the Janusry number of the Methodist Quarterly, is on Christian perfection, and in several papers it is well discussed. It is remarkable that some should write as if this was a modern doctrine, and not as ancient as the source of all true doctrine-the Bible. The apostles possessed the blessing, and preached its truth. Many of the Primitive Christians knew from experience its excellence. The Reformers were not unfriendly to it; and perhaps we may say some of the best of men in most churches have participated in its privileges, though not a few have been incorrect in their definition of it as a verity of our holy religion. This it was which made Wesley triumphant in his great career; and if the body which bears his name has any peculiar excellencies, and spreads in its activities more than a common savour of piety, it is attributable to its belief of the doctrine and possession of the grace of christian perfection. When this ceases to be, langour and lifelessness will be the result. May it ever be our glory to feet and tell the precious import of that command-" Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart."

REVIVALS IN OUR SOCIETIES .- If our friends are as affected and delighted in reading, as we are in publishing the religious intelligence on the first page of this day's Guardian, (conveyed in terms of much christian kindness to us) we shall rejoice. For months this has been our happy work; and from all we can hear, it will still be. Our warm-hearted brothwards of 200, and about 170 Indian monibers. Several local preachers and in his letter from Murray, well says, we are not likely to have an "eclipse." exhorters; and two flourishing Temperance societies; besides the Indian work. This is a phenomenon which need not occur. The true light shines; and it The tuwnships on the Nottawasague now will have the gospel. Since the Westinay always shine. Wisdom, caution, faith, humility, and perseverance on the part of our brethren, can secure the continuance of a bright day. Let us watch the motions of the Spirit, depend wholly upon them, and ether outpourings will be ours.

> Wesleyan Mission at Tonga .-- It is with pain we learn from the London Walchman of November 25th, the death of the Rev. J. 11. Bumby, and the suspension of Missionary operations at Tonga. Mr. Bumby had been on a visit to some of the Southern Stations. Having to travel part of the way in a canoe, the vessel was upset, and he and twelve natives were frowned. This took place on the 26th of last June. Connected with this is mother disaster. The Pagan part of the Island became the persecutors of the Missionaries, and Messrs. Tucker and Rabone, with their wives and families, were compelled to fly for their lives. At this crisis, H. M. S. Favourite appeared off the Island, and the Captain of it came to their aid immediately by their request; when it was found the Heathens had a strong fortification, and were prepared to oppose them. Strange to say, some Europeans were panded with them, and one, a notorious person, was the chief negotiator on he occasion: but negotiation was unsuccessful. At length hostilities took place, and the Captain with two of his officers were killed, and the Mission amilies were conveyed by the Favourite to the island of Vavour

She returned to Sydney; but before this, other Missionaries learned from her officers that the Missionary Ship, Triton, was on the waters, and that the Favourite entered the harbour of Vavou as the Triton was leaving it. The ressels parted, and the Triton bore away with a fair wind for Feejco. This ruly is Mission work-exciting our sympathies, obtaining our admiration, nciting us to more forvent devotions for the conversion of the world.

We would that the Wesleyan Missions in every part of the world could be poken of with equal satisfaction. But Canada, for the present, is a deplorable exception: there is a cloud over the sun of Hatton Garden's glory. May t soon be dispersed!

We have pleasure in publishing, at the request of a friend, the following Letter from the Rev. Mr. Case to Mr. David Sawyer, of the Credit " Toronto, Friday, Oct. 38th, 1840.

"Dear Brother and Sister Sawyer,- " " I now write you to say that we have had during our Conference a time of great trial and grief, matter, however, has ended in the breaking up of the Union. This is y have feared for several years; it is now done and cannot be helped. I have only to say, that both the British and the Canadian Conferences remain friends to the Indians, and both seem resolved to pursue the Missionary work, for the romotion of the Christian Religion among the Indian tribes. All the Northern wilderness is a field open and free for the labours of the British Conference; and they have the means to carry on the work. They wish several of the Chippeway tribes to be attached to their work,—such as Ahlersville, Rice Lake, Lake Simcoe, Saligeong, and St. Clair,—that from these they may raise up young men and women for the purpose of being useful to their Indian brethren

wherever the Lord may call them to labour.

"The British Conference will continue and enlarge the school at Alderville; and we are now prepared to adon't more scholars. If there are any more at the Credit who desire to come to the school, we are willing to receive two or three more. We are about making repairs for the winter. After a while we hope to increase the number still more. When I was with you, Amanda's sister wished to go to the school; you can say to her that she can come and bring with her one or two, and she can call at Mr. Armstrong's for money to bring them down to Cobourg by the Boat, if they come soon. Should they leave I wish you to write a line to Mr. Armstrong for money to take them to wherever the Lord may call them to labour. come I wish you to write a line to Mr. Armstrong for money to take them to Cobourg. They can come down to Toronto and take the Boat here, if they

"I have only to say that, as the brothers and sisters of the Credit Mission chose to go with the Canada Conference, I hope they will be united, and not allow of division among them. The Grand River and the Muncy Town Indians mined to adhere to the British. But it is not yet known what Lake Simcoe and Sahgeeng will choose to do: we wish them to be united with us willing; but they will choose for themselves, and we hope they will be faithful to the Lord Jesus, who has done so much for them. If there are any good brethren who desire to be engaged in the Mission work, we shall be very glad

> QUARTERLY MEETING ON THE YONGE STREET CIRCUIT.—On . Sabbath week a Quarterly Meeting was held at Thornbill, by the Rev. Anson Green, of which we have heard much from several persons who were present: *and more of the usefulness and joyousness of such an occasion we never heard before. The Chairman preuched with more than his usual freedom and power. The church was crowded, and the Spirit pervaded the assembly. At the Love-fcost there might be seen five or six persons rising at once to speak; and what was said was scriptural, methodistic, and appropriate, producing an effect on the hearers which led many to say they sat in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. They could say the times of simplicity, and love, and unction, are come again. Yes, and they will stay.

Certain parts of a private letter to a friend have just been read to us, stating what progress the Rev. Mesars. J. Ryenson and P. Jones are making in holding Missionary Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District; and we are thankful they are doing well. Cobourg, Belleville, and Hallowell at present stand at the head for subscriptions. A report of the Kingston meeting has not had time to reach us. We know it will be noble.

Several numbers of a new paper called the Toronto General Advertiser have been sent us. We should like to know how far it is necessary.

News .- We have received news by the Columbia steamer; but having this week to insert much deferred Foreign and Provincial intelligence, we cannot publish it till next week. The leading item we have received this week is a report that the British have taken Pukin; but we believe it is generally considered incorrect. Correct or not, we sincerely desire that the Chinese hostilities may be overruled for the divine glory.

To Correspondents.—We have a second "Voice" from the Rev. G. F. PLAYTER, which deserves to be heard .- We are kindly favoured, too, with communications from Brantford, Matilda, Napanec, Picton, Simcoe, Yonge Street, Smith's Falls, Sidney, Albion, Gore of Toronto, "L. L" and "R L."-We wish some of our correspondents would remember several broad hints more than once dropped by us, on their writing us in a bold, easily-readhints more than once dropped by us, on their writing us in a bold, easily-readable hand. Postage is always an object; but the expense of preparing their
articles for the press amounts to much more than their letters would cost if
accupying more paper, and time, which is never abundant with us, would be
with holy water. At three precisely, the orchestra began a solemn march and

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

BAY OF QUINTE, AUGUSTA, AND DYTOWN DISTRICTS.

	** ** .		ŀ
February.	Mon 22 - do	Meeting at 6	١.
Sun T Brockville & Prescott, Ser's ti & 6.	Tues 23 Shellington's	co. " 6	Т
Mon 8 do, Meeting at 6	Wed 24 Mansel's	do. 6	Ľ
Tues 9 Prescott do. 6	Thur 25 Carlton Place	do. 6	Ľ
Wed 10 Matilda do. 6	Frid 26 Boyd's	do. 6	ł
Thur It Mariatown at II Moulinotte at 6	Sat 27 Capt. Adam's S House	e. do. 6	Ľ
Frid 12 Hawkesbury Meeting at 7	Sun 23 Perth. Sermons	at 11 and at 6	l
Sat 11 Chatham Chapel do. 6			Ł
Sun 14 St. And ws. Ser at 11. La Chara 6.	. March.		1
Mon 15 La Chute Meeting at 6	Mon 1 Perth	Meeting at 6	ı
Tues 16 St Andrews do. 6	Thes 2 Chamberlayne's	do. 6	ı
	Wed 3 Crosby	do. 6	ì
Thur 18 Papinean's Seignory do 6			1
Frid 10 Hall . Meeting at 6	Sat 6 Brighton	do. 6	1
Sat 20 Bell's Chapet do, 6	Sun 7 Collegne.	Sermon at 11	ŧ
Sun 21 Bytown, Sermons at 11 and 6		Meeting at 6	ı
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LONDON	DISTRICT.		1
February.			

Frid 5 Oxford Meeting at 6 Tues 16 Simcoe
Sun 7 London, Samons at 11 and 6.
Mon 8 do Meeting at 6 Wed 17 Mountpleasant
Tues 9 North Street do. 6 Frid 19 Glanford
Wed 10 Miney Town do. 6 Satu 20 Secord's
Thu 11 B. Thomas Heeting at 6 Sun 21 Secord's
Frid 12 Burdick's Chapet do. 6 Mon 22 Dundas,
Satu 13 Walsingham do. 6 Tue 23 Rock Chapet
Sun 14 Simcoe and Woodhouse, Sermons,
Mon 15 Woodhouse Meeting at 6 Tue 25 Copetows Meeting at 6

NOTICE.—The anniversary of the Brick Chapel Temperance Society, Yonge Street, will be held on Monday Evening the 8th inst. The friends and foes of the cause are respectfully solicited to attend. February 1st, 1841.

Foreign and Provincial News.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The London Times of the 12th, says the French war expenses of 1840 cannot amount to less than £11,000,000 sterling. Immense excitoment was felt in Paris, and, among the populace, at a renew

al of the war feeling against England. The Naval and Military Gazette says that the Board of Admiralty have

ordered several frigates of the largest class to be laid down next year.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th Nov. in a Paris paper, says that the population of that city, and of all Turkey, are in a state of fermentation, and look with displensure on the events in Syria. It is even said that four regiments have mutined in Asia Minor; one of them, cantoned at Kutagah,

assassinuted all its officers, on receiving orders to march.

If we may give credit to some letters from the Levant, it should seem that Ibrahim Pacha is inclined not to obey the orders to retreat sent to him from

The Univers affirms it to be positively true that negociations are now going on, with activity, for the marriage of one of the two youngest sons of the King

Presents to the Queen.—Since the birth of the Princess Royal,

a great number of appropriate votive trifles have reached Buckingham Palace from various parts of the kingdom. They consist generally of faucifully worked a ticles of infant apporet. Unfortunately for the fair fubricators of these simple but expressive tokens of loyalty, none find their way to the illustrious linky to whose gracious acceptance they are in all humility proffered, unless those which are fortunate enough to be presented through some official channel. Such is the etiquette. Lord Brougham.-Lord Brougham has returned to town, and it

is stated by his friends in excellent health. Following the instructions of his medical advisors, his Lordship has been in the west of England, refraining equally from exciting society and severe study. His Lordship, however, is advised not to abandon in town those habits that were found to be so beneficial in the country.

Parliament meets for the despatch of business, January 26th,
There has been a severe run upon O Connel's National Bank at Sligo, which
brought down the markets around there.

The subscription to the Scott Monument at Edinburgh, is completed all bu

Commodore Napier has been made a Knight Companion of the Bath. Robert Ferguson, M. P., is dend. Barry, the architect, receives \$125,000 for designing and superintending the

new houses of Parliament. The Earl of Stair has been appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland vice the Duke of Argyle.

Salling a Wife.—On Saturday last a fellow named Gibbon took his wife, a smart looking young woman, to Stourbridge, to sell her, but for some time he sought in vain for a purchasor; however, he disposed of her at last to a countryman for 2s.

Prince Albert .- His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, it would appear, is getting a decided relish for the sports of John Bult. We hear that the Prince has given orders for the formation of a racing stud, on an extensive scale, and that he has engaged a first-rate trainer to show the horses the way to 'nut their feet out.

Letters.—One hundred and fifty-five thousand letters and newspapers have passed through the Ships' letter department of the Liverpool Post-office in 32 days—from the 6th Nov. to the 7th Dec.

On the 7th, by Telegraph from Bayonne, a decree of the Spanish Regency was announced, granting an annesty for all political offences committed since 19th of July, 1837, and authorising all Carlist refugees, except, for the present, civil and military chiefs, officers and ecclesiastics, to re enter Spain, dition of taking the oath of allegiance.

The Leipsic Gazette contains an absord rumour from Hanover, that Duke

SPAIN.

Charles of Brunswick is preparing to regain his sovereignty by force, and that in a few weeks time he intends to make such an attempt with an armed body

CHINA. The blockade of Canton had not been rigorously enforced. The Singapore

Free Press Extra, of September 11th, states on the authority of a correspondent, that six men of war had proceeded to the Bogue on the 3d of August, and doubtless succeeded in reducing the batteries and clearing the passage up to Canton. These vessels were subsequently seen returning down the river and making for Macao. It was reported that Admiral Elliott intended to proceed to Poe-chec-lee, in

the neighbourhood of Pekin, with a part of his force. Mehemet Ali .- The definitive offer of submission on the part of

Mehemet has been confirmed. The terms of a convention were agreed upon and signed at Alexandria, on the 27th of November, by which the Pacha undertakes immediately to evacuate Spria, and to restore the Ottoman float, being guaranteed, in return, the hereditary government of Egypt.

The Queen and Court .-- The Queen was to remove to Windsor, Monday, December 21st, with her baby, and stay there till May.

The Queen was well enough, the Court Journal says, to dine with Prince Albert on the 15th of December. Her child is to be christened in February. On Wednesday, December 16th, the ceremony of churching the Queen was Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present only his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Dutchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting, and the Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

Queen Adelaide, the Dutchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Gloucester, are to

Given Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duchess of Gloucester, are to be the godmothers of her Royal Highness; and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Sussex, the godfathers.

The mission of Baron Mounier to London, which was confidential, and not official, which had for its object the conservation of the Pachalic of Aere for

Mohemet Ali, has not succeeded.

Lord Barham is to be created Earl of Gainsborough. Elections for the City of Toronto.

A crezy woman, called the Countess of Resterlit, attempted to stab the sentry at Buckingham Palace. She is in custody, and claims the throne of

The weather has been very cold in England, with much snow.

Several large class frigates are to be built in England this year.

The 18th, 26th, and 49th regiments are to have 'China' upon their colours and appointments, in commemoration of the first capture of a territorial possession.

sion made by British military force in the 'Colesnat Empire.'
There has been a very extensive robbery in the Birmingham Post-office.
Several destructive floods and freshets have occurred in England and Ireland, destroying much property.

FRANCE. Interment of Napoleon's Remains-The Church of the Invalides .- The interior of the Church was tilled at an early hour by the per-

sons who came in carriages, and were allowed to go in by the southern entrance. Those who went on foot, and entered by the gateway of the esplanade, found nearly all the seats occupied when they got inAt two o'clock the arrival of numerous generals with their aides-de-camp,
and the bustle of the orderly officers, announced that the royal cortêge from
the Tuileries was at hand, and a salute of 2I guns ushered in the arrival of the
King. The drums in the nave beat a royal salute, and the architishop, preceded by the clergy, advanced towards the end of the nave, as if to receive his Majesty; but there was some mistake in this part of the ceremony, for the

rocession, before it reached the great door, was stupped, and had to return.

The King and the Royal Family did not come up the nave, but went at once to the dome. His Majesty, wearing the uniform of the National Guard, took his seat on the throne prepared for him, to the right of the altar. Near the King were the princes and his Majesty's aides-de-camp. On the left of the altar was the archbishop of Paris, with the bishops assisting—the Cures des Invalides, and the clergy. In an enclosed seat near the King were the Queen the princesses, and the Ladies in attendance. Under the dome, around the catafalque, the ministers and marshals were stationed. In the left branch of the transept were the members of the Chamber of the Deputies, and on the right were the Peers and members of the Council of State. In two enclosed seats were the judges and officers of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts. Next to these, on the right, were the members of the Cour Royale, the Council General of the Seine, and Municipal Council of Paris, having at their head the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police, the stall officers of the National Guard, and the army, and the Council of the Admiralty. On the left were the members of the university, the Institute, and other learned bodies, and the tribunals of First Instance and Commerce, the staff of the Hotel des Invalides

prefects and mayors of departments, &c.

the clergy re-entered the nave chanting, and moving slowly towards the dome. At this moment the excitement was intense—the music died away: there was a dead silence throughout the church, and immediately there was seen the imperial coffin covered with its velvet and embroidered pall, on which was the mperial crown veiled in crape, borne on the shoulders of the sailors, and noncommissioned officers of the army, surrounded with a closely pressed throng of soilors, with the young prince behind, the pall bearers at the angles, and a crowd of officers following, which moved up the church at a very rapid rate. The affect of this at its first coming into the nave, when every one testified their respect by a profound stillness, and all the troops presented arms, was one of the most imposing parts of the coremony. Before the coffin had bowever reached the entrance of the dome, the solemn march was again renewed, and at length burst out into a glorious strain of triumph. Nothing could be finer.

The Prince de Joinville then presented the body to the King, saying, 'Sire,

present to you the body of the Emperor Napoleon. .

The King replied, raising his voice, 'I receive it in the name of France.'
General Athalia carried the sword of the Emperor upon a cushion, and gave

played by the orchestra alone, on the return of the clergy and the entrance of the body, was magnificent. After this the first voice beard was that of Grisi by herself—and it filled with its compass the echoes of the immense edifice. Lablache's deep notes were heard to peculiar advantage.

The service lasted altogether about an hour, but on its termination a great number of the persons who had been in the aisles moved towards the dome to see the cutafulque and the splendid decorations of that part of the edifice, and though the last offices of the church were ended by four o'clock it was after five before the edifice wis finally cleared. It is calculated that there were 7000 persons in the interior of the church on this occasion. The Infante and Infanta of Spain, with their family, were present.

persons in the interior of the church on this occasion.

The number of National Guards of Paris and the banlieue under arms yesterday is estimated at about 60,000; the divisions of infantry and cavalry, the troops of engineers and artillery, the non-commissioned officers, veterans, endarmerie, Municipal Guard, supeurs-pompiers, &c., presented an effective orce of at least 20,000 men.

SPAIN. Madrid, Dec 10 .- The fueros of Navarre have been adjusted.

Fears of the French invading the Daleoric Islands have vanished.

Grasce has been appointed political chief of Madrid by the Regency. He is enemy of Esparter Funds are wavering.

HOLLAND. The King of Holland has just authorised the raising of an additional loan of three millions of florins for draining the lake of Hacriem.

ALGIERS.

The province of Algiers is trauquit. In Oran, General Lamoricier has made new razia with great success. · EGYPT.

Alexandria, Nov. 29.—Commodore Napier, in a diplomatic correspondence, offers to the vicercy the absolute and hereditary possession and government of Egypt, on condition that he shall furthwith withdraw from Syria, and restore the Turkish fleet to the Sultan. Melianted answers that he is quite willing to do what is required, provided that he is officially assured by the four powers that the propositions of the Commodore shall be carried into effect with the full.

But the same, on the 6th Jan., Mr. John Wesley Roblin, eldest son of Levi Osborne, of Amelias burgh, to Miss Abigail, eighth daughter of Mr. Richard Osborne, of Amelias burgh.

On the 23rd Dec., by the Rev. Alva Adams, Mr. James McKibbon, of the down to the propositions of the Commodore shall be carried into effect with the full. the Turkish fleet to the Sultan. Mehemet answers that he is quite willing to do what is required, provided that he is officially assured by the four powers that the propositions of the Commodoreshall be carried into effect with the full consect of the Suhan. He has also agreed to despatch an officer to his control of the Suhan. He has also agreed to despatch an officer to his control of the same place. By the same, on and a British officer is to accompany the Egyptian one to see the order and both of Lenark. nstructions executed. The convention was signed Nov. 27th. Hamid Bey left on the 28th in an

English steamer with orders for Ibrahim Pasha to evenue Syria. The preparations for the defence of Alexandria were to continue until the ratification of the treaty concluded between Commodore Napier and Boghes Bey.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 30. The negociations between the ambassadors of the great powers and the divan had been of late extremely active, in consequence of the letter addressed by Lord Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby, directing the latter to use his exertions to prevail upon the Sultan to revoke the decheance of Mehemet Ali. The divan had acceded to this invitation, and was actually preparing the act of revocation. Mehemet Izzer, the lately adopted Pasha of Egypt, had been sacrificed. The ambassador of France still continues to reside in the country; and it

was inferred from his not removing into town, that he expected shortly to be

UNITED STATES.

War in Europe.-We give to-day, having no room for it yesterday, a letter from our Paris correspondent, from the vaticinations of which we feel called upon to express our entire dissent. It confidently predicts European war—and we have no belief in European war. It ascribes to Louis Philippe a war—and we have no unter in European war. It ascribes to Louis ramppe a sentiment which it is possible that he entertains, but which we are confident he has never expressed. Our reliance upon his pacific wisdom is as strong as

It would be a source of great rejoicing to us if we could feel as strongly assured of the maintenance of peace by our own country, as we do of peace between France and the allies.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

British Troops in Maine. - At last we have information that can be raised on, touching the movement of troops in, or on, or about, the dis-puted territory. The following letter from Sir John Harvey to the Governor of Maine was communicated to the Senate of that state on Thursday last.

can be railed on, touching the movement of troops in, or on, or about, the disputed territory. The following letter from Sir John Harvey to the Governor of Maine was communicated to the Senset of that state on Thursday last.

Government House, Frederickton, N. B., Dec. 10th, 1540.

Str.—As your Excellency will doubtless be informed that a detachment of Her Majesty's troops has Intely arrived in the Madawaska settlement, I deem it to consist with that frankness by which I trust my intercourse with the authorities of Maine has always been characterized, to acquaint you that the movement in question, made by order of the Governor-General of these provinces, has no other object than to give support to the civil authorities of that settlement—one of whose magistrates, Francis Rice, Esq., has been grossly insulted, threatened with personal violence and obstructed in the discharge of his duties by persons professing themselves to be civil no the State of Maine—and another, James McLaughlin, Esq., also a magistrate of this province and holding the office of "wavelen of the dispurate territory." In the contract.

Toronte, James McLaughlin, Esq., also as magistrate of this province and holding the office of "wavelen of the dispurate territory." In the contract. insuited, threatened with personal violence and obstructed in the discharge of his duties by persons professing themselves to be citiz as of the State of Maine—and another, James McLaughlin, Esq., also a magistrate of this province and holding the office of "warden of the disputed territory," has been threatened by the person in charge of the armed posse stationed at "Fish River," with being arrested and sent as a prisoner to Augusta, in the event of his persevering in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the Government of the Queen, and that of this province.

Whether the assertion made, as I am assured, by this person, that in holding this language he is only acting in accordance with his instructions, be correct or otherwise, your Excellency will best know—but refusing, as I have done, to believe that he can have received any authority for a proceeding which I must regard as inconsistent with existing engagements, I have not hesitated in expressing to the Governor-General my conviction that an armed civil posse, corresponding in amount and description with that maintained by Maine, will be found quite adequate to effect the object is view wife the be found quite adequate to effect the object in view, viz., the prevention of acts of unauthorised aggression or interference, as regards the inhabitants or acts of anauthorised aggression or interterence, as regards the innumerous of authorities of the Madawaska actilement—and I have accordingly no reason to doubt, that, acting upon this suggestion, His Excellency will forthwith give direction for the troops to be withdrawn to their former stations.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, your Excellency's most bedient servant. J. HARVET. His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine.

Mackenzie.—We learn that Mackenzie has sold out his newspaper office to the abolitionists, and retired from the editorial chair. What next he will be after doing, we cannot imagine.-U. C. Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

A special messenger, with despatches from the British Minister at Washington to the Licut. Governor of this Province, passed through Queenston on Tuesday. From the speed at which the messonger travelled it is conjectured that there despute has a considerable importance.—Niagara Chronicle.

St. David's Ward-Dr. Burnside, Alderman; Alex. Hamilton, Councilman. St. Lawrence's Ward-Alex. Dixon, Alderman; Robt. Beard, Councilman. St. George's Ward—Geo. Gurnett', Alderman; John Craig, Councilman. St. Andrew's Ward—John Powell, Alderman; R. Tinning, Councilman. St. Patrick's Ward—W. H. Boulton, Alderman; Wm. Mathers, Councilman. George Monro, Esq. was elected Mayor.

OBITUARY.

DIED .- At Richmond Hill, in the Home District, JAMES MILES, Esq., one of the oldest Magistrates in the Commission of the Peace in this Dis was born in the State of Massachusetts, near Boston, in the year of our Lord 1776, and came to Canada at the age of 21; resided in York (now Toronto) for several years, and removed from thence to Richmond Hill, where he resided until the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. To this form of religious faith he was brought up by his parents who also came to Canada, then under the administration of Governor Simcoe For the last 20 years the subject of this brief sketch superintended the Subbath School hold in the Church—the premises of which he gave, by the direction of his father, to the congregation of which he was a member. In his last moments, Mr. Miles gave strong evidence of resignation to the will of God, and told several of his religious friends, who visited him in his affliction, that all his hope was in the merits of the Redeemer. He was a man of very little worldly ambition; if he had any ambition at all, it was to save his soul. His only domestic charge was his mother, 94 years of age; his last look upon her, and then upon his sisters, seemed to say, take care of my mother! and instantly, with a smile in his countenance, expired, without a struggle or a groun,

"How liest is our brother bereft. Of all that could burden his mind; How easy the soul that has left. This wearisome body behind! His earth is affected no more. With stekness or shaken with pain; The war in his members is o'er, And never shall yea him again; His kugubhing he ad is at rest; Its thinkine and aching are o'er; His quiet, immovable breast Is heaved by affiction no more."

Dien,-On Sunday the 18th of October, in the Township of Fredericksburg, William II. Diamond, aged 14 years and 9 months, second sun of Mr. William Diamond, a respectable and useful Exhorter in the Wesleyan Connexion. The deceased, like many of his youthful companions, lived "without God and within large in the world" anti-within a few days of his departure from this world of woe. On or about the 1st of the month in which he took his happy flight to the realms of glory, he was taken severely ill of the typhus fever, fi which, after the lapse of eight or nine days, he partially recovered. On finding himself recovering, he become impatient to visit some of his friends. After having spent the day at his friend's house, he, in the evening, set out for house, tuning spent the day at his friend's house, he, in the evening, set out for home, but while on his return he became alarmingly ill. On Friday, the day following, his father came to his bed, and calmly inquired if he had ever prayed for himself since he had been ill?—to which he instantly replied in the negative; and added, he had never "thought of it;"—so thoughtless of death is fallen man—so bath "the god of this world blinded the minds of them which believe not." His father then entreated him to "seek the Lord" without delay; assuring him that Jesus was his "best Physician," able to heal both body and and Suffere it to say that he commenced immediately; and in short time Suffice it to say that he commenced immediately; and in short time found that " to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness." He by grace did believe, and received the "remission of his sins, together with the spirit of Adoption, whereby he was enabled to cry. Abba, Father." Finding himself to be a new creature in Christ, he repeated several times in succession, "Jesus is my best Physician," and then exclaimed, "Here, Lord, I give myself away;—'tis all that I can do." On being asked if he "leved the Lord?" he replied, "O that I can do." On being asked if he "loved the Lord!" he replied, "Of yes, I love the Lord with all my heart;" which words he repeated several times with evident joy and delight. He then requested his friends to sing the well-known hymn, "I'll praise my Maker while I've breath," &c. In this happy frame of mind be continued the whole of Saturday, often praising God with his "whole heart." On Sanday-morning, on being asked by the physician it to Marshal Soult, who presented it to the King.

His Majesty then addressed General Bertrand, and said—'General, I charge you to place this glorious sword of the Emperor upon his coffin.' This the General than did.

The musical part of the ceremony was as efficient as the united twients of the great performers who took part in it could make it be. The solemn march played by the orchestra alone, on the return of the clergy and the entrance of the body, was magnificent. After this the first voice heard was that of Grisi stretched out his hand and invited him to the bedside, and affectionately and affectingly said, "Uncle Abram, I am going to Heaven; I want you to meet me there." He then observed his affectionate Aunt weeping by his side; to whom he said, "Weep not for me—I am going to glory; will you meet me there?" He then requested his friends to sing the hynn commencing "O land of rest!" In delightful exercise he engaged with great fervour. His father then enquired what account he should give of him to his minister if he should die before he returned to his Circuit. O, said he, tell him I have gone to glory. He exhorted his friends and neighbours, without distinction of age or sex, to seek and serve the Lord; and taking them by the hand, seemed quite unwilling to relinquish his hold until be had obtained a promise from them to meet him above. Just before his spirit took its exit he turned his attention to his surviving Brothers and Sisters, and other youthful companions, and said—Farewell, be good children, and meet me in heaven. About four and said—Farewell, be good children, and meet me in heaven. About four o'clock in the afternoon he left this wilderness of wee for a world of giory and

"His languishing head is at rest.
It's thinking and aching are o'er,
His quiet inmovable breast
Is beaved by affliction no more."

He has left behind him a numerous circle of acquaintances, an affectionate father and mother, a number of brothers and sisters to mourn his loss t nevertheless they mourn not as those without hope; and we doubt not but that the Lord will not only sanctify this their affliction to their own good, but to the good of the neighbourhood generally. He was boried on Tuesday, the 20th. The occasion was improved from Isaiah axxviii. 1.—"Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order: for thou shalt die, and not live."

burgh, Mr. John Rutter, of Tyendinaga, to Miss Catharine Demill, of the for-mer place. MARRIED -On the 27th Dec. by the Rev. Thomas Demorest, in Sophies-

By the same, on the 14th Jan., John Groves, of Fitzroy, to Miss Ann Wilson

By the same, on 26th Jan., Mr. John Storgeon, to Mrs. Elizabeth Crozier, On the 16th January, by the Rev. Geo. Petrie, James Cowan Hunter, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Emma M. Wallace, both of Norwichville

On the 15th January, James Coyne, Esq. Merchant, of Swint Thomas, to Miss Mary Proudfoot, daughter of the Rev. William Proudfoot, of London.

On the 5th Jan., by the Rev. V. B. Howard, Mr. James Elliott to Miss Luciada Bird; both of the township of Huntington.

In Frankford, on the 20th Jan., by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. Jos. Hutchinson, to Miss Sample And March, both of Sidney. to Miss Sarah Ann Marsh, both of Sidney.

DIED .- At Hamilton, Newcastle District, on the 24th ult., John Burnham, Esq. aged 61, one of the first inhabitants of that District.
In Brockville, on the 12th ult., the Ludy of E. J. Hubble, Esq., Earnister

W. Young, A. Adams, 2. E. Henly, J. Black, W. Scott, H. Montgomery, C. R. Allison, T. Bevitt, V. B. Howard, W. Young, C. Flumerfelt, (J. R. owes 5s.) G. F. Playter, L. Parsons, A. McNab, (W. L. owes 6 mo.) T. Van

Vliet, H. Biggar, R. Corson. Books have been forwarded to-L. Parsons, I parcel, per stage. R. Corson, I package, sent to Sovereign's Inn.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .-- A Public Lecture WI will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 5th instant, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. HERWORTH, ON THE SUN AND PLANETS,

(Illustrated with a good Apparatus.) Admittance—Free. J. F. WESTLAND,

Toronto, February 3rd, 1841. Secretary. SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

Toronte, January, 1841.

TUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq. "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

English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is heatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Teronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s. The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who rder from a distance vill please state which kind they want.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS HOUSEKEEPER, in u genteef family, by a respectable woman, lately from England. References, if equired, one be given, as to character and capability. Letters addressed A, B. Postoffice, will be attended to.

Toronto, Jan. 23rd, 1841.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for discases arising from imparity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for alonel. For its virtus as a cathartic in Fevers and all Billious Discases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Drugglets generally.

Toronto, October 24, 1849.

will be received at this Office, on Friday the 5th February next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) for furnishing the Ordnance Department with 13,836 Bundles of good OATEN STRAW, free from 1Veeds and Thistles; each bundle to contain fully 12 lbs., and which will be required to be delivered by the Contractor in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required by the Barrack-Master, to whom application is to be made for further information, if required.

The price must be stated in Halifax Currency; and payment will be made at this Office by clock on the Barrack of Unper Canada, area the production of

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 23rd January, 1841.

at this Office, by check on the Bank of Upper Canada, upon the production of the Barrack Master's certificate shewing the quantity of Straw delivered. Two good and sufficient Sureties, together with the Contractor, will be required to execute a Bond for the due and faithful performance of the contract,

in the penal sum of bulf the amount of the accepted Tender.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

TOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Olice, on Friday, the 5th of February next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to enter into a contract for supplying, for the use of the let Inc. Drogoons, TWENTY-FIVE BLUE CLOTH CLOAKS, with Scarlet Collars, in every respect according to a pattern to be seen at this Office, excepting that the length of the collar from the hooks to the eyes is to be increased one and a balf inch; length of Cloak from the bottom of the Collar to be increased ten inches; and the breadth of the body of the Cloak to be increased six inches: the cape, of course, to be made to suit the enlarged dimensions of the Cloak.

Parties tendering will have the goodness to state the date at which they will engage to deliver the Cloaks into the Commissariat Store on the Lake Shore: When the same will be inspected by a Board of Officers, to be as sembled for that purpose; and if approved of, as being in every respect equal to the Pattern, both as regards materials and make, payment for the same will be made at this office; otherwise the article will be returned on the hands of the Contractor. Two Sureties will be required in the penal sum of Fifty Pounds Currency, for the due performance of the agreement.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st January, 1341.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Friday the 5th February next, at 12 c'clock precisely, [after which hour no Tender will be admitted,] from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for furnishing, for the service of the Ordnance Department, 750 STABLE BIRCH BROOMS, to be delired into the Barrack-Master's Store, at Toronto.

The price must be stated in Halifax Currency. Payment will be made by the Deputy Ordnance Store-keeper.

Commissariat Office, Toronto, 13th January, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS

will be received at this Office, on Monday he 1st March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from all Persons willing to enter into a Contract, or Contracts, to furnish, during the ensuing season of Navigation, STEAMBOAT CONVEYANCE for Passengers and Government Stores, between Chippawa and Amherstburgh, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Hamilton, and the intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Queenston, touching at Niegara, and vice versa; and between the holland Landing and the landing in Kempenfeldt Bay, and vice versa; viz.: CABIN PASSENGERS, victualled.

Men, each, £ Women, each, Children, under 14, and above 3 years of age, each, DECK PASSENGERS, not victualled. Men, each, Horses, each, Waggons, each, Stores, by weight, Provided the control of the contr Field-pieces, mounted, from 6 to 12 pounders, with imbers complete,

Heavy Ordnance. Government to furnish labour to embark and disembark,

Gunpowder,

Specie,

Parcels and Packages, under 6 feet measurement, for the whole season of navigation,

Cabin Passengers shall be allowed to take with them, free of expense, six cwt. of personal baggage; Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, their knapsacks, arms, and accoutrements; and other Deck Passengers, being

men, sixty pounds in weight—and women, thirty pounds in weight.

The personal baggage of Officers, and their camp equipage, to be computed by measurement, at the rate of three tons measurement for every ton in weight, to which they may be entitled; and their buggage, comprising household furnished. ture, carriages, &c., to be charged by weight or measurement, at the option of the Contractor. Payment will be made by the Seafor Commissariat Officers stationed at

Foronto, Hamilton, Drummondville. Amhersthurgh, and Penetanguishene, for ill orders for Transport granted at their respective stations. Particulars of the proposed Contracts, and any further information required, may be obtained on application at this office.

Note .- It is particularly requested that parties disposed to tender for any of the above services, will have the goodness to make their offers in strict conformity with the above schedule.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY

OF TORONTO.

ENTLEMEN,-At the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should be shrinking from my duty as a D course pointed out in your requisition. I therefore declare myself a Candidate for your suffrages, as one of the Representatives of the Metropolis in Pacliament.

You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited to

You are well aware that I have tormerly been more than once solicited to come forward on each of the interests—Liberal as well as Conservative. But I think that these nominal distinctions oright not to exist or be perpetuated under the Union; and I think it is the first indication of a great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly independent of both parties. Alas I that the feedings of obligation, created by your confidence, which now inspire my breast, had not long ago been appealed to in the ease of many others throughout the Country.

Are not the interests and property of this great City as well the public safety prejudiced ontecessarily at this very moment, by the appearance of our continuing to view with suspicion, and to give unbecoming opposition to, the Governor Grean in the control of the control of

We may rely that Lord Sydenham never will consent to be thrust into the arms of the old official party, and it were well for the interests of this city, that the ensuing elections should for ever dissipate all idea of identity between the City of Toronto and that faction, which has been the corse of Upper Canada-Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Feb. 2nd. having held place without power, except the power of injuring as—neither possessing the confidence of the country nor of themselves—united against the C. R. Allison, T. Bevitt, V. B. Howard, W. Young, C. Flumerfelt, (J. R. country, but not united among themselves—with influence sufficient to make ower 5s.) G. F. Playter, L. Parsons, A. McNab, (W. L. ower 6 mo.) T. Van Upper Canada in former days what they now wish to make the City of Toronto, a great rotten borough,—whose tactics have been, and still are, to ascertain their own personal interests, and then to convince the people-that these are their interests—making the country agree with them on every point, instead of endeavouring to agree with the country,—the strength of the faction in fact

having lain in the weakness of the country.—He strength of the faction in fact baving lain in the weakness of the country.

I do not mean to impuga the private characters of the old Government Tory party, but es an independent man I shall ever raise my voice against their selfish and exclusive political creed. However respectable or amiable some of them may be, as individuals, I must view them as a Compact, to be the worst enemies of their country, and blind enough not to see, that they are thus the enemies of themselves and their children.

I little thought that the day would ever come which should find me enlisted in the ranks of politics; but whether I regard the interests of this City or of the In the ranks of politics, but whether I regard the interests of this City or of the Province, in both which my stake is very great, I am equally satisfied that I might as well plead my supposed inability, when called on, to defend my country against external fues, as at the present crisis, from internal enemies. I feel that I might as well serve my country in Parliament as in the field,—which latter necessity it appears to me would be the inevitable consequence of Tory exclusiveness, selfishness, and bigotry, again becoming rampant in Upper

I wish you to understand that in supporting me, you will support a "new state of things," of an enlarged and liberal character, in preference to the old system, which has already, and would again eventuate in rebellion. I will receive your which has atready, and would again eventuate in rebellion. I will receive your voter, and because of any personal consideration or of ony party politics, but as an evidence that the Citizens of Toronto agree with me that the present Government is entitled to, and will get from us, all the adherence which independent men can give to any Government—as an evidence that valuing the constitution. men can give to any Government—as an evidence that valuing the constitutional doctrine of Lord Sydenham—" Upon your co-operation must depend the success of my endeavours, and my efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist me in the task," the Citizens of Toronto will emulate the country and the Sister Provinces in generously taking into consideration that the difficulties with which His Excellency is surrounded and

consideration that the difficulties with which Itis Excellency is surrounded and beset, are such as no former Governor has been able to avercome.

I object to the old official party, because they never had nor would their principles ever permit their possessing the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. And confidence in ourselves must precede the confidence of the people of England in our stability, without which, we cannot expect, nor could not be resulted by the people of the property of the people of the peo ve honestly advise Emigration to Canada, without which this cannot long remain

a British Province.

And with the slightest idea on the minds of capitalists, that there was any chance of having the old party pawned on as again, I state my firm conviction that, instead of money being got from England to develope our resources, build our towns, and improve our communications, we would have capitalists leaving this as a country shortly again to become the scene of disorder and political

If elected by you, I shall be found a great conservator of our principles, and an unwearied and fearless refurmer of details. The perpetuation of the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, I view to be at one the glory and advantage of both. My humble abilities will, of course, be especially which my own interests and standing are so immediately connected.

1 am, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble, servent,

Toronto, Upper Canado, 19th January, 1841.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co.,
TWO APPRENTICES to the Suaw Bonnel Making Business.

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TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings: THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities crisis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them, not from a disinclination to serve the people, but from a dilidence in my own abilities to serve them as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, however, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion, leaves me no alternative consistent with a sense of public duty and a just deference for the opinions of my friends;—I therefore take the earliest oppor-tunity of announcing myself, in compliance with the request of a large and influential body of the Constituency, as a Candidate for your suffrages at the ment General Election.

Having been a resident inhabitant of Toronto for apwards of twenty years,

training need a resident innabilent of Toronto for opwards of twenty years, it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles than a reference to my past conduct. Such as I have been—such you shall ever find me,—ready to protect the rights of the people on the one hand, and to preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other,—believing both to be Having a large stake in the country as well as in this important city, 1 need

scarcely add, that I shall always be most anxious to promote the rising great-noss of both. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obcdient, humble servant, 2th, 1840. JOHN H. DUNN. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1840.

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

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

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

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Par liament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the system which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments, -and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then enter-tained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is

our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa tion as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endea. vouced to bean upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political apponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Glorious and Free.

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant, "JAMES E. SMALL. Toronto, March 23, 1840. 552tf.

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

CENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch and Framesa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the estisfaction of all concern d, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most strenuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct

Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, 1 intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

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

desire to be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"-its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen, - I will make you but fow promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to broak; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honographe Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in the popular Council-I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct, exercise my own judgment.

Gentlemen,-I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters. &c. &c. 1 have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

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

GENTLEMEN,—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature, I beg leave to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as a candidate for that honor.

candidate for that nonor.

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have sitution in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governo John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives. And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country. I shall fearlessly upmose them when I

are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure

that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully dentified with my own. 1 am. Gentlemen. E. W. THOMSON. Your most obedient

Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.—
WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Almanac, &c., for 1841, will be published on the First of January.

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ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

STRAW and TURCAN BONNEYS, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 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 be 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 ANDREW TOD,
Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

TO THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

CHARLES, I have been frequently solicined since the last session to offer myself as Camides by your suffrages at the ensuing general election, but have shiften of the county of t

protection of that Mois of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—that Constitution which is our pride and boset,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and presonably watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and b

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to complete the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Per Centage will be charged the Seiler. In all cases where a personal application will-require the Agent to insert the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Per Centage will be charged the Seiler. In all cases where a personal application will-require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages the filter on this Colony from civil dissonsions and unhappy measures, will forward the time, Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

SOLOMON HAYS. each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the

bjects of my most unceasing exertions. My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

miling on our Country.

Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, Toronto, March 21, 1840. G. DUGGAN, JUN.

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

FILLOW YEOMEN,—Having been solicited by a number of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now occare my intention so to do; and, as many of you do not personally know me, I will explain my views in as few words as possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measures as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information

on the subject in question that your Representative had.

My principal reasons for offering are as follows: I feel in person the ill effects of Flour coming from the United States Duty Free, whilst ours goes effects of Flour coming from the United States Daty Free, whilst ours goes there with a Heavy Duty; the want of encouragement to Home Manufactories; and many defects in our Laws, such as relate to the Militia, the Court of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbathbreaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured, I could assist in mending.

I can assure you that I would not have offered myself if any respectable Farmer amongst you had come forward before me; but it is a fixed rule of my life never to undertake anything that is not worth finishing, and then never to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a

certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

I have been known to some of you for Thirty-five years past; and have been engaged in business amongst you for the last Twenty-two years. My whole dependence for a living, for myself and family, is Farming. Mills, Manufacturing of Cloth, &c. My interest is your interest; and I will conclude by humbly soliciting your support at the ensuing Election, solemnly promising, to the utmost of my ability, to support our united interests in Farming, Manufactures, and Merchandizet also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting the transpilling and promestly of our Country.

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red,

10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 10 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Souff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger,

1 " Sulphur, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye LYMAN, FARR & Co. With a complete and extensive assortment of stuffs, &c. &c, GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for LESSLIE BROTHERS.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery,
Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Conneyancer, Sec. Sec.
In the Office formerly accupied by Messrs. Sherward & Crawford, three doors West of
Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. The subscriber has lately received per ship Erin go Brogh and other Liverpoo vessels, a large and general supply of the above Ware, of the latest style and best quality—which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, having been purchased for each from the Mannfacturers. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

ANDREW BAMILTON,

8, Market B'ock Buildings, King Street.

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Toronto, 1st December, 1840.

clean Timothy Seed by Toronto, November, 1840.

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

OIL—For Sale at No. 8, Market Block Buildings, King St. Winter Strained Sperm do. Boiled and Raw Linseed do.

Olive or Sweet do.
Pala Seal, and S. S. Whole Oil., 1840.
AND ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1840.

TUST RECEIVED-a Complete and Extensive Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings.

C L O V E R S E E D.-Two Hundred Busnels, prime quality, for sale by Toronto, 8th January, 1841. LESSLIE BROTHERS.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,
begs leave to announce his return to Toronte, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street,
next door east of Thron, Chemist. 577 tf 23rd November, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT VERY REDUCED PRICES .- The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

R. W. & Co. have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the

sale of that description of Goods; it being their intention, at a very early period to effect an alteration in their Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British,
also far the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention
to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and
quality his purchases any previous year; on which account be has thought in equantity and
quality his purchases any previous year; on which account be has thought in expedient
to make it generally known by thus giving it publicity.
The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this
fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented to him, knowing well that a
large stock of goods far below usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the public
generally.

If does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on
the public for their putronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be in many in
stances a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplier from him.
In a previous advertisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to sell his goods
to per cent cheaper than if he had imported them himself, but can now conflictntly assert
tool he can sell his pregent stock at least 20 per cent less than he could afford were be
necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas,
which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling
cost.

On account of the large samply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is well.

Government, in its various departments. I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfars of this Province shall be the Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or

Farms, in or out of the City.
Ail Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c.,

Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

E MOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONAGLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 48,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messee. Lyman, Fare, & Ca.'s, where
he his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassimeres,
Faury Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fastions, which he will
make up to order in a superior manuer, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 29, 1840.

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS' COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice. Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner. Toronto, Aug. 17, 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

ch he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840. C A R D .- Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, and would be happy to receive their patronage. His Rooms are the next door

to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent. Toronto, November 30th, 1840. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier,

No. 50, Yonge Street. J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the sur ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be

f and Merchandizet also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting the tranquility and prosperity of our Country.

As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is before the Election; and if further explanations as to my political views is called before the Election; and offered every information.

I am, Genlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant, ROWLAND BURR.

Eim Coltage, Yonge Street, June 3th, 1840.

C A SH paid for C L O V E R and T I M O T H Y S E E D by

LYMAN, FARR, & CO.,

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

No. 5, City Buildings.

Manufactures, December 3, 1840.

Dessing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every subscriptions made to orders.

Dessing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every subscriptions made to orders.

The price of this paper is Tooties shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number.

Toronto, December 3, 1840.

Toronto, The Dec. 1840.

No. 5, City Buildings.

No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

No. 9, Wellington Buildings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance in the part is Tooties shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance. The Potsage is Four Shillings as subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number.

The price of this paper is Tooties shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance in the part of the payer of the part is Tooties shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance in the part of the payer of the payer is Tooties shillings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance in the payer of the pay

TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one knew a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey bair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest erops of hair? Same cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, those things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years' growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than these facts he wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect f your persons.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, it will do it.
Sold by Construck & 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; Lesslin Brothers; J. Brekett; and Lyman, Fare, & Co. Toronto.

BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

The We see by an advertisement in another column that Messus Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's RALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this city whose bair was so hearly gone as o expose entirely her phremotogical developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mottreed the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Baim, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to west a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

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

Dethi, July 17, 1839.

JOHN JAQUISH, jun.

A SK, INQUIRE - ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-- A SK, INQUIRE - ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-- Can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like ourse effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELL. INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I begyou to ask—ask of those who know—ask Marrinew J. Myers, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Duff Cheen, late of Washington City: each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse note to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Have would never consent to offer this settles, were he not com-pelled by his sense of noral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victime of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article:

LOOK OUT !- Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—is is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS. Sold by Constock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent, Lesslie Brothers, J. Beckett, and Lyman, Farr & Co. Toronto. 562

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED .--Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostors have gone so far as to counterfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Niagara, and every external mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge.

To avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock

& Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that name upon it.

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

Sold by Comerces & Co., Wholesale Druggiste, 2. Fletcher Street,

SOLOMON HAYS. the wrappers.

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 WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life the cidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the bave diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

is declerary and an action 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 eminent 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 Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most facilities. Cherymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most faredulous.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing ome of the certification which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggisia generally.

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the

Rusiness, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messre. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of lendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. ere fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

Toronto, September 21, 1840.

L Y M A N, F A R R, ÀND. (Successors to J. W. BRENT) will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Druge, Medicinee, 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.

E ASTWOOD & Co.,—PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOK Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonge Street, FOR SALE-Types, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink. 50075

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, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.