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For the Christian Guardian. CHRISTIAN UNITY-No. II.

The recorded prayer of the great Proprietor of the Christian Church is, that His followers might be "One." But what is the unity here desired, prayed for, and enjoined? It is the more necessary to determine this, since there are persons of long and loud professions as to picty whose practice affords the best possible evidence that they understand but very imperfectly in what the unity of the Church consists. And in order that this may be better understood by these individuals, the present paper is devoted to the negative side of this subject. I conceive, then, that the Scriptural unity of Christians does not consist in their merely adhering together under some one particular form of church government, whether Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, or any other, since it is certain that no such essential form is prescribed and enjoined in the New Testament; nor in being subject to some one earthly and visible head, whether Pope, King, Bishop, General Assembly, or Conference; nor in subscribing to any formula of doctrine, or conforming to any modes of worship new existing, or that may at any time be proposed. The adoption of the contrary sentiments, by both the Romish and Protestant Churches, has led to the denouncement, as schismatics and heretics, whose

only desert was excision and extirpation, of all who have ventured to enter-

tain an opinion, or adopt or countenance any form of worshipping Jehovah

at variance with the established rules and order of these respective portions

of the Church. Owing to the prevalence of similar errors in our Province at the present period, the same persecuting and exclusive spirit obtains both in churches and individuals, in the ministry and among the laity. It is as notorious, as it is painful to truly pious minds, that in certain churches it is a matter of comparatively little mement what are the tempers and lives of the inmates. So long as they hold fast to the profession of the creed taught them from early life—acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, or the crowned Sovereign—swallow whole the monster titled the "Uninterrupted Succession"—and externally conform to the prescribed rites and ceremonies, all and singular, of their church, they are reputed "faithful" and are fairly entitled to all the privileges of the gospel and the blessings of salvation; while those who choose to differ from them in any particular referred to, no matter how pure their hearts or devout and circumspect their lives, are left to the uncovenanted mercies of God-these are rebels against the church, to whom salvation is more than questionable, and to whom it would be wrong to show any quarter. Yes, the odious and disgusting spectacle can now be seen in Canada, of churches which would exalt themselves on the rain of all others; and while the plainest marks of the children of the wicked one are obvious upon the great majority of their respective memberships, they notwithstanding arrogantly refuse to acknowledge even the possibility of attaining salvation out

of their particular pales!!. Now, whether or not unity or conformity is desirable, in respect to the description of things referred to; it is clear that all endeavours to effect it must prove abortive so long as men are moral agents, and exercise their inalienable right of private judgment in matters respecting which we are left without a positive and specific Divine directory. It is no more to be expected that they will think alike in everything than that they should appear alike. There is a difference in the constitution of minds, in mode of education, and in the habits of thought; and the slightest difference in sentiment, habit, motive, or circumstance may render it impossible, without a miracle, that we should perceive of things always exactly alike. There will be a difference. Nor is this to be seriously, it at all, regretted. The unity of the Christian Church lies in something of far more importance and greater excellence than mere externals of any kind. And Christian unity is of too sacred and valuable a character to be broken on account of any difference of opinion on such non-essential matters. In all such cases the minority may safely yield to the majority for the sake of peace-the majority of the proper authorities of the church, of course-not to the Legislature, or Parliament, or bodies of men possessing no authority whatever, to decide on matters pertaining to the Church of Christ; for "my kingdom," said Jesus, "is not of this world." YERI AMATOR.

Prescott, April 22, 1841.

From the Philadelphia Christian World. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY-ITS INTELLECTUAL AND

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER. BY THE RRV. A. A. LIPSCOMB:

The past and the present are one. They are links in the same extensive chain; they are parts of the same great whole. There is a sympathy between them that cannot be destroyed.

If the past and the present are thus intimately connected together, it is only by contemplating them, in this relation, that we can take a just and philosophic view of them. Separate the one from the other, and who can comprehend them? If we wander through past ages and become the witnesses of the mighty revolutions, we shall find ourselves in a dark labyrinth. unless we avail ourselves of the light which the present throws over them. If we look at our own age, apart from those that have preceded it, we cannot form proper ideas of its character, nor see its bearings upon the future pros pects and condition of society.

The Nineteenth Century derives its peculiar features from the past. If it revels man in a new light; if it exhibits a beautiful picture for the eye of the Statesman, Philanthropist, and Christian; if the high destiny of the world highwayman met and stopped him, and, with horrid words and oaths, ordered seems near at hand, the causes of this improvement are to be discovered among the generations that have occupied the earth before us. We owe minute. Mr. Hill calmly replied, "I will comply with your demand when every thing to our ancestry. They laid the foundations on which we have They reared the altars where we worship. They led the way in this glorions course of exaltation. They first developed the great principles that now constitute the basis of good government; they watched over the birth of liberty, and hailed it with songs of rejoicing. Science and art are indebted to them for much of their present perfection; Christianity, from the eminence that she now enjoys, points to them as the instruments that redeemed her name, and restored her purity and freedom.

If we read the history of past ages, we cannot fail to see that society was long approximating to the point it has now reached. Men knew that such a birthright as they now possess, was for them. Amid all the circumstances that surrounded them, they felt that it was theirs, and that futurity would place it in the hands of their posterity. The darkness of the dungeon could not extinguish the light that shone upon their spirits, nor the iron rod of tyranny crush the energy that slumbered within them. They lived and laboured for a better state of things-one that should accord with the nature of man-one that should afford opportunity for the development of his whole character-one that should elevate society and make it answer its ends. The present century shows the result of what they did. A new era has occurred. Man is another being. The spiritual has taken the place of the physical. Knowledge is substituted for power and force; love reigns in the stead of fear; an intellectual and a moral age has come.

The prominent features of our day may be arranged under two heads, viz intellectual and religious.

Look at its intellectual character. Men now realize that they were created to think. The connexion between the cultivation of intellect and social improvement is now clearly seen and deeply felt. If perfect civilization be attained, it is now acknowledged that mind must be expanded. The recognition of this truth has changed the aspect of society. Intellect is roused. It exhibits a boldness that astonishes—a strength that equals any task, and a steadiness that never wavers from its object. It is not in one class of men merely that we behold this intellectual excitement. It pervades all. The humblest mechanic feels it—the retired peasant shares in it. The heart of the plough-boy beats with a quicker pulsation under its influence. One spirit animates the entire mass. All ranks of men are in contact; opinions are formed in a common mould; society seems to be graduating itself to a

Every department of philosophy-every branch of science-every applica tion of art-every profession and trade shows the intellectual character of the present century. Man was never able to do as much for his comfort and happiness as he now is. The relation that he sustains to the material Universe was never so well understood by him as it now is. Nature never had him in such close communion as she has him at this period; nor were her elements ever as much under his control as they now are. The physical state of man has improved; the paths of earth are smoother to his feet; the seasons brim him larger tributes, and the sky wears a brighter smile; he has a better and

One feature strongly marks the intellectual character of this century. Al its other features are comprehended in it. Whatever glory it has, proceeds therefrom. It is the fact, that truth constitutes the great basis of every thing If this were not the case, the intense excitement of intellect would prove curse to the world, for there is no evil so fearful as its misdirected power The farther that man advanced in the path of knowledge, the more deeply would be aggravate the circumstances of his condition, and the more heavily would be bring upon himself those wees that sin has entailed upon him that philosophy and science regard it as the only treasure worthy of human ession—and, together with art, dedicate themselves to its promotion. The present age has not only witnessed an increase in the strength of intel-

has seen the scales full from its eye, and rejoiced over it. It has observed its upward flight into the calm, clear regions, and followed it with strains of

There is another light in which we must contemplate the present century. Its religious character deserves special attention.

It would naturally be expected from the expansion and improvement o intellect-from the diffusion of knowledge, and the favourable change i society, that Christianity would be intimately associated with the interests of men, and have a powerful sway over them. This forms the end of these things. If intellect were cultivated and enriched-if knowledge were spread among the various orders of the world, without being followed by a correponding advancement of Christianity, there would prevail nothing but refined barbarism, and man could claim but little in virtue of his station in the Universe. One kind of improvement makes way for another. Intellect is awakened—truth is discovered and disseminated—society puts on a brighter aspect to prepare for something yet more valuable and glorious. There is a nobler work to be performed; there is a loftier pinnacle to be reached. There is a yet greater beauty for the landscape, and a brighter glow for the firmament. Christianity follows intellect. She crowns and completes what t began. She removes evils that it could not touch, and dispenses blessings it was too poor to possess. She allies herself with the deepest, holiest, and most lasting interests of our race; she borrows wealth from Heaven to enrich Earth; she introduces us to angels; she imparts to us the love and favour of Deity. Her lips atter the sweetest promises; her hands are full of divine pledges; her smile is the radiance of the Godhead, and her song is the melody the upper Sauctuary.

The present state of Christianity evinces its close connexion with intellect. There never was an age when her Divinity was more convincingly manifested, and her right to the jurisdiction of the world more incomestably established. There never was an age when the beautiful consistency of her doctrines, the justices of her precepts, the blessedness of her hopes, and the suitableness of her consolutions, were better understood and realized. Why is this so? The reason is apparent. Intellect is in a highly improved condition. It has been fitted to receive the Divine visitant. The inner chamber has been garnished for the Holy Inhabitant.

It seems to us that Christianity is now under peculiar circumstances. The history of the world exhibits nothing like them. She has hitherto been without the basis of enlightened intellect. Have not all her difficulties, all her adversities proceeded from this cause! If she had rested on this foundation in the days of Constantine, would she have been abused to worldly purposes? If intellect had been properly cultivated during the dark ages, would she have been made to minister to secular power; would she have lost her high distinction; would she have been compelled to blush at her own dishonour, and look with contempt upon the character of her pretended friends? Christianity has always suffered here. Ignorance has been her worst enemy Her severest struggle has been with darkness.

The position of Christianity, in our day, is one of profound interest. Obscured for several centuries, her light now shines with the most perfect brilliaucy. Infidelity, marshalled under men of intellectual vigour and renown, met her as she was emerging from the shades in which she had been buried, and assailed her with desperate energy. Subjected to this second trial, she came triumphantly through it, and took a higher stand than ever before. The wreath bloomed anew upon her brow; fresh elasticity was ommunicated to her step; louder hosannas swelled upon the breeze; richer offerings were laid upon her attars. The gold had twice passed through the formace; it was only the purer-the better. A double contest resulted in a

double victory.

She is now invested with her original glory. Omnipotence is working through her—it cheers the heart—it makes us wish for the harp of an angel when we contemplate her state and prospects. Her greatest difficulties have been overcome. A complete and universal reign is sure. Facts prove it; the past and the present prove it; inspiration proves it.

Mark the wonderful developments of the present century. See what Christianity has recently done. Look at what it has accomplished in England and America. Pass from them to other countries. Behold France gradually embracing the faith she once persecuted and denied—Switzerland and Italy showing signs of promise—Prussia and Germany turning their half-opened vision to the long-neglected cross. Mohammedanism trembles on its old foundations; the feebleness of decay has come over it. Hindostan has received the Missionaries of our Redeemer. Numbers of Missionary stations have been established in various parts of the globe, and thousands o Heathens have forsaken their Idols, and believed the Gospel.

The Christianity of our age is an active principle. It leavens—it excites it works. It is earnestly contending for entire mastery. It cannot be satisfied while one cloud darkens the scene; it cannot hash its warm pleadings till the last remnants of the curse have disappeared; it cannot lay aside its instruments tiil

"One song employs all nations." Such is the intellectual and religious character of the Nineteenth Century. Truly, "our lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places;" truly "we have a goodly heritage." " Give God the Praise."

THE SINNER RECLAIMED.

The Rev. Rowland Hill of London, and the successor of the Rev. George Whitefield, was riding in his post-chaise over Highgate Common, where a him to give up his money and watch, or he would blow out his brains in a you remove your pistol, and cease your vile and blasphemous language." Mr. Hill gave him his money and watch, saying "This is all I have with me; you are welcome to the money, but I wish to give a rausom for the watch which my grandfather left me, and I will not expose you." The robber said, - me if I trust you!" Mr. Hill said. "You may safely rely on my word as a Christian." The robber asked his name. "My name is Rowland Hill," was answered. "Ah!" said the robber, "I have heard you preach and pray, and dare trust my life on your word and honour; I will call on you with the watch, and if you shall recollect me, address me with, 'How do you do, Mr. Lazarus?' I will deliver the watch to you." They then departed one from the other. Soon after the robber called on Mr. Hill, clothed in a different dress. Mr. Hill recognized him and said, "How do you do, Mr. Lozarus?"
"My health is good—do you know this watch?" Mr. Hill answered, "Yes, and here are fifty guineas at your service; I thank you for the exchange." Mr. Hill requested him to be seated, and take a glass of wine. "And now, says Mr. Hill, "tell me why you ever undertook such a dangerous mode c living?" The robber replied, "I am a coachman to a nobleman, who did not pay me. I was in debt by supporting a wife and four children-must go into prison, lose my situation, and ruin my family, unless I paid my debt in forty-eight hours, and my lord would not pay me." Mr. Hill told him, "Your plea is the best you could have offered, but very insufficient to me." The robber replied, "Be it so; but my plea is in fact true." Mr. Hill asked the robber, -- Will you leave my lord's service, become my coachman, and serve me faithfully?" He answered, "Yes." Mr. Hill then gave the robber a bank-bill of thirty pounds, and told him, "Go bring your family and goods to my house, and here abide free of rent during your fidelity to me, courself, and your God." The robber complied with this order, and served Mr. Hill seventeen years with fidelity, and provided handsomely for his wife

Having spent seventeen years with Mr. H. in the belief of Christianity, and in doing good to his fellow-creatures in distress, he became sick and died with a character highly revered and esteemed by all the people of God. His funeral was attended by more than 10,000 sincere mourners. The Rev. Rowland Hill preached an excellent sermon on the occasion, and printed and published it. Therein he for the first time made known the past folly and errors of the deceased brother, and explained what God had graciously done for his soul. The God-like benevolence and forbearance of Mr. Hill towards an offending brother, saved one soul from death, and covered a multitude of evils from a wife and four children .- Monthly Visitant.

MILTON AND CAMPBELL

The miserable compensation received by the author of "Paradise Lost," for that production, is well known. "For the poem itself Milton received ten pounds, five being paid in advance, and five at the end of two years, when 1300 copies had been sold. For each edition, not exceeding 1500 copies, five pounds were to be paid; but in seven years the poet died, and the widow disposed of all her right, title, and interest in the work, for an additional sum of seven pounds. Thus the whole copy-right of 'Paradise Lost' brought to the author and his family seventeen pounds, and the bit of paper upon which the agreement was written was sold and eagerly purchased for seventeen guineas.

It is some consolation to authors, that all have not been so poorly rewarded for their labours. "Campbell's 'Pleasures of Hope,' which procured him his reputation, is a poem of remarkable brevity. Its length does not exceed many of the contributions furnished to periodicals. In the Edinburgh edition Aware of this effect of perverted intellect, it is pleasant to discover, that truth is the leading object of pursuit—that universal homage is rendered to it— in sixty-four of those pages is only fourteen, and, in the remaining four pages, on an average, six lines; so that by a poem extending only 920 lines, or 9,200 syllables,—for each line consists of ten syllables,—the author has acquired one of the greatest reputations of modern times; a large sum for lect, a more general application of its faculties, and a more universal culture of transferring the right of publication to the booksellers; and an annual penthem, but it has also beheld a still more interesting fact. It has seen it purge sion of £300 besides. That pension he has now received for thirty-sever isself from its former errors and assume more of a moral character. It has seen | years, making an aggregate sum of £11,000; which, if added to £2000, it take higher grounds; it has seen it look with shame upon its former prostitu- (which be must, from first to last, have received from publishers for it,) would tions; it has heard its acknowledgments and recorded its improvement. It make the sum of £13,000, or nearly \$60,000, which he has received from it."

THE TONGUE GUARD

1841.

"Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."-Ps. xxxiv. 13. "There are coach guards, and night guards, and watch guards, and fire guards, and other guards; but none of these is of so great importance as the ongue gnard; the nature, necessity, utility, and principle of which I desire to illustrate in the following paragraphs:

Seeing that the power of the tongue is so great, and that therefore the tongue guard is so necessary, I will proceed to give a few directions how to

1. Do not speak profanely. "Fear an oath," and be careful to abstain from taking the name of God in vain, lightly and carelessly to express sur prise; in common conversation mention not that name but with reverence 2. Speal, not falsely. He who has levity enough to speak falsely to gra tify vanity, or to cause mirth, is a fool. He who violates truth, in order to gratify malice or obtain revenge, is a villain. He who deviates from truth is order to avoid danger, is a coward. And I wish to caution you not only against downright lying, but also against every species of duplicity, promise reaking, and prevarieation, and dissimulation of every kind.

3. Speak not unkindly, particularly of absent persons, who have not the opportunity of defending themselves. The law says, "Thou shalt not curse 4e deaf." (Lev. xix. 14.) But remember that absent persons are deaf to wat you say; therefore speak not ill of them. "Be very cautious," said a wise observer, " of speaking or believing any ill of your neighbours; but be much more cautious of making hasty reports of them to their disadvantage." I have known some people indulge in slander, and then by way of excuse say bey cannot help but speak what they think; but "he whose honest freedom makes it his virtue to speak what he thinks, makes it his necessity to think what is good,"

4. Do not speak foolishly or unchastely. Foolish, frothy conversation inbecoming the dignity of a rational being, and especially of a Christian.

5. Do not join too freely in general conversation of common-place, gosing cht-chat. Remember that wise proverb, "in the multitude of words there vanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise." (Prov. x. 19.) We addom talk freely but we grieve our fellow-creatures, or ourselves, or God, and have therefore to repent of it afterwards. This caution is by no meansunnecessary, nor is it new. It has been considered of high import ance by the wisest and best of men.

"I could wish," says Thomas A'Kempis, "that I had oftentimes held my peace, and that I had not been in company."

"Why are we so fond of conversation, when notwithstanding we seldon

return to silence without hart of conscience."

"Ose said, as often as I have been among men, I returned like a man and this we often find true when we have been long in company. "It is easier not to speak at all, than to speak more than we should."

"It is easier to keep at home, than to be sufficiently on our guard when w

"No man safely goes abroad, but he who is willing to stay at home. N man can speak safely, but he who is willing to hold his peace."

DIFFERENT MODES OF PREACHING.

Bold Manner. The man who preaches what he feels without fear

Self-Confident. A man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own. Eash. A preacher who says what comes uppermost without any consid

eration. Rambling. A man that says all that pops in his mind without any cor nexion

Stiff. One who pins himself down to think and speak by rule, without ny deviation, Powerful.-The man who preaches from the bottom of his heart the truth

of the gospel with energy to the consciences of his hearers. Minces out fine words with nothing in them.

Sober. The man who lulls you fast asleep Elegant. The man who employs all his brains upon dressing words, with

out ever aiming at the hourt. Conceited. Vainly aims at everything and says nothing.

Affectionate. The happy man who feels for souls tenderly, preaches Chris uffectionately, and yearns over souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ. Dogmatic. A man who goes by his own brains right or wrong

Porish. One who picks into every body's thoughts, and thinks Foreiful. One who, instead of being led by svisdom, runs after a thousand

isionary whimsics and conceits. Self-important. Thinks nobody like himself.

Noisy. A loud roat, and nothing in it.
Genteel. The vain fool that is fond of dressing up words without any eaning.-Rowland Hill.

EARLY RISING.

the beams of the newly-risen sun are pearly level with the surface of the earth; and this is the time when the morning birds are in heir finest song, when the air and the earth are in their greatest freshness, and when all nature mingles in one common morning song of gratitude. he mind in this early time of the morning; and were we always wise enough abours of the most diligent life might be performed. There is an awakening of the morning, which cannot be obtained at any other time of the day; and sees the sun rise. When, too, we take the day by the beginning, we can regulate the length of it according to our necessities; and whatever may be our professional avocations, we have time to perform them, to cultivate our minds, and to worship our Maker, without the one duty in the least interfering with the other.-R. Mudic.

OBEDIENCE TO GOD.

Admirable are the precepts of piety and humility, of innocence and pa tience, of liberality, frugality, temperance, sobriety, justice, meekness fortitude, constancy, and gravity, contempt of the world, love of God, and the love of mankind; in a word, of all virtues, and against all vice, which the Scriptures impose upon us, to be obeyed under pain of damnation: the sum whereof is in a manner comprised in our Saviour's sermon on the Mount, recorded in the 5th, 6th, and 7th of St. Matthew, which, if they were generally obeyed, could not but make the world generally happy, and the goodness of them alone were sufficient to make any wise and good man believe, that this religion, rather than any other, came from God, the fountain of all goodness. And that they may be generally obeyed, our Saviour hath ratified them all in the close of his sermon, with these universal sanctions: " Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom, but he that doeth the will ofmy Father which is in heaven," &c .- Chillingworth.

For the Christian Guardian. "APPROACH OF THE MAIDEN SPRING."

The buds that shoot out from the shrobs and the trees. The green on the earth, and the balin on the breeze;
The return of the swallow that twitters in air,
As his old habitation he hastes to repair;
The musical notes of the feathery throng, Who hail the new sun with a jovial song;
The crystal drop of the nourishing rain.
That loosens the earth from its icy chain— That leasens the earth from its icy chain—And raises the fountains to hubble again,
To deck the fair face of the flowery plain—
Announce the approach of the maiden Spring;
Arise, O ye mertals, and welcome her in!
For she bears on her bosom the love of your God,
Revealed in his promise, displayed on the sod;
But, stop ye, and think, in the midst of your glee,
That Spring before Winter will soon have to fice;
And the rose that now blossoms shall wither away,
And your life, like the rose, may in summer decay.
Prepare for that Spring in the world of light,
Where Summer can't scorch, nor cold Winter blight.
May 1st, 1841. Toronto, May 1st, 1841.

POLITENESS.-Rev. Mr. ---- had travelled far to preach to a congregation After the sermon, he waited very patiently, expecting some one

of the brethren to invite him home to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One and another departed, until the house was almost as empty as the miniser's stomach. Summoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly-

ooking genticman, and gravely said— "Will you go home to dinner with me to-day, brother?"

' Where do you live?" "About twenty miles from this, sir."

"No,"—said the gentleman, colouring, " but you must go with me." "Thank you-I will cheerfully." -

After that time, the minister was no more troubled about his dinner .- Prot

The Louth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian.

ON YOUTH.-No. I.

"Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me. My Father, thou art the guide of ny vouth."—JER. iii. 4.

What a delightful period of life is youth! Who can contemplate it withont feelings of the deepest interest! For it is " the spring of life," by which will be determined the glory of summer, the abundance of autumn, and the provision of winter." Who does not feel peculiarly anxious that this time so ery advantageous to the cultivation of religion, should not be neglected!

Youthful reader! (and you too who are more advanced in years) let me crave your serious attention whilst I endeavour to urge upon you an improvement of the present period of your life; and O, thou Holy Spirit, I invoke thine aid,—guide me into all truth whilst I prosecute this important task!

I shall first point out some of those advantages which you possess, dear

young friends, in reference to religion and its duties. The first of these advantages is, that your mind is now unoccupied, and therefore ready to exercise itself upon any subject that is presented to it. None of the cares of the world have yet come upon it to fill it with anxieties. None of the troubles of life, which are incident to advanced age, have yet overtaken it. to oppress with anguish and sorrow. There is nothing to disturb the peaceful, calm, and happy smile which dances upon the blocming cheek. All is unruffled. This, then, is the time to attend to your spiritual concerns. This is the time to seek pardon of your sins through a crucified Redeemer, that you may have the consolations of religion to support you when the cares of the world bear down your spirits. Improve the time therefore; let your mind be occupied with thoughts of your own sinfulness, and of the love of Christ. Let your soul be given up to Him, and your whole life consecrated to His service. Look up to the Lord for his protecting care to be over you, that you may be kept from swerving from the narrow path which leads to heaven, that the world and its allurements and vices may not take held of your mind, but that you may be preserved from its snares, and be enabled to say in the language of filial confidence, "My Father, be thou the guide of my youth." Youth is also the period of susceptibility, when the mind is apt to take impressions. How important, then, that it should be impressed with that sacred principle of love to Christ which will lead you to yield up yourself, body, oul, and spirit to Him! And if it be not early impressed with love to the Saviour, it will most undoubtedly with hatred to Him; for the world, with its alluring charms, is ever ready to present itself to your mind, and tempt you to drink of its poisonous cup. This cup may taste sweet, but there is a deadly poison at the bottom. Seek the assistance of the Spirit of God, to enable you to forego the pleasures and trifles of the world, which yield satisfaction only for the moment, but cause bitter reflections and reproaches of conscience in after life, and attend to the instructions of the wise man: Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." A third pdvantage incident to youth, is a retentive memory-an aptitude to retain what you hear, and what you read. This makes youth the fittest time for learning. Seek, then, to store your memory with those things that are solid and durable, which will be of lasting benefit to you. For this purpose, let the Scriptures form an important part of your study. Here you will find a mine of inexhaustible treasure; and the deeper you dig in it, the greater treasures will you discover. "O for the day, when our talented youths shall give their powers, not to piquant novels and infidel verse, but to the sacred fountain of revealed truth, the Word of God!" Shali I add as a fourth advantage which you possess, leisure and opportunity? I am aware that this is greater with some than with others. But there are very few who have not a little leisure; and, in most cases, the time and opportunity which youth enjoy are greater than of those upon whom devolve the more active duties of life. If you have little, seek to improve it to the greatest advantage. If you have much, remember that much is required of you-improve it accordingly. And here I would beg to remind you, that you were not sent into the world merely for your own improvement, but to render assistance to others; and that you must not rest contented with the thought that you yourself are religious, but seek to make others so too—"To do good and to communicate, forget not." There are many ways in which you may do this. To these advantages may be added many others—the health and vigour of mind and body, the ardent imagination, expectation, and zeal, and the warmth of affection which youth possess; all are favourable to the reception of religion. Added to this, are the numerous invitations given in the Scriptures by Christ himself. See that you neglect not these advantages, and let the prime of life pass away unimproved, and old age creep upon you, and deprive you of Then, when nature decays, and is scarcely able to support the tottering frame, what bitter reflections will agitate the breast. Improve your youthful days, therefore, by the cultivation of religious habits, that when nature sinks within you, and the world vanishes from your sight, a blissful eternity may appear in the prospect, to cheer you in your passage through "the valley of the shadow of death," and that you may then be able to commit your soul into the hands of the Redeemer, and to enter into that rest A single dew-drop, however small, furnishes in turn gems of all imaginable | which remains for the people of God. My dear fellow young friends, let ma colours. In one light it is a sapphire; shifting the eye a little, it becomes an entreat you not to neglect it, but to seize the present opportunity of obtaining emerald; then a ruby; and lastly, when viewed so as to reflect the light without refracting it, it has all the splendour of a diamond. But to obtain the day of salvation." And I am disposed not to quit here without orging this beautiful display of natural colours, it is necessary to take advantage of upon you and asking you this question,-Whither goest thou? Life is a how long or how short none can tell. The years of man are three score and ten, but very few reach that age. The far greater number die in youth. How many tomb-stones are placed in the burial-grounds to record the departure of the youth of ten, fifteen, or twenty years of age, suddenly There is something peculiarly aronsing and strengthening both the body and and unexpectedly removed from the cubrace of tender parents, cut down like the flower, even before the bud had fully expanded! How many of o avail ourselves of it, it is almost incredible with what ease and pleasure the your youthful companions have been summoned into eternity! They are gone: whither? They are gone to the grave, -and whither goest thon? Thou art going to the same dark, cheerless abode, where the worm will feed they who miss this go heavily about their employments, and an hour of their sweetly upon thee; where time will monder thee to dust. Each moment drawling day is not equal to half an hour of the energetic day of one who solemn the word; how still more solemn is the act of dying!

"To die, and part with all below, And to the world of spirits go; To hear the Judge pronounce my fate, And fix my everlasting state.

All must die-the rich, the poor, the king, the peasant, the illiterate, tha philosopher, the young, the aged, the middle-aged; and thou, reader, thou must die: art thou prepared? If not, shall I tell thee? Yes, hear and remember-if thou diest unprepared, thy soul will be lost. Dreadful thought!

Whither goest thon? You say, "I hope I am going to heaven;" but are ou in the way that leadeth to life eternal? Search your heart and see. You reply, "I have done no harm, I have been dutiful to my parents, always told the truth, and have tried to keep the commands of God." All this is pleasing; but " Without holiness no man can see the Lord;" and " Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Sin must be pardoned, and the only way by which this can be obtained is through the Lord Jesus Christ. For this you must apply to Hint, and His promise is, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life." "Seek Him while He is to be found, call upon Him while He is near." Whither goest thou? Does any one say, "Through the infinite mercy of God, I trust I am journeying to the place of which God hath said, 'I will give it you.' Blessed be his name for inclining my youthful heart to give myself to him! I have found his ways to be pleasantness, and his paths to be peace. In Christ I have trusted—will trust.

May I finish my course with joy! Delightful declaration! Go, young Christian, and proclaim the love of the Saviour. Go and invite others to come to the arms of Mercy; go and tell what great things the Lord bath done for thee. Sinner! whither goest than? Without repentance, without a Saviour, following the course of this world, an enemy to God and all righteousness, thou art going—(but my pen stops short, and hesitates to complete the sentence; yet faithfulness demands that I proceed)—thou art going to hell! and unless thy course is changed, eternal misery and wrath will be thy portion. Oh! reflect in time-turn to Jesus as thy refuge from the wrath of God-devote thy youth to him-and from this time in sincerity cry, "My Father, be thou the guide of my youth," and thou shall find that His service is perfect freedom, and His favour a free and satisfying, and everlasting portion. R. L. Toronto, April 20th, 1841.

For the Christian Gnardian.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. J. G.

Come, muse, in melancholy verse A tale of sudness now relicates; Let all thy times and numbers weep, While hearts are rent with anguish deep. O visit yorder house of wo." Where but a month or two ago

Sweet piensure beamed on every side, While all beheld a happy bride.

The wedding joys are now forgot— The things that pleased now please not;

The bridal dress, rich and replete, Changed for the shroud or winding sheet.

A vacant room, or sent appears
To fill the eyes of friends with tears—
Memoriale crowd upon the view
The wounds of anguish to renew.
Toroute, 1241.

The bridgeroom friends no more rejuice, in tones of two is heard their voice; But he especially seems left Who of a partner is bereft.

Where now the form that had such charmed. The smiling face, the sparkling eye?
Alae! besuped—for death distants.
Attractive powers, and beauties dis-

What means this change from Joy to gloom. The form decays, the suile has fled, We learn the reason at the tenub:

The bride that caused so much delight
Lies shrouded there from morial sight.

To all that's dear we bid farewell. But christian Hope points us on high, And Faith discloses to our view

The happy soul that cannot die, That dwells beyond the ethereal blue. That dwells beyond the cause to weep,
And look beyond the deletil fond;
leath to the saint is but a sleep—
The dead shall live in endless bloom.
L. M.

... Religions Intelligence.

PITTSBURGH SOCIETY.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. Carroll, dated Kingston, April 26. A good work has broken out in Pittsburgh, about eight miles from town, where I have preached once a fortnight since jast fall. We have had a little class of six since my first going; but now at length the time to favour Zion has come in that place. Brother Davidson, having a Sabbath to spare, kindly consented to preach for me on Sunday (yesterday), and I preached in that and an adjacent neighbourhood, where our Exhorters and Local Preachers have believe the superintened for some time. I task just another that some first some time. I task just another that some first some time. had an appointment for some time. I took into society at the first-mentioned

PLANTACENET CIRCUIT.

Plantagenet, April 17th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My Dear Sir.—I feel truly sorry, when I find my yest is so near a close, and I have not written more; and os I want you to send us another copy of the Guardian, permit me through it to say that for nearly two weeks I was eye and ear witness to some of the cheering facts stated by several of our Ministers in letters from them in the Guardian. I just sat and read, and, like Ministers in letters from them in the Guardian. I just sat and read, and, like many in love-feast, would much rather hear others than myself. I have travelled some hundreds of miles this winter, and in passing through many Circuits I was much pleased to find the Missionary steam so high in Ottawa, Plantagenet, Hull, Bylowu, Richmond, Goulburn, Crosby, Bastard, Kitley, up to Kingston, and Waterloo. Truly, Sir, the half cannot be told. It seems as if there was not one handsbreadth of vacant rope swinging from the famous "Old Ship," but there are many hands clasped round and all pulling with might and main. There are some in one place striving to both ship, but the Captain is taking in passengers every day. This, Sir, is the only place there are any pulling contrary. And now, Sir, as the navigation is opening through this Northern country, there are some just embarking, aided by the Captain of our salvation. I formed a Society in Herrington on the 15th, and feel cheered with the hope of forming another in Cumberland on Sabbath first. Here there are many embarking and pulling streamously at the mission rope, and we "it all pull and lavingly agree.

Yours, &c. WM. DIGNAM.

From the London Watchman. HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY, NORTH AMERICA.

The red man of the fer west have suffered as much as, if not more then, an other class belonging to the coloured portion of the human family, from the conduct of their white brethren towards them. The loss of those extensive conduct of their white brethren towards them. The loss of those extensive territorial possessions, of which they were at one period the undisputed occupants, is the least in that catalogue of evils of which they have long been the uncomplaining victims. Calamities were even than those connected with a state of stavery have been permitted to overtake them, and have "minished and brought low" a people susceptible of the highest degree of improvement in every thing connected with the real dignity and happiness of man.

A brighter day is beginning to dawn upon the "remnant that is left." Christian sympathy has been awakened in their behalf, and has been followed by well-directed efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indian tribes residing within and beyond the Colonies subject to the British Crown, in North America. Protestant Missionaries have been sent amongst them, to

North America. Protestant Missionaries have been sent amongst them, t recent a merica. Processant Missignanes have been sent amongst them, to preach the Gospel of salvation; and hundreds of witnesses of its peace and purity have been raised up in the wilderness. Throughout the possessions belonging to the Hon, the Hudson's-Bay Company, which include extensive portions of the North-Western section of America, a large Indian population is scattered; for the religious instruction of which but little has as yet been accomplished.

Sir George Simpson, Governor-in-Chief in and over the Company's Territo-ries, having had his attention directed to the state of the Indian Missions in Canada, under the cure of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, first by Dr. Alder, one of the General Secretaries, and, afterwards, by the Roy. James Alder, one of the General Secretaries, and, atterwards, by the 100. James Evans, who, with other Agents, had been appointed to use of the Company's Establishments on the shores of the Great Luke Superior; he, immediately after his return to England, at the close of the year 1839, made such representations to the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, as induced them to invite and encourage the Society to extend their Missions to the Territories of the Company, and to certain districts of country beyond, the limits of those Territories, with a view to the moral and religious instruction of the numerous where the Abeliance and to their sufficient and the spaces of professions. Territories, with a view to the moral and retigious instruction of the numerous tribes of the Aboriginos, and to their civilization, and the general amelioration of their condition. To an application, alike honourable to the Christian benevolence of the Company and to the character of the Wesleyan Society, the Committee promptly attended; and five Missionaries and one Indian Assistant Missionary are now actually employed in this sacred service. From the following brief description of the Stations which these evangelical labourors severally occupy, some idea may be formed of the extent of the country, the character of the population, and the ardious nature of those duties which our beloved brethern connected with this new and interesting Mission are called again to perform.

Moose Fuctory is about seven hundred miles from the city of Montreal I. Moose Factory is about seven numered mies from the city of Mostreat, in Lower Canada, and is in the Company's principal depot on the southern shores of Hudson's Bay. Connected with this establishment, there are numerous stations to which the missionary will have to pay periodical visits; some of which are at a distance from the fort, varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles. The Indiana in this district of country are principally of the Swampy Cree Tribe, with a few Esquimanx at an establishment called Big River, which is about two hundred and fifty miles to the north-east of Rupert's Piece.

II. Michipicolen is the principal factory belonging to the Company on the shores of Lake Superior; within and around which, and the different establishments in that extensive range of country, there is a considerable population of Europeans and half-castes as well as of native Indians, who are chiefly of the

Ojibewa or Saulteaux tribe.

III. Lac la Pluie is a trading port of the Company, situated near the height III. Lac la Pluie is a trading port of the Company, situated near the height claud which divides the waters felling into the St. Lawrence from those that fall into Hudson's Bay, and is distant from Montreal about one thousand three hundred miles. The neighbourhood of this place is a great rendezvous for Indians from the surrounding country, during the summer, as the means of living on fish and wild rice are very abundant; so that, including the inmates of the establishment, the Missionary will be in communication at that place, during an important period of the year, with at least one thousand adults; in addition to which he will, at stated seasons, visit other Depots belonging to the Company, for the purpose of instructing the mixed population residing at these Stations.

two thousand miles. There is an initian vinage connected which is place, the inhabitants of which derive great advantages from the proximity of the Company's establishment, where the Indians, who are a part of the Swampy Cree Tribe, find permanent employment as fishermen, boatmen, and labourers. As Norway House is a central point, it is intended that it shall be the residence of the General Superintendent of these Missions, who will be able from thence to communicate with, and to visit, the other stations with greater facility than

from any other part of the territory.

Such is the wide field of missionary labour which has been providentially will be seen that the missionaries have experienced a most cordial reception from the officers in charge at the different establishments which they have visited; a circumstance which is, under God, chiefly to be ascribed to the kind and powerful recommendations in their behalf which have been forwarded by Governor Simpson, to whom the society is placed under deep obligations. As that gentleman expects shortly to return to the territories, the committee anticigentleman expects shortly to return to the territories, the committee antici-much advantage to the missions from his prosence and co-operation with dissipancies in their code waters to promote a work in which he has mani-dissipancies in their code waters to promote a work in which he has manithe missionaries in their endeavours to promote a work in which he has mani-

fested so deep an interest.

We are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Governor Simpson, and of the Governor and Committee of the Honourable Company, for permission to blish the following extracts from official communications received at the Hodson's Bay House; from which it will be seen that the arrival of the missionaries has diffused general satisfaction throughout the Company's territories. -Missionary Notices.

INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

existence of a tribe of cannibals is established on strong evidence. "It is not to be defied," says the President of the meeting at which the report was made, "that cannibalism prevails in South Africa." (1840, p. 21.) "Two of the French missionaries, when exploring the sources of the rivers Caledon and Marmagair, north of the Blue Mountains, visited a bechunnas, amounting to about 4,000 souls whom famine had reduced to cannibulism. These people, who at first ate human flesh, reluctantly to sustain life, at length enjoyed the abominable food as a delicacy. To obtain it they catch men, women, and children, by every ingenious stratagem: the first they call oxen; the second, cows; and the last, young calves. This tribe is called 'Marimos, or Mayabatus'—caters of mon. In the chase, and at the bloody banquet, they sing a formed for the purpose,—and if for Wales, why not also for the empire, and Batus'—caters of men. In the chase, and at the phonon, comparing significant of their horoid purpose, which the missionaries translate thus, — We feast on the blood and the brains, and suck our fill of the marrow. The Arbousses and Daumes perseveringly forced their way into the dens of these forceious savages. But in telling them the news of God's word, they were, however, listened to attentively; and upon their asking whether a missionary would be welcome there, as among the neighbouring tribes, the answer was eagerly; yes; and M. Arbousses has offered to undertake this mission if the parent Society in Paris shall consent." This example may be commended to the scrutiny of Sir John Barrow, who is not yet convinced that cambbalism has been detected in the world since the days of Moloch's "horrid king."-The

fortnight. People become more interested in them A good many people much improvement therefrom.'

Temperance Vindicator.

From the N. Y. Observer. REASONS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, England, writing to a friend, gives the

"Mr Dair Sir.—I am obliged to you for sending the copies of you Hard which contain your views of the "Wine Question," as it is called, tes-

"As a real friend to the cause of Total Abstinence, I am grieved to hear and place fitteen, which has increased our class to the the any one. About twelve of the new beginners are rejoicing in God; and about as many more are any journey. And I trust many more will be awakened and converted.

As a real trees to the cause of 10th About 10th About twelve read, from time to time, the reast and perilous assertions of some of its most journey, but in my opinion, least judicious advocates. Engaged in the desperate attempt to prove both from the Old and New Testaments that no sanction has ever been given, even for the occasional and moderate use of any kind of alcoholic drinks, they hozard all kinds of unauthorized criticisms, some of them approaching to what is irreverend, and semi-infidel, and accompanied with much that is offensively dogmatical, to get rid of evidence which stands in the way of their hypothesis. By this means they shock the judgments and the feelings of many who are otherwise friendly to their cause, but who, though they adopt and recommend the practice of Total Abstinence, cannot become actually identified by pledge with the Society, lest they should be considered as embra-

repulsive and startling positions, as you have quoted from one of the abrundation of the minimum of the principles of the institution. Meeting some such repulsive and startling positions, as you have quoted from one of the Temperance Journals, thay are alarmed at once; examination is stopped; and they are afraid to embrace the croed of tee-totalism, lest it should undermine their belief in the inspiration of the Bible.

neighbours' welfare. "This is the true ground of the total abstinence cause, where, and as I think, this is the true ground of the was austinence cases, where a law a way where alone, it is permanently secure. You are perfectly at liberty, if you think proper, to insort this letter in your next number. At the same time, I deem it right to say, that as I have no time for controversy, and as indeed there is no need for my engaging in it, while you continue in the field. I shall not reply to any remarks that may be made to this letter, come from what, quarter they may.

quarter they may.

"I am deeply sinxious for the success of the cause; I am jealous over every thing that is likely to impede its progress, and limit is success; and therefore have I written. As a friend to my species I wish to do something to stip the desoluting march of one of their deadliest foes. But as I am a firm, I hippe an intelligent, believer in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, I would not

ARDENT SPIRITS .- Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems, which I have seen, as the consequences of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits and poison are synonymous terms."

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, May 5th, 1841.

"A WELL-WISHER TO METHODISM," IN ENGLAND, WE ave lately received a pamphlet from England, containing the Rev. G. F. of the case from the pen of one fully acquainted with its details, and deeply important, then, are St. Paul's wise injunctions,—"Put on the whole armound interested in its results." Thomas Tegg, Esq., the highly respectable and of God;" "Fight the good fight of faith." well known Publisher of London, is the intelligent, fearless, and unsolicited riend, who thus evinces his admiration of, and firm determination to sustain, the Wesleyan-Methodist Church of Upper Canada. We thank him sincerely for his unasked and gratuitous services, and carnestly hope the interesting and Preface is written by one who knows what Methodism is in its principles, sustained, extended, and perpetuated on true Wesleyan grounds. The sympathy of the writer with the Canadian Methodists is most gratifying and affecting to us, felt and expressed as it is, for a body of people which has lepends entirely on the matter being brought fully and fairly before, not seventy ould be premature to express. Our prayer is, that the English Conference, after a year of unprecedented proceedings on the part of London Committee, kgents in Canada, may act in character with its proverbiel wisdom, piety, and dignity. We quote the Proface, just adding in its own language, "That British Methodism should eventually swallow up and annihilate Canadian to suppose as it would be mischievous to accomplish. It ought not, as truly as that it CAN NOT be done."

"This Tract is published in Ergland, not at the request or instigation of my IV. Fort Alexander is formed at the outlet of the river Winipeg, and is distant from Montreal one thousand five hundred miles. It is much frequented that from Montreal one thousand five hundred miles. It is much frequented that the compelled it, has taken place; it is now an historical fact, which to more than the compelled it, has taken place; it is now an historical fact, which to make the compelled it, has taken place; it is now an historical fact, which to make the compelled it. IV. Fort Alexander is formed at the onitet of the river Winipeg, and is distant from Montreal one thousand five hundred miles. It is much frequented by the Indians; who, as well as those that visit Lac la Pluie, belong to the Ojibewa or Salteaux Tribe.

V. Edmonton is an Establishment on the Saskatchawan River, which has its source in the Rocky Mountains, and disembagues itself by Nelson River into Iludson's Bay. It is distent from Montreal two thousand eight hundred miles. The Missionary will extend his labours from thence to the Athabasca River, which also has its origin in the Rocky Mountains. The Establishments in that remote District are frequented by the hold and daring Prairie or Plain Tribes of Indians, including the Assimboines, the Peiagans, the Sarcees, and the Blood Indians. The Thickwood Crees and Assimboines amount, with the Whites and mixed population attached to the Station, to between fifteen and twenty thousand souls.

VI. Norway House, one of the principal depots belonging to the Company, is situated at the northern end of Lake Winipeg, and is distant from Montreal two thousand miles. There is an Indian village connected with this place, the proximity of the Company, inhabitors of which derive great advantages from the proximity of the Company, inhabitors of which derive great advantages from the proximity of the Company, is situated of the mistants and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit is would be mischieved to accomplish. It orgations, which is trified in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the so would we have it; and in the midst of all this war and confusion, the spirit of piery weeps and retires, seeking its repose in more peaceful climes. But it is asked, Is this strife to be perpetual? Cannot an accommodation be effected? Is there not a wise man in the whole council of British Methodists able to devise a plan of pacification? Shall a Conference of eight hundred Methodist Preachers, disciples of Him who was meek and lowly in heart, followers of an apostle whose glorying was rather in his infirmities, and called after a man whose name was everywhere east out as evil through his singleness of heart and aim in saving souls:—shall this band of men meet in Manchester at the From the Irish and American Conferences sit silently by, without attempting kind and Christian mediation! Methodism is not only concerned. Other bodies of Christians are looking on; every woll-wisher to the gospel of peace is interested; nor is it vanity to suppose, that the inhabitants of

OUR PORTFOLIO OF SCRAPS.

There is a loveliness investing the name of JOSEPH HUGHES, ate Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which cannot be hidden or dissipated, derived from the sterling character of his piety, the extensiveness of his intellectual riches, the nobility of his zeal, and the application of them all combined. But this is by far too general. What we want to say is this, he was the originator of the Bible Society! We admire and would imitate In the report of the French Protestant Missionary Society, for 1840, the his hely spirit; we offer the homage due to his diversified mental powers and possessions; we respect him as the judicious, finished, kind, influential, and successful preacher and pastor at Battersea; we praise him as a man of genius and talent-these, with whatever be called his own, and sanctified in many ways to the honour of God, we extol; but it is, in conjunction with these, a simple yet sublime thought dropped by him at a Tract Meeting, which throw a halo around his name-sacred, beautiful, refulgent. It was while a Mr. Charles, at the meeting we refer to, was lamenting the sad dearth of the Scripformed for the purpose,-and if for Wales, why not also for the empire, and the whole world." This was like the smiting of the rock by Moses, and waters gushing for the Israelitish multitudes; a mine was opened; a sun burst upon the world. Hughes is a name associated with that of Wesley, and Howard, and Wilberforce, and others alike elevated by their love to God, and to mankind.

The course of Napoleon was that of the sirocco blast : the atmosphere of his armies was postilential and fatal: his career was over dead bodies, and through blood almost too deep to allow of progress. It was so, looking at him merely as a human agent! His fame, wherever it reached, diffused terror; and the stout-hearted were appalled. What policy was it that A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR states: "I distribute 75 Tracts every gave him power and conquest? Perhaps if any three words can convey the secret of his irresistibleness they are these: concentration of force. This, Europe knows too well what this one simple manocuvre, oft repeated, did for work will be superior.

Europe. Perhaps no association is so happy in embodying in their plans, and carrying out in their measures, and consecrating to the most magnificent of purposes Napoleon's idea, as the British and Foreign Bible Society. That ociety knows no sects, or rather it makes all sects one; who act together, and are achieving what not all the christian bodies, acting in an isolated capacity, could possibly accomplish. Again and again have attempts been rade to destroy its unity, but God has blusted them by frustration. To time's latest period may the evangelical, lofty, and unspeakably beneficial combination

Perhaps no method of writing is so striking as the APHORISTIC; nd of all subjects which employ the pen, none so interesting to man as that which involves the sins and the salvation of mankind.

The present condition of our fellow-men is one in which God could not at first have placed them; for the wisdom and holiness of the Creator must have revented him from making the first man evil.

Inspiration says, when all things were made and Adam walked the earth be testimony of the all-wise and infinitely gracious Being was, that all things were "very good;" a testimony which could not have been borne if mankind had been an enemy to God.

The Incornation sends home to the heart the doctrine of our depravity; for there could not be an atonement for transgression, except in a participation of the nature of the transgressors: and Christ "took upon him our nature." Redemption by the Son of God is a mystery; but it is a fact; and if erring

creatures do not pretend to doubt the existence of a material object, because they cannot understand everything belonging to it, neither ought there to be belief in the inspiration of the Bible.

"The true question in my judgment is not, whether God has in any case sanctioned the moderate use of alcoholic liquors, for I am a little surprised that it should ever have been doubted, but whether, since he has nowhere made it our duty to indulge in them, even temperately, as an article of diet, we may it is not the Divine nature as to its essence,—it is not the hypostatic union not, and should not, in certain circumstances, abstain from them altogether, as to the monner in which here

both for the sake of self-preservation, and out of a charitable regard for our could suffer for us, faith has to do with; but an event of Revelation: Emmanuel has borne the curse of all. This saying faith has cognizance of; and this Faith docs not say how could God give his Son? How could the Son become

nan ! By what means could be die for mankind ! Reason, so called, makes these inquiries. Faith says, these things are so; and salvation crowns the estimony. Faith is the highest reason. It asks no higher—no other authority than this—"Thus saith the Lord."

, In reading one day Stories from the History of Scotland, we came to one headed, "THE WILLIAM DEFEAT," in which James is the principal actor. Immediately a whole association of ideas came into mind, having attempt, by misinterpreting their contents, or by tampering with their inspiration, thus to grounder, even if I could do it, the cause of temperance. There is another and it appears to me 'a more excellent way.'

1 remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. A. JANIA "

1 powerful and far-sighted than the merely mortal foes of James, they betray an gnorance and an imbecility surpassing his. Unyielding resistance is their duty, their safety, and honour; but it is duty undischarged, and consequently a safety and an honour unobtained. It might be supposed the very necessity for firmness would secure it, and the advantages, present and eternal, of conquest, would prevent weariness and fear; but alas, ales, some buckle on the armoun as if to show how soon they can surrender, and how great the ignoming which attends it. There is a traitorous heart in its lurking place; the cause of the Captain of our salvation is not unreservedly espoused; human applause has not lost its charms; earthly phantoms allure; a creature-love is within. So that when an attack is made by the foe of God and man, the spirit is predisposed to revolt from its prefessed Sovereign; the arm that should wield the sword is powerices; to act on the defensive is disagreeable, and on the offensive is impossible. No watchword is eweeter than "Retreat." It is shouted; allegiance open and avowed is forsworn; and the enemy that might have layter's first "Voice from Canada," published, as we learn from a proface, been scattered drives back the man falsely called a christian warrior. Here by a well-wisher to Methodism in its unity, purity, and efficiency if to whom is a willing defeat, but attended with consequences ten-fold more disgraceful it appears highly desirable that British Methodists should know the merits and dangerous than James ever knew in his contests with his enemies. All

CITY BIBLE AND TRACT MEETINGS .- It will be seen by notices inserted by us in the last Guardian, that the Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society will be held this evening in St. Andrew's Church, at 7 very desirable object he seeks in his publication will be speedily attained. The o'clock; and that to-morrow evening, at the same hour, and in the same place, the Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society character, and claims, and who, we are sure, is solicitous that it should be will be held. Many ministers and gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses on both occasions. It can hardly be necessary for us to do more than make these announcements, to secure the attendance of all persons whose convenience permits them to be present. We are ready to hope the day is past when received an imperious treatment, and now meets with an opposition flagrantly it was said, these institutions are uncalled for. We rejoice to know they exist unjust. It remains to be seen whether the coming Conference at Manchester in Canada not only as ornaments, but as blessings to her population: they, will meet "and separate without some southing and healing measure." This with others, are the glory of our land, and we fervently wish that glory a diffusion, not as yet attained; but which will assuredly in future appear, crowning or eighty preachers, but the whole Conference. We have our views which it the anticipations, and rewarding the solicitude of colonial Christians in their pious, patriotic, and persevering zeal to disseminate Bible-truth. May the Meetings be unusually interesting and delightful!

Toronto House of Industry .- Since our last we have had handed to us a notice of a Baznar for the benefit of this truly charitable Methodism [which the London Watchman thinks is desirable] is just as absurd institution, to be held at the Parliament Buildings this day. The Lodies superintending the Bazuar deserve great praise for their amiable zeal in a work like this, and we hope will be favoured with a correspondent encouragement from the public. The House of Industry, we believe, is intended to be a receptacle and home for the indigent and distressed of every class, without individual or party in Canada, but by a well-wisher to Methodism in its unity, purity, and efficiency. To him it appears highly desirable that British Methodism believed to religious distinction; and therefore has a claim on all. It is a distance to know the merits of the case from the pen of one fully acquainted pleasure to know, that, contemporary with this institution in the city, there with all its details, and deeply interested in its results. The separation be are several Fomale Benovolent Societies, connected respectively with the English Church, the Scotch Church, the Congregational Church, the Wesleyan Church in Newgate Street, and perhaps others. These are Institutions of a levely character, too humane and pious for the proud classic days of ancient Greece and Rome; and owe their existence and success to the religion of Christ, which is a religion of love. We hope all these Societies will meet with a patronage-generous, increasing, and continued. The Great Day is coming when He, whose smile is heaven, will say to the truly charitable, "Ye did it unto me."

We had written the above, and was on our way to the office to hand it in for the press, when a placard on the wall caught our eye, having on it the words "A BALL," in connexion with "A Baznar"-that named above. This we deeply regret, and have only to say, that while the latter merits our support, the former does our condemnation. Evil is done that good, so called, may come. Balls have brought many in poverty to the House of Industry. Persons who patronise the dance may be reminded, the King will not say, Ye did this unto me; and they, if they repent not, will find when too late to be wise, they havo danced themselves into endless ruin.

A CAMP-MEETING .- Among our Notices will be found one of Camp-Meeting to be held the 4th of June, on Yonge Street, within only a few miles of the city; thus affording all persons here disposed to use a specia means of grace, an opportunity of doing so. No time should be lost by them and others on the circuits, who wish to have tents erected for them, in making known their wish; and we would advise all who purpose to attend, to make arrangements, if possible, to be present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. We hope the blessing of God will rouder it very useful. This is the first announcement of the kind we have the pleasure of making this acason; but we believe our zealous brethren on the circuits will take care it is not the first and the last too. Our editorial on Camp-Meetings a Wednesday or two

that a Proclamation may shortly be expected to appear, summoning the Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 14th of June." The Gov. A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Farm of PETER empr General's wish to make the time of meeting more convenient to the LAWRENCE, Esq., six miles from the City of Toronto, to commence on Friday members is given as a reason for the postponement.

The Quebec Gazette gives notice of a work to be published about this time, by Mr. Buckingham, the Traveller who last year delivered a course of lectures in this city on Egypt and Palestine. It is to appear in three we are told, was the case; that whatever he had to do, he gathered all his handsome octave volumes, £2 2s.; embellished with 50 to 100 engravings, intemperate. Some ottend places of Worship. Protestants, generally, have intemperate. Some ottend places of Worship. Protestants, generally, have received the Scriptures; not so the Roman Catholics." Again: "I have received much encouragement: A person who is an Infidel twice refused the Tracts, but has been prevailed on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on to take them. I could not give up the work; I find the modern provided on the modern provided on the modern provided on the modern provided on the modern provided of the modern pro

A few days ago Colonel FitzGibbon, Clerk of the House of Assembly, left this City for Kingston to prepare the depository for the public Records, and otherwise have all in readiness for the meeting of Parliament. It is said the furniture of the Government House is to be forwarded to Kingston to furnish the Governor-General's residence.

A Letter from Dr. Rolph, now in England, inserted elsewhere to-day, informs the Canadian public, a good number of Emigrants are now on their way from the Old Country to this; and the general impression is, we shall have a much greater number of new-comers this year than for several years past. This says something in favour of our Colony.

States' papers bring the melancholy tidings of the destruction by fire of the residence of the late President, General HARRISON, at North Bend, Ohio, on the 11th ult. Thus calamity is added to calamity, and by it we are taught the precariousness of life and the things thereof.

His Excellency the Governor General's health is so far invigorated, we are happy to say, as to have allowed of his leaving Montreal for Quebec on Thursday, the 29th; as we are informed by the Montreal

The Rev. James Dixon is spoken of as likely to be elected to he Presidential chair at the next English Conference, which will be held in

A. HAWKE, Esq., has been appointed Emigrant Agent for Canada, and is now in Kingston.

An Irish paper brings information that LORD SEATON, late Sir ohn Colborne, and Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, has just been appointed Governor-General of India. It may be so.

The Successor of SIR JOHN HARVEY in the Governorship of ew-Brunswick, is Sir Wm. Colebrooke, who has arrived in the Columbia,

The Montreal Courier says, Commissary-General ROUTH has ceived the honour of Knighthood from Her Mojesty. The Ludy of Sir Ranlolph Routh is connected with one of the oldest Canadian families.

To Correspondents .- "E" and "Versus" received, and shall appear,

The Editor's Desk.

CANADIAN EDITION OF "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH." The Village Blacksmith; or Piety and Usefulness exemplified in a Memoir of the Life of Samuel Hick; late of Micklefield, Yorkshire. By James: Everitt. First Canadian, from the Fifth English Edition. pp. 264. Price 3s. 9J. Toronto: published at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book-Room; and may be had through all the Wesleyan Ministers in the Province.

This is one of those few books which we can read from beginning to end

without weariness, and when we have come to the-sometimes pleasing and ometimes painful word-"Finis," wish it had only just commenced. It is not our intention to give an analytical view of its contents-this having been done through the columns of our journal since it was first published in Canada; nor is it necessary to say anything to persons at all acquainted with the works. Many such have shown their high estimate of its lively and instructive pages hy the purchases they have made: and to others who have not done this, being perhaps ignorant of it, we shall not say much. To us, the name of the Biographer, the Rev. James Everitt, an original and admirable Minister of the Wesleyan Connexion,-is all the recommendation we require. Everitt is a literary magician, who can turn what he touches into gold. In the case before us, when he set about preparing his materials for the inquisitive public, he had metal already gold,-rough enough it is true-but gold. The "Village Blacksmith" is one among many instances of mental phenomena, which serves to establish us in an opinion we have long formed, that our wise Maker never designed there should be an intellectual sameness in the rational world; nor yet in the religious world. These, to some extent, are analogous with the world of philosophy, and the universe of unknown bounds. One man has the piercing eye of an engle, another the ken of a mole, if ken at all. Newton could draw the veil of nature, while another cannot discern a veil. Watson. sweeping and sublime in thought, and in thought expressed,—had a sphere of his own wherein to move to honour his God and Saviour; Bramwell perhaps brought as many souls to the Cross, but by earnest, rather than by elevated powers. Wesley was methodical, plain, concise, and convincing. Whitefield was simple, positive, persuasive, overwhelming. So it has been: so it is: so it will be. God makes men different, and doubtless designs they shall be so, for the accomplishment of his great purposes, in the edification and salvation of men. One is lofty and commanding; another lowly and useful; and were we asked, as a child was, which of two good things it would have, we should, like the child, say "Both." We would not have the church without such men as Hick. He had his sphere, and filled it well: by this we mean, he was holy himself, ardently desired, and in many instances promoted, the holiness of others; and gave God all the glory. We were going to say, he was a child -a child in intellect, perception, imagination, planning; and in prayer, and faith, and love, a man; but in these, too, he was a child, for simplicity, confidence, and dutifulness. Never was the definition of faith, given by a pious old woman, better exemplified than by him. It is, said she quality-" Takking God at his wurd." The Village Blacksmith's prominent characteristic was, a faith that always thought Ged would do as he had promised there and then. Vulcan himself had not subterraneous fire more entirely under his control, than amuel had the power of God, when he had a plain gospel promise to plead He thought, prayed, preached, and worked for his Divine Master, like nobody else: he was a non-such. Whoever doubts what we say, let him make haste to buy this volume; and while he praises Mr. Everitt for his ingenious style, he will read and want to read long, he will smile, and weep, and sometimes both at the same instant; he will admire Samuel's picty and Samuel's God; and, unless he wilfully resists the Holy Spirit, he will say, may I be as humble, active, useful, and happy as " The Village Blacksmith." He who funcion we have given a caricature, and not the character of him, may read the following passages from the book :

ing passages from the book z

"Samuel was at Knottingly, a populous village in the neighbourhood of Ferrybridge, in 1817, where he took occasion to inform his hearers that there would be a love-feast at Micklefield, on a certain day, when he should be glad to see all who were entitled to that privilege. He further observed, with his usual frankness and generosity, that he had two loads of corn, and that they should be ground for the occasion. These comprised the whole of the corn left of the previous year's produce. When, therefore, he returned home, and named his general invitation and intention, Martha, who had as deep an interest in it as himself, inquired very expressively, "And didst thou tell them, when all the corn was done, how we were to get through the remainder of the season, till another crop should be reaped?" "To-morrow," alas! rarely entered into Samuel's calculations, unless connected with the church. The day fixed for the love-feast drew near—there was no flour in the house—and the wind-mills, in consequence of a long calm, stretched out their arms in vain to catch the rising breeze. In the midst of this death-like quiet, Samuel carried his corn to the mill nearest his own residence, and requested the miller to unfuri his sails. The miller objected, stating that there was "no wind." Samuel, on the other hand, continued to urge his request, saying, 'I will go and pray while you spread the cloth."

More with a view of gratifying the applicant than of any faith he had in His who holds the natural winds in his fists, and who answers the petitions of his creature, the man stretched his canvass. No sooner had he done this, than, to his utter astonishment, a fine breeze sprung up—the fans whithed round—the secon was converted into meal—and Samuel returned with his burthen, rejoining, and had everything in readiness for the festival. A neighbour who had seen the fans in viccous reading took also some corn to be eround: but the wind had. and had everything in readiness for the festival. A neighbour who had seen the fans in vigorous motion, took also some corn to be ground; but the wind had dropped, and the miller remarked to him, 'You must send for Sammy Hick to

first and the Last too. Our editorial on Camp-Meetings a Wednesday or two ago will not be overlooked.

TEMPERANCE.—Cheering intelligence of the spread of Total-Abstinence principles is often reaching us. An evening or two ago a minister of our body called on us, and said he had lately attended four Temperance Meetings in the country, at which upwards of 150 persons signed the pledge. We are expecting next week to have it in our power to present to the supporters of this good cause a letter containing many lamentable facts which ought to have been known long since. The trade in inebriating liquids is only evit and seril continually to dealers and drinkers.

OXFORD TRACTS.—Late papers from England say, the unenviably celebrated author of many of the "Tracts for the Times," the Rev. Mr. Newman, has discontinued his semi-popish publications at the command of the Bishop of his diocese. The next step, we conceive, which should be taken, ought to be the collection of as many as possible of the Tracts now in circulation, and commit them to the fiannes.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Montreal Courier of the 30th ult. says, "We have reason to believe that the Meeting of the United Legislature; which was fixed for the 26th of May, has been postponed, and that a Proclamation may shortly be expected to appear, summoning the Participants. The Government of the desired to the proclamation may shortly be expected to appear, summoning the Participants. A camping the participant of the participant of the participant of the participant of the shall be held on the Farm of Pater.

Abstinence principles is often reaching us. An evening of two should in the was a genuine believer in its doctrines, a living witness of its experimental truths, an example of its purest mortals, a firm supporter of its disciplination and in his body in dispute to him, 'You must leave to held the was a genuine believer in its doctrines, a living witness of its experimental truths, an example of its purest mortals, a firm supporter of its disciplination, and

the Fourth of June. The Preachers of the Toronto District are respectfully invited and expected to attend at the close of the District Meeting, which will commence on the 3rd at the Brick Chapel, about a mile from the camp ground. Friends in the city, and on the adjacent circuits, wishing to occupy tents, can be accommodated with them, constructed of boards, by letting Mr. Lawrence or either of us know in time, that a sufficient number may be prepared. Pools,

Yonge St., May 1st, 1841.

A Meeting of the Conference Special Committee, will be held in the City of Toronto, on Monday, May 10th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

J. LAW.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, April 26.
ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

By the arrival of the Steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, on Saturday, we are placed in possession of London and Liverpool dates of the evening of the 7th inst. The news is not important. The steamer President had not yet arrived in England, and great apprehensions were entertained for her safety. We presume, however, that she went to one of the Western Islands for a supply of fuel. Both the President and the British Queen are good sea boats, but notoriously deficient in power; and, consequently, cannot contend successfully against heavy weather. We do not think there is any cause for anxiety in regard to the safety of the President.

The alarm which had agitated the public mind in relation to the affair of McLeod had evidently greatly if not entirely subsided. We annex a short extract of a conversation which passed on the subject in the House of Commons between the Secretary of State for foreign affairs and Mr. Hume.

The Bill making some of those important changes in the trade of the British North American colonies and West India Islands, to which we have before had By the arrival of the Steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, on Satur

from the reduction in the revenue from postage, consequent upon the important reduction made in the charge for postage.

The question of appointing a public prosecutor is about to be brought before Parliament, in consequence of the numerous cases which occur in which individuals refuse to come forward and prosecute.

The Bill authorising the fortifying of Paris having passed the Chamber of Peers also, that immense work is now carried on with increesed vigour. A measure is now before the Chamber of Deputies which excites much attention;

course, warmly oppose it.

Espartere had refused to accept the dignity of Regent of Spain, in conjunction with two others which the Cortes and a majority of the nation appeared

The Count of Survilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, was very ill at the last dates

from London. Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

London. April 7th, 1841. Other three days have gone over since the departure of the mail steam ship of the 4th, and still the President has not yet arrived. The conjectures are innumerable, but the prevailing belief is, that the vessel very probably perished in the storm, which is ascertained to have been very severe on the 13th and 14th days of March, in the latitudes in which the President must have been about that time. Three several sailing packet ships have arrived at Liverpool—all having left New-York after the President—the North America which Attended to the America which dates so late as the 9th of March. The only parties who still believe that the President will return to England, appear to be persons who have been passengers in the vessel on preceding occasions, and these have so much confidence in the strength of the hull—said give reasons of an otherwise sufficiently satisfactory character-that some hope remains of the safety of this unfortunate

eam ship. By the North America was received the proclamation of General Harrison By the North America was received the proclamation of General Harrison, for the assembling of the extraordinary session of Congress on the 30th of May. Nor is there anything in the accounts by the same vessel to render worse the appearance of the affair of Mr. McLeod. The impression on the public mind in this country continues to be that of confidence in the pacific termination of that, and all other political difficulties between Great Britain and the United States; this opinion having been much corroborated by the notice of the subject in the House of Commons last night. Lord Palmerston takes the teach for the teach of the subject in the House of Commons last night. being thought, from the tenor of his observations, to be in want only of time and to be diplomatising skilfully, to procure the excitement on the subject to be allowed to die away.

The general money market of London has been firm during the last three days, and business has also improved in the securities of the United States. The specific aliusion of General Harrison in his proclamation to the finances of the country, has been viewed as leading to the probability of some extensive project for the restoration of individual credit and that of the country—and the

transactions from day to day.

There is nothing of importance in domestic intelligence—but the journals There is nothing of importance in comestic intelligence—but the jointrals are reviewing a new work on the United States, by Mr. Combe, the phrenologist, of Edinburgh, who has published his notes; and amongst other public characters, gives a highly-favourable and Cincinnatus-like account of General Harrison, whom he visited at his farm at North Bend, near the Ohio river. The Great Western on this occasion, takes out, among other passengers, Mr. Cryder and Mr. Josiah Bates—also the sister of Mr. Samuel Jaudon, which latter gentleman himself returns very soon to the United States.

IN PARLIAMENT --- April 6th.

Dispute with the United States .- Lord Palmerston seeing on the orders a motion of his Jion, friend the member for Kilkenny, for copies of correspondence relative to the Caroline, rose to suggest the adviseableness of not bringing it forward at present. He (Viscount l'almerston) did not thick it not bringing it forward at present. He (Viscount l'almerston) did not thiok it would be expedient. He trusted there existed on the part of both governments the most anxious desire to bring the matter in question to an amicable and satisfactory termination; but considering the etrong feeling which existed both in England and on the other side of the Atlantic at present, and that the marter was actually the subject of communications between the two governments, he thought any discussion of it would tend to defeat the object.

Mr. Hume said, that under the circumstances mentioned by the noble lord, he would not press his motion, but postpone it until after the recess.

Emigration.—Dublin, March 31.—Yesterday morning the vesset called the Energy left the port of Limerick with 195 emigrants for Quebec, all of the labouring or farming class, who appeared transported with fresh hopes of success in another land. This day the Borneo sails with 300 passenfor the same port. To morrow the Ninian will sail with 190; and on Friday the Breeze, with 200 more. The whole number amounts to nearly 200 couls, all bound for Queles.

CHINA.

Mocao, 4th January, 1841. Everything in the way of negotiations has been conducted with so much secrecy that we have nothing on which to found an opinion with regard to the future.

I have had several interviews with Capt. Elliot and the commanderfuture. I have had several interviews with Capt. Elliot and the commander in chief of the fleet, and both seem for from sanguine of a satisfactory adjustment without an appeal to arms. Twelve men-of-war and four steamers he just i do well. out of gun-shot of the Bogue, all cleared for action, and it is certain hostilities

have been on the very eve of commencing.

For more than a month the Chinese have been making great preparations for defence; the fortifications at the Bogue have been much increased and the gatrisons strengthened. Many large junks laden with stone are placed on the narrowest part of the river, ready to block up the channel, and everything looks as if the crisis was close at hand.

The opium shire lay at Tonghoo and the trade is flourishing; the smugglers have become very numerous, and set the mandarins at complete defiance. They seized a Goyernment boat yesterday within eight of the ships, and after binding the crow, six in number, set the boat on fire and roasted them alive. No

of Cincinnati received by mail a letter purporting to be from the Commercial

of Cincinnati received by mail a letter purporting to be from the Commercial. Bank of New Orleans, of which the following is a copy:

"Commercial Bank of New Orleans,

New Orleans, March 17, 1841.

"W. G. W. Gano, Esq., Cashier, Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.

"Dear Sir—In conformity with the request of W. M. Parker, Esq. of London, I hand you enclosed half my certificate of deposite in his favor, No. 399 for \$3,000 specie, which please deliver to him on presentation of the first half.

"Mr. Parker is unacquainted in your city, and has adopted this course for sectors and identity.

"Mr. Farker is unnequations in Joseph and identity.
"I recommend him to your favor."
On the 20th March, Mr. Gano, in a letter to Mr. Hall on other business, alluded to the above letter as follows:

"Mr. Parker has not yet appeared; when he does I shall hand him the half continued again for his use.

GEO. O. Hall, Cashier."

certificate sent for his use. The alarm which had agitated the public mind in relation to the affair of McLeod had evidently greatly if not entirely subsided. We annex a short extract of a conversation which passed on the subject in the House of Commons between the Secretary of State for foreign affairs and Mr. Hume.

The Bill making some of those important changes in the trade of the British North American colonies and West India Islands, to which we have before had notes of the Land, which he said be intended to use in the purchase of flour on the Miskingsum. Not the slightest suspicion was excited, until to-day, and by the public press. Its providings we had not a providing the suspicion was excited, until to-day, Annil 15th, when Mr. Gang received a letter from Mr. Hall appearance.

occasion to allude, has been received with much favour in the House of Commons and by the public press. Its provisions are not to go into operation until 1342.

The deficit in the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, is not as large as was anticipated by some; indeed is not material, and such as it is, proceeds from the reduction in the revenue from postage, consequent upon the important reduction made in the charge for postage.

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The

Peers also, that immense work is now carried on with increased vigour. A remainder of the control of the supplessed Forger.—Officers A. M. C. Smith, it is a proposition that persons holding office, with certain exceptions, shall not stephens and Walker, from Police, and High Constable Blaney, of Philadelbe allowed to sit in the Chamber of Deputies. The Government Journals, of phia, acrosted about 10 o'clock yesterday, at the foot of Courtland-street, a notorious offender named James Brown, and an associate of his named Espartero had relused to accept the dignity of Regent of Spain, in conjunct Steerns; both of whom were committed on charge of having been concerned the results appeared to the control of the relies of the supplessed Forger.—Officers A. M. C. Smith, it is a proposition that persons holding office, with certain exceptions and Walker, from Police, and High Constable Blaney, of Philadelbe allowed to sit in the Chamber of Deputies. The Government Journals, of phia, acrosted about 10 o'clock yesterday, at the foot of Courtland-street, a notorious offender named James Brown, and an associate of his named Steerns; both of whom were committed on charge of having been concerned to the proposition with the charge of having been concerned.

in the heavy forgeries which have recently come to light.

Brown was some three years since indicted as an accessary with Charles Stephens, in the forgery on the Bank of Kentucky, in which the confederates sought to procure from the Union Bank of this city the plates of the Bank of Kentucky.

Stevens was convicted and is now in the State Prison. Brown scaped at the time, and has not since been seen hereabouts. Brown resides escaped at the time, and has not since been seen breadouts. Brown resides at Akron, Ohio, where he is said to be possessed of immense wealth, which he is said to have realized by dint of his success in forgery and counterfeiting. At the time of the arrest of Stevens we gave a detailed and lengthy account of Brown and his exploits. Stevens when arrested had in his possession some 200 dollars in spurious money, on various banks. The officers are confident from circumstances which have transpired, that Brown is the perpetrator of all the tecent extensive forgeries.—Courier and Enquirer.

The Steam-ship Acadia left this port on Saturday, 17th April, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax and Liverpool, in charge of Capt. Scott, the first officer, Capt. Miller being seriously ill, and unable to go out in the ship. She carried out 85 passengers, 16 of whom stop at Halifax.—The number of letters in her mail was about 7,500. She also catried five large bags of newspapers. -Boston Traveller.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Emigration to Canada.—The following communications from Dr. Rolph to Mr. Jarvis, the Secretary of the Canada Emigration Society, will be perused with interest by all who are interested in the prosperity of emigration:---

Colonial Society, St. James's Square,

Cotonial Society, St. James's Square,
Losdon, March 10, 1341.

Sir.—Although I have not received a paper or document from you since my arrival, I have ventured to give many English emigrants with moderate means, letters to you, who having sufficient funds, sufficient strength, and good characters, are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of settling on land. You will be pleased to hear that there is every prospect of an extensive and valuable emigration this yoar. Many ships have already left, and numbers are preparing in almost every port in the United Kingdom. I beseech you to be up and doing. The success and advantages of our Associations will be tested this year, if we remain at peace, and who can doubt it; after the volds and project for the restoration of individual creat and that of the obtains, and doing. Individual creat and that the present government will so reverse this year, if we remain at peace, and who can doubt it, after the noble and the policy of its predecessor—that either an apportionment of the proceeds of the public lands may be expected to be made, or a consolidation of the sales of the public lands may be expected to be made, or a consolidation of McLeod and the Caroline, the honour of the British nation would be upheld the sales of the public lands may be expected to be made, or a consolidation of the debts of the States be arranged, in order that the country may have the now-evidently much neglected advantage of the superior credit in Europe of the General Government of the United States. In consequence of these opinions, and as all prospect of war is supposed to be nearly now, amongst the things that were, there is a great increase of inquiry into the merits of the respective American Stocks, and the market becomes more capable of bearing transactions from day to day.

There is nothing of importance in demostic intelligence—but the fournels.

McLeod and the Caroline, the honour of the British nation would be upheld—the dignity of the British Crown sustained—and the rights of British subjects would be preserved. If England, is firm—America must yield. While then our goodly friends from the British Isles are bringing their capital and their stallwart frames to Canada, let the Province strenuously act together to render their reception agreeable and their retention certain. I will send you the report of the North American Colonial Committee, now in the press, by the next packet. Believe mo, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

There is nothing of importance in domestic intelligence—but the fournels.

At an Ordination held in the Cathedral Church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the following gentlemen were admitted to the

Rev. John Flood, Rector of Richmond, Bathurst District.
Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Warwick, Western District.
Rev. John Flanagan, Missionary at Barton, Gore District.
Rev. Adam Townley, Assistant Minister at Thornhill.

These gentlemen return to their respective stations.

To the order of Deacons were admitted:

Mr. William Henry Hobson, late a Theological Student under the protection of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The destination of this gentlemen is not yet fixed.

Mr. Hannibal Mulkins, Theological Student, appointed to the Mission of Packennem and Fitzroy, in the Bathurst District.

Mr. John McIntyre, Théological Student, appointed to the Mission of Orillia and parts adjacent, in the District of Simone.

These two gentlemen were formerly Prenchers in the Canadian Wesleyar Methodist Connexion.—The Church,

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell.

Government House, Montreal, Jan. 26, 1841. My Lord, -I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of the Annual Report of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec; and of a Report from the Agent at Toronto, on the subject of the emigration to these provinces during the year 1840. Appended to these Reports are communications from the subjects, and other documents, containing the most detailed information which it has been possible to collect in regard to the numbers and description of the emigrants, their conduct, the capital which they brought out, and the places in which they have settled.

The general result of these reports I consider as highly satisfactory. The

emigration during the past season, as I had anticipated, has greatly exceeded that of the last few years; the emigrants appear to have been universally well conducted, and several of them are possessed of considerable property. The great bulk have settled in these provinces, and there is every reason to expect that they will

do well.

I avail myself also of the present opportunity to put your Lordship in possession of the views which I have been led to form upon the question of emigration

to these provinces.

Very erroneous ideas appear to prevail in Eugland on the subject. It seems to be supposed that every individual in the station of a day-labourer, who can succeed in reaching the shores of North America, is at once amply provided for, and that every person, who with a few hundred pounds comes out and purchases land, whether they have any previous knowledge of agriculture or not, becomes

These extravagant ideas are of course disappointed, and great distress and miscry have followed. It appears to me, therefore, of the first importance that all visionary expectations of this nature should be discouraged.

These extrangant ideas are of course disappointed, and grest distreas and are pointing to prevent the course of captures and a course of captures and a course of captures are considered as the course of Captures and the course of Captures are considered as the course of Captures and the course of Captures are considered as the course of Captures and the course of Captures are courselved and the course of Captures are courselved as the course of Captures and a course of Captures are courselved as the course of Captures and a course of Captures are courselved as the courselved as the course of Captures are courselved as the courselved

anords full proof, it appearing that in the case of the "the clearest evidence of misconduct on the part of the entition and the unseaworthiness of the ship was of ne avail, because the number of Passengers was less by four than that allowed by the Passengers' Act. I must presume that it was from this circumstance only that the vessel was allowed by the emigrant agent

at Glasgow to proceed to sea in so unscaworthy a state.

The third and fourth clauses of the Passengers' Act, if faithfully complied The third and fourth clauses of the Passengers' Act, it faithfully complied with, would appear sufficiently to regulate the provisioning of emigrant vessels. The fifth clause imposes on the officers of customs the duty of seeing that the preceding clauses are obeyed, but I regret to state that this duty is notoriously neglected; and I am not aware that any censure has ever followed, that neglect. In order, however, to ensure greater vigilance in future, I would suggested. neglect. In order, however, to ensure greater vigilance in future, I would suggest that at all ports where an emigrant agent is stationed the cutstoms' officers should be directed not to give a cleurance to any vessel coming within the purview of the Passengers' Act, without having previously received from the agent a cerificate that the provisions of that Act have been complied with.

"I would further propose that besides the amount of food specified in the Act, emigrants should be required to bring on board with them clean bedding and sufficient clothes and that the master of the vessel should be responsible for leaving the vessel should be responsible for

sufficient clothes and that the master of the vesser should be responsible to keeping the decks clean and healthy during the voyage.

But no law will be effectual to protect the emigrants during the voyage, unless some person clothed with sufficient authority to enforce it, be placed by her Majesty's Government on board the emigrant vessels, or at least on heard of those which carry the larger number of emigrants. Once at sea, the emigrants are necessarily in the hands of the Captain. Whatever extertion or oppression he may exercise towards them they have no power to resist, and from the difficulty of enforcing the penalties when they arrive at their destination, from the indisposition of the emigrants to be detained to prosecure him, tion, from the indisposition of the emigrants to be detained to present that, and from their ignorance of their own rights, he may be tolerably confident of escaping with impunity. A Government agent on board, who might very properly combine in his person the duties of medical attendant, would prevent these evils, and he might also be charged with the custody of the emigrants' own provisions, so as to prevent the waste which is said now to prevail; and be armed with authority to enforce personal cleanliness among them. I would ernessily request that whatever sum may be granted by Purliament towards emigration, a portion of it may be devoted to this important object.

emigration, a portion of it may be devoted to this important object.

The next object to which I would propose to devote a portion of any Parliamentary grant, would be to aid the founds of these provinces in providing relief and medical attendance for those who arrive destitute or in sickness on the shores, and in assisting the able-bodied to proceed to the districts where their labour may be available.

I had expected before this time to have informed your Lordship of the exact amount expended in this service during the year 1840, but difficulties have occurred in the settlement of some of the accounts which have made this impossible. I trust, however, that the sum will not much exceed the amount

mpossible. I trust, however, that the sum will not much exceed the amount

laced by your Lordship at my disposal.

The number who have been assisted to proceed to the Upper Province will The number who have been assisted to proceed to the Upper Frovince whi appear to your Lordship very large, and no doubt many persons obtained such assistance who were well able to pay for their passage. But in the height of the season, when perhaps several thousand emigrants arrive in the course of a few days, it is impossible for the emigrant agent to ascertain accurately the circumstances of each individual; and it is most important that emigrants should not be allowed to remain anemployed in the towns. The public works at Montreal, when once commenced, afforded the means of testing the applications for relief of those who reached this city; and I trust that before next spring some similar works may be in progress in the vicinity of Quebec. Still much expense thust be incurred to forward the stream of emigrants to those places where their labour may be most useful and productive, and where they places where their labour may be most useful and productive, and where they may become permanent settlers. Its amount will probably be much reduced in future years by the competition on the St. Lawrence of the new steamboats which are now building for the Government, and the conveyance of the mails, and by the formation of new forwarding companies on the Ottawa and Rideau. Heretofore the forwarding on those rivers and their canals has been a monopoly, the lock at St. Anne's Rapids being in the hands of a private company; but before the opening of the navigation in the spring, another lock will be completted at the public expense, and the forwarding business will be thus thrown open to general enterprize. The same cause will also, I trust, put an end to the inconvenience and sufficient to which the emigrants are now exposed in their passage from Montreal to Bytown and Kingston, and will in so far diminish the causes of sickness among them.

causes of sickness among them.

My Despatch of the 14th inst., No 214, and the documents which accompan it, will have fully explained to your Lordship the nature of the arrangements which I propose to make for settling on wild lands, either in connexion with some public works or otherwise, emigrants for whom employment cannot be found. This is another object to which I would propose to apply a portion of any grant from the imperial treasury, more especially in localities where, from political reasons, it may be important to encourage settlement, and to which in ordinary circumstances settlers would not resort. In Lower Canada, from the peculiarity of its original settlement, and from its subsequent political history there are many such localities, exclusive of those great lines of communication and the seaboard provinces, and and the townships, in which the expedience of encouraging settlement requires imperial as much as to local interests, and there would be an evident inconve-

nience in applying to the local Legislature for assistance towards it.

Lastly, I would propose to apply such a grant towards the promotion of public works, in which must eventually be found the great means of employing those emigrants who are not absorbed by the existing demand for labour. Some of these works, such, for instance, as the establishment of a communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario, the improvement of the road between Quebec and Frederickton, and the opening a water communication between Missiskoni. Bay and the Richelieu, thus giving us a better communication with Lako Champlain, are of national importance, as being necessary to the military defence of the country in the event of a war. The establishment of one or more harbours on the shores of Lake Erie is another work of the most pressing necessity, and one which the province cannot be expected of itself to undertake There are others, such as the Welland Canal, in which the Crown already possesses a large stake, and the completion of which is no less essential in a political than a commercial point of view. I more especially advert to the Welland Canal, because it is at this moment one of the most important works in Canada. During the last season the revenue derived from it was one third greater than in any preceding year; and there is every prospect of our obtaining the passage through it of all the western trade. But if this canal were allowed to fall into decay, the Americans would renew their favorite project of a cana on their side of the river, and would be encouraged to proceed in the work which they have already commonced for the enlargement of the Eric Canal. The settlement of emigrants on wild lands taken in connexion with the exertions which individual landowners are now prepared to make for the same purpose, and the prosecution of the great public works to which I have alluded, will absorb a very considerable number of emigrants. The municipal bodies also which, under the ordinance recently passed by the Special Council, will at an early date be called into existence in Lower Canada, may reasonably be expected, by undertaking public works, to create a considerable demand for labourers in this province; and I trust that those improvements which, in Upper Canada, have been commenced by individual enterprize, or from provincial resources, may to a great extent be resumed in the spring. . The settlement of emigrants on wild lands taken in connexion with the

There is, moreover, a spirit of renewed activity and enterprize, among the whole British population in both provinces, which affords ample security than difficulty will arise in finding employment for well-conducted emigrants; and it will be not endeavour to turn these fortunate circumstances to the best advan-With this view I shall take all the means in my power, through the land agents distributed in the different sections of the province, and through other channels, to ascertain the wants and capabilities of each, the inducements which they hold out to the emigrant, and the facilities which they may afford for his permanent settlement. All the information which I can collect on these points will be communicated to the emigrant agents at Quebec and

Montreal, so that the emigrant on his arrival may at once be enabled to decide to what point it will be most advantageous to him to proceed. I have already directed that, to provent the delay and expense to which purchasers of land have heretofore been exposed, every land agent in the province should for the future be furnished by the Commissioners of Crown Lands with diagrams and specifications of all Crown Lands for sale within his district.

To guard against double sales, the land agent must of course communicate

with the central office before concluding a sale; but the delay thus caused will

be comparatively unimportant. I am convinced that this alteration will be received as a great boon by the

nhabitants of these previnces.

With a view also to facilitate the settlement of the provinces, I further pro pose to invite individual proprietors who may desire to sell their lands, to send in descriptions of them, with all necessary particulars, to the offices of the several Crown Lands agents. Those officers will not, however, act in any way as private agents or undertake to sell private lands; they will merely salord the means of informing the public of the extent of lands to be sold in each district, the name of the owner, and the price demanded. Proprietors taking advan-tage of this arrangement would be required to pay a small fee for the custody of their charts and papers, the amount of which I shall settle with the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

It may be objected that such an arrangement will, for the present at least, tend to diminish the sales of land the property of the Crown, and to some extent this will probably be the case; but the settlement of the country in the most advantageous manner is so much more important for the public interests than the present amount of the land revenue, that I look upon this objection as

previous to embarkation, and that as a necessary consequence great sickness and mortality occur on the voyage, and immediately after their arrival in Canada. Against destitution and to a certain extent disease on the part of the poore enigrants, it is impossible altogether to guard; but from the reports to which referred, if is evident that a great part of these evins are caused by the fraudulent practices on the part of passenger agents, by the rapacity of the ship charterers, and by misconduct of the officer during the voyage. Here, then, is the first of the Government assistance is required; viz; to increase the efficient of the Government assistance is required; viz; to increase the efficient of the Government assistance is required; viz; to increase the efficient of the Government assistance is required; viz; to increase the efficient of the Government assistance is required; viz; to increase the efficient of the foorer timent signed at the visit of the signed of serious consequences whenever the unfortunate persons who may have made purchases of land of this Company shall arrive to take, possession of their property, if it has been acquired on the terms set forth in the prospectus which has been published. I have, &c. (Signed) SYDENHAM."

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c.

OBITUARY.

DIED,—In the Tuwnship of Percy, Jan. 6th, 1841, Mrs. Elizabeth Farbar, after a sovere sickness of five weeks. Mrs. F. was born May 16, 1784, in Pittsfield, Mass., U. S. In 1811 she removed to Hamilton, Dt. of Newcastle, U. C. In 1826 she became a member of the Methodist Church, and in that

U. C. In 1826 she became a member of the Methodist Church, and in that communion she remained a consistent, useful, and pious member till her death. In the varied duties which devolved on her as a wife, mother, neighbour, and sister in society, she retained an unsuffied character. From such a life we expect a good exit from this vale of tenrs; and Mrs. F.'s death was not only peaceful—it was triumphant. "Glary" was a common word on her dying lips. "Why do you wish to detain me? (she would say to her friends,) I am harpy in God." Faith in her Blessed Redeemer sustained her soul while passing through the valley of death. Amongst her last words, was a charge to her family to meet her in Heaven. As a lover of concord in the Church, her mind was much distressed last October when she heard of the dissolution of the Union: But our sister is gone to that high and holy place where such news will affect her no more.

ews will affect her no more. Dien,—In the Township of Esquesing, in the Goro District, on the 8th of December last, in the 23rd year of her age, Miss Frances Kant, daughter of William Kent, Esq., of the above place. She was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, April the 24th, 1813, and emigrated with her parents and family to Canada in the year 1819. Having been blessed with a religious education, she was seriously inclined from her childhood; but no morel or education, she was seriously inclined from her childhood; but no moral or spiritual change was experienced by her until she attained the 14th year of her aga. About that time a Camp-meeting was held in the Township of Torontoy near the village of Churchville. To this place she repaired with a burthened mind and an atdent desire to find rest to her weary soul. Sometinte during the exercises of this meeting, the Lord favoured her with such a revelation of his pardoning love as left her no room to doubt her acceptance with him, and her adoption into his family. From that time, until the sickness which terminated in her dissolution, she passed through various alternations in her christian experience, being in a great measure subject to what may be denominated spiritual instability. In the beginning of March, 1940, she was seized with a disease which in a short time proved to be a pulmonary consumption. Various measures were employed to arrest the progress of this wasting disorder, but all proved ineffectual; it ballfed all the medical skill that could be obtained. At the commencement of her sickness, she was much depressed in her spirit At the commencement of her sickness, she was much depressed in her spirit by a consciousness of her unfaithfulness to the grace of God, and the harass-

ings of Sainn, which caused her to cry with unutterable solicitude,

Jesu, lover of my soul. Let me to thy bosoni fly—
White the nearer waters roll, While the tempest still is nigh," &c.

She did not cry in vain; for the Lord, whom she sought, came down to her relief. Ho lifted upon her the light of his countenance, and filled her soul with unspeakable consolation. For two weeks previous to her decesse she suffered much; but I believe never lost for a moment a sense of her acceptance suffered much; but I believe never lost for a moment a sense of her acceptance with her Heavenly Fether. Hence when her religious friends came to see her, they always found her rejoicing in Christ her Saviour. So that, like Doctot Young's dying christian, "her very comforters she comforted;" thus evincing, in the most satisfactory manner, the adequacy of religious principles to sustain and administer comfort to the soul on the most trying occasions. The last time I had the melancholy satisfaction of conversing with her, was a few weeks there are the armined. I found have they is a very honey, and triumphant frame before the expired. I found her their in a very happy and triumphent frame of mind. She told me she longed for the moment that would release her from her sufferings, and usher her into the presence of Him who was the joy and desire of her heart. O with what raptin ous delight did she exclaim,

"I shall behold his face. I shall his power adore,
And sing the wonders of his grace for evernore fil
In this delightful frame of mind she continued, with very little interfuption, for In this delightful frame of mind she continued, with very little interruption, for the last. When I saw her last she requested me to preach at her funeral, saying, you have known me from a child. With this request I complied of course. She also chose the hymns she wished sung at her funetal. The one begins with "Ah! lovely appearance of death," &c., and the other with "Sbrinking from the cold hand of death," &c. This request was likewise attended to and on the 10th of Dec's her remains were committed to the tomb to modder with the clods of the valley, until they are awaked by the voice of Him who has declared, "I am the resurrection and the life." May her early departure from the turmoils and agitations of this life prove a lasting benefit to the living, is the sincere prayer of the writer.

Streetsville, April 15, 1841.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Scadding, at the St. James' Cathedral Church, Adam Wilson, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Emma, second daughter of the Inte Thomas Daiton, Esq. On the 24th April, by the Rev. W. Squires, Mr. George Varey, junz., of

Ningara, chemist and druggist, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Muckle, of Mootrest.

At St. Catherines, by the Rov. Mr. Belton, on the 28th April, Mr. Hubert Gagnier to Miss Sarah Goodell—all of that village.

At Cobourg, on the 22nd April, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Mr. Charles Wright, of the Township of Toronto, Home District, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Burk, of the former place.

DIED,—In this city yesterday forenoon, in great peace, and in lively hope of a blissful immortality, aged 63, Mrs. Alice Earl, of Newgate Street; for many years an affectionate and honourable member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the corner Newgate and

Upper George Streets.
Also, on Monday pight, Mrs. Curran, wife of Mr. James Curran, superintendent of the House of Industry in this city.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 4. S. Belton, J. Carroll, (we have no hymn books) W. McFadden, J. Currie, (12s. a dozen) S. Rose, T. McMullen, S. Huntington, P. Kerr, M. Holtby, M. Whiting, T. Thompson, G. R. Sanderson.

Books have been forwarded toW. Young, I package, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and A. Thomson, Smith's Falls .- M. Comor, I box, care of H. Calder, Kingston; and Rev. R. Jones, Bytown.

I IBRARY OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. to the Library of the late Upper Canada Legislature, are requested to return the same forthwith !

Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols.—Standing Orders House of Commons, 1 vol.—Tredgold on Rail-Roads, 1 vol. ALPHEUS TODD, 600 . Deputy Librarian.

Toronto, 29th April, 1841. TO BE OPENED, by the Subscriber, on the 1st June, AT WHOLESALR AND RETAIL,

A NEW STATIONARY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE.

A NEW STATIONARY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE.

Importer of and Dealer in COMBS; English, French, and German FANCY GOODS; Fine CUTLERY; GERMAN SILVER

WARE; PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

The Subscriber having withdrawn from the Bause of Thomas Signer, begs to infimate to his friends, the public, and the Mercantile community of Canada generally, he will open on the let of June a Wholesale and Retail, Wareholdse in the above line of Business. The Stock in Trade, teling selected by himself in the British and French Markets, he is cambled to offer a selection of Goods the like not opened in this City-heretofore. Having made arrangements with several extensive Stationers in London and Glasgow, he feels confident in stating every article in that department will be afforded on the lowest and best torns. As it is the latention of the subscriber to devote much of his time to the Wholesale Trade, he particularly invites to his Establishment the attention of Country Merchants. And at Wholesale only, a select stock of Grocustra, comprising in part—Tobacco, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Rice, Raisins, Numers, Starch, with many other articles in the line.

B. A. I. If A. D. I. E. D. D. D. E. D. E. W. E. C. A. L. E. E. L. I. I. A. I. If A. D. I. E. D. D. D. E. D. E. W. E. C. A. L. E. E. L. I. I. A. I. If A. D. I. E. D. D. D. E. D. E. W. E. C. A. L. E. E. L. E. L. I. I. A. I. If A. D. I. E. D. D. D. D. E. D. E. W. E. C. A. L. E. E. L. I. I. A. I. If A. D. I. E. D. D. D. E. D. E. W. E. C. A. L. E. E. L. I. I. A. I. I. I. A. I. I.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge

Street, offers for sale the following Property : A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property; and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.

Also, A valuable Lot of Land. Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheep.

Mr. N. begs to state that be has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States,

belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Forms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841. STRAY STEER.—Came into the enclosure of the

punished:

Look out for a Swindler.—The following circumstances lend to the belief that a most expert doed of swindling has recently been perpetrated in this city, that a most expect doed of swindling has recently been perpetrated in this city, that a most expect doed of swindling has recently been perpetrated in this city, that of the emigrants who proceed to Canada, a large proportion, even when they embark, are insufficiently provided with clothes, with leading or provisions; that in many cases they have about them the seeds of as possible after the opening of the navigation.

Within a few days of the last of March, the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank

The subscriber, about the month of October last, a Reddish Grey STEER, subscriber, about the month of October last, a Reddish Grey STEER, to urge ou intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as early ledding or provisions; that in many cases they have about them the seeds of as possible after the opening of June, there is no chance of the Lafayette Bank

STRAY STEE. R.—Connect most the tothe measures will likewise be necessary, to which I shall presently call of no importance.

Your Lordship will allow me to suggest, that every means should be taken to urge ou intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as early likewise be necessary, to which I shall presently call of no importance.

Your Lordship will allow me to suggest, that every means should be taken to urge ou intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as early with white back; two years old this spring. The owner is requested to prove as possible after the opening of the navigation.

Within a few days of the last of March, the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank

Within a few days of the last of March, the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank

Look 20, 3rd Con. Markham, May 3, 1841.

600 3 w

On a clay or miry soil, the foundation should be laid in a trench, nearly as low as the earth freezes. But a wall of flat or square-shaped stones will stand pretty well on any soil on the surface.

A writer for the "Genesee Farmer" gives the following directions for " Planting Posts for Garden Fences, &c."

"Instead of filling the holes up with the earth taken out in digging them, I would recommend filling in around the posts leached ashes instead of common earth, and topping off with five or six inches of unleached ashes above the surface of the ground; for it is generally between wind and water, as the sailors term it, that garden posts begin to decay. My reason for recommending ashes is, that I have frequently found pieces of board, hoops, and staves, buried under heaps of leached ashes, which had lain there many years, and were quite as sound as when first buried. No doubt many of your readers have noticed the same, in removing old asi-heaps near potash works."-The Complete Farmer.

From the Furmer's Cabinet. POULTRY.

"Dear me! what a price eggs sell for."-Every person who is familiar with the habits of fewls must have noticed their fondness for animal food. Animal garbage, insects, slugs, and worms are sought for and devoured by them with great avidity. During our long winter season they are prevented by the frost from procuring a supply of animal food, and by many this is supposed to be the cause of their ceasing to furnish us with the usual supply of eggs. Some managing housekeepers, who know that eggs always bring a good price during the season of frost, boil bran or shorts in pot liquor, in which meat has been cooked, and which has imparted to it the animal juices, with which they feed their hens, and it is unquestionable that they derive a great advantage from it. Corn and outs purched or browned in a pot over the fire is a kind of food that poultry are very fond of, as well as boiled grain of any kind, and an occasional change of food is found by long experience and observation to be highly important in promoting the health and thrift of domestic animals of every kind. Keep your fowls dry and clean, give them great laddings provide them with some dry diet ashes are all shaded lines.

Extracts from Edutorial Notices.

For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to advantage and yother: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian. 4. It is more religious than any other. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-scetarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardion. good lodgings, provide them with some dry dirt, asless or old slacked lime to rub themselves in, and give them a plentiful supply of food, a portion of which should be united, and you will not have to complain for their not in Reading, Speking, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c. — Commercial Herald. thriving or laying eggs.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

If there is one point of husbandry more than another in which farmers are generally defective, it is the niggardly way in which they use grass seeds in their tillage. If any seeds are sown, not more than half the quantity required is often used, the fields are left bare, and the unoccupied ground becomes a fit place for the vile weeds that are ever ready to spring up, where the husbandman does not anticipate them, by giving the earth something more valuable .- Alb. Cult.

THE FARMER'S CREED. RY SIR JOHN SINGLAIR.

Let this be the Farmer's Creed:—
Of stock, secure the obsciest broed;
In peace and plenty let them feed;
Your land sow with the best of seed,
Let it not dung or dressing need;
Inclose and draw it with all speed,
And you will soon be rich indeed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First Insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line. Advertisements set in Nonparell to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note - The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four peace of the common measure.

TENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Youge Street.

Office, Younge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons destrous of Purchasing Solling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Leiting, or Renting head Property.

Persons destrous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to Funish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 4s. 6d, currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a haif per cent on the purchase maney; all sums below \$100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for necessors entitled to Grants of Lund, and to

Applications made to the Covernment for persons entitled to Grants of Lund, and to the Council, under the Beir and hevizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of intestares. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country.

Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rems collected. Lugus on Ren! Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several entileated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Gariand and Commercial Messenger.

Pro All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, altention to his new place, No 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders. 1. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Chorners.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1849.

EMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON

Las removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 43,

City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messrs Lyman, Fake, & Co.'s, where
he bid now opened, and will be constaintly supplied with, Broad Cioths, Casseners,

Fancy Doe-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashions, which he with

make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Ciothing always on hand.

Toronto, October 29, 1840. Toronto, October 20, 1840.

TOO BE DISPOSED OF,—A CENERAL DRY GOOD and GROCERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lospos. The Stock is small,—say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodiet Church. To such a person the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, who is declining business; if by letter, post paid.

1. John Marsh, 1e41.

Agriculturist's Directory.

MI OFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

The kinds of merce, and manner of fencing, should vary, according to the difference of sols and the kinds of mercinals for fencing. In new loads logs are and ought to be used. When built of white pine, they will last about twenty years. Other soute of wood, son he a pitch-pine, hombode, sol, add, according to the difference of sols and the kinds of materials for fencing. In new loads logs are and ought to be used. When built of white pine, they will last about twenty years. Other soute of wood, son he pitch-pine, hombode, sol, add, according to the difference of the design of the des

in the ground; and he asserts that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when they are set with the buttends down. Headviseash, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up.

The best timber for rails, according to Dr. Deane, is red cedar. It is easy to split, light to carry and handle, sufficiently strong, and the most durable of any. In the Transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states, in substance, that posts of oak, and others of chestnut, were set down in Somersetshire, where they had to undergroprapria nighted the part years. The oak posts were then found to be unserviceable, and the clearning years. The oak posts were then found to be unserviceable, and the clearning they fill the company of the country of the cou

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blant, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, hendache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood to the head should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any three, as they do not contain mercury; or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of died.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value Moffal's Life Medicines, make it a role to take them two or three times a-week, by high they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off windows in the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a reducty in cases of studen threes; for by their prompt administration, Choices Montons, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasius, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedly cared or prevented.

Forts for Alothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of ase; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worses. As the safe restorer of lumnite Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for furthers of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK; Intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comprehensive sketch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of pronunciation. By Alexanner Davidson, Esquire, Niagara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sacred Harmony." Printed and published for the author by Mr. H. Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d. Extracts from Editorial Notices.

confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions now in use.—Morning Star & Transcript.

We have received from the compiler, Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara, a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Rook,' which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Province—Examiner.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling Rook,' just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work, containing, herides the Spelling Rook, outlines of Geography, a sketch of Gannar, and Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week—British Colonist.

Diarning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.—British Colonist.

The nather of this work is A Davisheen, Eve. Postmaster of this town, who has favored us with a copy. We hope it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province The introduction to the youthful mind, in easy lessons, of the principles of morality and loyalty connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon ruch a basis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will never again rear its head amongst us.—N'agara Reporter.

—Nargara Reporter.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the 'Canada Spelting Book.' by Alexander Bavidson, Esq. of Ningara. 'The duty of toyalty, hitherto as simmerally neglected by teachers, its of trady inculcated through all its pages, that, to say mothing of its other peculiar advantages, it must especially supplant the American publications now in use.—Cornwall Observer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' compiled by Alexander Davidson, Eq. of Niegara. We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this Fravince.— Upper Canada Herald. We have to acknowledge the receipt of this usaffy got up work with feelings of mortinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive a to let the best production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian youth—The News.

We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation protout it superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas — London Gazette.

If superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas—London Garette.

If Mr. Davidson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such native School Books, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But the has done a great deal more. By his present production he has proved that individually, and moral and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and he has, accordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which cannot fail to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juvenile students, while acquiring the first elements of our fanguage.

Montreal Gazette. —Nuntreal Gazette.

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

—N'agara Carvaiele.

 We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book,' and so far as we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the best works of the kind we have ever met with.—Hamilton Gazette. We would do violence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book,—Brantferd Courier:

His (Mr Davidson's) brok is not only thoroughly Editid, as every school book in the hands of young Britons ought to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American; and we hall it accordingly, as supplying a desideratus long and grievously felt by the instructors of youth in these provinces.—Woodstock Heraid.

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

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are Indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we seel confident in pronouncing one of the most complete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the radiments of an intellectual, moral, and religious education.—Literary Garland.

We industrially confided to practice in our less that we have seen company with other terms.

We innovertently moral, and rengious education.—Literary craricals.

We innovertently omitted to mention in our last, that we, in common with other gentlemen of the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined it carefully from beginning to end, and found it to realize, in every respect, what we had read in different journals in its commondation. We have shewed it to a school tracher of our nequaintance, who expressed binnelf withing to introduce it at once too his school. And we have no doubt that were other Schoolmasters in the District aware of the superiority of this work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time a obtaining a supply.—Western Herald.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the plaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c, of the latest fushion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

Sold by Constorn & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fietcher Street,

Mr. LEAK takes the present opportunity of thanking his Customers for their past support, and of assuring them and the public generally that no effort will be spaced to give satisfaction to those who may deal with him. 99 4

23rd November, 1840.

W. G. WILLSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER, has REMOVED to Chewelt's Buildings, King Street. Toronto, April 2, 1841.

ASTWOOD & Co.,-Paper Makers, Blank and School, Book Manufacturers, No. 39, Youge Stree FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleye, and Printer's Ink.

A NO'W MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c No. 236, King Street, Toronto.

TOTICE.—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 intracted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD.

Late of the Crown Lands Office.
466 Toronto, 27th August, 1840. THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings

THE following articles FUR SALE at No. 3, City Durrating 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
1000 West of Pale Seal Oil,
1000 Kess Plug Tobacco,
1000 Mess Plug Tobacco,
200 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
200 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
1000 bits. Ground Ginger,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs. Medicines, Puints, Oils

Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841. CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED

LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Dorouto, 7th Dec. 1340. C LOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for Sale Ev

LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1849. TUST RECEIVED—a Complete and Extensive Assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering 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. of all such as have dealt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Alecers, a annual FARR, & Co. are 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.

J. W. HRENT. such as are indebted to him. Toronto, September 21, 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, A N D Co.

(Successors to J. W. BRENT)

will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine,

Varnish, 1) ye Stuffs, Spices, and overy other article connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on literal torms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

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

States, is adapted to our own situation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spalling Book can be, containing beasons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herall.

We had much graiteful to in the perusal of what we consider a most neeffel and valuable work for the common schools throughout the Province—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Invideon, Evq of Niagara.

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

Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we feel comfident he would at once introduce it into bis school, instead of the American editions row in use.—Morning Mark Transcript.

We have received from the compiler. Alexander Davidson, Evq. of Niagara, a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Province—Examiner.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling Book,' published by Mr. A. Bavidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work, one to find the Spelling Book, outlines of Geography, a sketch of Grammar, and Induced to the public work of the Province.—Examiner.

Toronto, January, 1841.

**Toronto

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

Toronto, July 14, 1840. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking Gloss and Picture-Frame Moker, Painter, and Glazier, Yonge Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.

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

IF A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 3, 1810.

WA'N TED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co.,
THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet Making Business. ~ Toronto, Marck 3rd, 1841,

PEV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Crossp. Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

and WINDPIPE.

The Proprieturs feet assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and lost medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impure the constitution in any circumstances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most entirent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable. with a problem of the Incomplete benefitial effects—are enough to eatisfy the most le-greguence who have tested its benefitial effects—are enough to eatisfy the most le-preductors.

The public will be furnished graits, by any of the agents, with circulars containing nome of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally. Toronic, October 2d, 1840.

TVEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Pheres' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and atomach; also, a substitute for calomet. For its virtue as a cathertic in Fevers and all Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the bands of agents containing certificates.

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

Toronto, October 2d, 1840.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remody as a preventive should be kept by every family BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the com-

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Int makers; also, a large supply of every description of Suraw and Tuscan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be littrusted, with promptitude and exactness.

New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lesslis Brothers; J. Becktet; and Lyman, Farr, & Co., Toronto.

J. H. LAWRENCE, FRINTER.

A SK, INQUIRE - ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like curse 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 cennot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, they will be a who had been all these who have the relief of the suffering human beings who may be afflicted. I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATHEW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Durf Grean, late of Washington City: each Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, 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 genume 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 beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cores, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitted more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Hars would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled he is consent affair in the line server of more to find the server of more to the server of the server of more to the server of the

pelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would account 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, Lessie Brothers, J. Beckett, and Lyman, Fare & Co. Toronto.

·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 Niagars, and every exter-

nal 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. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY. for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails.
When persevered in. it effectually renovates the system, and does away
the causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appoints. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to nor knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have enything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles

meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind. and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Basnt; LessLie Baothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Farr, & Co., Toronto. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

BF Read the following from Jungs Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

Messrs. Comstock & Co. Middletown, N. Y., March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Middletosm, N. F., March 12, 1840.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended:

I hereby Certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick hradache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring once to about two weeks, frequently lasting twenty-four hours, during which thus the paroxysms have been so severe us apparently soon to degrive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain. I have been induced as a heat resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near portunatedly cured. The attacks are now very seldmy, and disappear almost humediately after taking the quantity direct d. A hope that other may be benefited by the use of this truty invanable medicine, has induced me in send you the above, and remain your chedient servant.

Judge of the Cent of C. P.

Judge of the Cent of C. P.

OOK OUT!!—"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—
An attack of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond enderance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Lightners when they find any applying this Lightners when they find any applying this Lightners when they find any applying the same and the control of the con from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

If None Genuine without the name of Comprocs & Co., written

the wrappers. SOLOMON HAYS.

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

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

COMSTOCK & Co.

LOOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS. ROACH and BED BUG BANE,-The Subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for those nozious vermin, and has consumted, at the immediate remedy for those normal section, and has consumed, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.— He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnut Street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and those certifier this bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; ficates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.

E. SAUNHOLTZ, Inventor & Proprietor.

For sale by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the rovince; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS: J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

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

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

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

Christian Guardian.

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