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For the Christian Guardian CHRISTIAN UNITY-No. I.

In the Sacred Scriptures frequent mention is made of the Church of God figuratively considered as a Body. "There is," says St. Paul, "one body" in the Christian Church, of which Christ Jesus is the living "Head;" and he adds, "one Spirit,"—the spirit of Christ, of holiness and love, actuating and governing the whole system. Of this spiritual body all true Christians are members. Real Christians however are still but fallible creatures, persons of "like passions" with others, and similarly "encompassed with infirmity." Therefore, as there exists a serious liability, we can readily account for the deep concern manifested in the Inspired Writings, that there should be "no schism in the body." Hence we hear St. Paul appealing to, and beseeching the members of the mystical body of Christ, even as an imprisoned Aposto, an Ambassador in chains, so to "walk" as to preserve the tinity of the brotherhood in accordance with the will and the dictates of that "One Spirit" which all who belong to Christ are supposed to possess. The tenity of the Church is strictly the oneness, in important respects, of its redeemed inmates. As, in the human body, the various members, though many, and performing widely-different offices, yet care for, sympathise with, domestic worship. Morning and evening every member of my family was and assist each other,—so, in the "body, the church," there should exist so ordered always to be present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent peculiar a concord, both of feeling and action, as fully to justify the use of on any account. In a few years the advantages of these engagements this expressive figure of speech when we refer to the Christian Church. This precious "fruit of the Spirit," oneness or unity, eminently characterized the primitive spints; for "the multitude of them that believed were of perity my business. At length, such was my rapid increase in trade, and the one heart and of one soul"—of "one accord and one mind;" and this necessity of devoting every possible moment to my customers, that I began Chistian characteristic the Church is commanded "to keep" or maintain, 1 to think whether family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the suppose, under all circumstances, and to the end of the world. There is morning. also an Apostolic intimation given as to how this is to be done, viz., by the possession and manifestation of a kind, a peaceable, and an affectionate dis position one towards the other, or "in the bond of peace."

There are many and powerful reasons why all true Christians should assiduously cultivate and carefully preserve this unity. They are, as a whole "one body,"-and each, of consequence, an individual in the same mystical person standing the repeated checks of conscience that followed this base omission -one divine Spirit actuates them all-they are equally called to be partakers the calls of a flourishing concern, and the prospect of an increasing family of the same hope of eternal life-they recognize one Lord and Saviour who appeared so imperious, and commanding, that I found an easy excuse for died and rose again, and prays above that they "all may be one in Him,"—they faceive the same "Faith" in that one Lord Jesus, in a Divine Revelation, and in all the essential truths of Holy Writ,—they have substantially all parme by a singular providence. taken of the "one baptism"-and they all agree to worship and serve the "one God and Father of all," as his closen people, in whom as His Temple my apprentice, previously to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but He constantly dwells by His renewing and comforting Spirit. Can there be stronger reasons, or more affecting motives for the warmest regard and the closest union among the followers of Christ? Since these not only clearly show the propriety, and powerfully enforce the duty, of maintaining a state of harmony and love, but strikingly exhibit the unspeakably unreasonable and wicked character of discord, contention, and division,—in perfect unison with the Scriptures above referred to, is the warning voice from Heaven, sounding in the ears of the Brethren, "I beseech you, mark them which cause divisions," and again, "that there be no divisions [schism] among you," Why are such anti-unionists to be so specially marked? No doubt, because of the evil nature and the destructive tendency of their doings; and in order that the threatening mischief may be either quite averted, or remedied as much as possible. Divisions in Churches are very much to be deprecated, because. setting aside the party spirit, the jealousy, and the rancour usually engendered, and the triumph thereby afforded to the sceptically wicked-the energies of Christians are much weakened and their efforts greatly paralyzed by such means, and of consequence the advancement of Zion with all her important interests is materially retarded. It is therefore rather important guist and condomnation which a breach of Christianity involves, and also the more effectually to mark such as do in fact "engender strifes," and create and keep in progress schismatic and divisionary movements.

Prescott, April 13th, 1841. VERI AMATOR. ST. PAUL'S ORDINATION. From the Richmond Christian Advocate. -I come now to determine "the nature of this ceremony," by comparing it with other passages. Melancthon supposes that the ceremony which took place at Antioch was probably nothing more than a recommendation of the Apostles " unto the grace of God;" and to sustain this supposition, he collates these passages :- "They came to Attalia; and thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled." "And Paul close Silas and departed, being recommended by the brethren to the grace of God." When the cases are presented as they are by Melancthon, unattended by the circumstances which stand connected with them in the word of God, some others may be disposed to come to the same conclusion with the writer; but if they will take the trouble to compare the whole transactions, I flatter myself that they will beg, Mr. Editor, that you will hear with me while I attempt to point out the preachers have been admitted into the travelling commexion, and tocated. dissimilarity of the two events: "Now there was in the church that was at But a very small number of these travelled over ten years; and a large ma-Antioch, certain prophets and teachers. " * As they ministered unto the jority of them not over six; and an almost incredible number located as soon work whereunto I have called them. And when they had FASTED and FRAYED that I view these facts in the history of our innerant ministry with humiliation for the supposed collateral passage-" And Paul chose Silas and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God." (Acts xv, 40.) It has been, and still is, a matter of surprise to me, how even a high churchman could find the slightest shade of resemblance in these two cases. In the one case, a number of ministers, while in the discharge of their sacred functions, are commanded by the Holy Grost to separate Barnahas and Saul for the work whereunto "he had called them;" and that they with souls humbled before God by fasting and prayer, "laid their hands on them, and sent them away." If it shall be asked, what was that special work to which these hely men were called by the Holy Ghost, I reply, that so far as Paul is concerned, he tells us his work in this language: "The God of our Fathers bath chosen thee that thou shouldst know his will, and see that Just One, and shouldst hear the voice of his mouth. For then shalt be his vitness unto all men, of what thou hast seen and heard." (Acts xxii, xiv, 15.) Here, then, was his work to be a witness unto all men, and this was his entrance upon the same. Here his subordinate relation ended, and from that time he stood forth in a most commanding attitude, as the brightest star in the apostolic constellation! It is only necessary to glance at the other occurrence ("and Paul chose Silas and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God") to see the great disparity which actually exists between the two. But, Mr. Editor, your correspondent supposes, because Luke remarks of Barnabas and Paul and thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God for the work which they fulfilled;" therefore it was no ordination. I cannot admit the propriety of this deduction; to my mind, it is totally inconclusive. If it were merely a "recommendation to the grace of God," why such a marked difference in the whole proceedings! Why and lay their hands on them in the one case, and not in the other? They might have been, and no doubt were recommended to the God of mercy at other circumstance was not mentioned. I am anxious that this matter should appear in its true and proper light, inasmuch as I regard it the most explicit instance of ministerial consecration in the New Testament; and, therefore, I

From the Western Christian Advocate. ORIGIN OF A TRACT SOCIETY.

hope you will pardon me, Mr. Editor, for calling your attention to one other

case: "Therefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this

matter, whom they set before the Apostles; and when they had prayed, they

laid their hands on them." (Acts vi, 30, 36.) Allow me, through you, Sir, to

ask your correspondent, was this a case of ordination? If so, what circum

stance, or circumstances in the transaction sustains his belief? If, sir, he

admit that the last-mentioned case was an ordination, then, I cannot see with

what degree of consistency he can look upon the other in any other light than

that of an ordination also. The only difference which I can see is, that the

first mentioned transaction was more imposing and important.

Many years ago there came a young German doctor to my house. He was a singular man, and had as many books, tracts, and pamphlets, as he could carry. Amongst his tracts was one called, "The Converted Jewish Boy." which originated in the following way:-

Mr. Johnson, a school-master in a small village in England, who perfectly understood the German language, says,-"One morning a little boy of 12 years of age, the son of a Jew, came into my school-room. He looked very sorry, and began to weep. I said to him, 'My boy, what is the matter?' He answered, 'A man gave me a tract last Sabbath morning. I read in the tract, how Jesus loved sinners, and loved children too. It made me weep to read it, and I began to love this good Jesus. I showed it to my father. told me it was a lie. This makes me so sorry, I don't know what to do."

Mr. Johnson being a warm-hearted Methodist, understood the language of the boy, and says, "I took the boy to meeting the following Sabbath, and the mortal to be pitied who is not struck with the image of such excellence! gave him all the religious instruction I could. In about four weeks the boy When I look to its consequences, and remote effects, I see the plant she has

the boy and showed my pamphlet, and read it in an audible voice. When done, the company was melted into tears. I now related some more cuses of awakening, by the reading of religious tracts, and then gave a short account of the London Tract Society; when, all of a sudden, one of the company sprang up and said, 'My honorable friends, why can we not establish Religious Tract Society in this city?' I now exhorted them to go on and make the effort, and God would be with them. And now, (says the writer) behold God was with them. Leipzig has a Tract Society, which has already distributed many thousands of religious tracts, that have alarmed many sinners, who sought and found refuge in Jesus, where the little Jewish boy found peace, and some of them are perhaps now in heaven, singing, 'Glory to God and the Lamb!"". P. SCHMUCKER.

FAMILY PRAYER BY MEN OF BUSINESS.

Said a pions tradesman (in England) to a clergyman-"When I first began business for myself, I was determined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious with respect to family prayer.

"Accordingly, I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of appeared manifestly conspicuous; the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me; health and happiness attended my family, and pros

"Pious scruples arose respecting my intention of relinquishing this part of my duty; but, at length, worldly interests prevailed so far, as to induce me to excuse the attendance of my apprentices, and not long after, it was deemed advisable, for the more eager prosecution of our business, to make the prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day. Notwith

"One day I received a letter from a young man who had formerly been I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on this subject; it was conched in the most affectionate and respectful terms; but judge of my sur prise and confusion, when I read these words: 'O, my dear master, never ever shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your family devotions. O, sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I learnt there. It was there I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner, it was there I first knew the way of salvation, and there that I first experienced the preciousness of 'Christ in m the hope of glory.' O, sir! permit me to say, never, never, never neglect those precious engagements; you have yet a family and more apprentices may your house be the birth-place of their souls!' I could read no further every line flashed condemnation in my face, I trembled-I shuddered-I was alarmed at the blood of my children and apprentices, that I apprehended was soon to be demanded at my hands!

"Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret. spread the letter before God. I agonized, and-but you can better conceiv than I describe my feelings; suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my disconsolate soul, a sense of blood-bought pardon was obtained, &c. I immethat we carefully consider this subject, that we may be prepared to avoid the diately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to the present, I have been faithful, and am determined, through grace, that whenever business becomes too large to interfere with family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business, and retain my devotion; better to ose a few shillings, than to become the deliberate murderer of my family and the instrument of rain to my soul .- Witness.

LOCATIONS AMONG THE METHODISTS.

Bishop Soule, in a letter to the Western Christian Advocate says, "Forty two years ago, the fifth day of the last month, I left my father's house and commenced the work of an itinerant Methodist preacher, being in the cighteenth year of my age. And, through the great mercy of God, I have continued to this day, without being returned on the records of the Awarch in any other relation than that of an effective labourer; although, for several through the cight and the continued to the years last past, my lahours have been greatly circumscribed by reason of bodily infirmities. Very few of those who entered the travelling connection with me in 1799, or who were in it before that time, are now in the field of offective labour; and those few seem to the present generation like men of times and manners which have passed away. In casting my eye over our annual Minutes, I perceive that since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal unhesitatingly conclude that they were altogether separate and distinct. I Clinich in the United States, upwards of two thousand and three hundred But a very small number of these travelled over ten years; and a large ma-Lord and fasted, the Holy Guest said, separate me Barnabas and Soul for the as they graduated to deacon's or elder's orders. I will not disguise the truth, and LAID THEIR HARDS ON THEM, they sent them away." (Acts xiii.) Now and regret. Have we mistaken our calling? Or have we deliberately, and with much prayer, "counted the cost" of being travelling Methodist preachers? And after entering on the work of our holy vocation, have we well considered the solemn charge and declaration of the apostle Paul to his son Timothy, with direct reference to the work of the ministry,- Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. No man that warreth, entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please him who bath chosen him to be a soldier.' In passing round the continent, and visiting the annual conferences. I have frequently been deeply affected at the youthful appearance of the preachers .- A large majority of them have been born of the flesh, and born again of the Spirit, and called to the work of the ministry since I entered the travelling connexion; and yet, such is the rapid movement of time, it seems but a brief period since I commenced the work."—Zion's Herald & Journal.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

If any class of men have need of superior piety, and talents extraordinary, it is that just named. They need rare piety, because, secular in their bush ness, they cannot but meet with severe trials to their faith and grace; and yet, as ministers professing to teach men the highest lessons of Christian holiness it will be expected of them to be holy in heart, in life, and in all manner of conversation. They will need more than ordinary intellectual attainments to retain that respect, when in the pulpit, which is necessarily lost by secular pursuits through the week. For however pure the life of such a one may be, he fact that he has been practically a layman and business man during six days, will render his elevation to the ministerial level on the Sabbath somewhat difficult. Too often our local brethren say, it is known we are engaged in should the Holy Ghost command, and the "prophets and teachers" fast, nay; business all the week, and have no time to read, study, and prepare for the pulpit, and there is not much expected of us. This is a great mistake-a practical and fatal error both to the preacher and his hearers. The people do the time, and yet, because of the greater importance of the ordination, the expect those who attempt to instruct them to be prepared for their work, to study to show themselves approved workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. And, if this expectation is not met, they regard themselves as imposed upon; and they are imposed upon by all, who ther local or travelling, who boast that they preach without preparation. If preparation was necessary for Timothy, it cannot be useless to men in our day, and especially men whose secular pursuits cannot but affect their habitual preparedness for the pulpit unfavourably. He who rans pell-mell upon his congregation may expect to scatter the sheep if not destroy those for whom Christ died, and, withol, to lose his reward if not his own soul .- Pittsburgh

INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

What a public blessing, what an instrument of exalted good, is a Chris tian mother! It would require a pen superior to mine, to trace the merits of such a character. How many, perhaps who now hear me, feel that they owe to it all the virtue and piety that adorns them; or may recollect, at this noment, some saint in heaven that brought them into light, to labour for their happiness, temporal and eternal. No one can be ignorant of the irresistible nfluence which such a mother possesses in forming the hearts of her children

at a season when nature imbibes instruction at every pore. Confined by daty and inclination within the walls of her own house, every hour in her life becomes an hour of instruction, every feature of her conduct a transplanted virtue. Methinks I behold her, encircled by her beloved charge, like a being more than human, on whom every mind is bent, and every eye directed; the eager simplicity of infancy, inhaling from her lips the sacred truths of religion in adapted phrase and familiar story; the whole rule of the moral and religious duties simplified for easier infusion, the countenance of this fond and anxious parent all beaming with delight and love, and her eye raised occasionally to heaven in fervent supplication for a blessing on her work. O, what a glorious part does such a woman fill, and how much is When I look to its consequences, and remote effects, I see the plant she has was a truly converted Christian. His father drove him off, and I took him raised and cultivated, spreading through the community with richest increase into my school. As I intended to go over into Germany, I concluded to of fruit. I see her diffusing happiness and virtue through a great portion of write a little pamphlet for children, take it along, and distribute it among the the human race. I can fancy generations yet unborn, rising to prove and Those who practise them, do not know how wicked they are, for they have

From the London Patriot ON THE EVIL OF ENCOURAGING PRESUMPTUOUS FEATS.

When the tempter urged the Redeemer to throw himself down from a pinnacle of the temple, the answer was, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy Ged." In howmany ways, however, do we err by not imitating the Saviour! How ofen do we expect the end without employing the means, or expose ourselver unnecessarily to danger! Should we not often feel ashamed if compelled to raply to the question, " Why do ye this thing?"

Many serious persons are not practically aware of the evil, or perhaps of the existence of presumption, in encouraging the performers of daring exploits to hazard their lives for public arousement; nor do they sufficiently think, that all do excourage this tempting of the Lord, who either contribute to the reward of the actors in what so frequently proves a tragedy, or who swell the crowd of applanding spectators.

Many years ago, the writer, chiefly to encourage a public improvement in

his locality, subscribed towards the expenses of a sort of festive opening, a part of which was the ascension of a balloon. Poor Saddler on that occasion, indeed, rose in majestic style, and made his descent in safety; but, in a fortnight after, by another venture, he lost his life! The writer felt, on hearing of this catastrophe, guilty, accessory to the loss of a human being; as each subsequent hazard was promoted by the celut of the preceding one and as each patronizing spectator contributed a portion of the dekision.

"The last leap of Scott, the American diver," has recalled this subject to his mind; and the object of these lines is to point out the sinfulness of the popularity which this during and unhappy man obtained in our curious and excitable country. What must have been the feelings of any conscientions and reflecting persons who formed a part of his last earthly witnesses, on secing the poor wretched man, who was to mock at danger for their sport, really caught in his own gin, blackening, shivering, agonising in death. There he hangs, a human body stiffened and lifeless-the spirit! who can think of its

fight and not tremble? But it may be said, "It would have been just the same if I had not been there." Would Scott, think you, have swung himself into eternity, if no one had been present on that fatal day? The crowd was composed of individuals, each spectator furnished his quota of encouragement, and each must therefore stand implicated in the sinfulness of the act.

Dangers, indeed, must be met in the performance of necessary duties, an in effecting improvement in social life, in the arts and in the sciences, and we condemn neither the diving bell nor the balloon; but when the only object is exhibition and amusement, there can be no question respecting its folly, and worse than folly; nor will a tender and an enlightened conscience, in any who have aided presumption without sharing in its danger, obtain relief but by penitential supplication, " Deliver me from blood-guildness, O God, thou God of my salvation."

HOW TO RESIST THE DEVIL.

Satan is the Christian's unwearied foe; he is the enemy of all righteous sees access to our hearts; he excites to sin, accuses of sin, and terrifices for sin. We are called upon to resist him, steadfastly believing God's Word thirty-six years in fighting them, and at the end of a life of seventy years, he had not forgotten his vow.

Satan's grand opponent. Is Satan a deadly servent? Leave to the saturation of the control of the seventy years, he had not forgotten his vow. ness, and aims at our destruction. He is especially the enemy of our faith-Satan's grand opponent. Is Satan a deadly serpent? Jesus is the brazen serpent which heals. Is Satan a roaring lion? Jesus is the lion of the tribe of Judah, who prevails. Is Satan a destroyer? Jesus is a Saviour? Is and a liar? Jesus is the truth. Is Satan an accuser? Jesus is an Advocate. Is Satan the prince of darkness? Jesus is the light of life. Is Satan a murlerer? Jesus is the resurrection? Is Satan god of this world? Jesus is God of all. Resist the devil in the faith of this .- Pastor's Morning Visit.

IMPROPRIETIES IN THE PULPIT.-It is an impropriety in a clergyman to forewarn his audience that he has a very few remarks to offer, and then to prolong his address to an hour or more. He should either avoid all preliminary announcements of the kind, or else afterwards strictly adhere to his

It is an impropriety in a clergyman to preface his sermon with an apology of short notice to preach, or want of time to prepare, and when he has excited short notice present to the possibility of his proceeding, produces and the proceeding, produces and the proceeding produces and proceeding proceeding produces and proceeding proceeding produces and proceeding proceed

Sie in reprepriety in a clergyman to conclude a prayer which has tired every searer by its indiscreet length, by saying, "but we are not heard for pined over repeated deappointment of pined ove speaking!

It is an impropriety in a clergyman to take advantage of his praying t God, to tell the congregation some news which they had not before heard, or to praise some fellow-worm sitting in the pulpit with him.

It is an impropriety in a clergyman ever to announce from the pulpit hinwn works, or to sound his own praises.—The Presbyterian.

The Douth's Friend.

From the London Patrlot, February 18th, 1841. APPEAL TO THE CHILDREN OF THE BRITISH ISLES. ON BEHALF OF MISSIONS. DEAR CHILDREY,-You have often heard of the poor black children over

he seas, who worship idols, and do not know the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent. You have heard that missionaries have been sent o some of them, and that they have cast away their idols, and have learned to read the Bible, and to pray to Jesus. You have heard how quickly they earn, how dearly they love their teachers, and how thankful they are to English people for sending them. But do you know how very few those are who have had missionaries sent to them, and what a vast number have never seen a single Christian? That you may understand in how sad a state the greatest part of the world is at this time, you shall hear a few of the dreadful things that are done in all parts where God is not known.

Hundreds of thousands of little infants are cruelly put to death in heathen countries. This was the case in all the South Sea Islands before the Gospel was taken to them, and is so still in those islands where the people have not become Christians. At a meeting held he Raiatea, where many people had been converted, a venerable chief rose and seemed to feel much while he told how all his family had fied in the service of Satan, before the Good Word had come to them. Then he said also, "Great are my crimes: I was the father of nineteen children; all of them I have murdered; now my heart longs for them. But, while I was destroying them, no one stayed my hand, or said, 'Spare them.' No one said, 'The Good Word, the True Word, is coming, spare your children;' and now my heart is repenting, is weeping for

In Madagascar, if children are born on what is thought an unlucky day, they are strangled, or drowned, or buried alive, or laid on the ground and wild cows let loose to trample them to death. In Africa, besides many things of the same kind, Mr. Mosat tells us that, when the Bechuanas tool their enemies captive, they used to throw the little children on the ground, cover them with the brushwood, and set it in a blaze. In India, many little girls are left in the jungle, to be eaten up by the jackals, or to die for want of food. In China, many are drowned in warm water and buried as soon as Numbers are thrown out every night in the streets of Pekin, and born. buried in the morning in one common hole. Some poor little girls in China have their eyes put put, and are sent to beg. There are two little Chinese girls now in England who were made blind for this purpose. It is the little rirls who are chiefly treated in this way in heathen countries. Nobody loves them, or speaks kindly to them: they are hated and despised, if so much affered to live.

Among some heathen nations, people are killed, and offered in sacrifice to ruitful. Many things just as cruel are still done in other countries.

In many large islands, the people are cannibals, and eat one another. At famine, the husbard will sometimes devour the wife, and the parent the

Then there is the horrible slave-trade, about which your teachers can tell quence of the cruel way in which they are treated. If the wicked men who catch them have more than they want, they-kill them, or throw them into the sea. The rest are taken in ships to countries far away from all their dear friends, and made to work in irons, and to eat the bread of sorrows.

evening in Leipzig, in a small circle of religious friends, I related the story of be the stem of such extended and incalculable benefits to the world.—Kirwan. souls? Millions, millions, millions, millions of heathen children, are N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

taught to worship idols, and to be as cruel and wicked as their parents. The have no ministers, no teachers, no Bibles, no friends to show them the way to beaven-no one to tell them about Jesus Christ!

"Would not the heathen listen if more missionaries were to go?" O yes, but the missionary societies have not money enough to send them. The poor heathen are beginning to beg very hard for missionaries—they say, "We perish, we perish, we all perish," but instead of sending any more, the societies have been afraid that they must send for some back to England. Many roung Christians have said, "We will leave our fathers and mothers, if we may be sent to the poor heathen," but the societies have been obliged to say, We have no money with which to pay for sending you," and they have gone home with a heavy heart.

A great many meetings were held in London lately, to consider what could be done. Some proposed one plan, some another, but all agreed about this, "We must set the children to work. If more and more letters' keen coming from the heathen every year, what shall we do? We are getting old, and cannot work a great many years longer. We must teach our children, that they may carry on the work when we are dead. Some of us lid not begin to work till we were grown up, and we have only been able to do a little. We must teach them to work while they are young, that they may be able to do a great deal more than we have done."

"Then," said others, "we will not only teach them what to do when they

grow up, but we will show them how they can help us now."

There are two ways in which we shall be thankful for your help. First, we ask you to pray for the heathen—to have little prayer-meetings between seven and eight o'clock every Saturday morning, or, if that cannot be, at eight o'clock every Saturday evening.

In the second place, we ask you to collect money. You may get a great deal, for people do not like to refuse little children. You must ask the Lord to help you-to teach you what to say, and to incline people to listen to you. If you were all to bring one penny of your own to your teachers, on some Sunday between this and May, it would amount to £5,000. If those who are old enough were to take cards and collect, a great deal more might be raised. I heard the other day of one Sunday-school that had collected £20. The infant-school had collected a good deal also, and two of the little boys were allowed to come on the platform, and give their bag of money to the Chairman, at the missionary meeting. One young girl, who lately heard about these things, went to her minister, and offered herself to collect £50. You could not do so much, but you could all do something.

Some of you might also have a missionary box, and ask your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, to put in a little money every Monday morning. Your teachers can also tell you how you might form little missionary societies among yourselves, and have secretaries, subscribers, and collectors; and even missionary meetings of your own.

I will tell you a little story of ancient times, which perhaps you have not all heard. There was once a great general and warrior named Hamiltan; and he had a little son named Hamiltan. When Hamiltan was nine years old, he begged very heard that his father would take him to battle with him. Hamilton consented, but, before they went, he made Hamilton place his

selves to a nobler cause. How rejoiced should we be if we could know that all of nine years old and upwards were saying in their hearts, "Lord Jesus; Satan an adversary? Jesus is a friend. Is Satan a wolf? Jesus is the good we give ourselves to thee! By thy grace assisting us, we will live to thy Shepherd. Is Satan a tempter I Jesus is a Deliverer. Is Satan a deceiver glory alone, and seek to make thy usme known and loved throughout the world. If we gain wealth, wisdom, or honour, we will lay it at thy feel, or go at thy bidding to the ends of the earth. From this day forward, we are not our own, but thine!"

Have you ever seen the foundation of some fine building faild! Very conused and unsightly was all the preparatory work, and much time and toil were spent before anything pleasant to the sight appeared. But when that was done, how rapidly and gloriously rose the superstructure! So, under the direction of the great Master Builder, for "forty and six years," have your fathers been employed in clearing the ground, and making preparations or the building of that glorious temple which before long shall rise, and fill the universe with His praise. Some fair stones have already been placed and have become visible to the eye .- Some islands of the South and of the West-some spots in India and Africa. And will you abandon the work through which they, for so many years, have toiled? They have cleared away many of the difficulties for you. Their faith, and patience have triumevery searer by its indiscreet length, by saying, "but we are not heard for phed over repeated disappointments, and now the easier part is yours. work, as we pray that you may, we know not but that you may live to see the top-stone brought forth with shouting, and to hear the voice of "a rejoicing and a regenerated world" crying, "Grace, grace, unto it!"

Your parents and teachers long to see you thus engaged. They pray that you may be enabled to carry on the glorious work which has been begun in their days, when they are "cold in dust." But how would it comfort them as they grow old, with what peace would they lie down and die, if they could see you devote yourselves to this work while they are yet living? You have been much thought of and talked about lately. The eyes not only of your friends and teachers, but of the whole Christian church, are turning towards you. That you may not disappoint our expectations-that you may far exceed our hopes and prayers, is the carnest desire of

Your truly affectionate friend, A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER

Poundsford-park, Taunton, Feb. 15, 1841.

For the Christian Guardian. PIOUS MORNING THOUGHTS.

"In the morning will I lift up my voice unto thee—O my God." Morn is the time to make, Mora is the line to the state of the cyclide to onclose, Spring from the arms of sleep, and break. The fetters of repose;
Walk at the dewy dawn abroad, And hold sweet fellowship with God.

Morn is the time to pray :
How lovely and how meet,
To send our earliest thoughts away
Up to the Mercy Seat!
There on at once for us to claim,
A blessing in our Master's name.

Morn is the time to sing.
How charming 'ds to hear.
The minging notes of nature ring in the delighted ear,
And with that swelling anthem raise,
The soul's firsh matin song of pages!

Morn is the time to sow The secies of heavenly truth, White balmy breezes willy blow Upon the soil of youth, Aed look to Thee, nor book in vain, Our God, for sunshine and for ruin. Morn is the time to love!

As tendrits of the vine,
The young affections fondly rove;
Lord, teach them where to twine
Around Thyself in Thine embrace—
There let them find a hiding place! Toronto, Sprit 10, 1841.

Morn is the time to skine,
When skies are clear and blue,
Reflect the rays of light divice,
As morning dew-drops do:
Like early stars he corly bright,
And melt away like them in light Mora is the time to more O'er precious time mispent. Alas! how off from peaceful sleep, On folly madly hent.— We've left the strait and narrow road, And wander'd from our guardian God! Morn is the time to think,
When thoughts are fresh and free,—
Of life, just entered on the brink
Of dark element!
And ask our souls, if they are meet
To stand before the Judgment Scat. Morn is the time to die, Just at the dawn of day, When stars are fading in the sky, To fade like them away; But lost in light—more brilliant far Than ever inerged the morning star.

Morn is the time to rise;—

The resurrection morn— Upspringing to the glavious skies, On new-found pinions borne,— To meet a Saviour's smile divine: Be such ecstatic rising mine.

A LOOK OF FORGIVENESS. A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind occurred some

time since in one of the Greek isles. A number of the islanders, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from the land. The wife of one of them, a young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore, stretching out the idols. In Ashantee, hundreds of human sacrifices are offered, and the her hands towards the boat, and imploring, in the most moving terms, to be poor people are dreadfully tormented before they are put to death. A gen- taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and, without tleman who visited that country saw a little boy of six years old, who was aiding her escape, bade his companions hasten their flight. This unfortunate woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes going to be put to death in some cruel way. In the Goomsur country, in woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes India, a few years ago, hundreds of poor children were found fattening for of difficulties and danger, of insult and suffering till her failing licalth and shoughter. It was the custom to cut pieces of the children's flesh, while they strength, with a heart broken by sorrow, brought her to her death-bed. She were yet living, and to moisten the land with their blood. The poor igno-rant idolaters thought that this would please their gods, and make the land trains lying down in some wretched habitation, or compelled to arge her flight amidsi cruel fatigues, her affection for him, and the liopes of meeting him again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy one feast in the Figurelands, it is said that two hundred human bodies were had retreated, and the Greeks had sought their homes again; and learning baked and served up. A little girl, pining with hunger, begged a little food her situation, was touched with the deepest remorse. But all hope of life of her enemics, and gave her a piece of her own father's flesh. During was then extinguished; her spirit had been tried to the utmost; love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times, in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and stereness that is remarkable.—Her sister and you much. Many kills black boys and girls are torn away from their fathers relations were standing round her hed; and never in the days of her health and mothers, and never see them again. Many die of grief, or in conse- and love did she look so touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes turned on them, with a look as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs; the natural paleness of her check was crimsoned with a hectic hue, and the rich tresses of her black hair fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends with tears entreated her to speak to and forgive her husband; but sho These are a few of the dreadful customs that prevail in heathen countries. turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over her, and affection conquered; she turned suddenly children, in which I gave the account of my little now Christian boy. One Itail her worth; and I adore that God who can destine a single human being to had no one to tell them. And think, dear children, what will become of their round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hadd in his and died.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in enclosing, for insertion in the Guardian, the following communication, (written by an English Gentleman, and signed "A VISITER,") which has been put into my hands for perusal and transmission, and which contains a brief but fair account of the Annual Examiin regard to the merits of the Examination, the improvement of the Students and the telents of several of them; especially when I recomer, and the telents of several of them; if I mistake not, has been there ever two years. To be sure, there may be instances of failure; but the rapid and solid improvement of the great majority of the Students furnishes indubitable proof of the admirable adaptation and efficiency of the system of tuition pursued, and of the unwearied exertions employed by the Faculty, and that any individual instances of want of success are justly attributable to incapacity, or an incorrigible indisposition, (strengthened by previous neglect and indulgence) which no skill or industry on the part of the managers of a literary institution can remedy or improve.

believe, however, that such melancholy examples in the U. C. Academy are of rare occurrence; and several doubtful experiments have certainly succeeded rare occurrence; and several doubtful experiments have certainly succeeded [3. Portraiture of Character," (H. K. White)—Wm. McDaugald, Vaughan.

Music.

6. Immortality of the Sour—House.

7. A selected Speech—D. D. Wright, Recsorville.

8. Greek Oration," (Nocematos Probasis)—D. Beach, Kemptville.

9. Sia*e Trade—G. F. Burrows, Bytown.

11. Dialogue, (Gesler and Albert)—W. H. Brouse, Matilds; D. D. Wright, Recsorville.

11. Dialogue, (Gesler and Albert)—W. H. Brouse, Matilds; D. D. Wright, Recsorville.

12. Encomium on the British Empire —D. G. Miller, Napame.

13. Portraiture of Character," (H. K. White)—Wm. McDaugald, Vaughan.

14. Dialogue, (Farmer Ashfield and Sir Philip)—G. A. Puvis, Malorytown; M. B. Roblin, Ameliasburg.

I was pleased and affected with several mentorious examples of extraordinary exertion on the part of parents in low circumstances to bestow a good education upon their sons, and on the part of several young men to procure an education for themselves—teaching a common school one part of the year to obtain the means of attending the Academy the other part of the year. One young man (a mechanic) has, by his industry, supported a widowed mother and a sister, who, with himself, has attended the Academy during the last session. During the summer he devotes himself wholly to his trade, continuing his sister at the Academy, with the view of obtaining the means of returning again and pursuing his studies the ensuing winter session. There is true nobility of and in such a bosom, though not graced by a coronet. This young man is a native of Ireland; he bids fair for usefulness in the Church, as piety is one of his crowning excellencies. Were the U. C. Academy endowed, as it ought to be, many a piece of the choicest intellectual marble might be dug out of obscurity, and polished and fitted for uses the most honorable and important to the

Province.

The Upper Canada Academy has now been in operation five years; during which period upwards of 400 youth of the country have been taught within its walls; yet the only public aid it has received towards defraying its current expenses was a grant of £200 by Hie Excellency the Governor-General last winter a year. Were the Academy properly endowed, every part of the buildings could be filled with male students, so as to render the separate establishment in the neighbourhood of a Female Seminary adviseble and necessary. Though the financial state of the Academy is better than it was twelve months against the debts due it sufficient to next all demands against the the tirk yet the ago, and the debts due it sufficient to meet all demands against it; yet the sphere of its operations cannot be enlarged without an endowment. To attempt the creation of an endowment by private subscriptions would be an unreasonable imposition upon the liberality of the public, after the large sums which have been given towards erecting the spacious and elegant buildings and sustaining the operations of the Institution. The non-endowment of such an Estabtaining the operations of the Institution. The non-endowment of such an Establishment, erected as it has been by an effort of intelligence and patriotism unparalloled in Canadian history, and situated as Canada is, is an unpatriotic, a disgraceful, a barbarian anomaly, which, it is hoped, the wisdom and generosity of the Government and the Legislature will soon remove.

In concluding this note, I will only add, that for no one object connected with the interests of the youth of this Province, have I experienced so much mental anxiety and suffering, and employed so much exertion, as in procuring a Chartor and pecuniary assistance for the establishment of the U. C. Academy; and the recent one was, upon the whole, the most gratifying visit I ever made to that Institution. I believe this was the manimous feeling of the Board of Visiters; as also that the several Teachers merit equal praise for their untiring and successful exertions.

It would be unjust in me to omit mentioning, that, as the demand for minis terial talents, a few months ago, rendered the appointment of the former Domestic Governor to another sphere of labour indispensable, that department has, for several months, been confided to the Management of Mr. and Mrs. WEBSTER, (formerly from Ireland;) and the esteem and affection entertained for these excellent individuals, both by Teachers and Students, without, I Benders in the Institution, formish a much more substantial and gratifying tribute to Mr. and Mrs. W.'s intelligence, and parental kindness and assiduity, than any thing I can write.

Yours very truly,

City of Toronto, April 26, 1841.

E. RYERSON.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Having just returned from Cobourg, I beg you will permit mo, through the columns of the Guardian, to lay before the public a brief yet impartial detail of one of those interesting and delightful scenes which I have had the privilege of witnessing during the past week, and which is so well calculated to produce feelings of the despert emotion and the liveliest interest in the minds of all those who have the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow-beings and the real good of their country at heart. I allude to the Examination of the Students of the Upper Canada Academy.

When we look upon that noble Institution, which has been established by the

praiseworthy exertions of the Canada Conference in this young and beautiful Province, for the purpose of the religious education of the youth of the country—when we contemplate the temporal and spiritual good that has, (during the last session especially,) by the mercy and blessing of God, been accomplished within its walls; that heart must be obdurate indeed that does not plished within its walls; that neart must be obtained inneed that does not respond to the ejaculation of praise emanating from the Psalmist—"What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits!" and strong must be the unworthy prejudice that will not give that tribute of praise which is so justly due to all who are concerted in the operations of that useful and, in my

opinion, excellent Institution. It has been said that it is a Michadist Establishment; and that, consequently, partiality would be shown, and greater attention paid, to those students whose parents and guardians were members of that body of christians. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to say that such actually was the case. But when they read the following fair statements, I trust their prejudices in that particular will, at least in some measure, be removed, and they will come to the conclusion to which I have some time ago arrived, having been my own judge in the matter; and more especially when it is known that the writer of this commu-

otracted Mucti the Students of the Academy attended, and which resulted most happily in the The very thought is impious, and a condemnation of the Father of Mercies. conversion of many of them; and amongst their number was the young man; a What He does must be in character—must be benevolent—must be possible; friend of mine, who had never been baptized. After his conversion he of course was desirous of being baptized, and asked the advice of the Principal, who recommended him to write to his father on the subject. His father expressed a wish be would join the Church of England. The rite was accordingly appearing as God willed it, Moses repeatedly says, "And God saw that it who recommended him to write to his futher on the subject. His father exadministered to the young man by the Rector of Cobourg.

for which this communication was principally written-viz., the Examination. I was happy to find, that, during the exercises, the attendance of the friends and visiters in the Chapel where the Examination was held, was both nume-

deep interest, and expressed both satisfaction and surprise at the knowledge and acquirements of the Students in those branches the examination of which they wilnessed. The Kirk Clergyman of the place, who, I was informed, had generally attended on former occasions, was not present, being in Scotland. I was informed that most of the members of the Visiting Committee were present, notwithstanding the very bad state of the roads.

I can assure you that the exercises throughout were highly creditable to all parties; and I trust that the Faculty have, in a measure, received some recompense for their arduous duties in vigiving the very great success which has

The following is a statement of the various branches in which the Students

ere examined on the occasion:
Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebro, Geometry, and Mathematics.
Geography, Geology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History,
Rhetoric, General History, Ancient History, and Ecclesiastical History.

Latin, Greek. French Grammar, and Classics. Music and Composition; and some specimens of Drawing and Painting were exhibited, which were highly meritorious.

As all did so well, it might, perhaps, appear invidious in me to mention any particular classes. Still, us there are many more difficulties to overcome in intimation which is exclusively applicable to it. God "breathed into his some branches of study than in others, I think it but just to state that the classes in Algebra, Geometry, and Mathematics excited the admiration of all; than that the beast possesses. It is the breath of the Eternal Spirit—a breath as I can assure you that some of the most difficult problems were solved with which can think, imagine, and judge. The image was one of immortality. unsurpassed readiness, and the most critical questions answered without hesi-

The classes of Greek and Latin were also far beyond my expectations, con sidering the very short time the most of the students have been engaged in spiritual, both temporal and eternal life." Adam's life was not to have any

lost useful yet very perplexing branches of education. On Wednesday afternoon was the time appointed for the Public Exhibition, when the Chapel was crowded to everflowing. Besides Dialogues and De clamations several Original Essays and Addresses were delivered.

The Latin Salutatory (which was original) was delivered in an admirable manner by Mr. William Brouse of Matilda, and gained much applause. The composition also was excellent. short Essay on the "Influence of Habit,"-which, remarkable for its

A short tassay on the Influence of Managham, which, remarkable for its wit and originality, called forth the repeated applianse of the addonce,—was written and delivered by Master James Kerr of Monaghan, a youth apparently of thirteen or fourteen years of ago.

An Original Greek Oration was pronounced by Mr. D. Beach, of Kemptville, in a very respectable manner.

An original Essay on "Greeian Literature," which was spoken by Mr. 3. K. Griffin, of Waterdown, evinced a good deal of research and talent, and holiness. The very fact that Adam "hid" himself after he had eaten of the Colonies. Dr. Alder, in a late letter to Lord John Russell, actually tells his

was much admired.

A Poem on "Oszola" did much credit to the poetic taste and talents of the author, Mr. J. P. Lovekin, of Clarke. The other original pieces were very creditable to their authors, and called forth the applicance of the audience. The Selected Orations and Dialogues were delivered and spoken in a manner which gave much satisfaction to all present.

The Valedictory, which was also original, was certainly an excellent composition, and was delivered by Mr. James Aikins, of Toronto Township, in a most impressive manner, and must have caused a feeling of deep regret to pervade the bosoms of those who were about to take a final leave of their chers and associates.

displayed much research and ability on the part of the fair writers. Those on the "Immortality of the Sout" and the "Character and Works of Hannah More," would grace the pages of any periodical.

The Musical Performances were creditable both to teachers and scholars. may prove (as it undoubtedly will) a very great blessing to the community at

A VISITER.

large.
Toronto, April 24th, 1841.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

Music. Prayer. Latin Salutatory,* (Nostra Patria)—Gulielmu Punctuality,*—M. B. Roblin, Ameliasburg. Influence of Habit*—James Kerr, Monaghan. (Nostra Patria)-Gulielmus H. Brouse, Matilda.

Civilized and Savage State-Oliver Springer, Nelson; G. F. V

15. Poem, (Oseola)*-J. P. Lovekin, Clarke.

Poem, (Oscola)*—J. P. Lovekin, Clarke.
 Dialogue, (Sir Christopher and Quiz)—William McDougald, Vaughan J. Whiting, Newmarket.
 Diffusion of Knowledgs*—Valedictory—Jas. Aikins, Toronto Township.

Music. Benediction.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN KINGSTON.

Kingston, April 5th, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER,-It is with the most unfeigned humility and gratitude that have to inform you that the good work, of the progress of which I informed you in my last, has continued to go steadily on till the present. More or less have been brought to God nearly every week; so that our little society, which stood at about 70 when I arrived, is now increased to 145. To God be all the Our meetings are from time to time delightfully refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord. I regret having to say, however, that the recent elections have been the occasion, in a few slight instances, of reminding us of the truth of the Saviour's declaration, "It is impossible but that offences

A TRUE FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

an election, deemed it a small matter to withdraw for a time, from under the bloodless banner of the temperance association. To all such the member elect for Lanark, Malcolm Cameron, Esq. lately set a bright and shining and diffused their odours to please him; the flowers no longer displayed their had, cample. During the time of his being chaired through Perth, by a large crowd of his friends and supporters, a friendly individual sent out wine, and he was requested to partake. "No!" was the answer, "I would not drink to my father—I wish you all a good health, but I cannot drink it. Every one who is familiar with my name, knows I am connected with a Temperance Society." To a voice from the crowd he replied in substance, "he could not prevent his friends differing from him upon the subject—had he been in the habit of drinking he never would have been where he was. By drink he had seen friends us well us enemies ruined and dostroyed!"

I have since been informed it is Mr. Cameron's intention before parting with

I have since been informed it is Mr. Cameron's intention before parting with his constituency, to address a Temperance Meeting in Perth, on Monday evening, 29th inst. I do say I feel rejoiced as an individual to find men in his evening, 20th inst. I do say I feel rejoiced as an individual to had men in ma-situation, the elect of the county, willing to take so active and determined a part, in so good a cause. When Members of Parliament generally throughout Canada shall step forward to fight with the weapons of truth and reason, in defence of Temperance Associations, I shall expect to see the monster Alcohol, an insidious for, hunted from the land, and the morals and habits of our people improved an hundred fold.

W. O. B. improved an hundred fold.

Perth, March 27th, 1841.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1841.

THE EVANGELICAL ESSAYIST.

No. IV .- Man.

In our last essay the Sacred Scriptures occupied our attention, and now that rational and gifted, but singing being-man will. The Bible tells us what he was, and is, and may be; and in all it says obviously shows what he is in his origin, nature, character, and destiny: Man is the subject of it, and so much having been said by God, and said under remarkable and supernatural circumstances, -- said in every age of the world, and under divine dictation and sanc tion, our conclusion is, man is an important being. There is a sense in which all things were made for him. God's disponsations have extrad for him Indeed were this not the case, the universe would be one great enight, and all dark about us. But Revelation utters an instructive voice, and our present existence is invested with light to inform, direct, and save; and sentient beings at nought his counsel;" and have brought themselves to this, to hate with know what sentient beings are. The most interesting study of mankind is man. ho is in his fallen state.

I. Man in his first state. There are few persons who would hazard the oninion, that man is what he was when he came out of the hand of his Creator: was good;" but when the first man walked erect the carth, God saw everything Jews and Gentiles "are all under sin." St. Paul says, "There is none right-Not wishing to occupy too much space, allow me to enter upon the subject which he had made, "and, behold, it was very good." A testimony which his first thinking being been the creature he is in the present condition of the human race. To a person of calm judgment it is necessary to do little more rous and highly respectable, especially on the evenings of each day.

Among the visiters who attended I observed two elergymen of the Church of than ask what God's nature, wisdom, and holiness require, to be convinced that England, and the Roman Catholic elergymen; all of whom appeared to take a the human family is not what it was. the human family is not what it was.

The first book of the Pentateuch will set us right in our enquiries. There is is said, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created eyes. Now we know that what things soever the law saith, it saith to them he him." When we rend this sentence, we cordially acquiesce in the noble Bentiment of a poetic line:

" Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts."

The darkest capacity will at once concede, that the word "image" in this Scripture cannot apply to the incommunicable perfections of God. No likeness of Him, in this sense, can be made. There can only be one God-one selfexistent, immutable, omnipresent, omniscient, all-perfect Jehovah. Another meaning, then, must be sought; and when we have come at the true import of the word, and have before us the creature who may with propriety be said to have been formed after God's likeness, we must say, in view of His transcendent excellence, "Who can be compared unto The?" This premised, we observe, man was formed in the image of God's spirituality. Man has a physical and an intellectual nature; and of the latter there is a scriptural Sir George Arthur to get the Clergy Reserves re-invested in the Imperial Parinfimation which is exclusively applicable to it. God "breathed into his which can think, imagine, and judge. The image was one of immortality .-Man was made for endless existence. By "the breath of life" just referred to, Benson says, is meant, "the soul of lives," that is, "both natural and at the indifference of his Lordship to Canadian interests in laying them over termination, if he remained obedient .- The image was one of knowledge. The perfection of a creature of intellect is knowledge; and it is not to be conceived by us Adam would have an endowment of the highest mental powers. and his knowledge be very limited. He not only had a power to know, but The did know all it was essential for him to know. Adamic perfection in this sense, it is probable, was superior to that of any redeemed descendant of Adam. He knew more of God, and doubtless of the works of God; and we take it as enment for what I wrote on that occasion; yet the London Wesleyan Coma specimen of his intelligence, that when God brought "every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air" to him, " whatsoever Adam called every living torial articles of the spring and summer of 1839, to convince the Methodists creature, that was the name thereof:" being in full agreement with their natures. This knowledge Adam had from his Maker .- The image was one of Her Majesty's Government, especially against the Sccretary of State for the forbidden fruit, supposes another, that previously to this there was an intimacy Lordship that I condemn his Lordship's views on the question of responsible existent between him and God; and if an intimacy, then something congenial government, when the last I ever wrote on the subject, (March, 1840) were in their spirit: both were pure, and the connexion was one of attachment- two elaborate articles in support of his Lordship's decision from the Throne love. St. Paul informs us, the image of God consists is "rightcousness and on that question. Such a course of proceedings on the part of Dr. Alder and true holiness." Love was "the fulfilling of the law." The Law to Adam his scribblers in England, is of course necessary to justify to the British Public was a law of works; and those works were works of love. The judgment, the their doings in Canada; but truth will, sooner or later, inflict upon such prowill, the affections, the motives were all dictated to, and ruled by, the purest | coedings their appropriate reward. I leave the roader to make his own comand most ardent affection. For love is the highest impress of the divine ments, and will merely quote a few passages from the last three (received) nature; which is love ineffable.—The image was one of happiness; as a numbers of the "Watchman," (March 3, 10, 17,) that the Canadian Public During the ovening the Compositions of the Young Ladies were read, and natural result of holiness and love. Sir Waiter Scott never penned a more may judge of the harmony which exists between the professions of the London self-evident truth than-" Love is heaven." And so long as Adam preserved Committee in Canada, and their practice in England. I may at the same his innocence susported, he had a rejoicing spirit within him; but when he time appeal to the bitterest of my intelligent opponents in this country, whether, transgressed, shame, and fear, and dread, supplanted his joy. Before this took | in times of the greatest excitement and provocation. I have employed language

> were his delight; for Where he vital breather there must be joy,"

gave him "dominion" over everything in water, air, and "over all the earth."

vorld, how low, how degrading, bow dreadful thy fall! II. Man in his FALLEN STATE. The test of Adam's dutifulness to his Maker and his Friend, was this: "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: But of the tree of the knowledge of good and ovil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." This plain and reasonable commandment Adam transgressed; and most lamentable and awful were the consequences. The sceptical have held up to ridicule and contempt both the injunction and the offence, greatly to their shame. They have donounced the test as trivial; if so, the greater is Adam's sin. If the command of God given to him was but a trifle, and it was easy to keep it, why did he not keep it? In awarding our verdict in favour of God, and in crimination of Adam, we ask nothing more of objectors, than their allowance of the fact that Adam had this command from his Maker. Independent of other considerations, this satisfies us of Adam's guilt, when he broke it. God had a right to prescribe his own law: it was Adam's bounden duty to submit. Adam was under a law written on his heart, and inscribed in legible characters on the hand which formed, and on the works which surrounded him; and all his obligations were concentered in, and expressed by, the language of prohibition respecting the fruit of the tree, uttered by Him whose indisputable supremacy ought not to have been disputed and offended by the subject. Adam's is an instance of the most ungrateful, reckless, during, guilty outlawry! Where was consideration? He had the power to judge, and acted without judgment. Where was dependance? His trust was in himself, not in Jehovah. Where was meekness and humility? The screent's falsehood, "Ye shall be as Gods," deluded him. He yielded to an itching for novelty. He was impatient. He was discontented. He was destitute of fear. He disbelieved the truth of God. He, more than that the all, violated the law of love by which he was bound to Him; and this, while vivid light shone around him, and terrestrial and celestial felicities encompassed him, and divine sustenance was at his command to strengthen him, and his will come." But I trust, through grace, we shall soon surmount these tunporary obstacles, and see much more good done in the "name of the holychild
Jesus." I remain your affectionate brother in Christ,

J. CARROLL

paradise into a scene of death, God's throne into a scene of wrath, and his progeny into the children of woe.

He sinned, and fell; and God verified his threatening. The serpent was I have known some individuals, who, though in ordinary times and under cursed. The woman was doomed to sorrow and subjection. The ground was ordinary circumstances, professed friendship for temperance principles and cursed; and Adam was sentenced to toil, degradation, and death. The garden acted in accordance therewith, yet in times of excitement, for instance during planted heavilled and made blissful for him was no longer his. The birds planted, beautified, and made blissful for him, was no longer his. The birds

They wept: their tears were unavailing. The sentence must be executed Thou shalt surely die," were words not to be revoked. Corporeal death ensued; the poison of mortality was infused into the system, and to dust did Adam return; and, with only two miraculous exceptions, the children have followed the father to the grave. Spiritual death ensued. If spiritual life consists in sanctity and love, these could not remain, if God's dealings with Adam were to be consistent and just. How could be punish him possessed of such a life? But he did punish-and for sin too; that therefore could not exist. Intercourse with God was cut off, and that alone is proof plain and painful all the inward joys of holiness were fied. The image well defined, and prominent, and levely before, is defaced now; and deformity is in its place. The spotlessness of the soul is contaminated. This was a prelude to death eternal. Immortality-an interminable state of bliss was forfeited; and the mutiny of the passions of the heart, which need not have taken place, was to have its retributive and punitive reward in the same extent of duration as the forfeited felicity would have been. O sin what hast thou done!

"By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinued." Universality is stamped on the depravity of man, and its curse. What perversion of the judgment! Men 'love darkness rather than light;" and so far is the perversity prevalent, and so firm its grasp on the mind, some creatures have the effrontery to deny their Creator. What evil in the will! Notwithstanding all the helps to a right action of it, and the promptings of the most powerful virtuous motives, the volitions of the mind are in direct opposition to God. What disorder in the passions! Verily man works "all uncleapness with greediness." The spiritual is skallowed up in the azimal, and they who were made to be holy, are fierce, rabid, beastly, and impure. What contempt of God's authority! "They set perfect hatred their Maker, Protector, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. What alten-We shall, with brevity say, what man was in his first state; secondly, what ation is this! Here is the impiety of atheism-the tyranny of lust-the deformity of vice-the malignity of enmity! Such a state of things makes sport for devils, and secures a supply of souls for the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone. What blackens the scene, and adds to its horrors, and matter, and more expectany when it is about that the whole it is horrors, and mication is not a Methodist, but one who must ever feel grateful to that Christian denomination for the gracious work which, through their instrumentality, has been wrought in the heart of a young friend of mine, who has, happily for him, been a member of that Institution during the past session.

What blackens the scene, and adds to its horrors, and opinion, that man is what he was when he came out of the hand of his Creator; the and brimstone. What blackens the scene, and adds to its horrors, and opinion in the second opinion, that man is what he was when he came out of the hand of his Creator; the and brimstone. What blackens the scene, and adds to its horrors, and opinion in the sum opinion impeaches the perfections of Deity by making him the author him, been a member of that Institution during the past session.

Such an opinion impeaches the perfections of Deity by making him the author him, been a member of that Institution during the past session.

Of sin. Could He plant Eden for an enemy its possessor? of sin. Could He plant Eden for an enemy, and make an enemy its possessor? Bible is open before men; the blood of the Son of God has flowed; the insti- on every lip-and every conscience-ONWARD ALL! tutions of Christianity gladden our sight and raise their heads in every land: do not subdue. Unacceptable, then, as the truth is, "MAN IS BORN IN SIN." eous, no, not one: There is none that understandeth, there is none that His own inpute aversion to sin, would have prevented the expression of, had seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips; whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness: their feet are swift to shed blood: Destruction and misery are in their ways: and the way of peace have they not known; there is no feer of God before their who are under the law: that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God."

BY THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON.

THE LONDON WATCHMAN-HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT-

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL-CANADIAN "SEPARATION," &c. The Canadian Public are aware that the London Wesleyan Committee, and their Canadian Agents, have, at various times, expressed much horror of feeling, and manifested much hostility against the late Editor of the Guardian for

his occasional remarks on public affairs and the conduct of public men. Some time during the spring of 1839, I addressed three letters to the Marquis of Normanby (then Colonial Secretary), complaining of the means employed by liament. Dr. Alder and his colleagues expressed themselves shocked at the severity of my remarks on so high a public functionary, although I was but complaining to his superiors. During the summer of the same year, I made some observations on Lord John Russell's first draft of a Bill for the Civil Government of Canada, and, with all the other Editors in Canada, complained for consideration another year. Although that was the only instance during my public life in which I animadverted upon, or objected to the conduct or decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and although I subsequently wrote three articles relating to the proceedings of Lord John Russell, in each of which I complimented his Lordship, and in the last of which I acquiesced in the decision of Her Majesty communicated by his Lordship on the question of Responsible Government, and received the thanks of the Head of the Govmittee writers of the WATCHMAN have selected passages from those two Ediin England that I have long been pursuing a course of invoterate hostility against The image was not one of supremacy; but Adam's powers were facilities for my adversaries have unjustly and falsely imputed to me about Canadian sepa- to the Canada Conference?

it. He was made, it would appear, to rule, and by his high intellectual pow- ration from Great Britain, be compared with what is said on that same subject ers, erect form, and noble countenance and bearing, was fitted for it. God relative to an established law in Lower Canada, in the last of the following quotations from the London Watchman, as the "dictates of reason and expe-His was the ascendancy. O, creature of lofty powers! How pure thy spirit, rience," and then let any candid man judge of the consistency or honour, how high thy pleasures, how exalted thy station! And when sin entered the much less christianity, of the London Committee's crusade against the Canada Conference and myself. I might appeal to every dispossionate man in Canada, or in England, whether the character of the London Committee is not much more compromised by the following, and hundreds of similar passages in the "WATCHMAS" than by anything that ever appeared in the "Guardian?" Hear what the London " Organ" says of Her Majesty's Government-of the Prime Minister, Viscount Melbourne's "toothless old age" "chattering"of Lord Monpeth, Secretary for Ireland, -of Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, -of the Governor General of Canada-of the probable Canadian "Separation" as "the dictates of reason and experience." And let it be known that the men who control the character of the London "Watchman" have broken faith and fellowship with the Canada Conference, and employed agents and Missionary money to divide its societies, upon the alleged ground that the "Christian Guardian" has, under the former state of things, before the Union of the Canadas, discussed questions of civil polity. Be it also remembered that neither I nor the Editor of the Guardian bave written one paragraph on civil politics for more than a twelvementh.

From the London Watchman, March 3, 1841.

"It was a bold denial on the part of Lord John Russell, and would doubtless "It was a bold denial on the part of Lord John Russell, and would doubtless have been seconded by argument, had that been forthcoming,—that Lord Morpeth's bill was no violation either of the finality principle of the Reform Bill, or of the compact agreed upon by the great parties of the State, when the forty-shilling freeholders were given up in excharge for the benefits of the Relief Bill."
"Do you think then, my Lord John, that the interests of your party should weigh more than a feather in the scale, when put in opposition to these of your country? Well did Sir Robert Poel remind his Lordship of those better periods in his parliamentary history, when, as a member of the Cabinet, he had the manliness to rebuke and overawe the spirit of insubordination in Ireland, and, as an individual Minister, to declare his resistance to further organic change in England. His Lordship now, however, says it was no longer at his option, to maintain this language and act up to its professions; or yet to pursue the even tenor of his way in preferring a practically useful and patriotic to a party and revolutionary line of policy."

From the same, March 10, 1841.

From the same, March 10, 1941.

"What but disgust must be felt by all, on reviewing the evidence furnished by the past week's parliamentary proceedings, that her Majesty's Ministers give their official sanction to almost every wish and suggestion of the arch-agitator? We have already descanted on the demerits of Lord Morpeth's revolutionary Registration Bill. And, as if his Lordship had not by that measure done enough to convince Englishmen that he is at heart a Catholic, or at best a nominal Protestant, he must needs throw the shield of his official patronage over Maynooth College, obviously as that establishment has defented the ends for which it enjoyed a grant from Government."—"And as to the superior temperance of Irishmen, common sense might have taught him to wait awhile before he pronounced so confident an opinion as to the ultimate results of the equivocal tectoral experiment, which, after all, whatever virtue it possesses, was of foreign origin, and adopted only at second-hand, by Father Matthew and others of the Romanist Clergy.

origin, and adopted only at second-hand, by Father Matthew and others of the Romanist Clergy.

"But the most decisive evidence yet furnished of the Popish leaning of the Catinet, originated in the Bishop of Exeter's admirable and unanswerable speech on the incorporation of the Romish brotherhood of San Sulpice by an ordinance of the Governor General of Canada."—"And when Viscount Melbourne had chattered somewhat too vague for memory to recal or ro-word, in a tyle befitting the garrulity of a toothless old age," &c. &c.

"Let their attention, we implore, be directed to the conduct of the Governor General of Canada in this flagrant instance of fostering the enemies of civil and religious liberty by an ordinance incorporating the Romish brotherhood of St. Sulpice. Let it embrace, also, the shuffling and miserable defence set up for Mr. Poulett Thomson, by the Premier. Nor let the part taken by the Home Secretary, Lord John Russell, be overlooked. What said his Lordship only on Monday night, in the House of Commons, evidently determined to brave the honest indignation of all true Protestants with that sort of desperate regardlessness of consequences ascribed to him by the Rev. Sidney Smith, as the capital failing of his character?"

From the same, March 17, 1841.

From the same, March 17, 1841,

"It will only tend to precipitate the separation of the Canadas from Great Britain. The more Popery is encouraged, the more the spirit of "repeal of the union" will acquire strength there, as well as in Ireland. The high-spirited Protestant emigrants, too, disgusted that their secular, no less than their religious interests, should be so lightly estimated, and so wantonly sacrificed, will be less of the nominal protection of the Parent State, and less ready to bare their bosoms in the battle for British union. Such are the convictions of men familiarly acquainted with the state of feeling in the Canadas; and such are the dictates of eason and experience."

CITY OF TORONTO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY-WARD MEETINGS. The subjoined business-like important Resolutions have lately been passed by the Committee of the Toronto " Temperance Reformation Society," and we think merit a strict observance, not only in this city, but in every place in the Province, where they could be at all applied. They are satisfactory evidence that the Committee are wide awake to the subject of Total Abstinence, and we have no doubt, if carried out, will be a blessing to very many persons. The great principle of the resolutions is that of the dissemination of information among all, and by all the members of the Society; and judging from the object of it, we might suppose, that not only they, but others would promptly prompte it. We expect the Ward Committees will do their duty, and much desire the members should. There must be co-operation, marked by principle, decision, and ardour, if any good work is to extend; and more especially this, when the most prevalent and destructive sin of our age is to be discountenanced and abolished. Let every member know his work, and be at it, and always at it. We extraestly recommend the resolutions to all Societies elsewhere, and would press on them the necessity of combined effort for individual good, and individual action for universal good. If they require an exhibitating motive, they may take that of success-success in England, Scotland, Ireland, the States, and Canada, and in many other parts of the world. Be the watch-word at present day, though one of consummate privilege and divine influence. The every Meeting-on every tract-on every flag-in every Temperance house-

I. A Committee shall be appointed annually for each Ward of the City, consisting of Four members; one of whom shall act as CONVENER,—The Conveners to be appointed by the Committee of the Society, and the other members of the Ward Committees by the members residing in the respective Wards.

If. It shall be the duty of these Committees to adopt measures for having weekly meetings throughout the City; to bring the members of the Society better acquinted with each other; to disseminate, by printed documents, the principle of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating chinks; and to visit periodically all the Society members residing in their respective Wards.

III. A List of all the members resident in each Ward shall be furnished to the Ward Committees.

IV. The Ward Committees shall be expected to make united arrangements, so as to take different evenings for holding public moetings,—render each other aid in supplying addresses,—and afford such influence as the more weak or languid Wards may seem to require. . No Ward Meeting shall be held on the Salbath day, or on the evenings of the Society's Meetings.

VI. The Pledge of the Society shall be recommended for signature at all the meetings and visitations herein provided for; and the new members thus obtained shall periodically be enrolled upon the general list of the Society.

VII. To create a fund for carrying out these objects, the members shall be invited 11. To create a tong for carrying out these objects, the memoris countries to contribute one penny per week, more or less; and each Ward Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Treasurer and Sceretary. VIII. The Ward Committees shall be empowered to add to their number any

ons whom they may consider likely to render valuable services in visiting members, distributing papers, or collecting funds members, distributing papers, or concerning funds.

IX. The Conveners of the Ward Committees shall, by virtue of their office, be members of the Committee of the Society. They shall call together the Ward members and Committees, and take the chair at all Ward meetings.

Is IT SO, LONDON MISSIONARIES !- The Montreal Transcript of the 15th instant has a statement we do not know how to credit, and which startled us when we read it; and that our readers may judge as well as ourselves of the strange affair, we extract the passage which puzzles us. On the 8th instant a public Dinner was given at Frosto village, in the County of Shefford, to A. Wells, Esq., one of the rejected candidates at the late election for that county; at which, it is said, a Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Wesleyan Minister, was present. It is not said he went to the hustings and merely gave his vote, which he had a legal right to do, but that he was one of the political company at the dinner. Here is the story-telling extract:

"At the dinner. A. Robinson, Esq. of Waterloo, was unanimously called to preside in the Chair; and L. Guerout, Esq. of Granby, to be Vice President. The Chairman having Mr. Wells on his right, was supported by H. Lyman, Esq. of Granby, Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Dr. Parmitee, Major D. Wood, Dr. Canton, B. H. Foss, Esq. and Captain Ball, of Brome, Capt. A. Wood, &c. &c. Before sitting down to table, a blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Wesleyan Minister. The dinner was of the most sumptuous kind, and such as would have done no discredit to one of the first hotels in Montreal. In fact, there was Butone opinion with respect to the merits of our worthy host,—that of surprise at the excellence of the minds, and of the arrangements throughout." excellence of the viands, and of the arrangements throughout."

Here is then a feast-a "sumptuous" feast-a feast with excellent "viands" -a feast originating in, characterized by, and having for its object-politics; and a WESLEYAN Minister attending it! Are we to receive the statement?-Is not the Transcript in error? Was it not a Minister of some other body? If a Methodist Minister, can it have been Mr. Tompkins? Can it have been one of the Lower Canada Missionaries belonging to the London Committee? Is it possible to be one of the men, who, by the Montreal Wesleyan, tell the Canada Conference preachers, they are politicians? One that says, politics are the reason why the English Conference has severed itself from the Canada Conference? Can it be one of the London Missionaries in Canada, who, with a ceaseless vociferation, inform the people, they never touch politics, and that we touch, taste, swallow, and cannot live without them I Is Mr. Tompkins one of those who with heavy denunciations proscribe the Guardian for its party polities, though for twelve months the editor has not penned a syllable on the subject? Is it one who extols the Wesleyan and Watchman papers with politics in them. and would annihilate the Guardian, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in 1 have only to add, that my earnest desire is to see the Upper Canada place, Eden was his home, the God of Eden his Father, and the beauties, and anything like as exceptionable as that which is furnished in the following pas-Academy prosper in all its operations, and also that the fondest expectations exalted felicities of Eden his constant portion. God's presence and inspiration and the proudest wishes of its friends may be fully realized, and trust that it was a london and the proudest wishes of its friends may be fully realized, and trust that it was a london and the proudest wishes of its friends may be fully realized. paper "Organ" (as it is termed by the English Wesleyan Magazine itself) of Missionary, and was at the Shefford political Dinner, we must say, where is the "Wesleyan Body" in England. And let even what the most vehement of that Committee's consistency, where is truth, where is honour, where is justice

his favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated Jan. 31, from a private Methodist gentleman in Yorkshire, England; which we insert for the sake of a lesson or two we learn from it; especially as it is quite in accordance with other letters from that country, which we have seen. Ignorance of our marks were calculated to make an injurious impression respecting the condition of the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the entire of the public revenues to amelionate in order to apply the chiral from the initial period, in order to apply the chiral from the initial period, in order to apply the chiral from the initial period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Egypt; and that he should be exonerated from paying the tribute fixed by the Sultan, during a limited period, in order to apply the condition of the inhabitants of Eg

DENY we publish to-day, we doubt not will be read with much satisfaction, thankfulness, and joy, by the friends of that noble Institution. The introductory note by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson will be acceptable, if for nothing else than its showing his unwearied devotedness to the institution. We cannot say how gravified we are with what our intelligent correspondent, "A Visiter," says, knowing as we do he is a respectable member of another church. We would that his liberality and piety of heart were universal. We have been glad to learn that besides the ministers we mentioned last week as having gone to Cobourg from this neighbourhood, there were present the Rev. Anson Green and Dr. John Beatty. More ministers and gontlemen were present from other parts of the country, whose names we have not been made acquainted with. We wish the Academy a still greater success.

It affords us much gratification to receive information by Montreal papers of an improvement in the health of His Excellency, the Gover-NOR GENERAL; which we sincerely hope will be permanent.

On the 16th inst., His Excellency the Governor-General was

relating to the future residence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and

of the Canada Emigration Association." Judging from at least part of the title-page of the work, we thought we might have some remarks to offer; but on glancing at its pages, we find we should have to touch topics which do not come within the religious design of our journal; and for that reason must decline any further notice of it.

The N.-Y. Commercial Advertiser reports the arrival of the American ship Panama direct from China, and says, " matters remained in about the same condition as at the date of our last advices. The negotiations with Keshen, the new commissioner, were dragging their slow length along, with little or no prospect of such a termination as the English desired."

It is pleasing for us to see the Toronto harbour all a-stir with steam and other vessels, which are beginning to take their regular trips for the season. Two new steamers-the Niagara, Captain Sutherland, and the City of Toronto, Captain Dick,-are beautiful specimens of naval architecture, and will go for to raise Niagara, where they were built, in the estimation of Canadians.

While on the subject of vessels, we may as well add, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders at Portementh Dools Yand, for the largest ship of the line ever built in England, to be named Prince Albert, and mount 130 guns.

It is thought by some persons the new President's Address has a warlike aspect on foreign affairs. He certainly says, "Our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude," and that the army, "should be rendered replete with efficiency." We hope for peace.

We have not let escape our notice Nos. 1 and 2 on "Weslevan Methodism," by Eribulus in a certain Gazette, who writes as if he had never practised at anything but sophisms and vituperations. The official persons addressed must smile at the puerile lessons they are now receiving. We call on him to throw away his veil, and then we will reply.

To CORRESPONDENTS. - "Signs of the Times." "R. L." "J. A." have come to hand.

A respected brother writes us scoldingly for inserting an obituary of "Mr James Irvin' twice; whereas we have not published one with that name at all: but, inadvertently, we have a William Irvine. This will show our complainant, while we need the exercise of his charity for our error, he needs ours for his He says we "deny" what he sent an insertiou: let him look at a late Guardian and he will find it is inserted. Passion generally brings forth twin-blunders. We published it in the order we received it; and he ought to know we have to be just to all-partial to none. Should be inflict on us in future the punitive evil of silence which he threatens, his own heart when calm will be the first to condemn bis own judgment. We hope he will write again soon, leaving the time of publication with him who only has the pleasure and the pain of looking into the editor's desk at a pile of communications from friends, who are all saying-" Publish mine immediately."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS IN THE GUARDIAN.

Our respected subscribers and friends are informed, it is our intention to pre-est to them, as usual, during the sitting of Parliament at Kingston, the earliest sept to them, as usual, during the sitting of Parliament at Kingston, the earliest reports of its proceedings; and that for this purpose we have made arrangements for Mr. S. S. Junkus, Parliamentary Reporter of the last session of the Assembly, to attend during the whole of the coming Session; whose well-known correctness we have no doubt will be seen in what we shall present in our journal. His reports will be transmitted to us daily, that no time may be lost; and extras will be published by us during the Session, should they be necessary.—An additional expense must be incurred to do this; but if we can give satisfactions and farthy the results are all the satisfactions. ion to our readers, our chief object is attained ; and for this, we need not assure them, no pains or expense shall be spared .-- Ep.

BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society will be held (God willing) on WEDNESDAY Evening, 3th MAX, in St. Androw's Church, Church Street. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend.

Toronto, 26th April, 1841.

TRACT SOCIETY .- The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society will be held (God willing) on THURSDAY Evening, 6th May, in St. Andrew's Church, Church Street. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend.

Toronto, 26th April, 1841.

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £10 5s. 6d., being the amount of a Collection in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, George Street, on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of that Institution Toronto, 20th April, 1841.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY Fund acknowledges

Tito advisor as training	,	****	Canada and a compaction	AL IC	4	•
the receipt of the followi	ng Sums	:	•		•	
By the Rev. H. Wilkinson.			By the Rev. H. Biggar.			
Sarah Merriman	£0 10) (Mary Bender £	i	5	(
Strah Penneck	0 :	5 O	George Bender	2 1	10.	. (
Maria Pennock	0 4	5 0	Esthor Bender	2 1	0	+
			John Bender			1
By the Rev. H. Montgomery.			Maria Bender	2 1	0	4
			By the Rev. J. Curri			
Samuel Ferrin & family	1 (5 · 0	Thomas Brook	2 1	0	1
Henry Black	0 (9	Margaret Brook	2 1	0	1
Hannah Morden	0 :	50	Henry Glass, Esq	4	C	1
Peter J. Spawn	0 8	5 0	Rev. J. Carroll (his sub'n)	3	2	1

Money received for the expense of the Delegation to the British Conference. Murray Circuit, by Rev. J. Black, £0 15 Do. by Rev. T. Whitehead, col'd by Mrs. J. Piper, One Found, some time since, was credited to the Rev. T. Cosford, should have been to the Grimsby Circuit, by the Rev. T. Cosford.

sake of a lesson or two we learn from it; especially as it is quite in accordance of with other letters from that country, which we have seen. Ignorance of our Cohference makes it enemies:

"I am much obliged to you for the newspapers. I assure you I have read them over with great attention. I quite agree with Mr. Ryerson's remarks before your Conference, and, although very much attached to Methodism, I conference, and, although very much attached to Methodism, I conference, and although very much attached to Methodism, I conference, and their conduct shown in its proper light. I have lent the to it in England, and their conduct shown in its proper light. I have lent the papers to my class-leader, and requested him to give them a careful perusal. I am afraid the Methodist Preachers are getting too powerful and rich a body; which is calculated to injure their spiritual prosperity."

were not well pleased with my notice of the friends supposed that my relast intended to make an injurious impression respecting the congregation of the friends supposed that my relast intended to make an injurious impression respecting the congregation of the friends supposed that my relast intended to make an injurious impression respecting the congregation of the friends supposed that my relast intended to make an injurious impression respecting the congregation of the conditions demanded of the Pacha, a coolous shad sprung up beconsidered than over with intended to make an injurious impression respecting the congregation of the conditions demanded of the Pacha, a coolous shad sprung up beconsidered than over with intended to make an injurious impression respecting that my relation supposed that my relation of the friends supposed to make an injurious impression respecting the make of the conditions demanded of the Pacha, a coolous shad sprung up beconsidered that my relation of the friends supposed to the cond reside in the neighbourhood; this of course I did not mention, as I considered no one disgraced by the irregularities except those who committed them. Mr. Roblin said persons had inquired why I had not mentioned some things of "good report" respecting this meeting, as well as all the bad things. Well, perhaps in this I was guilty of an omission. I did not then, nor do I now, entertain any doubts respecting the liberal and benovolent feelings of the friends; but owing to some confusion connected with the subscription—the particulars of which it is not necessary to mention—I did not ascertain what particulars of which it is not necessary to mention—I did not ascertain what the amount was. I have since learned that it was between eight and ten pounds. Brother Black told me that no society on the Morray Circuit was more strongly attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada than the Roblin society, and none contributed more uniformly and liberally to the support of her institutions, especially her ministry; and I regret that any thing I have written should have been so construed as to injure the feelings of so respectable a people.

Toronto, April 26th, 1841. Yours, &c. J. RYERSON.

Kingston, April 9th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. MR. EDITOR, -As very serious exception has been taken to some parts o my letter to you, published in the Guardian of the 20th of January last, by persons who think themselves interested; and as I would be very sorry to persons who think thomselves interested; and us I would be very sorry to injure any individual, or even to do injustice to a party. I beg the privilege of making a few remarks and explanations:—I. With the events narrated in the second paragraph of that letter I was not personally acquainted, as I had been here only a few weeks, but received my information from others who were; and it was only a desire to make my statements as concise as possible which waited upon by a deputation from the Board of Trade, on the subject of Mr.

Labouchere's resolutions in the House of Commons, which we give in another column to-day. His Excellency expressed himself willing to aid the Board; and had already written home to suspend proceedings, until he had an opportunity of making fresh inquiries on the subject.

Nothing yet is known of the effect on the American Cabinet, of the despatches from the British Government by the Queen, in reference to Mr. McLeed. It is generally believed a peremptory demand has been made for his release, in conjunction with a threat in case of his detention; which must be far from agreeable.

We have seen several contradictory statements in papers lately, relating to the future residence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and it was only a desire to make my statements as concise as possible which led me to omit the mention of it then. 2. The publication at all of the points led me to omit the mention of it then. 2. The publication at all of the points led me to omit the mention of it then. 2. The publication at all of the points led me to omit the mention of it then. 2. The publication at all of the points at source is used in the proposal length of time before the breaking up of the Union, is denied by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by those who feel themselves interested; but it is as confidently believed by thos relating to the future residence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and other matters connected with the changes now taking place in Kingston; which we have not thought it worth our while to notice, and which are referred to now only to give us an opportunity of saying, we think our contemporaries concerned should write less about probabilities, and more about facts.

Some weeks ago we had politely sent us, by an unknown friend, a pamphlet by Mr. T. H. Snow, entitled, "Reflections on the Moral and Civil Condition of the British Provinces of North America; with Observations on the important advantages which must accrue to Canada from the establishment of the Canada Emigration Association." Judging from at least part of the loss to conceive how any one could come to such a conclusion. But by the the other chapel, and the Sunday collections, formed but one fund, and that the a loss to conceive how any one could come to such a conclusion. But by the a loss to conceive how any one could come to such a conclusion. But by the funds "being withheld from the purposes for which they were raised," I meant their retention for the purpose of aiding the London Missionary Committee in its operations, while they belonged to the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada; for I supposed that as the British Conference seceded from the Union, it and its adherents forfeited all they acquired under or during that Union, if not all they had embarked in it. (2) Still more do I deny that I wished to single out Mr. Counter, as that gentleman supposes, or indeed that I referred to him at all individually; for it will be observed I mentioned "Stewards," not at all individually; for it will be observed I mentioned "Stewards," not Steward, supposing there were at least three Circuit Stewards, according to Discipline, besides other subordinate Stowards. Nor do I think I knew positively at the time whether Mr. C. was a Steward or not. But (3) I was led to make the observation I did in that sentence from knowing that a list of proposals from our Leaders' meeting to the Leaders' meeting of the other Society, through their minister, were not acceded to, or at least with one exception, and that, I believe, has not been performed. The items of this proposal, should it be required, I can publish. (4) In one point, however, I acknowledge myself mistaken. The September collection for the Contingent Fund, which I supposed to be in their hands, I have learned within a few days was paid into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Davidson, the Chairman of the District, as appears hands of the Rev. Mr. Davidson, the Chairman of the District, as appears from a receipt in the hands of the Chapel Steward, bearing date "November 11, 1840." Thus have I gone as far as I can, in truth and candour, towards repairing the injury any error or misapprehension of my letter may have tanticuly and this. But though I make these concessions and explanations from an unwillingness to do individuals injustice, I must avow, lest any mis-understand the intention of my present remarks, that I view the questions at same between the British Conference and its Agents and the Canada Confernee in the same light in which I have always viewed them.

Hoping for an adjustment of all our difficulties. I remain yours respectfully,

Foreign and Provincial News.

pacific news carried out by the Steam-ship Britannia and the Packet-ship Virginia, and the paucity of business in Manchester, Cotton had fallen one-eighth of a penny. The money market was heavy. Flour was dull at lower rates. The Jews Declaration Bill had passed in the House of Commons, and rates. The Jews Declaration and passed in the Tonse of Common, as Committee had been appointed, at the instance of Mr. Parkington, to inquire into the state of Newfoundland. Mr. Parkington's account describes the As-

sembly as the most disorderly and corrupt of all legislative bodies.

In the House of Lords, nothing of consequence has been done. The warlike tone of the English papers in regard to this country has entirely subsided.

The incidents of Court history ere not very striking. The Queen and Prince

Albert appeared a good deal in public.

A Court was held at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday afternoon, at which S. Gonzales, the Spanish Plenipotentiary, on a special mission to England, and S. Fortique, the Venezuelan Minister, were presented by Lord Palmerston. Chekib Effendi, the Turkish ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, to

The Queen and Prince Albert continue to "assist" at the musical theatres On Saturday they went to the Italian Opera; on Tuesday, they paid their first visit to the English Opera. On Saturday afternoon, the royal pair made a private visit to the British Museum, seeing every part of the place, and all in it that is to be seen. The print-room was visited last, and detained the Royal

party long.
There has been a robbery of plate at Windsor Castle. Additional room There has been a robbery of plate at Windsor Casile. Additional rooms were about to be fitted up, and some furniture which was lying by was required for the purpose. It was sought out on Thursday week, and then it was discovered that a great many articles kept among the stores had either been taken away or mutilated. A solid silver table had the metal stripped from the framework of the top, and the four legs torn off. Two figures of angels of solid silver were gone. Since the first discovery of the robbery, each day has brought new losses to light. A silver crown, belonging to Charles the Second, is missing; and the most valuable portions of a tent, called "Tippo Saib's tent," taken by the Marquis of Cornwallis at the storming of Seringapatam, have disappeared. It was last used when it was erected for the accommodation of William the Fourth, at Egham Races. Severet things have been found packed William the Fourth, at Egham Races. Several things have been found packed

Advices from Constantinople to the 11th March announce the receipt of Me hemet All's letter of remonstrance to the Grand Vizier. The ministers and high functionaries of the Ports immediately assembled in extraordinary council, and the representatives of the European Courts were consulted. The result of the conference is not stated; but it is understood that the Porte would await a reference to the Four Powers. Lord Pousonby is said to have admitted that the conditions demanded of Mehemet Ali were more stringent than Great

Britain expected they would be.

A firman from the Porte to Mehemet Ali, dated February 13th, has been published. Alluding to a former firman, conveying under certain conditions the hereditary government of Egypt, the Sultan offers to confirm the appointment of the higher officers of government already in occupation. The same firman forbids the detention of persons in the provinces who have been retained as hostages for the payment of troops, and the mutilation of men for the guard

The appointment of a successor to Admiral Elliott in the India command has given rise to a continued succession of reports and contradictions. The last amountement is, that Sir William Parker has positively been appointed If the next intelligence from China be favorable, it is said Sir William will go in the Cornwallis, 72; but otherwise he will proceed by the overland route to India on the 1st of May.

Letters from Beyrout to the 26th February, state that the re-building of the

city was proceeding with activity. The South of Syria was still unsettled, and the plague was raging in Acre and the vicinity. A party of English suppers and miners still remain at Beyrout.

The Turkish Albanian troops had been fecalled from Syria; and Governmen

hreatened to punish the perpetrators of outreges committed near Beyrout. Advices have been received from Alexandria to the 7th March. Both the Pasha and Commodure Napier had left that city; the Pasha for Ceiro, to visit

brahom Pasha, and the Commodore for Marmorice. Before his departure Mehemet Ali had sent a letter to the Grand Vizier in Before his departure Mehamet Air and sent a letter to the Green a vizitor in conspirators began to assemble at the wine-shop, arriving in groups of area of Constantinople, objecting strongly to the conditions with which the Porte had bix, to the number of 250 or 300. The police were about to surround them, burdened the cession of the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt. He required the when they were observed, and a gensdarme was fired at. The fire was refollowing medifications of those conditions: That the Governor of Egypt should enjoy the right of choosing his successor himself; that this successor had arrived they dispersed and field. Fourteen, however, were captured at the conditions are the reader of the rea should only the right of choosing his successor majeri; that this successor had arrived they dispersed and hear routeen, however, not expensed as should not be obliged to proceed to Constantinople to receive his investiture once—3 more were seized on their way to another rendezyous—and 4 others from the Porte; that the superior officers of the Egyptian Government should be appointed by himself and his successors, and not by the Sultan; that he were armed with swords, poniards, and pistols, with the requisite ammunition.

survived the march; and an unenumerated crowd of women and children also perished. Among the latter were 200 or 300 boys, whom Ibrahim Pacha had seized as hostages for the unmolested retreat of his army.

The Druse and Maronite Sheiks, for whose safe return to Syria the Napier

envention stipulated, had reached Alexandria, with their attendants, on their

The Delta of the Nile was infected with plague. The very extent of the evil forbade quarantine restrictions; and a physician, Dr. Grassi, was consequently

allowed to use measures of purification.

We find the following in the Observateur of Brussels:

"France, England, Austria and Prussia, have signed, at London, a treaty, whereby all ships of war not belonging to the Sultan, are interdicted from entering the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The Russian envoy extraordinary declared that he could not sign the treaty without fresh instructions from his court. It is believed that those which he will receive will not be at variance with the pacific views of the above four powers. We learn also that a treaty of commerce and navigation had been entered into between the Poyte and the of commerce and navigation had been entered into between the Porte and the erman customs union."

House of Commons, March 12.

Colonial Duties .- Mr. Labouchere brought forward the subject of the Imperial Duties leviable in the Colonies, with a view to their modifica-tion. He began by referring to the ald system, which confined the trade of the Colonies to the Mother country; even Ireland being considered as a depen-dency of Great Britain. This system was maintained in all its rigour until the year 1780; when, at the termination of the American war, it became necessary year 1780; when, at the termination of the American war, it became necessary to conciliate the discontent of Ireland, and that country was then allowed to export to the Colonies. In 1822, Mr. Robinson (now Lord Ripon) was President of the Board of Trade, and he introduced a system of regulating or protecting duties in lieu of the prohibitory system. Some of the duties established by Mr. Robinson still remain in force. In 1825, Mr. Huskisson passed an Act, which, with a few exceptions, is still the law regulating colonial trade. He further relaxed the navigation-laws, established bonding warehouses in the Colonies, and removed the prohibitory duties which Mr. Robinson had suffered to remain. All these measures of enlargement water met by determined once. Colonies, and removed the prohibitory duties which Mr. Robinson had suffered to remain. All these measures of enlargement were met by determined opposition in the House of Commons, and by forebodings of the deplorable effects likely to result from free trade opinions, pronounced to be impracticable. Every step, however, had been attended with the most perfect success; a great encouragement to proceed in the same course. Mr. Huskisson proposed that there should be direct open trade between the Colonies and foreign countries: but he did not so enact in his bill; he only gave the Crown power to adopt the open trade whenever foreign countries were willing to concede reciprocal advantages by treaty. Many foreign countries had availed themselves of the act; but others, as Spain, Portugal, and Naples, had been unable to offer the advantages which it required. France had only permitted a very restricted use of the net. By the difficulties which Mr. Huskisson had had to encounter, he was deterred from carrying out his liberal principles to an adequate extent; and several of the duties imposed by his bill were in effect prohibitory, though no longer so in name. Besides, since 1825, very important changes had occurred in the trade, and in the social, political, and financial condition of the West Indian and British North American Colonies. Hitherto it had been the policy of the House of Commons to prevent the imposition by the Colonies of policy of the House of Commons to prevent the imposition by the Colonics of any duties on British manufactures; but many Colonial duties had now become unproductive or intolerable. The poll-tax of the West Indies, for example, unproductive or inforcable. The points of the vest indies, for example, which was a species of property-tox under the system of slavery, was totally inapplicable to the existing state of society. And emancipation had brought new expenses on the Colonies, to provide for the emigration needed to supply the labour withdrawn under freedom, and for the correctional, ecclesiastical, and educational establishments required by the new state of things. In Jamaica alone, the additional expenses for such purposes in the year 1839—40 was £133,000. Those colonies, therefore, had both right and reason to call for relief. The House had recently, at his request, rendered a pieca of justice to the East Indies, and he now called upon it to do a similar act for the West. And the policy of enabling the Canadian to receive his goods from all parts of the west, while looking access the hoods. the world, upon payment of the lightest duty, while looking across the border he could see the American burdened with heavy taxes, was obvious. There were three classes of articles, each comprising a great number of goods, bear ing duty in the West Indies and North America to the amount of 30, 20, and 15 per cent. respectively. These duties Mr. Labouchere proposed to equalize, fixing them at 10 per cent. The following table of the chief articles subject to

these dutics is given— ARTICLES. Clocks, watches, loather, and linen manufactures, musical instru-ments, wires of all kinds, and broks, papers, and silks, &c. . . . Glass and cotton manufactures, £10 0 0 £30 0 0 Together with any duty time upon similar atticles, the produce of or imported from the United Kingdom, or other British posses-sions. soap, refined sugar-candy, and manufactured tobacco, &c. . . . 20 0 0 Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not declared free of duty by the 3d and 4th Wil. IV. c. 59, 15 0 0

A fourth and very numerous class, upon which the duty was 7 1-2 per cent., he should leave untouched. The duties thus imposed or retained would be in addition to any internal duties imposed by the Colonies themselves. But the most important class of duties in the West Indies was that of special duties: The Steam-ship Columbia. Captain Judkins, arrived at the wharf last evening at about seven o'clock. The Columbia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and consequently bringing fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. Her intelligence does not appear to be of much importance. Parliament was in Session, but had done nothing of moment. On a consequently bringing of moment of the following schedule.

Proposed Specific Duties.

£ 8. d.
0 2 0
0 4 0 5 12 7 which is free,) the barrel, ... Beef and Pork, salted, the cwt... 0 0 0 0 6 5 Shingles, the I,000, of 12 inches, 0 3 Ouk staves and headings, Red. the 1,000, White 15 12 0 7 0 2 6 Word hoops, the 1,000, Pitch pine and other lumber, (1 0 5 1 1 0 inch thick,) the 1,000 feet ... 9 10 6

logother with the amount of duty levied at the same time upon any similar articles the produce of and imported from the United Kingdom and other British possessions. Connected as our fisheries were with our own prosperity, if any protecting duty was justifiable, it would be one on foreign fish: in removg the prohibition on the importation of foreign fish into the West Indies, therefore, he should impose a duty of not less then 25 per cent. Tes, the importation of which was prohibited in West Indies and British North America. except direct from England, would be admitted on payment of a duty equal to except direct from Edgiand, would be amatted on payment of a duty equal to one-tenth of the duty imposed by the colony into which it was imported. This would prevent the smaggling which the present system created in Canada. Owing to a blunder, he believed, in an act of Parliament, West India rum paid 6d. a gallon higher duty than that brought from the East India; Mr. Labouchere was for equalizing the duties on East India rum in all places. And he should allow the Channel Islands, which could at present export their produce to this country free of duty, to take it on the same terms to the Colonies, where t was prohibited. Mr. Labouchere called upon the House to legislate for the Colonies in a spirit of the greatest self-examination and liberality. He could colonies in a spirit of the greatest self-estimation and interactly. The colonies on that other great colonial empires had fallen. A great colonial empire was indeed glorious, but it was at least uncertain; and the only way in which colonial possessions were to be kept together was by acting towards them all in a mat possessions were to be kept together was by acting towards them all in a spirit of equal and impartial justice, treating them all with parental kindness, not allowing any favorite in the family, and considering their greatness to be our greatness, and their prosperity and happiness our prosperity and happiness. It was upon these grounds that he wished above all things to secure the adoption of the measure which he had proposed to the House. Mr. Labouchere believed that no interest would suffer by the change proposed. Those connected with the provision-trade in the South of Ireland had made abundance of convergence times to the officer that they should be injured; but they are all account. ted with the provision-trade in the South of Ireland had made abundance of representations, to the effect that they should be injured; but great alterations had taken place in the condition of that trade since the regulations now in force had been established; formerly the stock grower of the South of Ireland could only dispose of it in the shape of salt ment; but since the increased facility of steem communication, he could dispose of his live stock in South Wales and even in London. Pork, which used to be sold at 25s. the hundredweight, had risen to 30s. and 35s.; and beef had risen from 10s. to 15s. It would therefore be a hardship still to confine the West India consumer to that market. Nor did Mr. Labouchers think that the interest of Nova Scalia and New Benne. Nor did Mr. Labouchere think that the interest of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would suffer they would not suffer from the competition of the United States, because so far from the wood goods of the States having any superiority over those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotis, the United States were the best market for the produce of those colonies; and it would be great advantage to the West Indian to be able to avoid the additional expense caused by his having procure his wood arough the United States. Mr. George Palmer objected to the free trade doctrines expounded by Mr.

Labouchere, and hoped the subject would be referred to a Sciect Committee. Mr. Ewart, on the other hand, wished to see similarly enlightened principles applied at home.—The debate was adjourned till the 26th.

FRANCE. The French papers state that the Prince de Joinville had been appointed to command the navel station at Newfoundland.

There has been a revolutionary movement at Marseilles. The police had been for some time aware of a conspiracy, the object of which was to be to fire the fort. At length they learned that the conspirators had planned some de cisive movement, in order to which they were to rendezvous at a wine-shop in the town. The police repaired to the place, and occupied the reeds through a high the rioters would be likely to pass. About II at night on the 23d, the conspirators began to assemble at the wine-shop, arriving in groups of five or six, to the number of 250 or 300. The police were about to surround them, when they were observed, and a gensdarme was fired at. The fire was returned. The conspirators in the house were slarmed, and before the military

The Marseilles Semephore of the 25th adds, that on the same night a band of sixty conspirators assaulted, the house of a tobacconist and retailer of gun powder, in the village of St. Louis, situate et a league from Marseilles. The Paris correspondent of the Times mentions that the insurgents had acted from orders transmitted by the Paris Republican Committee.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid come down to the 31st ult. The proceedings of the Cortes had been chiefly confined to the formal opening of the session.

Letters from Valencia, of the 13th ult, announce that Captain-General
Secand had issued orders for the demolition of all the fortresses in the Province. The people of Chili had sent a deputation to the General, praying him to spate the fort of that town; but they had experienced a refusal. Later accounts state that the disturbances which called for this interference had not

WEST INDIES.

ceased in Valencia.

We have received from our correspondent at Kingston, a file of the Jamaica Despatch, to the 22nd of March, inclusive.

The leading article in the paper of that date commences with these words:-"Thank God! the windows of Heaven are again opened, and the rains have

descended to putture the parched earth."

The previous suffering from drought appears to have been remarkebly severe.

A proprietor in the Santa Cruz mountains wrote to his friends in Kingston that he had been obliged to lock up his pumps and dole out small portions of water daily; his hands had been on short allowance, and even then he doubted whe-

ther he could hold out a week longer.

Great complaint is made by the merchants of Kingston that there are not Custom House Officers enough to superintend the delivery of cargoes from American vessels, the consequence of which is ruinous delay, attended with

American vessels, the consequence of which is runous delay, attended with heavy expenses.

The equalization of duties on rum, lately proposed by Mr. Labouchere in the British Perlament, excites great anxiety in Jamaica, where it is considered of "heavy blow, under which the island will red and stagger." The presumption is that East Iudia produce, by its greater cheapness, will drive that of the West Indies out of the market.

The Despatch complains bitterly of the increase of crime throughout the

sland, and urges upon the ministers of justice a corresponding increase of activity and rigour.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

This being the week appointed for the annual examination of This being the week appointed for the annual examination of the pupils of the Upper Canada Academy, Cobourg has been quite gay with the influx of strangers consequent thereupon—friends and relatives of the students—hearing ample testimony by their numbers to the continued popularity of the Institution. The exercises commenced on Monday, and are intended to close this evening, occupying ten hours each day. The weather being favourable the Hall of examination has been crowded, we understand, the whole time, and the young folks are said to have acquitted themselves generally to the full gratification of all present. We have been unable to attend in person, but hope to be favoured with a statement of the interesting proceedings for publication in our next.—Cobourg Star.

The Par Datus Rummant. lata Editor of the Christian Exit

The Rev. David RINTOOL, late Editor of the Christian Exi miner, has just delivered, at Thorold and St. Catharines, a course of Lectures on Euther and the Reformation, commencing with the revival of litera-ture previous to that memorable era, and ending with the death of Luther; Much judgment has been displayed by the Rev. Lecturer, in making a happy selection of the most important events of that period; and the narrative is rendered still more attractive, by the acute and solid reflections with which is is interspersed. The heaver is well repaid for the time that is spent in listening to these Lectures, as the information he thus obtains in an hour, might require the reading of days, to collect—and the subject, moreover, is of a very instructive kind, and of which, no one with any pretensions to historical knowledge should be ignorant.—St. Catherines Journal.

OBÎTUARY.

Dreb,—At her residence, on the 10th of Murch, in a sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality, Many, the wife of Lewis Buchner, of Crowland, in the 43rd year of her age, leaving behind a htishaid and thirteen children, with a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn her departure. She was borg the 9th of June, 1798—made a member of Christ's mystical Body in 1813—joined the 9th of June, 1798—made a member of Christ's mystical Body in 1813—joined the Methodist Society at Lyon's Creek, and continued a member of the same until the day of her death. She was truly a daughter of affliction: and by the grace of God maintained her integrity throughout the whole vicissitudes of lifer. As she was an advocate for the life and power of religion, these were exemplified in her walk and conversation. The zealous and powerful prayers offered in public when an occasion offered, will not soon be forgotten by persons who heard them. In her last illness, which continued nearly three weeks, she possessed an humble resignation to the will, and strong confidence in her Rendemer. A few days previous to ber death, she gave to her children her last and dying charge, commending them to the care of Almighty God; and then exclaimed. "O how my mind is elevated!" and being asked with what?—she answered. "My work is done." Her brother, Mr. J. Lemon, jun. from whom I have obtained my information, visited her constantly, and on all favourable opportunities conversed with her on the state of her mind; and, though he mourns, "he sorrows not as those without hope"

These lively hopes we owe. Lord, to thy dying love:
O may we bless thy grace below. And sing thy power abové!
Her remains were deposited in the burying-ground of Lyon's Creek,—followed by a love deposite of readby a large concourse of people.

Our valued brother, "II. B." slowys "short and sweet," is so on this occasion when he has laditude to say much that would be to our edification. We had a personal and pleasing acqualatance with our departed sister Buchnun, and remember well ber companion always met us at the door, her fervant exercises in social prayer, and her remarkably fervent devotions in public, especially at Protracted Meetings. Her example in this respect particularly, was a cutting, though unintended admonition, to experienced sisters, and brothers too, who never address food rocally. She loved the Canada Conference, and we shall always bear in mind what she once said to us when we spoke to her the winter of 1840, when we had the pleasure of being a colleague of esteemed brethren the Rev. Messrs Whiting and Messmore, we helped them to hold Protracted Meetings for a month on the Creek; and how did our sister rejoice when her higheand, a son, two daughters, a daughter in law, and a son in-law were brought under divine influence !-Her prayers were board. We think of, deeply sympathize with, and fervently pray for them, in their present bereavement, and trust all will most her again where joy is pure, and full, and endless.—En.

DIED, at the English Corners, in the township of Whitby, on the 6th of March, Mrs. Susannau Clarke, wife of Mr. Joseph Clarke, formerly of Penzance, Mrs. Susannau Clarke, wife of Mr. Joseph Clarke, formerly of Penzance, Cornwall, England. Sister Clarke was brought to the saying knowledge of the truth in the fall of 1826, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Walter Lawry. In the spring of 1832, brother and sister Clark emigrated to this country. The means of grace were sought and found, of which sister C. availed herself until, she was called to leave husband, family, friends, and church, to meet again in heaven. But a few days before her last illness, with considerable emotion she related her christian experience to a brother in the church who was brought to know his sins forgiven about the same time with herself, evidently labouring under the impression that she was not long to continue here. This, however, did not palsy her feelings, but rather increased her zeal in every good work. She was the first to recommend the formation of a class in her more immediate neighbourhood; her name stands on the list of our Missionary collectors; she was at the means of grace when her health would permit; her house was always open to roccive the servants of God; her christian experience, was generally interesting; and in pecuniary matters she was not backward. Her last illness was very sudden. On Wednesday evening, after returning from a Protracted Medizing in the neighbourhood, she was taken with cold childs, attended with violent spasms, which in a short time resulted in an inflammation of the lungs. She bore her which in a short time resulted in an inflammation of the lungs. She here her affliction with great patience; but owing to the violence of the discase, she was unable to say much; but what little she did say was most satisfactory to her surviving friends. The following week, on Thursday, the Messenger arrived to elease our sister from all her worldly cares to go and join the company of

heaven.

Died, of that scourge of infants, the Scarlet Fever, on Wolf Island, opposite Kingston, William Egerton, aged eight months, and James, aged three years; the former on Thursday, the lat instant, and the latter on Saturday, the 3rd,—the children of James and Jane Doyle, late of the township of Richmond. It will be gratifying to the christian acquaintances and friends of our dear brother and sister Doyle to know that divine support, in an alundant manner, was vouchsafed unto them in such trying circumstances as the loss of two fine boys within the short period of three days. Mr. and Mrs. D. are very decided members of our church, who testify their attachment to it in a time of great trial; called their infant son, whose loss they are now called to mourn, after the christian names of our Delegation to England. It is to be hoped they will have the sympathy and an interest in the prayers of at least will who can feel a parent's loss:

1 take these little lambs. Said lie. Dis words the happy parent bear.

"I take these little knubs," said he,
"And lay them on my breast;
Frotection they shall find in me,
in me be ever blest."
Kingston, April 5th, 1841.

His words the harpy parents hear.
And short with joys di kine;
O Saviour, all we have and arc,
Shall be for ever thine! [Communicated.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. H. Biggar, April 7th, Mr. Elias Page, of Pelhani, to Miss Abigail Fralick, of Stamford. By the same, April 8th, Mr. William McClive, to Miss Eliza Glasgow, both of Stanford. Statoford.

In Zorra, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. P. Kerr. Mr. Jeremiah Crysler, of

In Zorra, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. P. Kerr. Mr. Jeremiah Crysler, of Ancaster, to Miss Rhoda M. Ford, daughter of Mr. Robert Ford.

In Waterloo, on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. J. Carroll, Mr. John Hemphill, of Kingston, to Miss Sarah Burr, of the former place.

In Pickering, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. Stinson, Mr. Molyneux Hutton, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Long, Esq., of the same place.

In this City, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grassett, Mr. J. A. Browning, of Lot Street, to Miss Jane, third daughter of Mr. J. Adair.

In Hamilton, on the 21st instant, at the residence of George S. Tiffany, Esq., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, William Dummer Powell, Esp., of Guelph, Barrister at Law, to Clara Piggott, youngest daughter of the late Heavy Strange, Esq. of England.

DIED,-In Hamilton, on the 6th instant, Helen Eliza Berrie, wife of Robert

Berrie, Esq., after a lingering illness.

In Brockville, on the 1st inst., after a long and painful illness, which he hore with calmness and christian resignation, Mr. Andrew Provest, aged nearly 62.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 27. M. Connor, H. Wilkinson, ("no"—only in the moraing,) W. McCollough, W. Dignam, W. Colemun, (A. D. owed 5s.) J. Carroll, 2. A. Davidson, H. Wilkinson, (have heard nothing.) W. Wood, J. B. Howard, L. Warner, C. Biggar, T. McMullen, H. Montgomery, R. Corson, H. Biggar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned, in the soveral Trades of Businesses of Seap-Beilers, Tallow-Chand-lers, Starth Mainfacturers, and Orocers, carried on in the City of Toronto, was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, on the Sist day of March last. Alt Debts due to the late Firm may be paid to Mr. LEAK, who will continue to carry on the Business in its

merent branches as usual. Dated April 23rd, 1841. GEORGE UNTHANK HALL. JOHN LEAK. Mr. LEAK takes the present opportunity of thanking his

Agriculturist's Directory.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The greatest care should be exercised with regard to the kind, quality, an preparation of seed wheat. There are many varieties of wheat; but winter wheat, in the United States, is generally distinguished by only two appellations, red wheat and white wheat, of which the latter is held in highest

In preparing your seed wheat, the first thing to be attended to is, to clear it perfectly from every injurious foreign substance. " One error here may mar our whole system, and render our skill productive of as much evil as good. On poor and worn-out land, the cvil of sowing a mixture of impare seed with grain or grass seed would be great; but where the ground is in high order the crop is more injured; the noxious plants take firmer hold, and are more difficult to be eradicated." Indeed, it would be better for a farmer to pick over his seed wheat by single handfuls, and make a riddle of his fingers, than to sow cockle, darnel, tares, wild turnip seeds, and other vegetable nuisances, which are as intrusive as unwelcome, as tenacious of life as they are unwerthy of existence. The first preparation therefore should be to screen, winnow, and riddle the grain till perfectly freed from these, and other improper ingredients. When this is thoroughly accomplished, washing and steeping, for the purpose of preventing smut, should meet attention. The first step in the processes to be instituted against smut, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair, is " to run the grain very gently through a riddle, when not only the smut balls, but the imperfect grains, and the seeds of weeds, will float, and may be skimmed off at pleasure." The same author enumerates, as modes by which smut may be prevented,—1. The use of pure cold water and lime. 2. Boiling water and lime. 3. Water impregnated with salt. 4. Urine pickle. 5. Lye of wood ashes. 6. A solution of arsenic. 7. A solution of blue vitriol. It seems that almost any acrid, corrosive, or poisonous applica-

tion will secure a clean crop, if properly used for that purpose.

Mr. Arthur Young sowed fourteen beds with the same wheat seed, which was black with smut. The first bed was sown with this wheat without washing, and had three hundred and seventy-seven smutty kernels. A bed sowed with seed washed in clean water produced three hundred and twenty-five smutty kernels; washed in lime-water, forty-three do.; washed in lye of wood ashes, thirty-one do.: washed in arsenic and salt mixture, twenty-eight do.; steeped in lime-water four hours, two do.; steeped in lye four hours, three do.; steeped in arsenic four hours, one do. Again, that which was steeped in lye, as before mentioned, twelve hours, had none; and that which was steeped in the same kind of lye twenty-four hours had none; that also which was steeped twenty-four hours in lime-water had none; that steeped in arsenic twenty-four hours had five.

A correspondent of "The New England Farmer," (who is, we believe, a practical and scientific agriculturist, and whose statements are worthy of implicit confidence,) with the signature Berkshire, in giving directions for prepare the paring seed wheat, observes: "The only successful course is to prepare the to Charter, to the Commissation seed about ten days before sowing-time. This is done by selecting clean and undermentioned Services, viz.: plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it and skimming off the matter that floats; then empty it into a and washing it and skimming off the matter that floats; then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaster to the bushel, and if too dry sprinkle on water, and continue to stir it until all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed until you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and move it daily, until it becomes directed to proceed to the Island, for which place she is to be in readiness to perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should happen to be quite wet."-The Complete Farmer.

EDUCATION OF SHEEP.

We were highly pleased a day or two since, by hearing an intelligent farmer from New Salem state, that the dispositions of sheep in regard to leaping fences and rambling, are the results of education. On his form, sheep have fed quietly for thirty years, in a pasture enclosed by a common stone wall, and have never shown any disposition to get out. One of his neighbours thought he must have exercised the powers of a witch over the flock, to make it so contented. And what, reader, think you was the process by which he charmed them? It was simply confining them to a yard in the winter. His flock are of his own raising. They have never been allowed to leave their pen in the winter. Where permission to do this is granted, especially when snow is on a part of the ground, and is deep and solid under the walls, the sheep pass from place to place with ease, and find the rich spots in the fields; as the snow wastes away gradually, they learn from day to day to leaphigher, and when the snow has entirely disappeared, they have so practised and tearned the arts of climbing and jumping, that a common stone fence is no barrier against their reaching the spots where the best feed is to be found.—After this it is exceedingly difficult to keep them where you would have them feed. A young flock, with no badly educated old ones to lead them astray, will never give you trouble, if you do not shamefully neglect your fences, or suffer the sheep to roam when the snow-banks reduce the height of the fences. Is there not good sense in this farmer's advice to his brother farmers, that they give their shorn a good education .- New England Farmer

Working Butter.-It has been a custom in our family, time out of mind not to use any water in working butter, under the impression that the latter would be injured by such contact, and disposed to become rancid. Instead therefore of washing out the buttermilk, it is carefully worked out with a wooden ladle. The following extract from the account of the Holstein dairy system, will explain the whole affair:

"The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, m a large trough, very smoothly polished off inside and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt; then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to drain. In the evening it is thoroughly beat, or rather slapped.

"The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, and inimical to the preservation of the butter."-New Genesee Farmer.

The Gleaner's Chapter.

Steam Cooperage .- Our attention having been recently attracted by the statements that have appeared of the extraordinary advantages recured by a new patent for the manufacture of staves, shingles, laths, and for woodcutting in general, we were induced to pay a visit to the works at the Square Shot Tower, Waterloo-bridge, on Monday last. The machinery which we then saw at work, oppeared to usfully to authorise the expectations of the patentee, Capt. W. H. Taylor. The process is so simple, and at the same time so effectual, that it must cause an entire revolution in the trades affected by the

The wood, having been cut from the solid timber, by means of circular saws. into blocks of the requisite length and breadth, is first steamed for the purpose of softening and seasoning. The weste steam of the engine is used for this purpose. It is then cut into leaves of the required thickness with extraordinary rapidity by one or other of two sets of machines adapted for this purpose; the one being a species of iron plane working in a vertical direction, the other a largedisc, containing two cutters, and performing from 100 to 150 revolutions per minute. Messrs. Bramah and Robinson have just completed a giant machine of this kind, being a disc of thirteen feet in diameter, intended for cutting horshoad staves. Such is the dynamical excellence of the mechanical arrang ments, that at the expense of but two or three horse steam power, the wood is out like cheese, without offering any apparent resistance to the knife, and without the elightest waste in saw dust, shavings, or chips. The leaves thus cut are passed through another machine, which at the same moment bends them into the curved form required for the shape of the cask for which they are intended, gives them the requisite taper, and bevels the edges so as to make them fit each other with a water-tight joint. Each of these machines, attended only by a boy of from eight to ten years old, is capable of turning out as many finished staves in a minute as the most experienced cooper could rend and finish in an hour.

We understand that Capt. Taylor, who is also the inventor of the magnetic engine that was exhibited for some months at the Colosseum, has trefused engine that was examined for his patent, being desirous to carry out his invention to its full powers by the aid of a public company, which has already applied to Parliament for an act of incorporation. The simplicity and great power of the invention, the saving effected in material, in labour, and in time, and the applicability of its aid to so many articles of daily consumption, render it likely be the means of most beneficial results to trade and to the public, as well as most lucrative speculation for the proprietors.

Stenography Superseded .- Daguerreotyping the Voice .- An English paper gives the following notice of an important discovery which, if true, would seem to surpass that of M. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of sound permanently visible!—

A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. South-worth, of Cheetham street, Manchester, by means of which an individual, worth, of Cheetham street, Manchester, by means, or which an individual, altho' unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and, what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered. As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present embled to state is that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case that when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun it receives a distinct and fuithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents. So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism as susceptible of the impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography.

A curious incident occurred at Chatsworth on Tuesday week. One corner of the large conservatory is fitted for the reception of the rarer small birds; a sparrow-hawk, (falco nisis.) perceiving them through the glass, hovered for an instant, and pounced upon them, breaking in his flight one of the large and strong squares of glass, which are four feet long. Such was the violence of the blow, that the glass was only perforated sufficiently to admit him. The graph property a man to the sect who control to the large of the large and strong that man to the sect who control to the large of the lar admit him. The crash brought a man to the spot, who captured the bird, and he is now in confinement near his intended victims. A few weeks since, a easant in its flight went through the glass, but he was killed by the shock. Derby Chronicle

The Sullan and the Queen.—The distinguished circle of the Court has been greatly interested within the last few days by an incident of rather a peculiar and pleasing description—namely, the receipt of a "letter of relicitation" from the young Sullan Abdul Medjid to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal. We are assured that this epistle is quite a gem of Oriental rhetoric, and a rare specimen of the flowery cloquence so peculiar to the East. Nor is the form less remarkable than us tenour, as may be easily supposed from the following particulars with which we have been favoured from a valued source;—The letter is about three feet.

The Sullan and the Queen.—The distinguished circle of the Cannah Special 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 when the words divided and acceused according to the purest mode of pronuncition. By ALEXANDER 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. tenour, as may be easily supposed from the following particulars with which we have been favoured from a valued source;—The letter is about three feet we have been favoured from a valued source;—The letter is about titled rier in length by four or five inches in width. It is written in very beautiful characters, small, but extremely distinct, and evidently done with great care. In the margin is the autograph of the Sultan, with an enumeration of all the titles of "the Most High and very l'owerful Seigneur" which have appertained to his Highness's predecessors from time immemorial. The paper is of fine quality, resembling, but supporte to veillum, and with a fine channel on its surface. The letter was enclosed in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan. The whole was enclosed in a rich sachet (or small bag, similar to a and to which were attached a cord and tassel of bullion of the most reckerck? State, is adapted to our own situation, our own lustitutions, our own feelings, a own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, containing the few distinguished individuals aware of its receipt, to gain a sight of this dimost unique specimen of epistolary correspondence from the Sublime Paris. lady's reticule) of crimson satin, elaborately embroidered with silk and gold, and to which were attached a cord and tassel of bullion of the cost recherche almost unique specimen of epistolary correspondence from the Sublime Porte. We hear that it is much regarded by the illustrious personage to whom it is ddressed.—Observer.

Lord John Russell.-There is not a more honest, nor a better, man in England than Lord John Russell, but his worst failure is, that he is utterly ignorant of oil moral fear; there is nothing he would not undertake. I believe he would perform the operation for the stone, build St. Peter's, or assume (with or without ten minutes' notice) the command of the Channel fleet; and no one would discover from his manner that the patient had died, the church tumbled down, or the Channel fleet been knocked to atoms.—Rev. S. Smith's Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.

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 pence of the common measure.

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 2nd April, 1241.

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

undermentioned Services, viz.:

The Vessel, (which is not to be under 140 Tons measurement) is to be in readiness at Toronto to receive on board a full cargo (if required) on or before proceed, (wind and weather permitting.) on the 25th day of July, and make good her passage with all convenient despatch, so as to arrive on or before the 1st day of August. The Vessel is to remain at the Manitoulin Island, subject 1st day of August. The Vessel is to remain at the Manitoulis Island, subject to orders, until the 10th day of August, if required to do so, without hoing entitled to demurrage, but to be entitled to demurrage for every day that she may be detained after that period. The Vessel is to take on board, when required to do so, the surplus Goods, and all such Passengers as may be in readless to return to Penetanguishene; she is to proceed to that place with all reasonable despatch, and, utter landing her cargo and passengers, to be no longer considered as amplayed by Government.

longer considered as employed by Government.

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

The Teaders must state in words at learn, the Sing in Helifay Common.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the Sum in Halfax Currency at which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, for the performance of all the Services above specified, and the daily rate of charge r remaining at Manitoulin.

Payment will be made at this Office upon the production of a Certificate from the Commissariat Officer employed on the occasion, that the Contract has been duly and faithfully performed.

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

the Agreement. OTICE.—A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the CREDIT HARBOUR COMPANY will take place at Port Credit, the first Monday in May, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

W. R. RAINES,

March 98th, 1841

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, Seneca, March 19th, 1841. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS.

L. to sorve for the Ensuing Year in the GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, will take place at the Company's Office, Scheca, at Twelve o'Clock Noon, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT. JOHN JACKSON, Secretary G. R. N. Co.

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

Office, Young Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaglug, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £160 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of an entrage, will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of incestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing to the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

Expert Country Carland and Commercial Messenger.

The CINCE The Linders of the parties of Open Part Department of Detail Country.

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

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings: 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack,

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linsect Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
200 "Olive do. 10" 1
200 " Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons 1 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 200 " Pale Season,
100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Macceboy Sauff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyo-

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, 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., by Toronto, 7th Dec. 1240. No. 5, City Buildings.

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

JUST RECEIVED-a Complete and Extensive Assortment of

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

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to his new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent
tention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of third orders.

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

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions, Toronto, December 22nd, 1849.

E MOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his Pashifonable Talloring Establishment to No. 43.
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messre. Lyman, Fare, & Co's, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassurers, Fancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashinse, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on his most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

OR SALE, on TO BE LET-For the ensuing Scason, the splendid and Thorough-bred covering Stallion, ECLIPSE; was bred in Genesee Co., State of New-York, and is grandson of the celebrated Horse, American Eclipse, and was brought into this Province, by his present owner, in July late. He is a beautiful dark chestmut, stands sixteen hands high, displaying a rare combination of immenses strength and the most neglect symmetry.

immense strength, and the most perfect symmetry.

Liberal credit on approval security. Pedigree and all particulars furnished by appliation to Mr. J. Howcurr, Veterinary Surgeon, Totonto.

2011, 19, 1311.

Extracts from Editorial Notices.

Extracts from Editorial Rottees.

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

This book, unlike the School Books which have deluged Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own stuation, our own listitutions, our own feelings, and our away trievasts. It is as complete as a committee as a commit

in Reading. Spelling, Geography, Grammer, &c. &c.—Commercial Hereid.

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

We tellieve it is the first attempt of the klod in the Province, and should be gladto have it in our power to say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada.—Partick.

Every school tendence ought to procure a copy, and after a careful germal of it, we feel confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions now in use.—Morning Star's Transcript.

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

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling

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

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Esq. 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 arcallty and loyally connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a basis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will never again rear its head amonget us.

—Ningara Reporter.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the 'Ganada Spelling Book,' by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara. The duty of loyally, hitherto so shamefully neglected by teachers, is so firmly inculcated through all its pages, that, to sny nothing of its other peculiar advantages, it must epectify suppliant 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, Esq. of Ningara. We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this Province.— Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this neatly got up work with feelings of no rdinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it is be the best production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canalian youth — The News.

man yourn—I necroses. We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation p it superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas.—London Gaze It superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas.—Loydon Garette.

If Mr. Davidson hall 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 he has done a great deal more. By his prescut production he has proved that industry, assiduity, and noral and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening while of our youth; and he has, eccordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which canaot fail to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juyenile students, while acquiring the first elements of our language.—Bontreal Garette.

- Montreal Gazette.

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

We have to acknowledge the received of the country.

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 out own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book.—Brantford Courier.

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

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 Advocate.

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

We invalidate that the confident of the province in one last that we have seen the component of the rudiments.

of an intellectual, moral, and religious clucation.—Literary Garland.
We inadvertently 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 teacher of our acquaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once into 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 in obtaining a supply.—Western Merald.

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

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

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Totonto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist reachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

F The book can be had either in round or paient notes. Those order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Sherwood & Clawford, three doors West
Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto. 572

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe
only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache
new to announce his return to Toronte, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Cheweth's Buildings, King Street,
next door cast of Tuton, Chemist.

Try it ance and you never will regret it. It is composed entirals of 23rd November, 1840. 577 tf

W. G. WILLSON, PORTAGE Street. bas REMOVED to Chewett's Buildings, King Street. G. WILLSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

ASTWOOD & Co.,-Paper Makers, Blank and School Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonge Stree FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink. A ND'W MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c

No. 236, King Street, Toronto. TO BE DISPOSED OF, A GENERAL DRY GOOD

mid GROCERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lagnon. The Stock is small,—say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Methodist 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.

London, 30th March, 1841.

10 Dundas Street. SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

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

The subscribers would respectfully eath the Attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cost and Duler, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Pidot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Flannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicoes, Factory Cottons, Gingbams, Printed and Furniture Calicoes, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost every shade and apality, Saxony Cloths, Moussella de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Angola, and Merina Shawis and Handkerchiefs; Bandena and Barcelona ditto; Haces, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Hosiery, Raberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Plaid Cloaks.

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

Toronto, January, 1841.

Tatoric, January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, hererofore 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. Mossrs, LYMAN FARR. & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by Toronto, September 21, 1840.

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

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

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW CONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tissean, Patent, Dunstable, and Decoration, IAT'S, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

variety, cannot be surgassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Romei and En unders; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be intensted, with promptitude and exactness.

EORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superline Cloths, Cassimeres, Buchskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Ready Made Crotting to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit:

Toronto, July 14, 1840.

Toronto, July 11, 1810.

E. PELL, (from London, Engianu) Curve, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, Yongo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.

ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every

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

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., Making Business. Toronto, March 3rd, 1841.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.
A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colls, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Croup, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPIPE.
The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life
is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the
above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair 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 endnent 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 may respectable
Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with discalar and the invariance of the public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents.

reculous.

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

For sale by Joseph Ecckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronto, October 2d, 1849.

TEW MEDICINE.—DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely regetable)—a new and valuable medicine for discuses arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for caternel. Por its virtue as a catherlic in Fevers and all Billous Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

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

Toronto, October 2d, 1849.

TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

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

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, it will do it Sold by 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. Barnt; Lesslie Bhothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fara, & Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

To We soo by an advertisement in another column that Messrs Comstock & Co., the Agents for Ordinou's BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this chy whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phenological developements, which, considering that they between a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless sho mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitess resort to miscalled restoratives, putchased, some months are, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Batha, and she has now ringlets to rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, bair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

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

Delhi, July 17, 1839.

John Jaquish, Jun.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY, for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never falls. 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, togethying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate rollof given by this remedy. It affords relief to the alllicted 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 appetite. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our 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 anything to do, and generally prescribe

regret it. It is comp vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of dict or exercise.

Sold by Constoca & Co., Wholesale Droggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeoper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE

BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

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

Messrs, Comstock & Co. Middletoren, N. Y., March 13, 1849.

Messis. Comstock & Co.

Midalctorn, M. Y., March 19, 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 headache for the space of about twenty years—the nitacise occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting twenty-four boars, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe a paparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remodies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disapponument and Joy of horself and all her friends, found very material reflef 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 permanently cured. The attacks are now very schlem, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be bonefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

TOOK OUT 11—6 CAURION to much place of the Court of C. P.

OOK OUT!!—"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—
An attack of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premenitory 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 endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof. is approach: of this there is the most period proof.

IT None Genuine without the name of Constront & Co., written on sold Mon Hays. he wrappers.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.—To Druggists and Country Mer-chants.—Those valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c. have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Constack'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.

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

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada,

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