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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

OTTAWA CIRCUIT.

St. Andrews, L. C., April 8th, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR BROTHER. ... Inclosed I send you a list of the Centenary Subscribers for the Ottawa Circuit. I have no apology to offer for my delay. For since the 25th of Oct. last I have tried to push as often as once a day, besides attending to the other business of my Circuit and collecting about £40 on the Centenary Subscription. lishing it in the Guardian you will oblige the Centenary Friends on this circuit. As ever, yours,

this circuit. As ever, yours,	HENRY SHALER.
Rev. Fran'n Metcalf 50 0 0	
" W. Willoughby - 10 0 0	Elizabeth McIntyre 0 5 0
Thomas H. Johnson 1 5 0	Caroline Dunlap 0 5 0
Adelia Johnson 1 0 0	Sarah Chamberlain. 0 5 0
Parthena Johnson 1 0 0	Sarah Wyman 0 10 0
Emily M. Johnson . 0 15 0 Storges M. Johnson 0 15 0 5 0 0	Annis Burch 1 0 0
Ch'y Johnson, Esq. 2 0 0	Amaziah Burch 5 0 0 6 0 0 Samuel Hills 6 5 0
Hannah Johnson 2 0 0	Hannah Hills 3 00 9 50
Alfred Johnson 0 5 0	Eliza Clark 0 50
Joshua Johnson 0 5 0	Silas Waldron 0 15 0
Maria Johnson 0 10 0 5 0 0	Sophrona Waldron . 0 15 0 1 10 0
Chauccey Johnson . 0 5 0	Samuel Orr 2 10 0.
Thila S. Johnson 0 5 0 0 10 0	Jane Orr 2 10 0
Nathaniel House 0 7 6	Elias S. Orr 0. 5 0
Mary Ann House 0 7 6 0 15 0	Wesley Fletcher Orr 0 5 0
James Gibson 2 10 0	James Edward Orr. 0 5 0
Sophia Gibson 2 10 0 5 0 0	Geo. Matthew Orr. 0. 5 0
Josiah Cass 0 15 0	Priscilla Jane Ocr . 0 5 0
Elizabeth Cass 0 5 0	Adam Clark Orr 0 5 0 6 10 0
Samuel S. Cass 0 5 0	George P. Hicks 2 0 0
Josiah H. Cass 0 5 0	Ann Hicks 2 0 0
Albert E. Cass 0 5 0	Elizab'h M.A.Hicks 0 5 0
Jno. A. Cass (dec'd) 0 5 0	Caroline M.A. Hicks 0 5 0
Elias A. Cass 0 5 0 2 5 0	1 2
John House 0 10 0	Wm. Duncan Hicks 0 5 0 5 0 0
Luther Center 0 10 0 Polly Center 0 10 0 1 0 0	Alexander Johnson 0 10 0
Folly Center 0 10 0 1 0 0 5. O. Yates 0 10 0	Mary Ann Griffith . 0 10 0 Margaret Hutchins 2 10 0
J. B. Cousins 0 10 0	Margaret Hutchins 2 10 0 Rev. Rob't Kneshaw
Rachel W. Stone 0 10 0	and family 7 10 0
George Cross 0 10 0	Margaret Thompson 1 10 0
Mary Cross 0 10 0	John Taylor 2 0 0
Elizabeth Cross 0 10 0 1 10 0	Susan Taylor 2 0 0
James McCann 0 5 0	Rev. Lachlin Taylor 2 00
Frizabeth McCann. 0 5 0 0 10 0	Grace Taylor 2 0 0
Augustus L. Stone . 0 10 0	Eliza Taylor 2 0 0 10 0 0
Tryphosa Stone 0 5 0	Thomas Ellis 1 10 0
Rachel Stone 0 10 0	Jane Summers 0 2 6
Tryphosa Stone, 2nd 0 15 0	Eliza McGilvray 0 10 0
Augustus Stone 0 5 0 2 5 0 Alfred Case 1 0 0	William Lamb 0 5 0
Harriet Flynn 1 5 0	Milo Barber 9 0 0
Elizabeth Milner 0 10 0	Laura Barber 9 0 0 Lovisa Barber 1 0 0
Louisa Kellogg 1 0 0	Ozias Borber 4 0 0
Hiram Johnson and	Thankful Barber 1 0 0
family 0 10 0	John Barber 1 0 0
James Jones 1 0 0	1ssac Barber 1 0 0
Caroline Tredwell . 2 10 0	Lois Barber 1 0 0
Margaret A. Marstin 0 5 0	Milo Barber, jun 1 0 0
Elijah McPherson . 0 10 0	Laura Barber 2nd . 1 0 0
Buel McPherson 0 7 6 0 17 6	Harriet Barber 1 0 0 30 0 0
Elijah Kellogg and	George Kennedy 5 0 0
family 3 5 0	John Noys I 50
James Buchan 0 10 0	Lydia Noys 2 0 0 3 5 0
James Cross 0 10 0	Rev. Wm. Anderson I 10 0
James Steel 4 0 0	Isabella Anderson . 1 10 0
Joel Clark 4 0 0	Catharine Anderson 0 5 0
Simeon Wait & wife 1 5 0 Ngthaniel Johnson 1 0 0	Sarah Anderson 0 5 0
	Wm. Anderson, jn. 0 5 0
*Gray Ann Johnson . 1 0 0 2 0 0 Parrick Taylor 2 0 0	Samuel Anderson 0 5 0
Nancy Taylor 0 10 0	James Anderson 0 5 0 Isab. Anderson, 2nd 0 5 0
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Robert Lough 1 0 0	Caroline Anderson - 0 5 0
Jame Lough 1 00 2 00	
Hiram Cook 1 0 0	Anderson 0 5 0 5 5 0
Lecinda Cook 1 0 0 2 0 0.	William Willson 2 0 0
Louis Wait 0 5 0	John Campbell and
Maria Wait 0 5 0 0 10 0	
Mrs. Capt. Schagel 0 10 0	Hugh Stewart 9 0 0
Roxanna Schagel 0 10 0	Elizabeth Stewart . 9 0 0
Maritta Schagel 0 10 0	Eliz'h Stewart, jun. 1 0 0
Maria Schagel 0 10 0 2 0 0	Hugh Stewart, jun. 1 0 0
Harriet Parker 0 13 0	Robert Stewart 1 0 0
Nancy Kittle 0 5 0	Mary Stewart 1 0 0
Jonathan Story 0 5 0 A Friend 0 2 6	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
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Elizabeth Clark 0 5 0	James Stewart 1 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart . 1 0 0 25 0 0
Elizabeth Clark 0 5 0 Ellen Holland 0 10 0	James Stewart 1 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart . 1 0 0 25 0 0 Matthew Conner 2 10 0
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Elizabeth Clark 0 5 0 Ellen Holland 0 10 0 Susanna Johnson 0 10 0 Hannah Johnson 0 10 0 Joseph Cass 0 10 0 Daniel Wyman 1 5 0 Hiram Chamberlain and family 3 0 0 Wy'n Cnamberlain 1 10 0 John Hudson 1 0 0 Christop'r Campbell 3 5 0 William Campbell 3 5 0 William Campbell 3 5 0 William Campbell 2 0 0 Catharine Campbell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Catharine Samplell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Catharine Samplell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Catharine Samplell 2 0 0 10 0 0 A Friend 0 10 0 Dolly Pounder 0 2 6 Jane Wyman 0 10 0 Betsey Hutchins 12 10 0 Betsey Hutchins 2 10 0	James Stewart 1 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart 1 0 0 25 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart 1 0 0 25 0 0 Matthew Conner 2 10 0 Mary Ann Conner 2 10 0 Abner Conner 2 10 0 Matt'w Conner 5 0 0 17 10 0 James Draper 1 10 0 Oliver G. Draper 1 10 0 Oliver G. Draper 1 10 0 James Draper 0 5 0 Harvey Draper 0 5 0 Harvey Draper 0 5 0 Harvey Draper 0 5 0 Graper 0 5 0 John Draper 0 5 0 John Draper 0 5 0 Adelaide
Elizabeth Clark 0 5 0 10 0 Susanna Johnson 0 10 0 Mannah Johnson 0 10 0 10 0 Joseph Cass 0 10 0 10 0 Joseph Cass 0 10 0 10 0 Joseph Cass 0 10 0 Julia Ellis 0 10 0 Catharine Campbell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Catharine Campbell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Catharine Campbell 2 0 0 12 10 0 Julia Ellis 0 2 6 A Friend 0 2 6 A Friend 0 10 0 Julia Ellis 0 7 6 Joseph Hutchins . 12 10 0 Matilda Hutchins . 12 10 0 Matilda Hutchins . 2 10 0 Matilda Hutchins . 2 10 0 Matilda Hutchins . 2 10 0 Mannah Johnson 10 0 Julia Ellis 2 10 0 Matilda Hutchins . 2 10 0	James Stewart 1 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart 1 0 0 25 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart 1 0 0 25 0 0 Ann Jane Stewart 1 0 0 0 Matthew Conner 2 10 0 Abner Conner 2 10 0 Abner Conner 2 10 0 Matt'w Conner 5 0 0 17 10 0 James Draper 1 10 0 James Draper 1 10 0 James Draper 0 5 0 Harvey Draper 0 5 0 Ruey Draper 0 5 0 Malinda Draper 0 5 0 Malinda Draper 0 5 0 Adalaide Draper 0 5 0 Adelaide Draper 0 5 0 Adelaide Draper 0 5 0 Adam Draper 0 5 0 Adam Draper 0 5 0 Alvin D. Draper 0 5 0 Alvin D. Draper 0 5 0 Anna Davis 2 0 0 Charlotte Davis 0 2 6 2 7 6 Adam Burwash 2 0 0 Samuel Burwash 2 0 0 Samuel Burwash 2 0 0 Sarah Burwash 2 0 0 Adam Burwash 2 0 0
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MONO MISSION.

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In mem'y of Harvey
Rodman Shaler . 4 10 0

In mem. of Lucyna.
Judd Shaier 4 10 0
Im mem. of Hannah

Asenath Shaler .. 4 10 0

Lucy Ann Shaler .. 4 10 0 22 10 4

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. SIR,-While we rejoice to hear of the prosperity of the Church generally, we wish to relate a little of the effects of our wanderings through the forest on the Mono Mission, which now embraces a part of the townships of Albion. Mono, Ageloe, Caledon, Mulmur, Malancthon, and Notawassga. We have about 18 appointments, and upwards of 70 members of society, and a prospect of an increase. We hear a Macedonian cry from the township of Sunnidale, to which we intend to respond immediately, as we consider it to be our duty to "rush into every open door, and cry behold the Lamb." The people here are generally in indigent circumstances; some of them extremely poor; but are very hospitable, and desirous to hear the gospel. Since zealous and useful Presbyterian Minister) imparts spiritual instruction to four congregations; and there is also a Catechist belonging to the Church of England, who travels through a part of the above district, clusion, we incline to the opinion that if the minds of the persons.

The measure last spoken of has been recommended and urged upon the fields; and if he will, can acquire fame in heaven and "glory everand distributes tracts, and reads a sermon where he happens to spend referred to could by some means be arrested, and reflection excited in churches by some religious periodicals. From the signs of the times, lasting." Church of England, who travels through a part of the above district,

NELSON MISSIONARY MEETING. On Sabbath 22nd March, a Missionary Sermon was preached by the President of the Conference, at Van Norman's Chapel, Nelson. And on the following evening the Annual Missionary Meeting was held.— Isaac Van Norman in the chair. The Chairman opened the meeting with a few interesting remarks.—And called for the reading of the report,—after which the Audience was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. H. Biggar, J. Stinson and Peter Jones. Their addresses were highly

pleasing and satisfactory.

The Report adverted to the utility of Missionary Meetings, as calculated to give great information to the community, as it respects awfully circumstanced. Do you complainingly ask why? I answer, the success of missionary efforts, and a zeal to our missionary feelings. The committee expressed themselves indebted not only to the liberality of Subscribers but to the promptitude and diligence of the collect They were enabled to lay before the Society (in this year of pecuniary embarrassment) a larger amount of subscription than was

The Subscription amounted to £5 18 9 Collection, 1 5 7½

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR: BENJ. MATTHEWMAN, Secretary.

THOS. ATKINSON, Treasurer. Committee,-Isaac VanNorman, Thomas Douglass, Jas. Teeple Wm. Wood, A. D. Emery.

Collectors.—Mrs. R. Emery, Mrs. J. Breackon, Miss M. Smith
Miss S. A. VanNorman.

BENJ. MATTHEWMAN, Secretary.

NELSON CIRCUIT.—Extract of a Letter from Rev. H. Biggar, dated April 2nd, 1810.

Allow me to add, while writing on business, that we have had, on this circuit, some little move towards God, amidst the general one, that is felt in various parts of the world, and which is felt in many parts of our Province. During a few weeks past we have an accession of Thirty seven to our number on the Nelson Circuit, and since Conference between Sixty and Eighty have been admitted. Our increase would be considerable were it not for the many movings from this to other circuits in the province, -not less than 18 or 20 during

SIDNEY CIRCUIT.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. L. Warner, dated April 3, 1840.

this quarter.

While writing on business I would observe that we have just closed a protracted meeting on this circuit, which continued for two weeks; during which time 25 souls were savingly brought to the knowledge of the truth. The fervent supplications of penitents bowed at the alter for mercy in Jesus Christ—the extatic joy of young converts praising God for pardon—and the sanctification of several of the eldest and most stable members of our church, caused us to exclaim with Jacob, after having witnessed divine manifestations, "This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Sure we are that the Lord of Hosts has been with us, and that the God of Jacob is our refuge.

JEWISH CONVERTS.

Dr. Tholuck of Germany states, as an undoubted fact, that more proselytes to Christiacity have been made from the Jews during the last twenty years, than since the first age of the Church. This Silesia there have been many conversions. The Royal Consistory of Silesia state, that from 1820 to 1834, no fewer than 347 individuals of the leavest transfer of hearts, who weighest actions and who the leavest transfer of hearts, who weighest actions and who the Jewish nation were baptized in the Protestant communion, and 10 in that of the Roman Catholics; making a total of 455 in 15 years. In 1835, thirty Israelites were baptized, and 27 in 1836, of whom only three were baptized in the Romish communion. In 1837, the number of baptisins was 43.

similar official statement from Konie Konigsberg —A

The Missionaries at Warsaw have furnished a list of 130 persons

baptized by themselves. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRESLAW there are three Professors who

baptized Jews, many of whom are known to be truly converted. CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- There are eight clergymen in this Church

who are of the Jewish nation, and twenty-three of the missionaries probationers. and agents of the London Jews Society, are converts from Judaism. These facts, stated in the last report of this Society, seem to indithat it is not in vain to pray for their conversion .- Ch. Observer.

For the Christian Guardian:

SALVATION FOR FALLEN MAN IS FULL AND FREE, BUT CON-

DITIONAL. It is on all sides conceded that we must choose life or die forever: but it does not follow that man never chooses life without securing it. It is admitted that without the consent of the will salvation cannot be embraced or enjoyed; but this does not prove that such consent will invariably secure that good, or that there are not potent enemies in the moral field spart from the will. I am aware that the thought has been indulged, if not expressed and defended, that the will is the sole cause of a sinner's continuance in sin, and that it must be broken down by a Divine and irresistible power before it can act for God, or choose good. But to this we most seriously demur; because, as we have previously shewn, the will of even a sinner, through the preventive grace of God, is really free. And we may add, the act of a obey." And further, it will be found on examination that, abstractedly considered, the will is frequently found on the side of religion and Jehovah. For instance, when Christianity, with its evidences, enjoyments, and results, is fairly presented to the mind of an attentive sinner, in striking contrast with the origin, character, and consequences of sin, whatever course of conduct he may pursue,—to which of these objects does his will incline him? Unquestionably to the better. An excellent author observes, "An intelligent being cannot love misery. as misery." The same writer remarks again-" Even those persons who wilfully plunge themselves into the pit of hell in a fit of black melancholy, would not have taken that step had they not previously resolved in their minds this dreary idea, that the assurance of being plunged into hell is less tolerable than hell itself." And again he "An intelligent being is inclined from his very nature to render bimself happy." Such cases as we refer to of course suppose reason and reflection. But vast numbers of our fellow men reason not at all, or but partially or erroneously. Their intellectual faculties are but diamonds buried in rubbish; sense, appetite, and low cares, engross poor; but are very hospitable, and desirous to hear the gospel. Since them altogether. Would it be just to argue from these cases that we commenced travelling through these parts, the Rev. Mr. Lewis (a men cannot, apart from irresistible power, choose that which is good! Or to argue that the will is never on the side of God when the result is not the obtainment of salvation? So far from adopting such a conclusion, we incline to the opinion that if the minds of the persons

he Sabbath; and the Rev. Mr. Osler, from Tecumseth, also makes them, they could, and in most cases would, will to do right. But it we are by no means certain but it will be adopted, and a "congress" of occasional visits. Also the Rev. Mr. Clemmie, an Independent Min. may be asked, Why are not those uniformly bettered who do reflect, ister, has recently located in the township of Notawasaga in a Scotch | who do weigh objects, and examine conclusions? We answer, cersettlement, and labours chiefly on the ninerant plan, and has organized tainly not because they cannot, nor (in many cases) because they do not choose the good in preference to the coil; but because, having The land here is generally of a good quality and well watered, and merely purposed, or tamely chosen, unruly passion or headstrong deoffers an encouraging remineration to the industrious farmer. But sire is permitted to stride over their will, and they are thus retained large tracts of these townships have fallen into the hands of absentee in the way of sin and death. In such instances, the will is not alone in speculators, who will not sell at the present prices; and as these fault. And often indeed is this faculty, in the abstract, well disposed. tracts interveno between small settlements, the consequences are, bad to roads, long journeys, and thin congregations, although the people will and yet the wrong pursue;? to will to do good, and yet not find how come sometimes from three to seven miles to hear. The inhabitants come sometimes from three to seven miles to hear. The inhabitants to do it: facts which go far towards establishing the capability of a are anxiously looking to Government to do something, so that these simper to will on the side of truth and duty. It is this capability by and similar grievances may be redressed. Labouring as we do slone imparted grace which renders the obstinate sinner so guilty. Delty and similar grievances may be redressed. Labouring as we do slone (as to human help) in this remote section of the work, sensible of our weakness, we solicit an interest in the prayers of your christian readers. I remain yours, &c.

John Neelands.

For the Christian Guardian.

John Neelands.

Imparted grace which renders the constinate sinner so guity. Deny will not force the will—He requires what is in fact a willing service.

"If ye offer a sacrifice of a peace offering unto the Lord, ye shall offer it," saith Jehovah, "of your con will." Then man has power to choose, and he is condemned and guilty just so long as he is unwilling to serve God. He need not delay nor wait a single moment unwilling to serve God. He need not delay nerwait a single moment for either extra force or power. He is every moment sinning while he is unwilling to be a Christian. In this respect he must do his duty —he must submit to be saved as a miscrable sinner—he must choose life as well with its cross as its crown, or he will be judged as a sinner, and perish, with all those who will not have Jesus to reign over them, in the abyes of woe and despair. Sinner, will you perish thus, there choose to repent and believe the gospel. How infinitely more easy is it to bear the cross and live for heaven, than to bear for ever the combined wrath of outraged goodness, burning holiness, and untitigated justice, when mercy is clean gone for evermore! You are

Read thy false heart and Heaven's eternal laws, And then confess rebellion is the cause; Rennunce vain reasoning and contend no more, Nor Heaven accuse, but thy dark state deplore. Prescott, March 28th, 1840. VERI AMATOR.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

DEAR BROTHER,-The Religious periodicals of the present day teem to overflowing with most interesting notices of what are appro-priately denominated "Revivals of Religion." So then, in every ing essentially important, the impressive scenes of the memorable Day of Pentecost" are at this hour gladdening a thousand localities within the circle of the operations of the church of God. Unquestionably this is in strict accordance with the Divine plan, as the method by which the moral world should be "reconciled to God." Christianity commenced with a revival; by the same means she has continued to advance I may say without hesitancy, that her ultimate triumph is to be hastened and secured by increasingly frequent and powerful effusions of the Hely Spirit, resulting in the more, and still more rapid and extensive spread of pure religion, until a nation is born [of the Spirit] in a day—until each little one becomes a thou sand, and the soul-thrilling chorus is universally applicable, 'Jesus

As the last hope then of the christian ministry-of the militant church—and of our debased and guilty race, it is a most laudable ambition in Gospel ministers to be permitted to state that their respective charges are being mercifully favored with the special visits of the pre-eminent 'Promise of the Father,' in the awakening and conversion of sinners. And wherever such scenes of real glory are displayed, the fact ought to be publicly declared in words of truth and soberness, to the praise and glory of his grace who hath made sinners accepted in the Beloved ;—saved them 'according to his mercy, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost.'

The present time may be regarded as a very eventful one. Between truth and error, epirituality and formality, liberality and exclusiveness, and benevolence and selfishness, an eventful contest is now taking place. Never, perhaps since the suffering days of our Redeemer, was truth more clearly and forcibly presented to the public mind; nor since the 'Apostolate' themselves was that truth ever more signally rendered the instrument of moral freedom and sanctification to enslaved and unholy intellegences. And when has deluding and ruin-ous error of nameless parentage and shade of character struggled harder for the victory or been the occasion of so extensive confusion and destruction? And when did the fallen and formal portion of the professing church of God put on more haughty airs, exhibit more bigotry and intolerance, or manifest greater hostility and contempt towards the less assuming, but really more active and laborious bodies of experimental christians, upon whom, and their congregations Jehovah is pleased most graciously to "pour out of His Spirit." Truth however is mighty and it must prevail. For, 'What is the chast to the wheat saith the Lord?' what is mere outward pomp, vain requireth truth in the inward parts? Ah!

"What are outward things to God Unless they spring from love."

The true Church of Christ and the divinely authorized Ministry of scriptural and holy character. Latterly, reasonable men time, the clergyman said he thought that the a total of 234 baptisms in 34 years; of which 217 are in the Protest do not lay so much stress on what a church professes as what it come, and that it was best to dismiss the people! ant Church, and 17 among Roman Catholics. In 1837, there were actually performs; on what a minister says about his church, as what 22, all in the Protestant communion.

PRUSSIA.—In the Prussian dominions, 1888 Israelites were baptized to advance the general welfare. Mr. Wesley remarks, 'It will hold to advance the general welfare. Mr. Wesley remarks, 'It will hold and urged the clergyman to preach to them. But he excused himself, good with regard to the soul as well as the body,' 'He who cures saying he had no sermon ready, and asked Mr. Bradburn to address none is no physician, viz., the that saves no souls is no Minister of them, which, of course, he readily consented to do: and commenced Christ. Surely such a church and ministry cannot be the [only] the service by singing part of the first hymn in the Methodist Hymn temple of the Lord! In humble imitation of the venerable founder of Methodism, the genuine servant of Christ in the sacred service of the v: 38, 39; "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and were formerly Israelites; there is, besides, a clergyman who was for Methodism, the genuine servant of Christ in the sacred service of the merly a Jew. Some of the Jewish conversions have taken place sanctuary, can make his appeal to facts-incontrovertible facts, that among men of the highest literary attainments: and among others, he will delight to be required to substantiate—facts embracing per-Dr. Tholuck mentions Dr. Neander, of Berlin; Dr. Branis, of Bress sons truly converted from the love and practice of sin, to Christ and law; and Dr. Stahl, of Erlangen; these are all persons of the highest holiness—persons to whom he can address himself in the language of scientific teputation, and now faithful followers of our Lord Jesus St. Paul, and say 'The seal of mine Apostleship are ye in the Lord.' Such 'Seals' have been multiplied on every circuit on this District THE CITY OF BERLIN is said to number upwards of 700 resident during the present Conference year. And within the last month aptized Jews, many of whom are known to be truly converted. through believing, more than twenty of whom have united with us as

Seasons when accessions are made to the church are usually times of refreshing to the elder members, and the increase of zeal and spircate that the day of salvation to the Jews has already dawned; and ituality inseparable from such scenes of prosperity is a most pleasing and profitable circumstance. In point of strength a double benefit is thus realized to the church by means of revival influence; and as to comfort, the ordinary joy of Israel swells into the shouting joy of harvest, when Jesus is bringing lost sinners to God. My sheet is full: I shall therefore abruptly close with the good prophet's prayer, 'O Lord revive thy work? HENRY WILKINSON. Prescott, April 9th, 1840.

PROTESTANT CATHOLICISM.

We cannot, nor do we wish to deny, that this subject is becoming nore and more interesting to the leading brenches of the Protestant family. We are now disposed to think, that the sentiment of union is taking a deep hold upon the churches. And while we perceive the tokens of a growing inclination to concert measures for the defence and the diffusion of truth, we are the more encouraged to look for the consummation of that end, because the Spirit of the Lord is pouted out upon Zion. This is a spirit of love and of concord. Probably Professor ventive grace of God, is really free. And we may add, the act of a schmucker's "Fraternal Appeal to the American Churches, with a plan will so broken down would not be the act of a moral agent; it would not be obedience, for "When things are moved they only seem to nity, than we at the time anticipated. Dr. Schmucker adduces the following points of similitude, as constituting the unity of the church in its

state of primitive harmony:

First, a unity of name; i. c. the careful avoidance of all names, which implied a difference or division.

The second bond of union was, unity of opinion on all fundamental doctrines—that is, the profession of a creed of "fundamentals." He adduces the "Apostle's Creed," so called, as the confession of the early church, by making which, any one (so far as doctrine was concerned) was qualified to boadmitted into the church, and become a lively member of the same. This creed is familiar to all our readers. To it, some articles were added in later times to meet certain exigencies, which arose by the propagation of particular heresies. The additions, however, are brief, and impose no unimportant doctrines or light opinions upon the confessor.

The third bond of union among primitive christians was, the mutual seknowledgment of each other's acts of discipline. Censure and excommunication, as well as letters certifying the membership of emigrating or travelling christians were conclusive, and procured excision or fellowship for the excluded or the accepted members in all other churches.

The fourth bond of union was, sacramental and ministerial commu-The fifth was, epistolary correspondence.

The last bond of union was, the occasional consultation of different hurches by representatives convened in council or synod.

churches, as well as a "congress of nations," may soon convene to counsel and form high resolves for the salvation of the world.—Western Christian Advocate.

Our PROPER SPHERE .- One of the most difficult things in the present life is to find our proper sphere, and another, almost as difficult, is to keep within it when we have found it. There are but few universal geniuses, and it is well that it is so, since there is room enough in the universe for every one. Some, perhaps, are born to rule, to govern, and to sway the mental sceptre over the minds of others; but it is to be feared that a great many only imagine this to be the case with respect to themselves. For any one to suppose that he was born for no other put-pose than to kill and to destroy, seems to be preposterous in the extreme, and yet it appears to be a very common sentiment, that some men were designed by Providence to multiply, and extend, and augment, and perdesigned by Providence to multiply, and extend, and augment, are perpetuate the miseries and desolations of war to the greatest possible extent. What is the history of the world, and, to a fearful extent, of the church too, but a history of controversies, wars, bloodshed, and murder? and when it will be otherwise who can venture to predict? Some, it would was doubtless a great man, but the Saviour gave it as his sentiment, that the least in the kingdom of God was greater than he. David was a good before he was a great man, and it was not until he had passed through "great and sore troubles" that he ventured to say, "Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side!" In the body politic, as well as in the human body, some of the most useful members are those which are out of sight, or such as are seldom seen, and seldom heard.—In a discourse on female influence, which we lately heard at the Mul. here retest change in this city, it was remarked of a certain lady, who berry etreet-chapel, in this city, it was remarked of a certain lady, who first educated herself that she might educate her son, "That woman was a university herself, professors and all." We had often heard of her li-leatrious son, but we never knew by what means he became great until-the above remark fell from the preacher's lips. Let mothers and daugh-ters think of this; and if ever (like the ancient Jews) their husbands and brothers, in their affectation of superior piety, should say, "We thank thee, O God, that we were not made women," let them ratire into their closets, and say to their heavenly Father, who seeth in secret, and who will, sooner or later, reward them openly, "We thank thee, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast made us what we are."—Chr. Adv. and Journal.

> From the Christian Advocate and Journal. ANECDOTE OF MR. BRADBURN.

Messrs. Editors .- At the request of a few friends, to whom I related the following anecdote, I have taken the liberty of sending it to you for insertion in your useful paper, if you think proper.

I am yours, &c., G. BRERETON.

562 Fourth-st., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1840.

The late Rev. Samuel Bradburn was one of the most talented of he first race of Methodist preachers in England; and having heard that a clergyman of the Establishment, who was a Magistrate, residing in a small town in one of his circuits, had violently opposed the ntroduction of Methodism into his parish, resolved, if possible, to defeat him in his opposition. Various attempts had been made by the Methodist preachers to preach there, but without effect; the ministers having as was common in the early days of Methodism, been driven off by the mob, headed by the clergyman. Mr. B., however, was determined to make an attempt, and sent to a few poor Methodists in the neighbourhood requesting they would publish around that a stranger would preach on a large stone, in the centre of the town, on a certain Sabbath day, at 3 o'clock, which they did; and the clergyman eing informed of it, as usual, ordered constables and others to be in readiness at the place to arrest the preacher, or drive him off. Of this Mr. B. was apprised; but not being in the least intimidated, he went to the place on the day appointed, and without making himself known to any person, he attended the morning service at Church; placed himself in a conspicuous situation so as to attract the notice of the clergyman; and, when the service was closed, he went up to him on his way out, accosted him as a brother, and thanked him for his sermon. The clergyman, judging from his appearance and address that he was minister of some note, gave him an invitation to dinner, which Mr. B. thankfully accepted; and having entertained him until dinner was over with his extraordinary powers of conversation, he said that he should like to go to the preaching which was to take place, in the open air in that town, at 3 o'clock, and asked the clergyman if he would accompany him? He replied, that he intended to go there—not, indeed, for the purpose of hearing the preacher; but to take him into custody, and to put a stop to the service. Mr. B., however, begged him to desist from his purpose, and succeeded in inducing him to go and give the preacher a candid hearing. They therefore walked together to the spot, where they found a large com-Jesus Christ may be accurately known by the infallible sign, revival pany assembled, who, on seeing them approach, made way for them influence—truly and extensively poured upon the people, producing until they got up to the stone; where, after waiting in silence some

Mr. B. said, he thought it would be a pity to disappoint them, and highly improper to neglect so favourable an opportunity of doing good. let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come. to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found to fight against God." This not only deeply affected the people, but so delighted the clergyman, that, although he knew as the service proceeded, that he had been duped, he heartily thanked Mr. Bradburn for the deception he had practised on him-and ever after, to the day of his death, entertained the Methodist preachers at his house.

PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

Heretofore I placed much of my religion in tenderness of heart, nd grieving for sin, and penitential tears; and less of it in the love of God, and studying his love and goodness, and in his joyful praises, than I now do. Then I was little sensible of the greatness and excellency of love and praise, though I coldly spake the same words in its commendation as I now do. And now I am less troubled for want of grief and tears, though I more value humility, and refuse not needful humiliation; but my conscience now looks at love and delight in God, and praising him, as the height of all my religious duties, for which it is that I value and use the rest.

I was once wont to meditate most on my own heart, and to dwell at home, and look little higher. I was still poring either on my sins or wants, or examining my sincerity; but now, though I am greatly convinced of the need of heart acquaintance and employment, yet I see more need of a higher work; and that I should look oftener upon Christ, and God, and heaven, than upon my own heart. At home I can find distempers to trouble me, and some evidences of my peace; but it is above that I must find matter of delight and joy, and love and peace itself. Therefore, I would have one thought at home, upon myself and sins, and many thoughts above, upon the high and amiable, and beautifying objects.

I am much less regardful of the approbation of man, and set much lighter by contempt or applause, than I did long ago. I am often suspicious that this is not only from the increase of self-denial and humility, but partly from my being glutted and surfeited with human applause; and all worldly things appear most vain and unsatisfactory, when we have tried them most. But as far as I can perceive, the knowledge of man's nothingness, and God's transcendant greatness, with whom it is that I have most to do, and the sense of the brevity of human things, and the nearness of eternity, are the principal causes of this effect, which some have imputed to self-conceitedness and

I am more and more pleased with a solitary life; and though, in a way of self denial, I could submit to the most public life for the service of God, when he requires it, and would not be unprofitable that I might he private; yet, I must confess it is much more pleasing to myself to be retired from the world, and to have very little to do with men, and to converse with God, and conscience, and good books. - Baxter.

SELF-DENIAL.—It is the great pivot of our moral being—the dividing line between a good and a bad men. A man need not go from home to be heroic; he need not go from himself to be "greater than he who taketh a city." He need seek no other theatre for conquest than himself. He has here enough to do-a thousand battle-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840.

SERMONS DELIVERED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS. By MATTHEW RICHER, A. M., Author of the 'Life of the Rev. William Black.' Published by John Ryerson, at the Conference Office. 12mo. pp. 228.

The following Advertisement, prefixed to this volume of Sermons, will explain the circumstances under which it has been prepared for the Press:

"The volume of Sermons now before the reader owes its publicity to the unanimous request of the CONFERENCE, before which, nearly two years since, the concluding one was first delivered. That so large a chasm of time has intervened between the promise and the appearance of the work, is a circumstance in which the public are in no way interested; the writer feels, however, that some explanation, by way of apology for the delay, is due to the BRETHEN from whom that expression of respect and estimation, however unmerited, emanated. He avails himself, therefore, of the present opportunity to state, that the fulfilment of previous literary engagements occupied much more time than he anticipated. As soon as he had completed his Life of the REVEREND tion of extraordinary talent and research, considering the age (15 years) of the William Black, he addressed himself to his new task with as much assiduity author. His concluding farewell remarks to the Trustees, Teachers, and as his official duties and a very indifferent state of health would permit. That under every interruption and disadvantage from those causes, he could have executed it with greater despatch, he readily grants; but though he entirely acquiesces in the propriety of Austin's remark concerning Cicero's eulogy on acquesces in the propriety of Austin's remark concerning Cicero's eulogy on a certain orator, Nullum verbum emissit quod revocare vellet. "A single expression never escaped him which he afterwards wished to recall," is praise which it would be no proof of wisdom in any one to arrogate, he was unwilling, merely for the cake of bringing out the work a few months earlier, unnecessarily to accumulate the material of future mortification. After all the care he has bestowed upon these Discourses, he is conscious of their numerous imperfections; but he will not anticipate censure by pointing out those defects; and it were in vain to attempt to soften the asperity of criticism by the humiliation of entreaty. He trusts he is much more solicitous to "commend himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God," than he is to obtain the reputation of an accomplished writer. He dedicates these fruits of his meditation and study to the glory of Gop and the good of his people, in the diffident but devout hope, that they may be instrumental in promoting those paramount

We hazard nothing in stating, that the highest anticipations of the Confer ence have been more than realized by the publication of the volume before us. We have listened to the delivery of several of these Sermons, and read others of them, with so much profit and satisfaction, that could any testimony of ours ald, in the smallest degree, in promoting their circulation, we should be at a loss for language sufficiently expressive of our high estimate of their excellence. They are less distinguished by any predominant quality, than by an assemblage of the highest excellences of pulpit composition. The author has selected the leading verities of the Christian Religion as the subjects of his discourses, and has treated them with a clearness, a copiousness, an eloquence, and a pathos, which evince throughout the powers of a moster and the devotion of a Christian. The author has steadily kept in view the legitimate work of the pulpit-to illustrate, defend, and enforce the doctrines and precepts of the Word of God; and whilst he has, on all occasions, yielded implicit credence to the Divine Testimony, he has, in the illustration and enforcement of that Testimony. brought to his assistance and sanctified in his service, the golden treasures of science and literature, both ancient and modera.

Rare and erudite criticism is not unfrequent in these discourses; but it is always practical in its design and tendency,—free from scholastic stiffness and often associated with the most forcible and touching applications of evan gelical Truth. But that which, in our judgment, impresses upon these discourses their highest value is, the prominence which is every where given to the doctrine of the Cross-the centre and the life, the alpha and omega of the Christian system-" the key stone of the sublime arch of that theology which comprehends all our interests within its mighty range, and bears all their weight-at once the foundation and corner stone of the temple of the universal Church, out of which there is no sacrifice, and no acceptance." On this theme Mr. Richey ever delights to expatiate; he invests every subject which he discusses with the Glory of the Redeemer's Cross; and as the only adequate source of that glory, as the only sure foundation of the vicarious and renovating efficacy of the Cross, he exhibits, with great power of argument, the Supreme Divinity of the Son of God. The Gospel is viewed as the only nuthorised and effectual antidote to the vices of markind—the only, remedy for the miseries of the moral world—the only medium of reconciliation between God and Man; us that almost all his knowledge of facts was obtained before he was twenty; and with the efficacy of the Gospel is inseparably associated the mighty and immediate agency of the Holy Spirit.

Where there is so much that is excellent selection is difficult; and a single passage cannot be wrested from its appropriate connexion without doing ininstice to the author. We trust our readers generally will each procure a copy of this, the first volume of original Sermons which has issued from the Weslayan, or any other press in Upper Canada. The work is got up in a superior style-a style creditable to any London Bookseller. The following are the subjects of the Sermons contained in this beautiful volume:-

I. The Necessity and Efficiency of the Gospel. II. On the Death of Adam Clarke, LL.D. F. S. A. &c. III. Life and Immortality. IV. The Witness of the Spirit. V. The House of Mourning. VI. Celestial Citizenship. VII. The Ascension of Christ. VIII. The Reward of the Redcemer's Sufferings. 1X. The Blessedness of Giving. X. Christ Glorified in His People. XI. The Name Jesus. XII. The Exalted Objects of the Christian Ministry.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the UPPER CANADA ACADEMY, took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month. The Rev M. RICHEY, A. M., -who had superintended the operations of the Institution during the first three years of its existence, and whose name still appears as the nominal Principal, though he has been, during the past year, connected with another department of the work,-presided during these interesting exercises. The following is the programme which was printed and distributed amongst the numerous visitors:

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION, Uffer Canada Academy, April 14, 15, and 16.

Tuesday Forenoon. 9 o'clock-Music. Geography.

Astronomy, Junior Geography.
 Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying and Leveiling. Junior Arithmetic. Music.

Afternoon.

14. Music. History of England, Outlines of British Constitution.

English Grammar. Arithmetic. Book-keeping. Geometry. Chemistry. Music.

Evening.

7. Music. Rhetoric. 8. Universal Geography. Ladies' Compositions. Music. Wednesday Forenoon.

9. Music. Spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections. Arithmetic. 10, Music. Universal History.

11. Algebra, 1st and 2nd classes. Geology. Grammar. Music. Afternoon 13. Music. English Grammac.

Greek, Reader. Music. Latin, Reader. English Grammar.

Physiology. Music. Evening.

7. Music. Natural Philosophy.
3. French. Ladies' Compositions. Music. (Anthem.) Thursday Forenoon

84. Music. Tacitus. Cicero. Æschines and Demosthenes.

11. Music. Philosophy of Natural History. Afternoon.

14. Music. Latin, Horace. Geometry.

24. Astronomy. 34. Hebrew. Virgil. 44. Music. Geology.

Public Exhibition .- Thursday Evening, April 16.

Music. Prayer.

1. Latin Declamation,—G. F. Burrows, Bytown.

Missions,—Caleb Williams, Bloomfield.
Anger,—J. Beatty, Cobourg.
Dialogue, Lochiel and the Wizzard,—W. P. Wright, Cazenovie, N. Y.

5. Greek Declamation,—James Aikins, Toronto Township.
6. Government, (original)—A. S. Holmes, Chatham.
7. Importance of Education,—J. Bull, York Township.
8. Comparative Claims of Africans and Indians, (orig.)—J. Gorden, Rochester.
do. do. do. O.W. Powell, Cobourg.

Music.

9. Hebrew Declamation,-C. Tolkien, Picton.

9. Hebrew Declamation,—C. 10 men, 10 m

13. Robespierre,-George Powell, Cobourg.

Robespierre, —George I owen, Conourg.
 Natural Sciences, (original)—Stephen Bates, Hamilton.
 Eulogy on Wesley, (original)—D. B. Madden, Cobourg.
 Dialogue, Street scene between Brutus and Cassius,—J. R. Armstrong, jr. Toronto, and J. Bates, Hamilton.

Music

17. Physiology, (original)—J. S. Dennis, Humber.
18. Dislogue, Sir Christopher and Quiz,—J. Whiting, Drummondville, and
J. D. Daniell, Toronto.

19. Classical Literature, (original.) Valedictory Address,—C. Tolkein, Benediction.

A friend who made notes of the examination of the students in the severa

branches, has engaged to furnish us with a more particular account of it. It was the first at which we had been able to be personally present since the

establishment of the Institution. Our highest anticipations were exceeded by the proficiency of the students; especially in those departments which make the least show, but are most important and require the most thorough teaching and laborious application in laying the foundation of a practical and scientific education-such as the principles of Grammar, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. We will not, however, anticipate particulars. The examination throughout reflected the highest credit upon the industry and ability of the Teachers, and the diligence and good conduct of the students generally,

The original compositions were highly creditable to the acquirements, taste nd talents of their authors. The essay of Mr. A. S. Holmes, on Government, which concluded with a brief delineation of, and high eulogium on the British Constitution, would have done honour to any of our legislators, and elicited loud applause from the crowded Assembly, as did the essays on the comparative claims of the Africans and Aborigines of America. The essays on Natural Philosophy, Russian Cruelty to Poland, and Physiology, (especially the two latter.) indicated talents of a high order. Master Charles Tolkein's valedictory address on Classical Literature (especially Grecian) was a production of extraordinary talent and research, considering the age (15 years) of the Students of the Institution, were amongst the most manly, elegant and touching that we ever listoned to on any similar occasion. The address itself will bereafter appear in our columns. Mr. Richey concluded the proceedings with the following remarks, in the statements and sentiments of which we fully

"Thus closes the Fourth Annual Examination of the Upper Canada Academy I rise under the influence of peculiarly doep emotion to offer a few unpremed tated remarks suggested to my mind by the exercises which, with equal nterest and satisfaction, we have witnessed during the last three days.

To the character and interests of an Institution which I had the honour open, and within whose walls the three subsequent years of my life were spent, I cannot feel indifferent. No: whatever may be the term of my earthly existence, or wherever in the wide fields of Methodism my lot may be east, never will the cloudless morning when its portals were opened, and its keys committed to my trust be obliterated from my memory; never will the warmest desires for its prosperity expire, or abate aught of their ardour within my osom. As the relation which I have sustained to the Academy the past year has been much less intimate than previously, indeed merely nominal; and as this is in all probability the last opportunity I shall have of giving utterance to my sentiments on an occasion like the present, these considerations must be my apology for indulging in a freedom of expression which, under other circumstances, might justly appear inconsistent with a proper sense of delicacy. To the conscientious assiduity with which the Teachers, during the academic year that now terminates, have laboured to discharge their numerous responsibilities I am happy in being able to bear a testimony of unqualified approbation. Apart, indeed, from the accumulated evidence of this which has been elicited in the course of the Examination, I should feel myself fully authorised from my intimate knowledge of their character, to say that no exertion has been spared by them to sustain and elevate the claims of the Institution upon the patronage of the public. They have with paternal solicitude sedulously guarded the morals of the youth entrusted to their care; and if the proficiency of the student is the best eulogy on the qualifications of the tutor, I am sure no one present will conceive it necessary for me to become in this respect their encomiast. I sincerely congratulate them on the remunerating fruits of their toil. Amid the anxieties inseparable from the operations of intellectual tillage, in the morning they have sown their seed, and in the evening they have not withheld their hand. Another reaping season has arrived; and, instead of being subjected to the mortification of having expended their labour on an unproductive soil, we have seen them filling their arms with the golden shraves of an abundant harvest. This is ground of exultation to all the friends of the Academy; and though it may excite the envy, will render powerless the opposition of its enemies.

The object of education, it ought over to be recollected, is, not merely to impart the elements of knowledge, not merely to store the mind of the pupil with the facts of science, and history, and literature, but also to train him to the habit of developing his own powers, and of appropriating to practical a long period, however, subsequently intervened before he was able to curich the republic of letters with those dignified morel essays and profound critiques which have won for him an immortality of usefulness and fame. The powers of the youthful aspirant to literary honour find their earliest as well as their most attractive and improving employ in the art of composition. Here all the facts he may have gleaned relevant to the theme of his meditation, with all the knowledge of the structure and powers of language which he has acquired, whether by mustering the details of the Grammar or by marking the qualities which distinguish the style of the best writers, find a medium through which they may be most advantageously exhibited. Here he finds that the task imposed upon him is in fact to construct a mirror in which the complexion and features of his own mind will be at once apparent to every intelligent observer: and this thought, if there be a spark of generous emulation in his breast, cannot fail to operate with the power of a most impulsive motive to the best tianity" the ability displayed in the compositions to which we have just listened, I should do justice neither to myself nor to them, merely to say I was pleased: itants of Cobourg, to behold among those who have this evening addressed to them, as the results of their own research and invention, essays and orations them, as the results of their own research and invention, essays and orations which would reflect no dishonour on matered cultivated minds, several youth which would reflect no dishonour on matered cultivated minds, several youth terrupted succession;" although an apology of a very different kind from those a great number of men with additional and good conduct pay, and those higher which were required to defend the Scriptures and the early Christians from the advantages would tend to keep the men faithful to their colours.

It had also been thought that advantages would arise, and the temptation to the days of their advertages. ornament of their beautiful village, been clad in the literary armour in which they have this evening stood arrayed before them. Proximity to such a Semnary is no common privilege,

It was very properly arranged, in accommodation to that modesty which shrinks from prominent exhibition, that the young ladies by whom composiheard them I believe they afforded unmingled pleasure. Where all was so dary line, as the defence on the side of Maine had been placed in the hands of excellent and praiseworthy, I should besitate to advert in terms of peculiar amiable character has so endeared her to all the others as, I feel assured, comeletely to preclude every feeling of envy from their minds at her excelling in terature, as she does in piety and virtue.

But my remarks are extending far beyond my auticipations; and I must onclude. After the clouds and storms which have thrown their shadows over | the Assembly's Address: this poble Province almost ever since the Upper Canada Academy commenced its operations, a brighter day is, I devoutly trust, about to dawn upon you. Looking through the vista of the future, illumined by this cheering hope I see, prospectively, kindred institutions rising in every direction around us. And nay they rise; and may the highest anticipations of their friends and of their founders be surpassed by their salutary influence on generations yet unborn. But that the Upper Canada Academy may in no respect suffer from a comparison with any of them; that its lustre may increase more and more to the perfect day, will, I repeat it, wherever I roam or wherever rest, be among the fervent intercessions of my heart. Of thee I say in the last words of Paoli of Sarpi, in reference to his country,

Esto perpetua. • Miss Mary Jane Beatty.

From the Church of April 18.

"We have marked, with every becoming feeling of Christian compassion and sympathy, the desire lately evinced by our contemporary of the Guardian for the restoration of peace and amity amongst such of the conductors of the public press as have unhappily hitherto differed. We believe our journal will not generally be accused of having evinced a controversial or pugnacious attitude; or of having deviated from the line of defensive warfare, where any warfare was rendered unfortunately necessary. We have stood forth honestly, boldly and calmly in support of those principles by which good subjects and sound Christians ought, in our humble judgment, to be guided: we have fearlessly met any open attempt which has been made to subvert those principles: and we have endeavoured to unravel the wily web of sophistry by which others, with less courage but equal wickedness, have sought to loosen and destroy them. In this course it is our determination, without wavering, to persevere; and no opponent of those principles which as supporters of the aliar and the throne we are religiously bound to maintain,—whether high or low in station, whether in lay or clerical garb,—shall we ever meet with compromise, or accept into a league which truth and honesty must condemn. And here we must observe that the terms upon which the Guardian so condescendingly offers peace, are such as we cannot in conscience accept: they would involve a reject part of what we hold and believe to be true, and what, with that solernn conviction, we feel it a duty to inculcate. That power, either civil or ecclesiastical, is lodged in the people; in other words, that the voice of the multitude is to decide what form of government we shall live under, or what system of religious polity it is most expedient to adopt,—is a tenet which, as grossly unscriptural in its theory, and most mischevious in its proctical workings, we shall firmly and perseveringly resist. On both these points—so essential to the well-being of the body politic and the welfare of the Church of God—the divine wisdom has furnished us with revelations sufficiently explicit. Men, without sin, cannot as whim or fancied interest may direct, change their form of government and touching the priestly office, "no man may take that honour to himself, be called of God, as Aaron was"ited of its having been conferred according to the divine intention, and the

REMARKS .-- We are pleased to learn that the Editor of The | towards the inhabitants of the Canadas.

Church has some "pity and compassion" to bestow upon us. In time of need now be fully understood.

One of the Editor's objections, as he states, or rather insinuates it, is imaginary. The abstract right of a people to alter the form of their government has never been formally discussed in this Province. It is true it involves the principle which placed the present Royal Family upon the Throne of England; Town. See the particulars, as far as they have reached us, copied from the it has been most forcibly stated and defended in Mr. Watson's Theological Institutes; and has been held and maintained by the ablest statesmen, divines, and philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is, however, subject which ought not to be mooted on trifling occasions; nor is it at pro-

sent debated by any party in the Province.

In regard to the "whims of the multitude," we are probably as little moved by them as our contemporary; but in all representative governments, on all questions of legislation at lenst, public opinion is the arbiter to the fiat of whose decision the Editor of The Church as well as ourselves must yield submission. The question of the Clergy Reserves is a question of legislation, as is held by our constitution and by all authorised interpreters of it, and as was held by the Bishop of Toronto and all other advocates of the Episcopal Church until latterly. The attempt to get one-seventh of the lands of the Province into the hands of a party, by denying to the inhabitants at large their constitutional birth-right, can never succeed.

tional birth-right, can never succeed.

But the chief ground upon which The Church refuses our proposals is, his assumption of the "uninterrupted succession"—an assumption which unchurches all the Protestant Churches on the Continent of Europe, and the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Independents in this Province—an assumption which allows the Clergy of the Churches of England and Rome to be the only authorised and recognised public instructors of the people—an assumption which must prevent the government from identifying itself in any way with the Episcopal Church in this Province, unless it is prepared to wage open war with all other classes of the community—an assumption which is at variance with the articles and early history of the Church of England, which has been repudiated by ber most learned prelates and divines as alike repugnant the common sense, the facts of ecclesiastical history, and the fundamental principles of the Protestant Reformation, and which is only resorted to by those who wish to substitute tradition for the word of God, and the outward ceremonies for the inward realities of religion. If the Church of England chooses to take her stand as a branch—a most venerable and influential branch—of Protestant Christendom, she may have friends on every side; if, however, she prefers the "figment of the succession," claiming to be the only church of Protestant Christendom, she has only her own folly and arrogance to thank for her enemies on every side. The laws of self defence are stronger than the sand-rope of the "succession;" and there may be Catholicism without a

From the Church of April 18.

"We observe in a late number of the Guardian a very disingenuous appli cation of the term "Apology," as adopted by Mr. Perceval in his excellent and, we believe, unanswerable work; when every man of moderate education knows so well the sense in which, as thus employed, it is meant to be undershood. If the erudition of that Editor—which is probably not very extensive—reaches so far back, he will probably have heard of, if he has not read, Justin Martyr's Apologies for Christianity; he is perhaps aware of the existence of Bishop Jewell's Apology for the Anglican Church; he is no doubt acquainted with Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible, in answer to Gibbon and Tom Paine; and whatever may be the meaning at present almost exclusively attached to the word, it is but reasonable to believe that the excellent prelates last mentioned had knowledge enough of the English language not to noke a misapplication of the term in using it in the sense in which it is obvious that they did, viz .-- An answer for, or defence, as the Greek word (aroλογια) from which it is derived, literally signifies. We can hardly impute to ignorance in the editor of the Guardian his late perversion of that word, as used by Mr. Perceval; but perhaps he will deem this to be more charitable and complimentary than to ascribe it to the only alternative,—a wilful and dishonest misapplication of it, in order to deceive his readers."

REMARKS .- The Editor of The Church has very prudently and wisely passed over without notice our facts and arguments, and made much ado about our pan upon the word " apology." He has thus unwittingly paid us the highest compliment, and acknowledged his own incompetency to meet

the only material parts of our remarks. It is very true we do not profess the "extensive erudition" which the Editor of The Church arrogates to himself. We have heretofore found but little research necessary to search out the productions of our contemporary; but we confess that, in this instance of critical acumen and ecclesiastical research, he has gone quite beyond our depth. Not that he has exhausted the catalogue of "Apologies" which have come under our observation; for amongst the 'Apologies" which the Editor of The Church has omitted in his enumeration, and to which his "erudition" may not possibly extend, there are two which we would recommend to his serious attention; namely "Benson's Apology for the People called Methodists," and "Barclay's Apology for the True Christian Divinity of the People called Quakers." In the former he will find an ample refutation of many things which he has published in The Church against the Methodists.—In the latter he will meet with a very scholastic work, designated "Theses Theologica," written in Latin and English, and divided into filteen Propositions, in the tenth of which (concerning the Ministry) the learned Quaker completely interrupts the "uninterrupted succession." But the Editor of The Church has made quite an accession to our little stock of knowledge in modern ecclesiastical literature, by informing us that Bishop Watson wrote an Apology for the Bible in reply to Gibbon sa well as Tom Paine. We had read and re-read Bishop Watson's "Apology for the Bible" in reply to Paine; we had also read and re-read Bishop Watson's "Apology for Christianity" in reply to Gibbon, in which the accomplished Prelate has proved to exercise of his judgment and memory, of his taste and discrimination. With our satisfaction, that the five natural causes which the elegant Historian lad the ability displayed in the compositions to which we have just listened. I were either not adequate to the and proposed, or that their efficiency was derived from other principles than those which had been mentioned by Gibbon. the range of thought, the propriety and richness of diction, and the felicity of illustration by which some of them were characterised, I confess, excited my surprise. And how gratifying, I have thought, must it have been to the inhabthat answered that it is "Apology for the Blue." With the Ballot of The Church "condescend" with his usual "becoming sympathy and compassion" to give us a little-more light on this subject? It is possible the Editor of The

THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA was prorogued on the 31st ult., and the LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK was prorogued on the 28th ult. The Speeches of Sir C. Campbell and Sir John Harver will be found in this day's Guardian. Sir. J. Harvey's speech is full of thanks and tions were prepared were permitted to read them in the Academy, and thus congratulations to the Assembly of New Brunswick. His Excellency expresses exempted from the embarrassment of appearing on this platform. To all who his full confidence that no new outrages will take place on the disputed Bounthe General Government of the United States. Sir Colin Compbell has discommendation to the one on the Power and wisdom of God as displayed in missed the Legislature of Nova Scotia in a very luconic, and not a very good the works of Creation, were it not the production of a young lady* whose natured speech. Previously to the prorogation, the House of Assembly adopted, by a majority of 25 to 16, a long Address to Her Majesty, complaining of Sir Colin Campbell, and pointing out the several particulars in which, since 1837, he had disregarded both Royal Despatches and the wishes of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia. We copy the following concluding paragraphs of

"If, up to the period when their final remonstrance was made to Sir Colin Campbell, this House conceived that there was reason for dissatisfaction and distrust, the recent appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils have custrust, the recent appointments to the Legislative and Executive Councils have furnished further evidence of a determination to perpetuate the system, of which this House has so frequently complained. To some of the appointments to the Legislative Council, grave objections might be urged; while, in the appointment to the Executive Council, the House recognize a studious determination to pass over every man possessing influence, and enjoying the confidence of the people, to do honor to an individual, of whose political conduct this House will not trust itself to speak, but who certainly cannot bring to the aid of a Government, which has been for years in a minority, the smallest portion of influence m the Commons.

"This House, notwithstanding these gross violations of the sound principles laid down by Your Majesty, for the government of British North America, have made ample provision for all branches of the public service, and for carrying out what they believe to be the policy of the Imperial Parliament, in order to bind in closer connexion with each other, and with the Parent State, your Majesty's Colonies on this continent. They have not even declined to grant a sum, drawn in violation of their privileges, by your Majesty's Representatives of the people of Nova supplies have been voted, because the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia confidently relied upon the justice and firmness of their Sovereign. This flouse are most reductant to lelieve that your Majesty will turn a dealer are to the complaints of your people—that, while the Governor General has been told that there is "no surer way of carning the approbation of the Queen, than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities"—a different rule will be permitted to prevail in Nova Scotia; or that the favour of the Groven will be extended, in one Province, to policy the very reverse of that laid down for the government of another.

"It is true, that Nova Scotia is a small Colory, and that your Majesty may, if you see fit, govern it by the strong band of power, relying, in no degree, upon the you see fit, govern it by the strong band of power, relying, in no degree, upon the This House, notwithstanding these gross violations of the sound principles

"It is true, that Nova Scotia is a small Colory, and that your Majesty may, if you see fit, govern it by the strong hand of power, relying, in no degree, upon the affectionate attachment of its inhabitants—but it is also true, that, in no portion of your Majesty's dominions, are the powers of the Crown and the rights of the People better understood; and in none is there a more determined spirit of resistance, by all constitutional means, to a system of Government founded on mere favoritism or injustice. From the position the people of Nova Scotia occupy in the centre of the lower Colonies, and availing themselves of the influence which their loyalty, their intelligence, their firmness and their moderation, have acquired for them among the population of British North America, they will never cease to appeal to the public opinion around them—to contend against that system,—and to vindicate and assert; by every means in their power, their rights as British and to vindicate and assert, by every means in their power, their rights as British

"That your Majesty will join with this House in obviating the necessity for "That your Majesty will join with this House in obviating the necessity for such appeals—that you will repress these absurd attempts to govern Provinces by the sud and for the exclusive benefit of minorities, this Assembly confidently believe—and, in asking your Majesty to remove Sir Colin Campbell, and send to Nova Scotia a Governor who will not only represent the Crown, but carry out its policy with firmness and good faith, the Representatives of Nova Scotia perform a painful duty to their Sovereign, and to their Constituents—but recommend the only remedy which, they fear, can now be applied to establish harmony between the Executive and Legislature of this Province."

We insert in our columns the Instructions under which His Excellency the Governor General assumed the Government of British North America. They evince the most candid and liberal intentions and feelings

The Rev. ROBERT NEWTON-Representative from the British we shall know where to make application. The grounds upon which The to the American Methodist Conference—is expected in New York about the Church refuses friendship or peace with his neighbours of other churches will middle of this month. There is reason to hope that Mr. N. will visit Upper Canada before he returns to England.

> It is our painful task to record one of the most destructive conlagrations which have ever, in times of peace, taken place in any Canadian Kingston Whig Extra of Saturday. We beg to offer to our friends in Kingston the condolence of our deepest sympathy in the calamity with which they have been visited.

> GENERAL BROCK'S MONUMENT .- On Friday morning last this noble monument was rent from top to bottom by the discharge of a quantity of powder which had been deposited in it by some unprincipled villain or villains. The fabric still stands, though it is considered dangerous to approach it. A reward of £250 has been offered by Government for the discovery and apprehension of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this diabelical

> We beg to call the attention of the friends of Temperance to the Sixth Volume of the CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. The circulation of that excellent publication as widely as possible is one of the most effectual means of promoting the cause of temperance and humanity.

Several days later intelligence from England will be found in his day's Guardian.

The accounts from Barcelona speak of brilliant successes obined by General Aspiroz over the Carlists between Pons and Ortego de Segre. letter from Valencia states that an advantage had also been gained over the arlists in the neighbourhood of Castillon.

The Rorte has sent a circular to the European ambassadors, to mplain of the delay in the settlement of the Egyptian question. With other European institutions, Reschid Pacha was about to introduce that of paper money, by issuing government bills to the amount of 60,000,000 plastres.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of April 11. THE SHIP MEMPHIS, FROM LIVERPOOL-SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Memphis, Captain Nichols, has just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of March, in company with the packet-ship Sheridan. Our files of papers were put on board the latter vessel. The only papers we have received by the Memphis are the Liverpool Albion of the 16th, and a London Times of the 11th.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons, March 10, the Chancellor of the Excheques noved for a select committee to inquire into the effect produced on the circu-ation by the banks issuing notes payable on demand—which was agreed to. Mr. Leader's motion for an address to the Queen to pardon Frost and his

two companions was lost, only five voting in its favor.

On the 12th Lord Palmerston gave information about China. The reported declaration of war by the Governor General was without foundation. The East India Company would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed, however, to make preparations for war.

On the 13th, Lord John Russell submitted a resolution on the subject of the

ew action brought by Stockdale against Hansard. Lord Durham was convalescent.

Captain Pringle, Governor Thomson's Private Secretary, has arrived in Lonlon, from Upper Canada, with drafts of the Re-union and Clergy Reserve bills.

Advices from Canton to the 15th of December had been received. There was no news of any importance beyond what we have had by arrivals direct. The British vessels were still at Tongkoo. From the Liverpool Albion of March 16.

Desertion of Soldiers from the Army in Canada.—We have of late noticed in the Canada papers several instances of the desertion of soldiers from our provinces into the United States. The subject was alluded to, on Monday night, in the House of Commons, in the committee of supply to the army estimates. On that occasion Mr. Macaulay, Secretary at War, spoke as follows: 'The next vote he had to call the attention of the committee to, was £10,000 for the formation of a vecteran battalion in Canada, where desertions had occurred to an extent unknown elsewhere. About six years ago an enquiry had been made, and it was found—there being, at that time, 2,500 rank and file—that desertions had taken place to the number of 663, while, during the

same period, the descritions from the whole British Army had been only 2,240.

Those descritions in Canada had not been confined to bad and disreputable characters—non-commissioned officers and men of respectability and goo luct had described. Nor was this system of descrition to be ascribed to distress, for many had gone away leaving behind them their necessaries and arrears of pay. Why desertion should take place more frequently in North America than

in any other part of the empire, it was not difficult to explain.

In this country, the situation of the people was as comfortable, he might say more so, than that of the laborers, to which class, generally, the soldier belonged.

In many of the colonies, physical difficulties opposed themselves to flight.

When in Malta the soldiers were surrounded by sea; when at the Cape they could only escape from their quarters to fly to the quarters of saveges; and set to India, he could imagine no situation more miserable than that of a deserter to India, he could imagine no situation more miserable than that of a desertarin that country, wandering smidst its vast regions, amongst a people of astrange race and colour, and his footsteps pursued by the power of British lawBut, with respect to the American colonies, the case was widely different.
There the facilities of escape to the United States were many, and the temptation strong. The soil was flourishing, and the wages of labour high. The
consequence was, that these high wages, and still more, the exaggerated representations that were put forth of the case and luxury enjoyed by the labour in
America, had constantly drawn away our soldiers from Canada.

Several than bud been represented for meeting this coil. It had been me

Several plans had been proposed for meeting this evil. It had been proposed, and he thought wisely, that Canada should be the last point in rotation

which he had adverted be counteracted, if the Government were to hold out to the oldest and most tried of the troops in Canada a sort of military retirement which should serve as a reward to those who remained faithful to their colors.

Such had been the opinion of his noble friend, the late Secretary at War, and of Lord Seaton, and he (Mr. Macaulay) had reason to believe that opinion was generally entertained amongst those who possessed the best information. upon the subject.

The precise details of the plan had not yet been made out, and much corres-

condence must take place before it could be produced; but as it was not im-probable that before the house again assembled some regiments would be removed from Canada, it would be desirable that some men of good character should be induced to remain there. On these grounds he was induced to ask the house for the additional grant of £10,000 on account. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 13.

SHIP SOUTH AMERICA, FROM LIVERPOOL-VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Bailey, from Liverpool, we have London papers of the 19th of March, and Liverpool of the 20th. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons, March 12, many petitions were presented against war with China, and against paying the British residents at Canton, for the plum destroyed by the Chinese.
Mr. Hume, in presenting a number of petitions, complained of the noise and

onfusion in the House—so great, he said, that he could scarcely hear himself.

A petition was presented from Mr. Howard's clerk, confined by order of the A petition was presented from Mr. Howard's ciers, contined by order of the House for serving a notice in one of Stockdale's cases, acting forth that he was poor—that by his imprisonment his means of supporting himself and his family were cut off—and that the keeper of the House had presented him with a bill of £4.19, for provisions supplied to him, which he had no means of paying &c. [Rather hard this, to shut a man up and then make him pay for his keep while in durance.]

Mr. Home gave notice of a motion to cut off the King of Hanover's allow-

was any objection to lay that paper before the Horse was, that it appeared from one of the despatches of Capt. Elliot that he insisted that such ten should not be admitted. (Hear.)

Mr. Laboucheze said, he thought it inexpedient to depart from the ordinary practice, that of refaining from making public those confidential communica-tions between the Board of Trade and the other Government boards. But this

he might say, that Her Majesty's Government had not thought it expedient to act on the suggestion of Captain Elliot. (Hear, hear.) They did not see any eason why tea brought from the Chinese seas in British bottoms should be prohibited from entering our ports. (Hear.)

The House went into committee on the bill to protect the printers, which was

passed with amendments. Also a resolution again declaring Stockdale, his atterneys &c. guilty of a contempt, for having commenced a fifth action. On the 16th there was no quorum in the House, only 34 members being

On the 17th a petition from 757 lawyers was presented, against the proceedngs of the House in the Stockdale and Hansard cases—which was ordered to ie on the table,

Mr. Crawford gave notice, that he should on the 24th, move that the House do take into consideration a petition from parties who had large claims upon the country, founded upon losses which they had sustained in consequence f the seizure of opium in China.

Lord J. Russell stated that he had received a bill from Upper Canada, relating to the clergy reserves in that colony, and he intimated that on Thursday next he should lay the bill, with other papers, upon the table of the House, and then ask leave to bring in a bill for effecting a re-union between the previnces of Upper and Lower Canada. and W. Marsh.

Mr. Paringron wished to know whether or not the bill for the settlement of the clergy reserves had met the sanction of the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord J. Russell replied, that on Monday next he should be prepared to give an answer to the question of the hon, member.

Mr. LEADER rose for the purpose of inquiring from the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, by whose permission and under what authority the Chief Justice of Canada had remained for a year and a half in England. He wished also to know who performed the duties of Chief Justice in that colony, who received the salary, for what purpose did that learned person reside in

England, and was it intended, and when, that he should resume his duties?

Lord J. Russell said that the Chief Justice of Upper Canada had received leave of absence in the usual way; that that leave had been renewed from time to time, first by Lord Glenelg, and subsequently by Lord Normanby; that the leave had recently expired; that he (Lord J. Russell) had intimated to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada his opinion that the time had arrived at which it was desirable that he should return to that colony, and the Chief Justice of t it was desirable that he should return to that colony, and the Chief Justice intended early in the ensuing month to proceed to Canada accordingly. As to the inquiry which the hon, member made respecting his salary, he could give no positive answer. He presumed that the payment was as usual—half the amount of the regular solary. In his absence his duty, as a matter of course, was performed by the other judges.

The report of the committee on the printers' protection bill was agreed to, and the bill ordered to have its third reading on the 20th.

Special Council of Lower Canada.

3. If you find that your overtures to the Assembly of Upper Canada are not met in a fair, conciliatory, and reasonable spirit, you may proceed to dissolve the present Assembly, and appeal to the sense of the inhabitants of the province. But in the late unsettled state of the province, in the presence of represend disficution, with the necessity of a second dissolution before the Assembly of the united provinces can neet, this step must

second dissolution before the Assembly of the united provinces can next, this step must not be resolved to without the gravest deliberation.

In whatever method you may proceed, flur Blajesty's Government will expect to receive from you, founded on competent authority, such a pian of representation, with a division into cities and districts, as may enable them to my the scheme before Parliament with confidence in the data on which it has been formed, and in the justice of the general process.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Sir J. Colborne's despatch, No. 3 (14), of the 17th September, transmitting the Returns of Sales of Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada, which were required by Lord Glenelg's despatch.

fortifications, to be erected and maintained at an expense which it is not evident will be compensated by an equivalent advantage. For the present, at least, notwithstanding the deference so justly due to the apinions of that distinguished officer, the Ministers of the Crown cannot recommend the adoption of this scheme. On the other hand, the plan suggested from this country and sanctimed by Sir John Colborne, of creating military settlements on the frentier, on the principle of veteran battafions, appears to the Ministers of the Crown as at once the most effective and the most economical plan of delence which could be pursued. Measures will be taken with the least possible delay for carry log is into effect; and in the meantime you will discourage and prevent as far as may be compatible with the public safety, either the augmentation or the continuance on foot of the volunteers or the sedentary corps which were embadied during the last winter as a reinforcement to the regular army. On all subjects of this nature, however, you will cansult Sir Richard Jackson, whose judgment and military knowledge will be of the greatest service to you.

which combbe penned. Movement will be whose with the stand possible deep for extra presented and the possible stands of the amplement on the constructions of the control of the combined of the control of the control

Her Majesty's Government willingly acknowledge the great advantage which will arise from extending to Upper Canada such aid as the revenue of Great Britain could afford consistently with a due regard to the interest of this kingdom, and of the other members of the empire at large. This is, however, a subject for distinct consideration. For the present I shall confine my attention to the remedial measures adopted by the local Legislature in their last session.

of the empire at large This is, however, a subject for distinct consideration. For the present I shall confine my attention to the remedial measures adopted by the local Legislature in their last session.

Of these, the first was the raising a loon by Government debentures, which was sanctioned by a bill, entitled "An Act to afford further facilities to negotiate Debentures for the completion of certain Works."

This bill was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and has been confirmed by the Queen in council.

The second financial measure of the year was the enactment of a bill, authorising the issue of treasury notes to the smooth of 250,0002 sterling, for IL each This bill has also been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, I regret to state that Her Majesty cannot be advised to confirm it. The issue of such an amount of small inconvertible paper money, as a resource for sustaining the public credit, is not to be justified even by the present extremey of public affairs. The effect of the measure out the currency and monetary transactions of Upper Canada, and on the value of private property throughout the province, must be such as 10 counterbalance any advantage which could be obtained from this temporary relief. If the credit of the country can be made available to sustain for a time the transactions of the local treasury in a less hazardous and objectnosable form, you will accede to any plan of that nature. It is only as a temporary expedient that any ench resource will be requisite; and it is of great importance to the future welfare of the province, that the scheme devised to meet the pressure of the passing day should not be such as 10 preclade the early return to a more salutary course of financial operations

it was desirable into the should return to that colony, and the Chief Justice intended early in the ensuing month to proceed to Connada accordingly. As to the inquiry which the hon, member made respecting his solarly, he could give he positive amount to proceed to Connada accordingly. As to produce the produce of the positive process of the process of the four workless of the positive process of the four workless of the process of the process of the four workless of the process of the process of the four workless of the process of the process of the four workless of the process of the process of the four workless of the process of the process of the four workless of the fo

SALE OF CLERGY RESERVES IN LOWER CANADA. Desputch from Lord John Russell to the Right Honorable C. Poulett Thomson.

division into idites and districts, ac may enable them to be first before Parliament with confidence in the data on which it has been formed, and in the justice of the general arrangement.

I will not argue on a further supposition, viz. that from difficulty of detail, or mutual, disnellanation, the plan of union may be found altogether impracticable. Should you find, after all your efforts, that such is the result, you will lose so dien to communicate which may seem to you more conductive to the general god.

But, shows all things, it is important to avoid unnecessary delay. The discussion which has already been protracted at the expense of so much evil, and still greater fars and to the interests of the Canadian proviaces and of this kingdom, cannot be too specific that it may be received in this country at a period solidiently early to enable an to a communicate it to Parliament at the commencement, or soon after the commencement of the session of 180, and then to proceed at once with such a measure as may be required to meet the estigencies of the case.

The intelligence which has reached me from Upper Canada makes it probable that you may be called upon for some darplanation of the views of the Ministers of the Crown on a question respecting which the bill to which I have referred he necessarily should be approached the case.

The intelligence which has reached me from Upper Canada makes it probable that you may be called upon for some darplanation of the views of the Ministers of the Crown on a question respecting which the bill to which I have referred he necessarily approached to reduce the hard of the cannot which the propriate and the propriate of the crown of a question respecting which

J. Russell. (Signed) Right Hon. C. POULETT THOMSON, &c.

UNITED STATES.

Frightened to Death .- The Michigan Statesman says, "A little girl, about eight years old, daughter of a widow woman, residing about eight miles from Lapeer, was frightened in such a manner, we understand, on Wednesday of last week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her

In now taking my leave of you, therefore, I do so, in the confident hope that nothing may occur, during the recess, calculated to impair the prosperous and satisfactory state of public affairs under which we separate.

UPPER CANADA. From the Kingston Whig Extra of Saturday last. DREADFUL FIRE.

It is our melancholy task to announce to our distant friends and neighbours

the destruction, by Fire, of a large portion of the very best part of our good, though, in this respect, unfortunate Town.

This morning, about one o'clock, as the Yankee Steamer Telegraph was preparing to leave the Ottawa & Rideau wharf, (late Counter's) where she had been lying all night, in firing up, a shower of sparks from her chimney communicated with the new warehouse, recently erected, on this wharf, and in a very short time it was in flames. The wind was then blowing strongly from the Southward, and the fire, spreading rapidly and fearfully, extended itself to the adjoining wharf of the Company, and spread upwards to the Market Square, Brock and King Streets, when about three o'clock the wind fortunately changed to the Westward and the fire was got under towards day-break.

The committee would call the attention of Societies and individual subscriptions terminate with this

teamer Cataragui; the schooner Lord Nelson, and about 10,000 barrels of steamer Cataragus, the schooner Lord Netson, and about 10,000 barrets of Flour, Pork, and Potash; a large quantity of Wheat and other Grain, and a quantity of Merchandize in Mr. Fraser's store; also, the Lake Ontario Steam-hoat Office, and the dwelling-houses of Mr. Pelmer, baker, and Mr. Fleming, tavern keeper. The stone buildings of Mr. Counter were saved. The fire

was prevented from extending to the houses up Clarence street by the pulling down, when on fire, of that occupied by J. Dillon as a tavern.

The entire block on the Northern side of the Market square, with the back houses in Brock street, viz., those of Messrs. J. Fraser, J. Linton, F. Campbell, J. Reitter, J. Lance, I. Webster, — Drown, J. Crommer, J. Trimble,

The entire block of houses (with the exception of four) formed by King, Store, Water and Brock streets, occupied by the following persons: Dr. Baker, Messes, D. Leahy, H. Mathison, Miss Wharry, J. O'Roilly, J. Ramage, G. Hardy, H. Mitchell, G. H. Markland, Beal, Mrs. Lynch, J. McFatridge, together with the Chronicle Office, (Store and I'rinting Office) and Mr. Bam ford's Steamboat Hotel. The houses saved on this block were those of the Hon. J. Macaulay, Greenshields, Russ & Co., J. Chesnut, and the Commer

About two o'clock, a quantity of gunpowder, some say Seventy barrels, which were warehoused in Mr. J. Fraser's store, between the Ottawa & Rideau wharves, exploded. The shock was terrific, and the damage done Nearly the whole of the windows of the houses in the vicinity proportionate. were smashed, which was the case indeed with one half of the lights in town. Even distant as this office was from the scene of devastation, the shock was felt severely, and the office windows broken. It is said that the fire to th market square and adjoining houses was communicated by the roof of Mr. Fraser's warehouse being blown off by the explosion and carried through the air, alighting in the midst of the doomed dwellings. Fortunately no lives were lost, but several severe accidents resulted, one in particular to Mr. John McManaman, who lies dangerously wounded with a broken leg and arm.

The entire of the Military, (Regulars and Militia) with their Officers and fire engines, a heavy detachment from the Dock Yard, and every man, woman

and child in the town, were on the spot, striving to outde each other in assist and child in the town, were on the spot, striving to suits each other in assisting to save property, and relieve the distresses of the birnt out. The Kingston Volunteer Fire Company mustered in full numbers, were uncommonly active, and by their great exertions the fire was got under so soon as it was. The town carters deserve an equal meed of praise for their industrious assiduity in he conveyance of water.

The quantity of property saved is small indeed, compared with what has fallen a prey to the flames.

Ordinations by the Bishop of Toronto.—The Patriot of last of St. James, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the following gentlemer ere ordained :-

were ordained:—
Priests,—Revs. J. Gibson. Georgina; Wm. McMurray, Dundas: T. S
Kennedy, Darkington; G. C. Street, Colborne.
Deacons,—Revs. W. H. Morris,——; M. Boomer, Gali; Adam Town
ley,——; Arth. Mortimer. Warwick.

The spiritual wants of the Church of England in this Province, require that missionaries should be stationed wherever "two or three are gathered together," desirous of praying at the Altars of their forefathers; and it must be highly gratifying to the friends of the Church to witness the efforts of our respected Diocesan to send forth faithful servants in the good cause of religion.

BIRTHS,-In this City, on the 10th inst., the lady of the Hon'ble John Macaulay of three daughters; all of whom have since died. MARRIED,-By the Rev. W. McFadden, on the 8th of March, Mr. Nelson

Knapp, of the township of Yonge, to Miss Martha Edmonds, of the township of Montague. same, on the 10th of March, Mr. James Shield, to Miss Mary

Vandusen, both of the township of Montsgue.

By the same, on the 24th of March, Mr. Tomas Wright, of the township of Hall, L. C., to Mrs. Mary Moshier, of the village of Merrickville.

By the same, on the 30th of March, Mr. Henry Willes, to Miss Sarah McLean, both of the township of Eimsley.

By the same, on the 8th of April, Mr. Areuntus Lene, to Miss Phebe Noans oth of the township of Oxford.

By the Rev. D. Berney, on the 26th February, Mr. Duncan Livingston, to Mrs. Clarinda Eaton, both of the township of Kitley.

By the same, March 17th, Mr. David Eaton, to Miss Emaline Arnold, both of Kitley.

By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr.

Joseph Morden, in Sophiasburg, Mr. Leander Wright, of Demorestville, to Miss Nancy, second daughter of Mr. Morden. At Kingston, on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Machar,

Mr. Ebonezer Ham, of Fredericksburgh, to Miss Ann Caroline, second daughter of James Fraser, Esq., of the same place.
On the 6th instant, at North Oxford, near Woodstock, in this Province,

Augustus H. Murray, Esq., of Her Majesty's 73rd Regt., son of Lieutenant Gea'l Murray, to Catharine Fortescue, second daughter of Capt. Grabam, R. N. In Hamilton, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gale, Mr. Alexander Bunker, Grocer Merchant, to Mise Diana Bowman, of Trafalgar. By the Rev. V. B. Howard, on the 27th March, Mr. Thomas Stewart

Miss Margaret Groberger, both of the Township of Mountain.
By the Rev. C. Flumerfelt, on the 17th March, Mr. George Buttar to
Miss Parnel White, both of Woodhouse. DIED, -On the 12th inst., at the Four-mile-creek, Mr. S. Stevens.

At Benton, Percy, the 11th ist., the wife of Mr. James Douglas, aged 24 yrs. Dier,—At Grafion, tewnship of Haldimand, on Sunday the 5th instant, Margarett, wife of Dennis McCormack, a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland. She had "the ornament of a meck and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price," and died, as she lived, an humble follower of the sight of God of great price," and died, as she lived, an humble follower of the cross, rejoicing in God her strength and salvation. Being asked if "Christ was precious to her soul," she asswered "Yes," and immediately exclaimed, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." She praised the Lord, and part of her last breath was spent in exhorting those who surrounded her bed to an early and speedy repentance and preparation for death, and charging her afflicted husband to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord, not only by precept but by his example. O! "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end he like his!" Amen. last end be like his!" Amen.

Appointments for Missionary Meetings, Bay of Quinte District. Missionary Meetings will be held at the undermentioned places as follows: Hope Chapel, April 27th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Port Hope, "28th, at 7
Consecon, May 8th, at 7
Hollowell, "11th, at 7
Wellington, "12th, at 7 The Revs. Wm. Case, A. Green, and other Ministers, may be expected at hese Mectings. ANSON GREEN.

Field Meetings, &c., on the Whitby Circuit.

May 3rd, Scarborough, Sacramental occasion. "10th, Highfield's, do. do.

17th, Pascoc's, Reesorville. 24th, Allan's, 6th Concession, Pickering, Field Meeting.

31st, Washington DAVID WRIGHT.

June 7th. Bowmanville.

THE TORONTO DISTRICT MEETING will commence, Providence

permitting, on Wednesday, 3rd June, at 9, A. M., instead of the 4th, as was advertised some time since. The Recording Stewards are expected to attend on Thursday the 4th, at 10, A. M.

J. RYERSON, Chairman.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John Ryenson, at the Conference Office, Toronto, and may be had at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, or of any of the Wesleyan Ministers on their respective Circuits, a limited Edition, 12mo. pp. 228, of a Volume of SERMONS,

DELIVERED ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS, BY MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M. AUTHOR OF THE 'LIFE OF THE REV. WILLIAM BLACK."

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 21 H. Wilkinson 2, W. McFadden, J. Beatty, J. Raine, J. Brock, E. Healy, H. Shuler, * B. Flint, D. Berney, V. B. Howard, W. H. Williams, (oblinar) not received,) L. Parsons (\$25 for H. W.) C. Flumerfelt, H. Montgomery

S. Hurlburt, (you cannot get it without appearing in person.)

* J. C. owes 10s.—Jas. Gamble's paper is mailed regularly for Vankleckhill Post Office

—Mr. Stewart, Post Master.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence, Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, by the Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the Book. Montreal, 14th April, 1840.

PROSPECTUS TO THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE

CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. A. T the close of another year of their labours, the Committee of the Montreal. Temperance Society feel called upon to return their thanks to the friends of Temperance in both Provinces, for the support given to the Advocate during that period. The circulation of that periodical, the only one devoted exclusively to the total abstinence cause in this country, has steadily increased from about two thousand five hundred copies monthly at the beginning of the year, to nearly double that number; and the Committee receive from all quarters the

most gratifying assurances of the favour with which their publication is regarded, and the good which it is instrumental in effecting.

There is perhaps no way in which an individual can do more for the cause of temperance, than by inducing his neighbours and acquaintances to subscribe for

The Committee would call the attention of Societies and individual subscribers to the fact, that the greater part of their subscriptions terminate with this number; and that according to the terms of the paper they are required to remit in advance for the number of copies which they mean to order for the year about to begin. All who are in arrears for former years are likewise respectfully requested to remit in full as soon as possible.

The propriety of these suggestions will be apparent when the low price at which the Advocate is published is taken into consideration, together with the fact, that about one fourth part of its entire circulation is gratuitous; clergy-men of all denominations, and teachers of youth throughout the Canadas, being entitled by a resolution of the Committee to receive the Advocate free of charge.

Respecting the sixth volume which will begin with the next, or May number, the Committee have only a state that it will be accordant as beautiful in the

the Committee have only to state that it will be conducted as heretofore, in the manner which appears to them after mature reflection and earnest prayer, best calculated to advance the great cause to which it is devoted. That it will, as far as they can make it, be a faithful record not only of the progress of the temperance reformation in Canada (from all parts of which it is hoped infor-mation may be regularly obtained,) but throughout the world. No exertions will be spared to make it useful and entertaining, and whenever circumstances may require, a Supplement will be issued without extra charge.

The Committee have hitherto sustained an annual loss in publishing the The Committee have hinerto sustained an annual loss in publishing the Advocate, but they feel it to be a solemn duty devolving upon them, to continue that publication, whether adequately supported or not; and as it is not a business undertaken for pecuniary profit, they pledge any surplus that may accrue, after paying its expenses (should such ever be the case,) to the diffusion of temperance information and the promotion of temperance principles.

The Carada Temerrance Advocate is published under the superintentions.

dance of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society at the begin-ring of every month on the following
TERMS.—When delivered in town or sent to postmasters, Is. each copy per annum. When sent by mail, I to 10 copies, Is. 8d.; 10 to 100 Is. 6d.; 100 and upwards 1s. 3d.; payment in all cases to be made in advance. All com-

munications and remittances to be sent (nost paid) to Mr. James Court-Socretary.

II Subscriptions received at Christie & Son's, Hardware Store, and at the Guardian Office, King Street.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Wellington Buildings, Toronto,

THE FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL, mtaining a number of Useful Receipts in COOKERY. To which are added

Directions for the Cultivation of Culinary Vegitables. By a Canadian Lady.

M E C H A N 1 C S
A Public Lecture will be delivered on ECHANICS' INSTITUTE. PNEUMATICS, (with Experiments,)

at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 24th Instant, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Rov. Admittance to the remaining Spring Lectures, J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y, Toronto, April 21, 1840.

S I T U A T I O N W A N T E D.
A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a Douceur will not be objected to. All communications will be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, postago 46 16 to be paid.

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday the 1st June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

F. HINCKS, Secretary. By order of the Board. Toronto, 16th April, 1840.

EN POUNDS REWARD.

ROBERT WEST, a native of Yorkshire, and for many years a resident of Prince Edward Island, left his brother, under whose care he then was, at Brantford, Gore District, Upper Canada, in the Fall of 1838, to return, as he said. to this Island, but has not since been heard of by his friends. He had for several years been laboring under mental derango-ment. He was about 32 years of ago, stout built, in height about 5 feet

7 inches, his heir brown, eyes grey, and complexion fair.

The above Reward will be paid to any person who will take care of him, and have him forwarded to this Island as soon as possible. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father. GEORGE WEST. Little York, P. E. Island, March 20, 1840.

GRASS SEED.—The highest price will be given LESSLIE BROTHERS. Toronto, April 16th, 1840.

NOTICE, -- To Distillers, Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, and Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, in the Home District.

The undersigned, who has been duly appointed Deputy Inspector of LICENSES for the Home District, hereby gives notice that by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, he will forthwith visit all the Townships in the District, for the

purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said statute.

All persons in the above lines of business, therefore, who have not taken out their licenses according to law, are hereby warned of the im-mediate necessity of doing so, otherwise proceedings will be taken against them forthwith. JAMES BELL, Toronto, April 14th, 1840. 46 4 w Deputy Inspector.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232-North of Talbot Street West,
Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence. and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three water Proceed for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and Black-Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to

ROBERT McCLURE, Auctioneer.
PRICE \$1,000 - in Cash or Staple Goods at a fair price. An undisouted title from the Crown will be given.

NOTICE,-To all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and others, Trading persons of the City of Toronto:
Whereas, by an amended Act, it is made imperative for the Inspector

of Weights and Measures to appoint a place where he will be ready to adjust such Weights and Measures as may be used by the above named persone, notice is hereby given, that I shall at all times be prepared to try all such Weights and Measures, and to stamp the same if found correct, at No. 30, Yonge Street.

H. PIPER, Inspector of Weights & Measures for the City of Toronto.

14th April, 1840.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that SEALED TENDERS will be received at his Office at Toronto on the 20th May next at 12 o'clock, from any person or persons who may be willing to purchase the whole or any part of Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, (£12 10s. on each share paid in full with the dividend on, from 1st Jan'y

last.) stating the rate of premium per share.

The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Receiver General at Toronto, marked " Tenders for Bank Stock." Receiver General's Office, 13th April, 1840.

Editors of the different Journals within this City are requested to insert the above in beir respective publications.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Friday, 8th May next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all Persons desirous of entering into a Contract for BUILDING WORK, and for supplying BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. for services, not exceeding a certain amount, in the City and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1840, at the option of the Commissariat. The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at this Office, and at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, where every information will be given.
Tenders for the whole Service will be preferred; but no objections will be

made to receive Tenders from the different Traders, and to enter into separate agreements for each, subject to the convenience of the Public Service. The Tenders are to be made upon Printed Forms, which may be obtained at this Office; and the Parties tendering most fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained. Unexceptionable Security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

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

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

TENTLEMEN,-At the earnest solicitation of many of my fellow G Freeholders I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election,
I think it unnecessary to refer to my political character, which has

been before the public, and with which many of you are acquainted for

twenty years past.

Gentlemen, I am convinced that no Government can be carried on eatisfactorily in this Province unless it harmonizes with the wants and wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives in Parliament. Under this conviction I have been and continue to be an advocate for the introduction of British principles into the working of the provincial con-

As a Farmer, and in every respect, the prosperity of the Province is my interest as well as your interest. And should you, my fellow subjects, entrust me with your suffrages, I pledge my integrity to serve you faithfully according to the measure of my humble capacity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your very obed't and humble Serv't,
JOSEPH GARDNER. Toronto Township, April 14th, 1840.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

CENTLEMEN,—As the period will shortly arrive when you will clagain be called upon to exercise the privilege of choosing a person to represent you in Parliament, I beg most respectfully to inform you, that it is my intention again to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having had the honour to serve you in that capacity during a most appropriate the listent of Honor Coneds, it has been my constant. eventful period in the history of Upper Canada, it has been my constant aim, and most anxious desire, to pursue that course which I believed to be best calculated to promote the true interests of the Province, and per-petuate our connection with Great Britain. With these great objects always in view, I constantly advocated the principles of equal rights and privileges to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects,—in proof of which I refer you to the Journals of the House of Assembly during the period in

which I had the honour of a seat in it. I do not pretend to say that, from the want of experience, I may not have committed errors; but I can confidently say, that if I have, they

have been errors of the head, and not of the heart. And, Gentlemen, I am confident that the experience I have acquired qualifies me to serve you more efficiently should you again honour me

with your support. peculiar circumstances of the Country have prevented several very important measures (in support of which I took a most prominent part) from being carried into effect; amongst which may be mentioned an effi cient system of Common School teaching, an object which I have most strenuously endeavoured to promote, and which I yet hope to have the satisfaction of assisting to complete, as well as a more thorough mode of improving the Roads through the interior Townships.

The troubles with which it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to permit us to be afflicted during the past years, have greatly retarded the prosperity of the Country; but we, nevertheless, have much to be thankful for, and let us endeavour to improve the advantages we still enjoy by laying aside our party differences, and uniting our efforts to develope the resources of the country, and to promote peace and harmony amongst ourselves: and as the Government of the Country is henceforth to be administered in accordance with the well ascertained views of the people, let us take care that our views are formed upon cor-

And, Gentlemen, as my interests are inseparable from yours, and as I must either prosper or fall with you, if you should select another from amongst yourselves whom I conscientiously believe to be better qualified to advance the interests of the country, (and there are many so qualified,) I shall most cheerfully retire; but, Gentlemen, I entreat you, if you think proper to withdraw your confidence from me, to place it upon one whose interests are identified with your own. But should you, in the exercise of a sound judgment, again honour me with your support, I can only say, that I will, to the utmost of my power, strive to prove myself worthy of your confidence. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your E. W. THOMSON. most obedient Servant. Bonize, Township of Toronto, March 23, 1840.

I S T O F L L remaining in the THORNHILL POST OFFICE, April 6, 1840. ${f E}$

Wm. Crookshasks James Hunter Arch. McMurrachy Walter Dalzello Benjamin Hoshall Dr. Patterson Isaac Arnold Samuel Arnold James Darragh Margaret Johnston John Pexton James Etherington Mr. Lawrence Edward Pott Thomas Amos John Arnold Thomas Armstrong Nelson Frizzelle (Tanner)
Rowland Burr Richard Fritchley Joseph Milburn Guinn Reyno
John C. Burr John Feitner Robert Milliam

Edward Pott
John Plaxton
Guinn Reyno
Peter Royal
Robert Milliam Jonathan Beynon John Frank John Brett Daniel Brundage Joseph Bower Lieut. Cook D. Calahan Thomas Curtain James Camplin Michael Curry William Cradock

James Cherry

William Morton Jacob Stump Joseph Mushler James Platt Robert S. Mowbray George Stuart Robert Gourlay Susan Mills John Stevense Christop'r Gunther Rev. V P Meyhoffer Daniel Stong James Muttleburg Andrew Taylor Joseph Martin John Torr John Griffith Charles Guthrie Hector McQuarrie Tertullus Weed Daniel McDougald William White John Guthrie Matthew Gannon Rowland Hill John McQuarrie Nathan'l Wallace
Adam Heron John McVicar J. Wass
H. Hutchinson James McLallan John Wilson
Richard Hodgson Arch'd McDonald James Wilkes John Hay

Charles Cutting William Cook Patrick Conner

The above Letters will be sent to Quebec unless taken up by the 15th May

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS.

WM. PARSONS, Postmaster.

Edward Pottage

Guinn Reynolds

J. M. Sanders

To receive on board at Penetanguishene, on or before Saturday, the 18th July next, about five Cabin and fifteen Steerage Passengers, (more or less, and July next, about five Cabin and fifteen Steerage Passengers, (more or less, and who will be victualled by Government.) and such quantity of Stores and Indian Presents, including Gun Powder, as may be prepared for shipment by the Commissariat Officer stationed at that Post; and to convey the whole of the Stores and Passengers to the Manatowauning with all possible dispatch; leaving Penetangnishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schooner will be expected to remain at the Manatowauning, if so required, until the 12th August following; and then to receive on board, and convey to Penetanguishene, and there land, the said Passengers, together with any surplus Stores or Provisions that may remain unissued; and it is to be understood that the Tenderer is to engage that the Vessel shall touch at Amberstburg on her way up to Penetanguishene, for the purpose of taking on board such Stores as may be required to be shipped at that Post, for the Manatowauning.

In the Schooner will also receive an assortment by the spring ships, containing the newest styles in Fancy Goops.

Front Street. Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1840.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is still making THRASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good quality, and to Thrash One Hundred Bushels in a day with Two Horses, and Two Hondred Bushels with Four Horses. The price will be from Eighty to Eighty five Dollars; and he hopes, after his long experience, to give full satisfaction to his customers.

WILLIAM KAITTING.

Trafalgar, Dundas St., near the Sixteen mile Creek.

45 3p.

vauning.

The Schooner must be first rate, properly found and conditioned, and no less than 140 Tons measurement; and every convenience which the Vessel can afford, as regards Cabin accommodation, the use of the Stove for Cooking,

and the daily rate of charge for remaining at Manatowauning; which charge will commence on the day ensuing the unloading of the Freight, and terminate

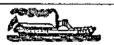
will commence on the day ensuing the unloading of the Freight, and terminate on the re-embarkation of the Passengers and Stores.

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 duly and faithfully been performed.

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

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SAINT JOHN, EASTPORT,



BOSTON,

WINDSOR. STEAM SHIP "NORTH AMERICA."

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style, with every comfort for Passengers, and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Leather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers, with extra Boats, &c., and with a most admirable construction of Boiler, calculated to be perfectly safe from Fire. This Boat of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand is built expressly for a Sea Boat, and will, the Proprietors have no doubt give perfect satisfaction.

JAMES WHITNEY & Co. give perfect satisfaction. St. John, New Brunswick, March 26, 1840.

OTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late at his own pecuniary profit. ROBERT TRIMBLE, deceased, and also all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present their accounts without delay at the residence of Mr. John Rutledge, No. 13, First Concession, Eas Centre Road Toronto, in order that the same may be settled.

JOHN RUTLEDGE. Executors. Toronto, April 13, 1840. 45-8.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, Seneca, March 26th, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company, will take place at the Company's Office, Seneca, on the first Monday in May next.

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

DENTIST R. W O O D,

Chewett's Buildings, King Street. 40 ARM TO LET, on shares, within S1 miles of the of Pills. City of Toronto. Enquire of Jonesa Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

lowing popular School Books:

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers Solect Passages from Scriptur have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present Anecdotes of Bombay Mission have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full Abbott's Young Christian bound in sheep. Rotail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar, dapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students Bean's Family Worship to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Marray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—

Book of the months Bean's Family Worship Benjamin's Architecture typed from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—

Book of the months Bean's Family Worship Benjamin's Architecture Benson's Commentary New Tests was

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School
Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation,
the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The
edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends
Burnett on the 39 Articles to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; Baxter's Works with an Appendix, containing Excercises designed for the younger Now or Never classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound: retail price, 9d. Reformed Pastor PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of Butterworth's Concordance of the Wall Geography; being an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the World Bang's History of the M. E. Church

and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 73d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population.

Blake's Natural Philosophy issions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best Bates' Spiritual Perfection authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the Bulmer's Scripture Histories British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regard. ing their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of

ng their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of hief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best

Buller's Analogy of Religion chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c. Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, jun. Price 2d. In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary

use in both Provinces; as also of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOKS. 13 A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants.

Montreal.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY. NTEREST CALCULATOR. The subscribers recently published a new and greatly calarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 rom one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve nonths. Retail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d.

Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR .- Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Hakfax Currency of any sum, from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent above par. Price 2s 9d.

Montreal. 43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

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

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made a this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory. Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Port Credit Harbour will be held at this place on the first Monday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

W. R. RAINES, Secretary, Port Credit, March 24th, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an OTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an experienced person for the running of a double Saw-Mill at this place for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Scows or Boats for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be required.

DAVID THOMPSON.

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

OUND, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st Drew on the Resurrection instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The owner can have it by Sout calling at this Office and describing its contents. Toronto, March 24, 1840.

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.—The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before imported.

of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before important.

This stock was laid in during the autumn—a period of the year when goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year the extremely depressed etate of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers able to lay in stocks, nine menths in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

Commissariat Office.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1840.

To TICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted.) from all persons willing to Charter to the Commissariat a SCHOONER, for the performance astead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. N. B.-I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships,

THE RASHING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of good quality, and to Thrash One Hundred Bushels in a day with Two Horses, and Two Hundred Bushels with Four Horses. The price will be from Eighty to Eighty five Dollars; and he hopes,

Trafalgar, Dundas St., near the Sixteen-mile Creek.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time Horne on the Scriptures since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague

Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherecan alterd, as regards Count accommodation, the use of the Stove for Country,
&c., is to be at the disposal of the Passengers.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the sum in Halifax Corrency at
which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, for the
trip from Penetanguishene to Manatowauning, and back to Penetanguishene;

Manatowauning, and back to Penetanguishene;

tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more Hutton's Mathematics towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescrip- Hall's (Robert) Works tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" on Modern Infidelity when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continu. Hall's (Bishop) Contemplations ally doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat
has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now
to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker
Hoffand's Merchant's Widow

elief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT Horace (latin) CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly Josephus' Works to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new stack, it may Issue on Universalism to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new stack, at may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be satimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what Johnson's Works Johnson's Diamond Dictionary. This new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted 15th April next; leaving Saint John for Eastrort and Boston every with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague: and his Weenesday, and for Windson every Monday.

Johnson's Diam Irish Preacher them that object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that the works works. they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and dissemi-nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever Knox's Christian Philosophy

> for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself Foolscap paper supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred Letter paper, plain and faint lined pon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not he accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Morear's Good Sama RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale. [] French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appli-cation at the office, 375 Broadway.

II All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists n every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS. CATALOGUE OF BOOKS TO SEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c., The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the fol. dings, King Street, Toronto.

London Encyclopedia

Loland on the Scriptures
..... Delstical Writers
Leighton's Works
Ledy of the Manor

Locks on the reasonableness of Chris

Lander's Expedition to the Niger Lessey on the Priesthood of Christ

Eminent Missionaries

Simon Episcopius

Levizac's French Grammar

Life of Rev. Wm. Black
..... John Smith
..... Wm. R. Peck
..... Lady Maxwell

..... Melville B. Cox Early Methodist Preachers

.... Dr. Clarke

Apostles Samuel Hick

John Valton

..... John E. Treziso

.... James Bundy Richard Robarts

..... Thomas Welsh

..... Wm. Carvosso

.... Stoner Mrs. Mortimer

..... Mrs. Rogers

...... Mrs. Cooper Mrs. Tathan

..... Mrs. Harvard

..... Caroline Sme)

..... Mrs. Pawson

Modern Judaism

Mawe's Gardiner

Mammon

..... Sea

Missionary Gazetteer

Maury on Elequence Mudie's Earth

..... Heavens Murray's Grammar

Nelson's Journal

Paley's Works

Practical Farmer

Pike's Guide

Pocket Bibles

Prayers for Families

Prideaux's Connexion

Plutarch's Lives Patterson's Church History

..... Christmas Gift Book of Poetry

· · · · · Picture Book

Pierce's Sinner Impleaded Parley's Universal History Tales about Christmas

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

Pascal's Thoughts on Religion Phillip on Christian Experience Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome

Richey's Mode of Baptism

Robertson's Works

..... Scotland

Rose and her Lumb Ruter's Church History

Rollin's Ancient History Simpson's Euclid

Spowden's Sermon

Sanford and Morton Stories for Youth

Rowe's Friendship in Death Russell's Europe

Rutherford's Letters Richmond's Annals of the Poor

Stewart's Visit to the South Sens

Sallust (latin) Simpson's Plea for Religion Sunday School Teacher's Guide

Smith's Wealth of Nations

mson's Seasons, &c.

The Student's Greek Testament

Telemaque (Freuch)
Taylor's Historians
Watson's Theological Institutes

...... Exposition of the Gospels &

..... Sermons
Whole Works
Dictionary

..... Conversations

Wesley's Works

.... Journals

..... Sermons ···· Notes Primitive Physic

···· Preservative

..... Original Sin

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

Wraxall's History of France

Walkingame's Arithmetic Wright's Greek and English Lexico Watt's Psalms and Hymns

Young's Night Thoughts Young Geographer

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

Wayland's Human Responsibility

Wafers and Sealing Wax, red, black

and fancy colours Wafer Seals, ebony and ivory

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- Col. Gardiner

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Copley's Cottage Comforts Christian Mariner's Journal Carpenter's Scripture Natural History na and the English Centenary of Methodism Child's Botany
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STATIONERY. black edge assorted colours Note do. plain, embossed, and gilt edge

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Water colours, a large assortment Ink powders, black and red &c. &cc. &cc. GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.

Drawing paper Bristol Board

For sale by J. W. Barnt, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

CASA TOS

ARMSTRONG J. R. A R M D I IV beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compets with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS.
Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole. skins, Victoria Clockings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

HEAPSIDE HOUSE. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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

J. L. P. & Correspectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community. Dec. 9, 1839.

REMOVAL. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110

A. King Street, where their friends will find a well asserted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. R E MOVAL .-- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Store, formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 83:1 BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

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

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two.

Toronto, September 10, 1839.

514 ASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING. and II A B E R D A S II E R Y.—Mrs. Porter and Mrss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on muderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

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

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

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Carl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole. eale or retail, cheap. RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!

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

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

JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

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

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

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y, (25 cents,) and by the single tree, or \$20 per bundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will are to 101d 1271 cents,) and the Charge Pear and Plum 2s 6d (50.

by the single tree, or \$20 per bundred. The Apricot and Newtanino with the last 10½d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompts of BEADLE. St. Catharines, U C. Aug. 24, 1839.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. Samuel. Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING slways on hand. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

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

ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very

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

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

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

Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

G. R. VAN NORMAN. Agent.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.
The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Imported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh.

J. W. BRENT, Druggiet, King Street.

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timothy and Flax Seeds.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

The Postage is Four Skillings a pear; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Four Skillings a pear; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

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All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church subscribers, and in in the obad all uniforms of proceeded the pear as with to all authorised Agents will be careful to attend to this.

And Emmunications, unless from suthorised Agents, must be postaged.

The proceeded this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Pund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficience of poor clircuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.