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SOLITARY MUSINGS.

BY HANNAH MOORE. Lord! when dejected I appear.
And love is half absorbed by fear,
Ev'n then I know I'm not forgot—
Thou't present though I see the not.
Though I am cold, nor feel the flame,
Thy boundless mercy's still the same.
Though dull and hard my sluggish sense
Fath still maintains its evidence.
D would the cheering became a spine Though dull and bard my stuggish sense, Fath still maintains its evidence:
O would thy cheering beams so shine,
That I might always think Thee mine?
Yet though a cloud may sometimes tise,
And dim the brightness of the skles,
By faith thy goodness I will bless—
I shall be safe though comfortices;
And still my grateful soul shall selt.
At what in brighter days I felt.
O wayward heart! thine is the blame;
Though I may clauseg, God is the same.
Nor feeble faith, nor colder prayer,
My state and sentence shall declure:
Not nerves and feelines shall declure.
By rafer signs I shall be tried.
Is the fix'd tener of my mind
To Christ and righteousness inclined?
For sin is my contribution deep—
For past offences do I weep?
Do I submit my stubtorn will
Then shall my peaceful besom prove
That God not loving is, but love.

A MOTHER'S GIFT. Remember, love, who gave thee this, When other days shall come; When she, who had the earliest kiss, Steps in her narrow home. Remember, 'twas a mother gave The gift to one she'd die to save. That mother sought a pledge of love, The holiest for her son: The holiest for her son:
And from the gifts of God above. She chose a goodly one.
She chose, for her beloved boy,
The source of light, and life, and joy: And bade him keep the gift—that when The parting hour would come.
They might have hope to meet again, In an eternal bome.
She said his faith in that would be Sweet incense to her memory. And should the scoffer in his pride Laugh that fond faith to scorn. And bid him cast the pledge aside That he from youth had borne. She bade him pause and ask his breast, if he or she had loved him best, A parent's blessing on her son Goes with this holy thing; The love that would retain the one Must to the other cling. Remember! 'the no life toy, A mother's gift, remember, buy!

'PASSAGES FROM THE LIVES OF EARLY METHODIST PREACHERS.

* Mr. Wesley requested many of the Itinerant Preachers who were of the circumstances under which they were led to minister the word of life, and of the principal events connected with their public labours. Several of these accounts he inserted in early volumes of the 'Armenian Magazine;' where they have been greatly admired for their simplicity, and the edifying views which they present of personal religion.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, of London, has collected together and published in three neat volumes these interesting sketches of autobiogrophy.

We know not that we can better gratify and more profitably entertain a large portion of our readers, than by selecting the most striking passages from several of these sketches-illustrative of the experience, labours, persecutions, and circumstances of the first Methodist to the principal passages which we may select. We will begin with the life of Christopher Hopper, written by himself .- [Ed. Guar.]

'His birth and early education] I was born at Low Coalburne, in the parish of Ryton, in the county of Durham, on the 25th of Decem ber, 1722. Moses Hopper, my father, was a farmer; my mother, whose name was Ann, was daughter to George Barkiss, farmer, in the same county. They were both of good repute, and much attached to the Church of England; but strangers to vital religion.

My mother had nine children, six sons and three daughters, of

was the youngest. When I was about five years old, I was sent to school to one Mr. Alderson, a man of piety and good understanding, who taught those under his care, not only the branches of learning he professed, but the fear of God, and the first principles of religion. He catechised us twice every week, and made us attend the church every Lord's day, and all holidays appointed for public service-After I had learned to read, write, and understand a little of the mathematics, I lost my beloved master, who made a most awful exit. He had been, as I thought, more devout one week than common. The Sabbath following he received the sacrament at Rylon church. Some days after, a few gentlemen, with fair words, persuaded him to play a civil game at cards; but afterwards he fell into great distress of mind and could not properly attend his school, which was often left to the care of his eldest son and me. The spring following, after many sore conflicts, he sunk into deep despair, and then drowned himself.

Messrs. Wesley's first visit to Ryton.] In May, 1742, we heard to strange report of one Wesley, a Church Clergyman, that had been at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and had preached in Sandgare to many thousands, who heard him with astonishment. This new thing made a huge noise. The populace entertained various conjectures about him; but few, if any, could tell the motive on which he came, or the end he had in view. He made a chort blaze, soon disappeared, and left us in strange preacher: when I saw a man in a clergyman's habit, preaching at a public cross to a large auditory, some gaping, some laughing and some weeping. I wondered what this could mean. When he had concluded, some said, "He is a good man, and is sent to reform our land;" others said, "Nay, he is come to pervert and deceive us, and we ought to stone him out of our coasts." I said, "If he is a good man, good will be done, and it is plain we want a reformation; but if he is an impostor, he can only leave us as he found us, that is, withme to go so for; but I found I was in danger of being called a Methodist, and was glad to dismiss the conversation with a smile and a piece of drollery.

Mr. Hopper's conversion.] The spring following, 1743, John Brown, a plain farmer, removed from Tanfield-Leigh to the Low-Spenn, and invited Mr. Wesley to his house. I then heard occasion ally those preachers, who, I thought, could tell their story well, with. out stammering; but still found much fault with this strange method of proceeding. At this time there was a great clamour about religion dist Preacher that visited North Britain. The Gospel was then well among all sects and parties, and I made a bustle among the rest. I eaid, "I will read my Bible, say my prayers, go to my own parish church, reform my life, and be good and pious, without the scandal of Alas! I did not consider, "No cross, no crown."

I hobbled on in this lame, ignorant manner, till at last I became decply scrious. I saw there was more in religion than I enjoyed or understood. I saw that God had been striving with me from my infant days. I looked back with astonishment on his loud calls, compassionate helps, tender mercies, and grent deliverances.

The Sabbath day following, Mr. Reeves preached at the Low Spean, at one o'clock in the afternoon. I heard him with great attention, but found a veil on my heart. I did not clearly see God's method of justifying a guilty sinner through faith in the blood of his Son.

In the evening he preached again, on these words, "And now abideth faith, hope, and love, these three; but the greatest of these is In his plain, pathetic manner he gave us a definition of these principal graces, with their inseparable concomitants, and showed the unspeakable happiness of all those who had a saving faith, a good hope, and the love of God. The word came home to my heart with energy. The veil was removed. The true light shined upon me; and I said, "Alas! I am undone. If these things are true, and doubtless they are, I have only the faith of a devil, the hope of a hypocrite, and the love of this present evil world." My mouth was stopped. I stood guilty before God. He discovered to me the blessed plan of man's redemption through the blood of a crucified Saviour. I saw God had fulfilled his great original promise. He cent his Son to save sinners, the chief of sinners. He lived, suffered, and died for a lost world. "He tasted death for every man. He gave himself a ransom for all," I said in my trouble, " The good Shepherd came from heaven to earth to seek and save that which was lost, to bring again that which was driven away, to bind up that which was broken, and to strengthen that which was sick.' But I am lost; I am driven to the mouth of hell, ready to drop into the flames; I am broken to pieces; I am sick of sin, sick of myself, and sick of a vain world: I will therefore look unto the Lord. My God will hear me : he hath died for me. I shall yea, doubtless, I shall obtain mercy after all I have done. The God of truth hath promised mercy; the Son of his love hath procured mercy; the Spirit of truth is ready to reveal mercy; and the Messengers of peace are come to proclaim mercy, free mercy, to every perisling sinner, through the blood of the everlasting covenant." I said, "I can, I will, I do believe in the only true God, and in Jesus Christ whom he half sent. I am freely justified. I am saved through faith ed him to flee from the wrath to come." And he knew well how to demn the one by the very same arguments by which we justify the in the blood of the Lamb. God is now my God in Christ. The love speak a word in season "to them that were weary;" he was a "sen other. of God is shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost given unto me. of consolation" to the "mourners in Sion," to whom he proclaimed The spirit of bondage is gone. The Spirit of adoption is come. I * This was a great mistake: there was law for us; but we could not find a Magistrate who had courage or honesty enough to put it in force.

my spirit that I am a child of God. No enmity; no wrath; no curse; the Saviour of the world, as the only foundation of their hope and respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrifications and undeniable change. God, Christ, angels, men, heaven, ful believer he preached the Lord that bought them, as made of God erromonies, while those who foment divisions on these uncessential points, or strive to make a party to gratify an appring ambition. shall related to me in a new light on the property of the world, as the only foundation of their hope and respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrification and the head of the confidence, for pardon, holiness, and heaven. To the humble, faith correction and redemption of their hope and respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrification and the confidence, for pardon, holiness, and heaven. To the humble, faith correction and redemption of their hope and respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrification and redemption in the ology, modes of worship, doubtful rites and correction and redemption and redemption of their hope and respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrification and redemption in the ology, modes of worship, doubtful rites and correction and redemption and redemption are respect to his strong desire for union, even at the expense of sacrification and redemption in the ology, modes of worship, doubtful rites and correction and redemption are repeated to make the correction and redemption are redemption are redemption and redemption are redemption are redemption and redemption are red earth, and the whole creation appeared to me in a new light, and stood related to me in a manner I never knew before. I found love to my God, to his yoke, to his cross, to his saints, and to his friends and the nature of the thing." I then went on my way rejoicing; a won- blemished character, conducted themselves with greater propriety, der to my father's family, to all that knew me, and to myself. All my or been more justly or generally beloved and respected. idols fell to the ground before the ark of God. I found a perfect

haired to sin, and a complete victory over it. The whole tenor of my life and conversation was new. Free grace. infinite mercy, boundless love made the change. My heart, my-tongue, my hands, were now, in my little way, employed for my loving God. I was no longer of the world, therefore the world began immediately to hate me. Some said, "Ah! what think you? Christopher Hopper Others said, " He hath received the Holy Ghost. Others said, "He is mad, keep far from him, come not near his habitation." Some, of a more compassionare turn, pitied me; but all agreed I had renounced my baptism, left the church, and was in a langerous situation.

His persecutions when he began to preach.] I met with great persecution, many discouragements, and much opposition in every place. Men of all ranks used their power and influence to stop this blessed work of God. They spuke all manner of evil against the work, and the instruments employed therein. They dispensed with two or three awakened Clergymen tolerably well; these were regularly ordained, men of learning, gentlemen, and Divines: but to see a ploughman, or an honest mechanic, s'and up to preach the Gospel, it was insufferable. Hell was moved from beneath; a council was called; the edict came forth, and war commenced.

Laymen and ecclesiastics joined heart and hand to suppress thes postilent fellows; not with acts of kindness, Scripture, or reason; but avectives and lies, dirt, rotten eggs, brickbats, stones, and cudgels these were Satan's arguments in vindication of his own cause. It employed under his sanction to give him in writing an account of was the common cry in town and country, "Press them for soldiers; their personal history, including a record of their conversion to God, | send them on board a man of war; transport them; beat them; stone them; send them to prison, or knock out their brains, and dispatch them at once, for there is no law for them,"*

Several of my fellow sufferers had shared honest John Nelson's fate already, and I expected to be the next. They had their eyes on me; they daily pursued me as Saul did David; they waited for an opportunity to seize on the prey; but the hand of the Lord was with me, so I escaped. He delivered me by various means, at sundry imes, and often in a very remarkable manner.

The circumstances and support of the first Methodist Preachers. And now God raised up many Preachers; men, eminent both for gifts and graces. Some of them continued to be Local, and some becam Itinerant Preachers. The latter end of the year 1749 I left the Dales, and the dear children God had given me. I rode to the Smeals, where I parted with my dear wife and friends, with melting hearts and many tears.

In those days we had no provision made for Preachers' wives, no Preachers in England. We will merely prefix appropriate headings funds, no Stewards. He that had a staff might take it, go without, or stay at home,

Travels and common work of early Methodist Preachers.] In the spring, 1751, I set out for Bristol. I met with honest John Nolson at Leeds. . We rade on together with some other Preachers .we spoke freely to all that Providence put in our way; and God blessed our labours. We road through heavy rains, and rapid floods; but the Lard preserved both was and knowledged and knowledged and stung by repeated and ineffectual efforts to better their condition, most of them gladly returned to the bosom of the Church they had left, flading that the "old wine is better," but the Lord preserved both man and beast, and brought us to our ourney's end in peace.

Monday, March 11th .- Our Conference began at Bristol. The more we conversed, the more our love increased to God and one We kept to our first doctrines, and were of one heart and one mind.

I then returned to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, visiting the brethren in my way. I preached every evening at seven, and every morning at five, o'clock, and often at noon-day, the common work of a Methodist

Mr. Wesley at Durham-a remarkable circumstance.] I then et out with Mr. Wesley and several of the brethren for Durham, Mr. Wesley preached in a green field, by the river-side, to a very large suditory. One poor man was favoured with a stone, and lost a little blood; but in the general they behaved tolerably well. I preached in the evening, in the same field, to a large congregation. A gen tleman, so called, employed a base man to strip himself naked, and swim through the river to disturb the bearers; but a good woman soon hissed him off the stage; so he was glad to return by the way he came, with much disgrace. Mr. John Greenwood informed me afterwards, that the very gentleman who encouraged the poor wretch above mentioned was some time after found drowned in the same river! O God, thy judgments are unsearchable, and thy ways past finding out

Mr. Hopper's situation at Edinburgh] In July, 1763, I set out had in view. He made a chort blaze, soon disoppeared, and left us in a great consternation. Some time after his brother Charles came, and out for Scotland. I spent my winter in Edinburgh, Dunbar, and Ber. preached at Tanfield cross. I ran with the multitude to hear this wick. We lived in a little dark room at Edinburgh, encompassed round with old black walls, disagreeable enough: but we had a good season, many poor sinners were converted to God. We saw the fruit of our labours, and rejoiced. My dear Edinburgh friends were very kind, especially Lady Gardiner, that good old saint, who is now with Jesus in paradise. Praise God for all his mercies!

Mr. Whitefield at Conference.] In July, 1767, I set out for Lon don. God was with me, and gave me a will and power to preach his word. August 18th, our Conserence began. Dear Mr. Whitefield out hope and without God in the world." I cannot tell what induced and honest Howell Harris attended. All was love, all was harmony it was a Pentecost indeed!

> with some contention. We had war for many days on account of the Deed of Declaration. Alas! for this. Dear Mr. Fletcher, by prayer and his great humility, grined his point at last.

> Ordinations by Mr. Wesley.] August 3J. 1785.—Our Conference concluded. Mr. Pawson, Mr. Hanby, and J. Taylor were ordained and sent to Scotland. This was a new thing. I was the first Methoreceived, and good was done.

> End of Mr. Hopper's circuit labours] Our Conference was this year at Bristol, but I did not attend. I have now preached and tra. velled over England, Scotland, and Ireland, about furly seven years; vet I merit nothing. I am saved through faith in the blood of the Lamb. It now appears to me I shall keep a regular circuit no longer, but go where my good Lord and Master directs. Lord, give me peace and success !

> His Death.] "On Thursday, February 26th," says Mr. Atmore, I went to Bolton, to see Mr. Hopper: when I entered the room he was in a doze; but as soon as he awoke, he gave me his hand, and with great affection said, 'O my dear friend, bow glad I am to see you! Providence has sent you. You and I have often met; and this will be our last meeting on earth. But we shall meet in our Father's hause above.' He then desired his niece to bring his own drawer. He took from thence several papers; and, after looking at them for some time, he said, 'I commit these papers to you; here is an account of my poor, insignificant life and labours; and al sermon I preached on the only foundation God has laid in Zion for poor sinners to build their hopes of salvation upon. On this foundation all my hopes are founded now; and it does support me! I have not a doubt, no, not the shadow of a doubt; and as for the enemy I know not what has become of him. I have neither seen him, nor heard of him, for some time. I think he has quitted the field. He then put the papers into my hand, and said, 'If you think they will be of any use to the church and the world, take them, make them your own; revise, make what alterations you please, and send them forth in the name of the

> Lord. The last day or two he lay quite composed; he spoke very little; but was frequently engaged in carnest, fervent prayer; often saying, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." On Friday evening, March 5th, 1802, he entered into his Master's joy in the eightieth year of his age.

His Character.] He was a plain man, of good understanding, of some learning, and of a sound judgment,-a scribe well instructed in the things of the kingdom,—a workman who need not to be ashamed, and manner were peculiar to himself. He was a Boancrges, a "son our Israel? If it has been, they have been most unfortunate in mak. of thunder," to the careless sinner, whom he frequently made to trem. ble, while he forcibly preached the "terrors of the Lord," and "warn- analogy between the two cases, the contrast is so striking as to con-

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. MOTIVES TO UNION.

consequences of divisions. The first considerable secession of this typed pleas for liberty, making his own dictums the rule of faith and sort was that of O'Kelly and his partizans, in 1792. His pretext was practise; and hence condemns all who dissent from him, or who will a greater degree of religious liberty; and hence he declaimed most

in our Church which gave the appointment of preachers to the bishop. Without pretending to call in question his sincerity, the result proved the error of his judgment and conduct. Though his influence, as a presiding elder, was great, and his success for a time considerable, yet he gradually declined in popularity, grew contentious about little things, lost his hold upon the effections and confidence of the people, and at last died in comparative obscurity, and his partizans have been long since annihilated as a separate and distinct sect.

Yet he and they exerted a blighting influence upon the Church and the interests of true religion for a considerable time, and to a considerable extent. Their viruperations against their old brethren, their popular clamor for liberty and equality, beguiled the simple hearted. [ancies. They may be generally known by the censoriousness of their and gave them a temporary popularity and influence; but no sooner did the people return to cool reflection and sober thought, than they perceived the delusion, repented of their precipitation, and forsook the man who had beguited them from their former attachments; and now they are known only in history, as an evidence of the folly of trusting those who substitute a love of self for the love of God, and who seem much more solicitous to pull down others than to reform

sinners from the error of their ways.

A mighty effort was made in the city of New York, in the year 1820, to raise a party on the ruins of Methodist episcopacy, and the prostration of the character of some of our most eminent ministers. About 300 were seduced to leave us, with a travelling preacher at pet truth and love. their head. Why, the greater portion of those who left, becoming beartily sickened with their improved plan of procedure, have, at their own request, been restored to the Church they had left, while a few only remain to tell the story of their griefs, in being compelled, as was alleged erroneously, to support their ministry, and to how to the tyrannical proceedings of a haughty priesthood, and the lordly dictates of a deminant episcopacy. A single congregation remains in the city indebted to no man, for his injury. Have no doubts, which are not of New-York, in which I doubt whether there are twenty remaining who left us under the expectation of finding a purer community, and a more quiet residence. Disappointment followed hard on the heels of

And what a long and mighty struggle did the "reformers," so called, make to revolutionize the Church by introducing into its highest councils a local preacher and a lay representation. From the barrassed by unforeseen colomities, and is absolutely unable to meet year 1820 to 1828, they labored incessantly, and with great zeal, his engagements, he must be regarded as fulfilling the law of love, if being headed by some men of eminent talents, to make us believe he does the very best that he can; or, in other words, if he does just that we were radically wrong, and must be reformed by their superior what a fair-minded, conscientious man would have others in similar wisdom, in order to sustain our reputation and perpetuate our useful. Never was a more systematic plan matured by any number of ness. Never was a more systematic plan matured by any number of holds payment of just claims when he has the means of payment.—
Methodis's to revolutionize our Church, and, in the event of failing to And most certainly he does not failful the law, who contracts debts do this, to organize a separate community, than was adopted by those now called "Protestant Methodists." They formed union societies, and cannot expect to have, the means to pay. held conventions, issued pamphlets, and established a periodical, with within their power to effect their object. At length, finding they

It is obviously right in itself. When a man parts with what he within their power to effect their object. At length, finding they could not prevail on the Church to adopt their new measures, after a few had been tried, condemned, and expelled, for speaking evil of land, house, merchandise, labor, or any other transferable possession ministers, and causing dissentions among brethren, a party withdrew, or right—he is entitled to an equivalent, or what may be agreed upon set up for themselves, and have been, since the year 1828, striving to as an equivalent. The laws of all civilized communities recognise establish themselves upon a better foundation. Have they succeeded! the validity of this obligation. And so clearly is it right for a creditor Not, I apprehend, according to their anticipations. How many they to receive payment of legal and equitable claims, that in point of facts number I cannot tell, though I have sought from various sources to there is no real merit in being honest. The debtor merely discharges obtain the information. But whoever will consult the records of our an obligation for favors conferred; for in ordinary cases, it must be Church, will find that, from the year 1828 to 1831, the years in which regarded as a favor to give credit. And nothing can be more manithe dissentient brethren were majuring their plans, and during which time there was the greatest number of secessions from us, we had a and used, without the payment of the price agreed upon when the steady increase from 25 to 30,000 a year, which was quite as much, on an average, as in previous years. Our loss, therefore, must have our plans and the integrity of our character was by no means dimin- felous, although impoverished by calamity. ished; or, in other words, that God continued to sanction our labours

calculated on too great a degree of human perfection, social and indidisappointment has been added to the other evils which they have spect for his word as for his sealed bond.

the preference, as the greater instruments of usefulness to the world. These remarks are not made to reproach them; far from it. Awarding to them all the sincerity they would ask, we claim simply the right of thinking that they erred in judgment—that they have been disappointed in their expectations-have deprived themselves of the means of doing as much good as they might have done had they remained where they were—and that, therefore, nothing has been gained, but much lost, by the separation, in addition to the diminution, in many instances, of brotherly love, mutual confidence and esteem.

Many other examples of less magnitude might be adduced, where small companies, having become dissatisfied where they were, either withdrew or were expelled, have come to naught, or remain in obscurity, unknowing and unknown-withering like the decaying branches when severed from the main trunk. Had these remained united with their brethren, religiously conformed to the disciplinary regulations of their Church, they might have been flourishing branches to this day, and been contributing their quota toward the conversion of the world,

Most of those who have left us have attempted to justify themselves by an appeal to Wesley. He, say they, sot them an example, by acting for himself in opposition to the general usages of the Church o which he belonged. Yet how unfortunate is this appeal! When did he declaim against the tyranny of its bishops, and other chief ministers, with a view to raise a prejudice among the people against them? Never! Wesley simed simply and singly to convert sinners from the error of their ways, and was so far from attempting to raise a party for himself, that he constantly protested against it, and strove with all his might to sustain the reputation of his Church, notwithstanding he became convinced that all her orders and ordinances were by no means essential to the existence of a Christian Church.

Have our modern "reformers" followed his example in this res. pect! Have they gone "out into the highways and hedges," simply to call sinners to repentance! Have they not rather laboured to disaffect the public mind against their Church, its government, and chief ministers? Have they not manifested more solicitude to pull down than to build up, only as they could build on the ruins of those edifices which they might demolish? How unlike the conduct of Wesley! His contention with the "priests and Levites" was respecting the vitals of Christianity, justification by faith in Jesus Christ, holiness of heart and life. He, therefore, aimed simply to purify the rightly dividing the word of truth. His talents for the ministry were holy and godly life in alt honesty and simplicity. But has this been Church by purifying the hearts of its members, that they might live a very considerable; but he was altogether an original, and his matter the aim and end of those who have agitated our Zion, and troubled ing themselves understood. Instead, therefore, of there being an

Never did man strive harder to unite all good, all evangelical min isters and people, in one common brotherhood, than did John Wesley. His sermon "On a Catholic Spirit" will live and testify for him in

tion;" at the same time he "affirmed constantly, that they who had be held in low esteem by all wise and good men. It is indeed almost believed in God should be cereful to maintain good works." Thus did too low an estimate of human nature to suppose that any man, under enemies. I said, "This is Bible religion, scriptural Christianity: let this man of God, for upwards of half a century, "warn every man, the pretence of superior sanctity, should seek to put himself at the men call it what they please - a delusion, enthusiasm, Methodism, and teach every man in all wisdom, that he might present every man head of a party, merely for the purpose of gratifying an unholy ambior 'Mahametanism'-that is nothing to me; hard names do not change perfect in Christ Jesus.' Few public men have preserved a more un- tion, a spirit of revenge, or of deriving temporal emolument from his dividing efforts. Yet what has not human nature descended to for purposes even less honourable than these!

A man suddenly emerging from a state of great mental darkness and ignorance into the light of Christianity, finds himself suddenly in a new world; and thinking that every one else was dark and ignorant as himself, and having yet the remains of the "carnal mind" in and Having shown the importance of union in the Church, and some of about him, and then having access to sources of information, by which he means to secure and perpetuate it. I now come to present some of he gathers a few scraps of knowledge, he suddenly imagines himself the motives which ought, and doubtless will, actuate all those who are a great man; and becoming intoxicated with the futies of self adulunder the influence of the fear and love of God.

ation, he finds himself swelling beyond the dimensions of ordinary 1. The fate of those who have fomented divisions in the Methodist men, when, lo and behold, he bursts the bands of a wholesome res-Episcopal Church, and have esparated from her communion, with a traint, breaks loose from the cords of a moral and religious discipline, view to establish an opposing organization, should warn us of the evil and then prates against hishops, laws, and order, doles out his stereopractise; and hence condemns all who dissent from him, or who will not bow to his decisions, as wanting in Christian principles and feelthemently against episcopacy, and especially that prerogative of it lings. He then heads a party, deluded as they are by his empty declamations, and comes not to his senses until time for sober thought shall convince him that he has calculated too extravagantly upon his own powers, and that there have been others before him who have sought and obtained wisdom and holiness, whose plans will rice in vahe the more closely and candidly they are contrasted with his own. Finally, left to himself, and thrown upon his own resources, he finds his level, and sinks into his own insignificance.

To the Church I would say, Beware of such sticklers for little hings, of such croakers against long established usages, of complainers of heavy grievances, as though the world would come to an end unless their own little selves were gratified in all their whims and spirits, the harshness of their censures, the dogmatical tone with which hey condemn all who presume to dissent from them, and the flippant manner in which they strive to pour contempt upon those who stand in their way. He who attacks your character instead of your arguments, and substitutes personal abuse for soher truth, can never be silenced by Scripture, reason, or religion, for he favors neither the one nor the other.

I conclude by simply saying that union can never be maintained with such imperfectly trained spirits, and that therefore an opposite epirit must be cultivated and cherished, if we would move forward in the grand work of bringing sinners to Christ in the harmony of Gos. N. BANGS.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

At this season of the year, most people attend to the settlement of heir accounts. Some, however, are inexcusably and criminally ne. glectful of a sacred injuction—owe no man any thing, but to love one mother. The meaning of this injunction, as I understand it is-be in perfect consistency with the great law of loving thy neighbor and hyself.

It is not necessary, that all debts, of every description, those of loans for example, should be immediately paid. Neither is it neces: sary that we should pay, at the time of purchase, for overy thing we boy. If we render to all their dues, agreeably to our promises and their reasonable expectatious, we shall fulfil the law of love in the. matter of pecuniary obligation. If, moreover, a man has become emcircomstances do to him. But he does not fulfil that law, if he withwhich he never intends to pay, or which he knows that he has not,

There are reasons good and true, abundant and conclusive rea-

owns or conveys the privileges of using what he owns-whether it be

aws have been enacted, to enforce the payment of debte been quite inconsiderable, or the number of admittances must have And severe laws would undoubtedly still exist among us, were it not been unusually large; and either alternative shows that our reputation was sustained, and that the public confidence in the wisdom of those by personal injustice, and the liability of the former to suffer as

shed; or, in other words, that God continued to sanction our labours.

It is essential to the character of a good citizen, that he should leading men who contribility remember to render to all their dues. A good citizen will buted to form the secession have become convinced that they always show by his example that he has a strict regard for the rights and interests of others. He aims to promote a spirit of general convidual, when their organization was completed, and hence that fidence and unaffected good will. He desires to ensure as much re-

Conference of 1784.] July 26th, 1784.—Our Conference began.

At any rate, there is no motive arising from their greater hamony, erls an influence, which serves to destroy confidence between man on the some contention. We had war for many days on account of the energy, prosperity, or adaptation of their plans to accomplish a greater and man. Not only so, but he may be the occasion of great perplexity. vented by his delinquencies from fulfilling their engagements. It sometimes happens, that a man may contrive to gain so much by a failure, or an assignment, in which hundreds are interested, that he lives genteelly the rest of his life. His children are 'clothed in purple and fine-linen and faring sumptuously every day,' while those of much worthier people may be compelled to submit to the severest privations, solely in consequence of his fraud and knavery. Such a man, be his dwelling or his station what it may, has no title to the character of a good citizen.

Debts are often the occasion of very serious alienations of affection and good will -The peace and harmony of many families have been marred or destroyed, in consequence of debts, which have been injudiciously contracted. An industrious, enterprising man may be disheartened and discouraged, by the wastefulness or extravagance of her whose duty it is, to endeavour to make the expenses of the household never exceed the income. On the other hand, a frogal, aconomical, indefatigable wife may have many a sad hour, from a husband's improvidence or neglect to defray the necessary expenses of his family. I have no doubt, that the discouragement and sadness in such cases, have sometimes greatly alienated those, who would otherwise have lived in that love, without which the conjugal bond is a chain of

Have not unadjusted accounts often separated tried friends? I have heard it said, that a very convenient and sure method of ridding yourself of a tiresome visitor at your house, is to loan him a sum of

miseries.

money. There is some foundation for the saying. ·The language often employed by people in describing character, is ample proof that unsettled accounts have greatly embittered many a spirit, and have been the origin of enmities and hostilities not easily allayed and terminated. Some men have been made desperate enough for any kind of vengeance.

Every man who properly regards his reputation, will be careful to attend faithfully to his pecuniary liabilities. When any one fails in business, it is very seldom that he escapes reproach. However unfortunate he may have been, some will accuse him of wrong.

All debts are virtually so many promises. When they are not paid, a man is exposed to the charge of violating his word or pledge. Not unfrequently, when dues are demanded, a promise is made that they shall be attended to at a given time. When the time comes the creditor hears nothing from the debtor. The debtor may even pass the creditor in the street and say not a word on the subject.

The same debtor may be equally delinquent in regard to other creditors. And so often may be promise, and not perform, that it is not strange if you hear him most severely denounced as a man whose word is good for nothing. Nay, he may be stigmatized as a liar.— Character is too valuable to be thus roughly handled.

The unkappiness produced by debts is not smong the least reasons, enforcing the duty now under consideration. The unhappinese resulting from alienated affection or good will, is too obvious to require further remark. An honest debtor cannot be otherwise than disquieted and unhappy, when demands are urged which he cannot meet. A

he knows he shall never pay, or if he continues to obtain merchandisc, rent, or service, or any thing else, for which compensation is promised, and yet he never expects to render any such compensation-what better is it than stealing? Who can do thus without violating the eighth commandment !

According to the sacred law, one characteristic of the wicked in distinction from the righteous, is, "that he borroweth and payeth not The sent ment covers the whole ground of pecuniary obli-

been said for the present.-Puritan.

The Fourth Annual Examination of the Upper Canada Academy was the lot on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 14th. 15th and 16th instant. Though the weather during the three days was exceedingly fine, yet the spectators from a distance were few, owing partly, in all probability, to the state of the roads, and partly, we fear, to a want of deep, lively and enlightened interest in the advancement of Education. The attendance varied during the day, but was exceedingly large every evening, especially the last.

The Examination, each day, was opened with prayer and with Sacred Music on the Figno Forte. The exercises were agreeably and judiciously interspersed and Examination of the Upper Canada Academy, April 16, 1840.

Delivered by Mr. Charles Tolkien, at the close of the Fourth Public Annual Examination of the Upper Canada Academy, April 16, 1840.

In taking a retreatment voting the three and progress of Literature, we

In the forence of Tuesday classes were examined in Geography, Astronomy, Junier Geography, Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying and Levelling, and Junior Arithmetic. In the afternoon classes were examined in the History of England and the Outlines of the British Surveying and Levening, and some Animonal were examined in the History of England and the Outlines of the British Constitution, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Buok-Keeping, Geometry and Chemistry. In the evening classes of ladies were examined in Rhetoric and Universal Geography. Original Compositions were read by Miss Wilmot, Miss Beach, and Miss C. Houghton. The classes in Astronomy and Arithmetic consisted of ladies. Not having been present on the first day, I am unable to speak, from personal observation, of the proficiency of the Students in the above branches; but I am informed that the examination in Geography was bighly creditable to the teacher and pupils; that the classes in History, the British Constitution, and Book-Keeping evinced a clear and comprehensive acquaintance with their studies; that a perfect familiarity with the science of Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly Astronomy was displayed by the young ladies; that Master Tolkien (the enly the young ladies) that Master Tolkien (the enly

Conic Sections, Arithmetic, Universal History, Algebra, 1st and 2d classes, Geology, English Grammar, Greek Render, Latin Reader, Physiology, Natural Geology, English Grammar, Greek Render, Latin Reader, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and French. In the evening original composition was read by this strong harriers that surrounded them, had not the Egyptian as well as Oriental colonies first exercised an important influence in their civilization. Boulter on "Tuste," and by Miss Mary Jane Beatty on "the Power and Wisdom of God as displayed in the Works of Crention." Both the semiments and language reflect credit on the understanding and taste of the young ladies, and language reflect credit on the understanding and taste of the young ladies, the principles and facts of Astronomy, and the general scenery of the leavess, as well as by the productions, inhabitants and scenery of the earth, indicated an elevated and well-cultivated frind and a truly devotional heart, and received in diagnation at the insuli offered them by the Trojan king, they boldly engaged in war, where an ample opnortunity was afforded them of takings, they had so one and was a well as it were by this cloud of darkness, they never would have bust to strong had not the Egyptian as well as the strong harriers that surrounded them, had not the Egyptian as well as the strong harriers that surrounded them, had not the Egyptian as well as the strong from their state of barbarism and degradation, and throwing off the fetters by which they bad so long been enthralled, literature began to dawn upon them. Thus civilization, assisted by the physical features of the climate, as well as by the celebrity of their public institutions, commenced its owner.

By the introduction of letters by the Phanician Cadmus their rough and uncouth sounds assumed a softer and more mellifluent tone. Roused with hardened and well-cultivated from the Principal in his cancillation. wisdom of trod as displayed in the works of Creation. Both the seminents and language reflect credit on the understanding and taste of the young ladies. The manner in which the last composition illustrated the Divine perfections by the principles and facts of Astronomy, and the general scenery of the heavens, as well as by the productions, inhabitants and scenery of the earth, indicated an elevated and well-cultivated fraind and a truly devotional heart, and received a handsome and well-merited compliment from the Principal in his concluding the second of the control of address. The classes, on this day, in Universal History, Physiology and French, and one class in English Grammer, consisted of ladies. The exercises

three days of the examination. At this serious designs and both the instructors and the learners encouraged have glowed with delight; and both the instructors and the learners encouraged and impelled to renewed and unceasing exertion. The readiness and accuracy with which the classes in English Education, the Mathematics, the Classics and other departments of Literature and Science answered the various questions propounded, attest at once the computency and fidelity of the Faculty, the exertions of the Students, the excellence, adaptation and success of the Institution, and its well-founded claims to general, cordial and constant support. Institution, and we cheerfully pay it—a distinct tribute of praise to the deep research in the investigation of a great first cause, the origin of the unitary and the planets, the causes of natural phenomena, the revolution of the planets, the causes of natural phenomena. the same convenion now. Mr. J. Hurburt, M. D., is, we delive, that qualified for the situation he holds by his thorough scholarship, his principles and spirit, his amisble and dismined deportment, and his mode of tuition. In thus speaking —as well as in witnessing the examination—we are not idle and uninterested. Some of those nearest and degreest to us on earth have been confided for the last two years to the education and discipline of the U. C. Academy; the result has been highly satisfactory; and considering the range of tuition. The article and ambitious encronchments of Philip, king of Macedon, threatened.

culty was experienced in conducting the young ladies from the entrance to the seen but a mass of moving heads; and fears were entertained that order could not be preserved, which, however, bitherto shone in cloudless day, began now visibly to decline and set, nover was, happilly, not the case. The audience, from the beginning, observed the more to rise. greatest order and decorum, and gave close and constant attention to the sevgreatest order and decorum, and gave closs and constant attention to the several addresses and to the excellent sacred music which was kindly supplied and admirably performed by the choir from Port Hope. The meeting was opened with singling, and with an appropriate prayer by the Principal, Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M. Then followed a Louin declamation by G. F. Burrows; a Richey, A. M. Then tohowed a fishin declaration by G. P. Buttows, a selected address on "Missions" by C. Williams, urging the claims of the cause of Christian Missions (an address on "Anger," exposing the evil of this passion, by J. Beatty; and a "dialogue between Lochiel and the Wizard" by W. P. Wright and W. McCarty. After an excellent specimen of sacred music, P. Wright and W. McCarty. After an extension specimen of sacred most, in Greek declamation was pronounced by J. Aikins; succeeded by an address from A. S. Holmes on "Civil Government," which took a lucid, comprehensive and interesting view of the subject, sketching the outlines of British Civil Polity; then followed addresses on the "Comparative claims of the Africans Polity; then followed addresses on the "Comparative claims of the Africans and Indians" by J. Gordon and O. W. Powell. The claims of those two remarkable races were impressively stated, especially those of the Africans whose condition and history furnish more materials for the pathetic. A just and well-timed allusion to American slavery was loudly cheered. Sacred music then interposed its holy and heavenly influence. Next, Hebrew declamation by C. Tolkien; an address on "Russian Cruelty to Poland" (well de-picted) by M. P. Roblin; a French declamation by R. B. Warren; and music. dress was also delivered by S. Bates on "Natural Sciences," exhibiting the beneficial influence of general knowledge; then followed a "Eulogy on Wesbenerical innuction of general knowledge; their showed a Diogy of Bondden; lay," portraying him as a christian, a scholar, and a divine, by D. B. Madden; succeeded by a Dialogue (Street scene between Brutus and Cassius) by J. R. Armstrong and J. Bates; and music by the choir. An Address was then given by J. S. Dennis on "Physiology," setting forth its connexious and advantages; be dialogue between a Student, Deacon and Clergyman was recited by C. Tolkien, J. S. Dennis, and J. Aikins; after this an address was given by C. its origin. You can never be fully compensated for the difficulties with which Tolkien on "Classical Literature," taking a clear and comprehensive view of you have vigorously and successfully contended, and for the troubles which you the rise and progress of Grecian Learning, its transfer to Rome, its eclipse have endured. The benefit, however, which you have conferred on the public

An excellent concluding address was given by the able and eloquent Principal, in which he eulogized the tutors and students, and expressed the deep interest which he felt in the Institution. While he intimated the probability of an early dissolution of his connexion with the Institution and with the Province, he assured the audience that the U. C. Academy should continue to be associated with his most interesting recollections, and be a subject of his fervent prayers. The exercises were then closed with singing and the benediction; and thus ended the FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE UPPER

It is greatly to be regretted that persons from a distance-parents, guardians ministers, and young persons—do not more numerously attend the Academic Examinations. Much pleasure and profit are consequently lost; and the advantages of the Institution continue to be but imperfectly known. Intellectual culture is subordinate only to moral; and therefore those who are entrusted with the government and interests of youth should studiously and liberally provide for them the benefits of a sound education. When strength is exhausted and friends are gone, when the should be should studiously and liberally provide for them the benefits of a sound education. When strength is exhausted those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those precepts which you have early endeavored to inculcate upon our youthful the particular whose care we had been placed. Never shall we forget those or evening of the bill to plot the regular succession of bishops being discontinued. (1.)

March 202.

March 202.

March 203.

March 203.

March 204.

man must be greatly bardened, his conscience must be seared, before the can enjoy what belongs to another, or feel at case when the eye of almost ewery one he sees, says to him, Pay what thou owest! Debts have driven some men to distraction and suicide.

But the strongest of all reasons which the subject suggests, is, that whoever wilfully neglects to pay his debts sins against God. He may have driven some men to distraction and suicide.

But the strongest of all reasons which the subject suggests, is, that whoever wilfully neglects to pay his debts sins against God. He may be committed. A downright theft may be perpetrated under cover of fair business dealing. If a man borrows of me a sum of money, which fair business dealing. If a man borrows of me a sum of money, which fair business dealing. If a man borrows of me a sum of money, which sciences and heart a soft in the man borrows of me a sum of money, which fair business dealing. If a man borrows of me a sum of money, which sciences and heart a christic power they must soon give account. To your understandings, constitute the soft interval as signal tropnes of your excess? We bid you is matter is miterior to mind. Why, then, and stand form to the world as signal tropnes of your excess? We bid you is matter is metror to mind. Why, then, and stand form to the world as signal tropnes of your excess? We bid you an affectionate adieu.

You, my fellow-students, I now perhaps address for the last time. During our residence here we have formed many endearing connections. These will now be broken. The ties of intimacy which have united us are now about to be severed. We are about to part, some of us perhaps near the property and will exceed which are a signal tropnes of your excess? We bid you an affectionate adieu.

You, my fellow-students, I now perhaps address for the last time. During our residence here we have formed many endearing connections. These will now be broken. The ties of intimacy which have united us are now about to be severed. We are about to part, some of us perhaps near the property of the property many the property of the prope of this power they must soon give account. To your understandings, consciences and hearts, christian parents, we solemnly and carnestly appeal. Tooder your relations and duties. If Man be the connecting link between the two great divisions of existence, mind and matter, to you is entrusted the power of exalting your beloved offspring through the various gradations of the former to the highest point of accessible elevation, or of degrading them to the lowest state of mere material being. True, you cannot absolutely direct and mould them, but you can use the means; you can discharge your duty; you can exercise parental vigilance and controll; you can pour the fresh instruction can exercise parental vigilance and controll; you can pour the fresh instruction can exercise parental vigilance and controll; you can pour the fresh instruction can exercise parental vigilance and controll; you can be a controll of the parental vigilance and controll; you can be controlled to the control of the parental vigilance and controlled the connecting his between the control of the parental vigilance and controlled the connecting his between the connecting h over the minds of your children according to your ability; you can teach them the truth, importance and obligation of Religion; you can summon to your At all events it is true, that whoever is indebted to another so as assistance the talents and virtues of others; and you can summon to your to injure him, and refuses to do what he can, in the circumstances of the case, to repair or remove the injury, is of course violating the comprehensive statute. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.'—

This statute he is as much bound to obey as the statute which exacts followed by the collection of the celestial regions. But neglect them as intelligences and pro-Ins statute he is as much bound to ovey as the statute which exacts of him supreme love to God. If he violates it, God will not hold him guilless. Human laws may not disturb him, but God's law will hold him to a strict and tremendous account. Whoever therefore would have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, will under the tuition and discipline of qualified Instructors. Such Instructors you will said to the celestial regions. But neglect them as intelligences and provide for them as animals, and you dalase them to a level with the beasts that perish; you consign them to degradation, slavery and woe. But we hope better things of you than the ruin of your children. Place them without delay have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, will have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, will remember the injunction, Owe no man any thing but to love one will find in the UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. The civil appect of this Institution should invite and attract you, for it is the aspect of christian loyally but not of party politics. Its literary and scientific advantages are excellent and adapted. Its domestic government is strict and wholesome. Its moral character is guaranteed by its charter, its connexions and its Faculty. Place your children within its walls, and prepare them for an honourable and useful life; For the Christian Guardian.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Upper Canada Academy was and call you blessed, and you yourselves be rewarded in the resurrection of the Juntanian Therefore, and Thursday, the 14th. 15th and 16th instant.

J. G. Marly.

on the Piano Porce. And diversified with music, vocal and instrumenum, by and diversified with music, vocal and instrumenum, by and diversified with music, vocal and instrumenum, by and diversified with declamation and dialognes by some of the male students. Among the specimens of musical taste and skill were "The Minute Gun at Sea;" Moore's Sacred Melody, "Sound the loud Timbrel o'er then suddenly becoming obscured in the musts of 15 mounts of ages, again arising, it illumined the western world. From the rise to the fall of Grecian Literature, each successive age boasted of being superior to the previous. Grecian Literature in the most refined and classic ages of antiquity, must ever be considered far inferior to its present advanced and enlarged state; yet, with sincere pleasure do we desire to become acquainted with its advancement, in those nations, to which we are principally indebted for our present the ages. improvements. To no nation of antiquity are we more indebted than to Greece, whether we consider the splendor of her arms or her improvement in the arts and sciences. She is the mother of the fine arts, the birth-place of literature; the British Constitution, and Book-Keeping evinced a clear and comprehensive acquaintance with their studies; that a perfect familiarity with the science of followed from the hills, while hanging with encountered delight on the strains. Astronomy was displayed by the young fodies; that Master Tolkien (the only student in the higher Mathematics) gave evidence that he had fully mastered the Mathematical studies assigned him; and that every question in Chemistry Let us, then, look back to the first dark age, of which we have even any fabulous account; and then view the rada and wretched Pelasgi, existing in fabulous account; and then view the rada and wretched Pelasgi, existing in was readily and correctly answered.

The Examination on Wednesday embraced Spherical Trigonometry and the rudest state of burbarism, and ignorant of the most common and useful peressaries of civilized life.

Enveloped as it were by this cloud of darkness, they never would have burst

indignation at the insuit offered them by the Trojan king, they boldly engaged in war, where an ample opportunity was afforded them of exhibiting both their valour in combat, and their sagacity in council.

Then arose the majestic Homer, who stands unrivalled in that art which he carried to its greatest perfection. As the brilliant orb of day, emerging from the gloom of night, casts forth its refulgent beams on the eastern horizon, and quickly dissipating the mists by which it is surrounded, betokens the rapid approach of day; so Literature arising from obscurity, and instantly dispelling the overlanging mists of ignorance and superstition, betokened the approach of one of the most important and evenful engels in Greeian History. Then s handsome and address. The classes, on this day, in Universal address. The exercises French, and one class in English Grammer, consisted of ladies. The exercises closed with an Anthem on the Piano and the benediction.

On Thursday classes were examined in Tacitus, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Philosophy of Natural History, Hornee, Geometry, Astronomy, Hebrew, Eschines and Demosthenes, Virgil, and Geology. On this day, as well as on the proceeding, the examinations were highly creditable to the teachers and students, and furnished satisfactory evidence of diligence and application during the the past year. Every spectator capable of appreciating learning and science, and properly interested in the cultivation of mind and the improvement of our trace, must have been highly gratified by what he saw and heard during the three days of the Examination. The hearts of the fond and anxious parents must have glowed with delight; and both the instructors and the learners encouraged and impelled to renewed and unceasing exertion. The readiness and accuracy and impelled to renewed and unceasing exertion. The readiness and accuracy and orators. Of these, the most celebrated was Demosthenes, who for men and orators. Of these, the most celebrated was Demosthenes, who for men and orators. the result has been highly satisfactory; and considering the range of tunion. The artial and ambitious encroachments of rump, king of maceuon, tureaceuon, facilities for improvement, religious and domestic government, and the pecualities. Sunk in a state of stupidity, they were regardless of their interests and liberties till the cloquent appeals of Demosthenes, protesting Parents, Guardians, and Youth of Upper Canada and of the Provinces adjoining.

On Thursday the Annual Exhibition (as it is termed) was held. Before the hour of commencement the clapsel was crowded to excess, and great difficulties for their langer. But alas! too late they saw the storm gathering upon them, and, in the battle of Cheromea, bursting with all its fury upon their time hour of commencement the clapsel was crowded to excess, and great difficulties.

Then beging their nearly views and abandouing their systems of solutions. decline. Then losing their usual vigor and abandoning their systems of education, they became effeminate and corrupt. The sun of literature, which had

> then changing its orbit, it commenced its brilliant course. In the Augustian ago it attained a height equal to that of the time of Pericles. Shortly, however, after this most flourishing period of Roman literature it rapidly declined. On the transfer of the seat of the Roman Empire, it took refuge in the suburbs of Constantinople. The Goths and Vandals, pouring forth in numerous tribes and involving every thing like a mass of burning lava, in one common ruin, totally obliterated it. Then followed for the space of ten centuries, a period, so ignorant and superstitious, so rude and barbarous, so dark and debased, that it justly received the appellation of the Dark Ages. At the expiration of this gloomy period, Grecian and Reman Literature again revived, and animated the minds of more in the numeric of homelated. of men in the pursuit of knowledge. Protected and cherished, it rapidly attained the light which it holds in the present state of the civilized world. Having thus bestily glanced at the rise, progress, fall, and subsequent revival of Grecian Literature, we would, in conclusion, urge the importance of this study. From the elegance and beauty of the language, the harmony of its structure, and the high degree of perfection it exhibits, it would naturally ecommend itself to our attention; but for the strengthening discipline of mine nd the complete knowledge of our own language which it affords us, a know ledge of it is highly important. Let us, then, while relying implicitly on Divine assistance, endeavor to acquire that knowledge, which, when all other worldly treasures shall have deserted us, shall still remain a solid source of happiness and procure the esteem of the wise and just.

But now the Romans and acquired a taste for literature and science: Thitber

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

To you, Gentlemen, as the Trustees of the Upper Canada Academy, we owe a debt of gratitude. The noble designs which you had in view in the founda-tion of this Institution will long be admired. To your instrumentality it owes its origin. You can never be fully compensated for the difficulties with which the rise and progress of threetan Learning, its transfer to itome, is conjugated and progress, its subsequent revival and prosperity, and the importance of the pleasure you must naturally feel, in the education of the youth, may in ef literary studies; followed by an appropriate and impressive Valedictory part recompense you for the anxieties and trials you have experienced for the prosperity of your noble undertaking. We are deeply indebted to you for our except the addresses which are mentioned as selected, and the dialogues. The several speakers were loudly cheered by the audience. long had the honor to constitute a member. May your laudable efforts still continue to be crowned with success, and while other Institutions shall proudly deck this rising colony, may the Upper Canada Academy constitute one of the brightest arnaments, and long be acknowledged as an eminent and efficient means of the highest and greatest good.

To you, esteemed Instructors, we sustain relations not less important. By our laborious and unwearied exertions—by your parental and fostering carethis Institution has acquired its present standing. For the fearless and conscientious discharge of your duty; for the desire which you have ever manifested for the promotion of our interests; for the strict attention which you have paid to our moral character and caneral prosperity, you deserve warmest thanks. Of your desire for our improvement nothing need be as the past Examination has fully testified the care you have had in our proficiency. Though now about to be separated, we shall carry with us the pleasing remem

assemble to receive the approbation of our respected Teachers. Never shall we again be associated in the same studies and the same pleasures. We must form new associations. But never shall the memory of those with whom we torm new associations. Due never shall the memory of those with whom we have been united be effaced from our minds. May we all still persevere in the acquisition of knowledge and the pursuit of virtue! If called to important stations, may we all fill them with honor, and, under the guidance of a superintending Providence, descend to the grave with a consciousness of well-spent lives! Farewell! my fellow-students, farewell!

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840.

The Editor is absent, and is not expected to return within a ortnight. In the mean time his place will be supplied by the Rev. J. Scott.

In our English Intelligence, will be found a statement of the ntroduction into the House of Commons, of the Canada Union Bill, and the approval of Her Mojesty's Government of the Clergy Reserve Bill. We regret that we have not been able to procure a paper containing the report of Lord John Russell's eloquent speech and the debate which ensued. Our readers may expect a full report next week. Each Province is to return 39 members to Parliament. In Upper Canada one member is to be returned for each county, and one for each of nine towns. The constitution of the Legislative Council remains unchanged, except that provision will be made for the removal of members in cases of Bankruptcy, or gross crimes, and for their voluntary resignation of their seats in certain circumstances. Provision will be made for the establishment of municipal corporations, the object of which is to improve the reads and to advance other local interests in various parts of the Province, by persons chosen by the inhabitants themselves.

We have copied from the U. C. Herald a full account of the trible conflagration which has destroyed the habitations of fifty-five families Kingston. We think that something should be done in other Canadian owns for the unfortunate sufferers. Subscriptions were sent from the Cana las to relieve sufferers in New York from the destructive fire of December 1835. The destruction of property in Kingston has been greater in proportio

o the extent and wealth of the place than was that in New York in 1835. Since the above was written, we are happy to learn by a half sheet of the Kingston Chronicle of Saturday, (printed at the office of the U. C. Herald) that the loss of property to the resident inhabitants of Kingston is far less than we had supposed. The Chronicle coys-"It is now generally allowed that the mount of property destroyed by the late conflagration is not much under one nundred thousand pounds-of which about £12,000 is covered with insurance. The property in the Ottawa and Rideau stores, with the exception of the goods of Messrs. Wilson and Fraser, being owned by persons not residing in Kingston, it will reduce the loss actually suffered by the inhabitants of this place to less than £20,000, exclusive of the property under insurance. Though it is ruly painful to contemplate the distress brought upon individuals by this great alamity, yet on the other hand it is so far cheering, that, generally speaking, the suffering parties will be able to meet their engagements, and that no failures of any consequence will take place."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States assembles in Baltimore on the 1st of next month Friday.) The Rev. R. Newton has been appointed as Representative of the Wesleyan Conference in England; and the Revs. Joseph Stinson, John Ryerson, and Egerton Ryerson were appointed representatives of the Wesleyan onference in Upper Canada. The two former, accompanied by the Rev. Mc. Richey, left Toronto for Baltimore last Wednesday evening; the latter has left

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS IN ENGLAND AND THE ESTAB-LISHED CHURCH.—The London Christian Observer for March (a most influential monthly periodical, published by professed evangelical Clergymen of the Establishment) contains the following extraordinary communication, and

editorial remarks on it, which are ominous enough. To the Editor of the Christian Observer.

I do not dissent from your remarks upon Mr. Rogers's "Antipopopriestian," but I think he has some cause for speaking of the priestrulianism of the Wesleyan Methodist community. There is no sect more completely under the control of its teachers; and I fear the day is not distant when the compacted Institution, and its well-founded claims to general, cordial and constant support. In a model of perfection. In which they are engaged; we cheerfully express find and constant support. In model of perfection. In which they are engaged; we cheerfully express find and constant support. In model of perfection. In which they have been augmented and its first cause, the origin of the universal and it that influence in the investigation of a great first cause, the origin of the universal and its first cause, the origin of the u be thus disposed; more especially when it is considered how difficult, even now, the quiet and well-affected portion of the Methodist body sometimes find it to repress the outbreaks of civil and religious discontent among their brethren, especially in the manufacturing districts.

I cannot but think the members of the Church of England have stood for ome time in an anomalous relation to this imperium in imperio; they have wished to consider the Methodists as friends; and yet they have distrusted their proceedings, and felt considerable apprehension as to the results of their system. In my own neighbourhood the opinion among the best informed members, lay and clorical, of our church, is that we have much more to fear from the Methodists than from the disjointed bands of avowed Dissenters; and I am anxious to learn for my own guidance what my reverend brethren consider to be the path of Christian wisdom, duty, and meckness, in regard to them; more especially in relation to the divisions which they cause in our flocks, and the withdrawment from us, under their influence, of many of our members, who ever return, and whose children are permanently alienated from the c come sectaries.

"," We have received, during the last few years, numerous letters to the effect of the above; but we have always felt rejuctant to enter upon the question. The Methodists have aided the church upon some important occasions; but we cannot view without much apprehension many things which indicate that their growing power may become very injurious to her; and not a few pious and diligent clergymen have addressed us upon the painful position in which they are placed by the zealous proselytism which is going on in their parishes, by persons who do not profess to dissent from the church while they are dismembering it; or to disapprove of the doctrines or conduct of the elergyman while they are impeding or perhaps embittering his labours; and this even in small parishes where there is no reason to urge that the pastoral ministrations are not adequate to the wants of their flock.

"Uninterrupted Succession."-By the following, which we copy from the New York Christian Advocate & Journal, it will be seen that our Methodist Brethren both in England and the United States are providing antidotes from the writings of those learned divines of the Church of England who were true Protestants and real friends to the Reformation against the newly revived papal dogma of the "Uninterrupted Succession." The insisting upon this dogma as the foundation of Ministerial authority in any Protestant Church is equivalent to renouncing the principles of the Reforms

A New Tract .- "The Church of Rome is either a true or a false Church If she be a true Church, then we will be guilty of schism in leaving her, will be excommunicated by her, and the Church of England will become herself a false Church. If the Church of Rome be a false one, then she cannot be a pure source of apostolical succession, and the Church of England must be false because she derived her ordination and sacraments from that of Rome. -Speech of the Archbishop of York, 1558.

"Uninteraupted Succession" is the title of a new tract, being the substance of a sermon by the late Dr. Whitby, as given in the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1839. We have put this able sermon into the form of tract of 12 pages, that those who wish to furnish themselves with the gist o the argument on the vexed question of apostolicity may do it without trouble and at almost no expense. Every preacher would do well to keep a bundle o these tracts always by him, that he may furnish those who wish to read some

thing on the subject with a cheap and convenient digest of the same.

"I conclude," says Dr. Whitby, "that a regular and uninterrupted succession of bishops cannot be necessary to the being of a Christian Church. For, as the Church of Judah continued during the captivity without high priest or priest that could officiate; and after the captivity, eithout that oil with which both of them were to be consecrated; and that those high priests were, after they came under the power of the Roman emperors, never continued for term of life, as their original institution did require, but during pleasure, and so the office was generally exercised by usurpers or intruders; nor did Christ ever blame them upon this account, because the Jews, were not accessary to this abuse and usurpation, nor was it in their power to help it t so was it in the Christian Church; the regular succession of bishops being discontinued, (1.)

either two or three popes together, all exercising the office of ordaining bishops, Gregory XII., Benedict XIII., and John XXIII.; two of whom must be usurpers. All which are just exceptions and prejudices against the claim of a regular, uninterrupted succession; seeing that a nullity in him that ordains must make a nullity in him that is ordained, and so on successively. Yet since the clergy of the following ages were not accessary to these irregularities and usurpations, nor was it in their power to help them, they cannot hinder the validity of their ordination, according to the primitive institution, by prayer and imposition of bands. Were such succession owned to be necessary, then un-

imposition of hands. Were such succession dwhed to be necessary, then uncertainty upon it would rob men of all spiritual comfort.

"But our blessed Lord hath said, 'He that believeth in me shall never perish, but have everlasting life. He shall enter the kingdom of God who doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. St. Paul prays that grace doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.' St. I'aul prays that grace may be with all them that love our Lord Jesus in sincerity; and promiseth glory, honour, and immortality to all them 'who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for it.' He declares, that godliness hath promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. And St. John pronounces, them blessed that do the commandments of God. Now, I inquire, Is the same external regimen of the Church necessary to faith in Christ, to the doing of the will of God, to the keeping of his commandments, to patient continuance in well doing, and to godliness? Will not faith, obedience, and godliness, be the same under one regimen as under another? and must they not, therefore, by the mercy of God, entitle us to the same promised spiritual blessings? apport these things be performed as truly when a regular succession is inter Cannot these things be performed as truly when a regular succession is inter-rupted, (as it still may be by the wickedness of men) as when it is not so? Why, then, do men presume to make the salvation of Christians, uprightly endeavouring to perform their duty, to depend on any particular external regi-men? Or what more absolute necessity is there for the continuance of a regular uninterrupted succession of bishops for the preservation of the Christian Church than there was for the continuance of a regular uninterrupted succession of high priests for the preservation of the being of the Jewish Church ?"

We find the following in the N. Y. Christian Advocate and fournal of the 24th instant:

SANGEL WARREN, LL. D .- The complacency with which our respectable contemporary, the Episcopal Recorder, presents the following prectous itom to ts readers is sufficiently apparent:

"At an ordination held in the Cathedral Church, Chester, the Bishop Chester admitted fifteen persons to the holy order of deacous, and twenty-eight In the number of ordained dencons we see the name of Samuel Warren,

The humber of ordained deacons we see the balle of sealing the LL. D., who has been for many years a prominent and useful minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Society. He has commenced his labours in the Church as a curato in the populous town of Manchester, where we believe a large edifice is in the course of erection for his permanent occupancy." A particular another

We believe, however, that the above paragraph is calculated to convey an erroncous impression. To be strictly correct, our contemporary should have said that Dr. Warren was for many years, &c., until 1835, when he was expelled from the Wesleyan body, by a unanimous resolve of the conference, numerous flagrant offences against the essential principles of our connec-

GREAT HAIL STORM.—A hail storm of unusual severity passed ver Yonge Street, immediately in rear of this city, on Saturday last, breaking nearly all the glass in the windows exposed to it; and doing great damage to the gardens and hot houses of several gardeners. A friend has kindly furnished the following particulars:-

Yonge Street, April 23, 1840.

Str.,—Residing in the neighbourhood where the tremendous hallstorm of Saturday afternoon has left such marked demonstrations of its fury, I intended to have forwarded to you for publication, if you considered it of sufficient interest, an account of loss sustained by the inhabitants, in the shape of broken windows, but I find the list would be too voluminous for your columns. I have therefore selected a portion, the east side of Yonge Street, the particulars of which I have learned from personal inquiry, commencing at Mr. Hannah's, wheelwright. It stands thus:—Messrs. Hannah's II panes, Brown 24, March 12, Williams 94, Simpson 61, Watson 63, Westland 100, Brock 100, Scott 6, Beckman 16, Armstrong 22, Richardson 5, Hodgson 17, Adams 40, Powell, (Red Lion Tavern.) 240, Rowell 62, Edmond 60, Wallis 32, Atkinson 15, Huchiason 28. The mansion, hot houses, frames, &c. of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis of Rosedule, have suffered soverely; I have heard the damage is estimated at £200, including the loss of many rare plants, of which he had a fine collection. Mr. Granger has experienced a heavy loss in the destruction of his glass frames, but to what extent. I have not precisely ascertained. Mr. Armstrong states. vindows, but I find the list would be too voluminous for your columns. I have Mr. Granger has experienced a heavy loss in the destruction of his glass frames, but to what extent, I have not precisely ascertained. Mr. Armstrong states that the whole of the glass is beat out of his frames. Mr. Burns of Spadina. Avenue informed me he had 200 feet of glass hoken. Mr. Logan of Victoria Gardens, I have been informed, has sustained very great injury, in his hothouse frames and plants. Mr. Fleming of Yonge Street west, an industrious and deserving man, appears to have suffered the most; he informed me that it will cost him at least £30 to replace the broken glass, besides the loss of plants and crops in his garden.

The storm was from the north-west. I have not met with any person who had ever witnessed any equal to it. The hall stones and pieces of ice were of prodigious size, not merely leaving an impression on the ground where they fell, but also on the board fences. The course of the hall storm appears to have been about a mile and a half in breadth, scarcely injuring the city, and doing little damage to the massions of Cot. Wells, Dr. Baldwin, and Capt. Baldwin. The extent of damage may perhaps be better estimated if I state

Baldwin. The extent of damage may perhaps be better estimated if I state that it amounts in some cases to 75 per cent., and in some instances the whole glass of a window has been demolished. I have omitted four or five houses in he line selected, they being protected by venetian shutters.

JAMES WICKSON. Yours respectfully,

NEW BRUNSWICK .- Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Guardian from the Rev. William Temple, dated Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., March 2nd, 1840.

"You will be pleased to learn that our influence is extending in this Province. In St. John and Portland we have three large chapels, well attended; and at Frederickton, have lately chlarged our chapel one-third, (it is 86 feet, long) and the congregation appears nearly as much cramped for room as before the enlargement. But what is of infinitely greater consequence is, that conversions to God are almost daily taking place. At every meeting sincerepenitents are enquiring the way of salvation. We have commenced two new missions since last August, both of which promise well; one on S. W. Branch of Miramichi, and the other on River St. John, below Gage Town. But our Visiting Missionary plan did not answer, and is therefore dropped.

driven down if a badmin To Correspondents .- We regret that the communication of the acting Principal of the U.C. Academy, explanatory of the course of study te be pursued in that Institution, came too late for insertion in this day's Guardian. "Veri Amator," No. 4, has been received, and will appear next week. The thymes of "A. B." on "Spring," contain very good, thoughts; but the unknown author has naid an attention either to the number or measure of his feet. It is also rather too late to "announce the approach of the maiden Spring." We cannot insert any communications relative to the elections, either from candidates or others, except the addresses of candidates to electors, and then as advertisements.

We regret that the Centenary Subscription List for Grosby Great, is not forthcoming. We supposed until recently that it had been published."3 Its omission has been entirely accidental, and no trace of it can be found in this

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS three

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of April 2014 A industry spin VERY LATE FROM EUROPE, 1 feet april 2 should not be

Since our last publication, two packets have arrived from Europe, and a fast sailing merchant ship. The latter was the Hibernia, Cobb, from Liverpool, which left on the 24th of Murch, and was the first to arrive. The packet ship Charles Carroll, Russell, from Havre, sailed March 24th, and the packet ship George Washington, Burrows, from Liverpool, sailed March 25th, Qur London papers are to the evening of the 24th, Liverpool 25th, Paris evening of the 23rd, and Havre evening of the 24th—all inclusive. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

March 18.—In the House of Commons a petition from English merchants China was presented, praying inquiry into the circumstances of the surrender of the opium, &c. Its reference to a select committee was to be moved on March 19 .- Sir James Graham asked Lord Palmerston for exact informa-

tion about the surrender of opium—and whether it had actually been destroyed.

Lord Palmerston replied briefly—as to the last point that he had no official In enswer to a question, Lord John Russell begged to refer to the answer he had given on a former occasion. He had then been asked whether a declaration of war had not been made by the Governor General of India against China, and his reply was that the government had received no official information on the subject, and could not believe that report to be well founded, but that it probably arose from the order sent out by the government to make certain preparations. What he then stated had turned out to be the fact, as had been proved by the recent arrival of official despatches. The orders sent out were to make preparations to have a certain naval and military force in readi-

preparations, and he could only state very generally what the object of those preparations, and he could only state very generally what they were in 190000. In the first place, they were to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's Superintendent, and Her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese Government; and, in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property

Gisborne, Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. Oswald, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Rickford, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Herries, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Heetor, Mr. Grove, Sir T. Froemantie, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Strutt, Mr. M. Atwood, and Mr. Morrison.

March 20.—Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the bill to protect

The House then went on with the Army Estimates. Monday, March 23.-In the House of Lords, a declaration was extorted from Lord Melbourne that no proposition for the repeal of the corn laws would

be brought forward or supported by ministers. Canadian Affairs.—Lord Duncannon laid on the table the Clergy Reserves
Bill and other papers relating to Canada. The Archbishop of Canterbury and
the Bishop of London made bitter attacks on the bill, for appropriating any portion of the Reserves to Clergy other than those of the Church of England. In the House of Commons a royal message was received, the intent of which was the grant of an annuity to Lord Seaton (Sir John Colborne.) Lord John Russell produced papers relating to Canada—the union bill and clergy reserve

hill-on which a debate of some length prose. Lord John Russell proceeded to call the attention of the House to the important subjects connected with Canada, to which the Governor-General's despatches related and, in a long speech, explained the provisions of a bill which he asked leave to introduce to unite the two Canadian provinces. The noble Lord proposes that the united House of Assembly shall consist of 72 members.

Sir R. Inglis appealed to Mr. Hume's speech as a proof that the bill would not content the Canadians, and he protested against the House of Assembly interfering with the property, as he called the clergy reserves, of the Church. The discussion on the subject, after a brief conversation, was postponed, and leave given to bring in the bill.

March 24. In the House of Lords a royal message concerning Lord Sea

n was received, similar to that in the House of Commons. In the House of Commons Mr. Crawford moved for a select committee or the grievances of British subjects in China, and commenced a long speech in support thereof, which was not ended when the evening papers went to pres-

with their latest edition.

The London times of March 21 contains a three column review, (to be con nimied withal) of Lord Brougham's recently published translation of one of the orations of Demosthenes; and certainly a more thundering volley of vitupera tion was never read. His lordship is saluted with innumerable epithets of 'abuse, such as "ass," "blockhead," "ignoramus," and the like. The translation is declared beneath contempt; and the specific charge is made, in limine, that "there is not one single page of the 216, in which there are not, on an enverage; three or four blunders which would be unperdonable even in a strip-

*The Post and Standard-Tory papers-give a rumor that the royal consenis shortly to be given to the marriage of the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia In the roots to give no the marriage of the links of sussex and Lady Ceember Underwood, as preliminary to a demand of £6000 per annum for his royal highness. The Duke and the ludy have been for some years privately married. The story is nothing more, probably, than a political invention.

zadenie projektolek UNITED STATESA The Ohio legislature has passed a bill to authorise juries before

justices of the peace. Pensions.—The recent pension act passed by congress, appro

priates \$1,000,348 to pensioners.
The state lunatic asylum now building at Utica is to cost about \$230,000. It will accommodate 240 patients.

BRUNSWICK.

There is a patent shingle machine in operation near New Brunsavick, driven by a steam engine which manufactures 10,000 shingles a day. The Times says the proprietor has discovered that by infusing an alkali, and properly steaming chesnut wood, perfectly subduce and prevents its corroding iron—thus making it as valuable as cedar and equally durable.

down the anal. UPPER CA'NADA.

31 The Fire at Kingston.—We are again called upon to record a no. The Fire at Mingston.— We are again called upon to record a most desolating fire, which his laid a large portion of the Town in ashes. About half-past one octock on Saturday morning, the roof of Mr. Counter's old store-house took fire from the sparks of the steamer Telegraph's chimney, and the wind biowing a gale from the south at the time, the fire was rapidly communicated to the new warehouse, to the steamboat Cataraqui, the schooner Lord Nelson, the "adjacent warehouse and houses" of Mr. Fraser coupled by the Ottawa Company; to Dillon's Tavern? to the whole of the north block of the Market Square; and to the whole of the new these hards to the whole of the superior the counter and to the whole of the new to lake him to Store Street. Square; and to the whole of the next block up to Store Street, excepting the Commercial Bank, Greenshields and Ross's house and store, Mr. Chesnut's, and

Commercial Bank, Greenshields and Ross's house and store, Mr. Chesnut's, and Mrs. Macaulay's,—thus destroying nearly the whole of two blocks of buildings, and the immense warehouses and wharves of the Ottawa Company, with all their contents, including about 15,000 barrels of flour, a large quantity of pork, potash, dry goods, liquors, wines, &c., besides severely wounding several persons by an explosion of gunpowder in Mr. Fraser's store, at the wharf.

It is assumed that the fire was communicated from the Telegraph, as she was Yring close doneside, "firing up." with the wind blowing on the buildings. Some persons have supposed that the place, was set on fire by some of the Telegraph's recopie, and it is said that a passenger in her at the previous trip to Knigston heard them threatening revenge on this town; but this horrible suspicion requires better evidence to sustain it than has yet been given. Some persons believe it because the boat got up here steam and departed, just before the fire was seen, long before her usual time of stanting; but the captain was compolled believe it because the boat got up heresteam and departed, just before the freewas seem long before her usual time of stanting; but the captain was compelled to put off to save his boat from being stranded by the wind and weather, that said of the wharf being a very unsafe one in a southern gale. One of the Ottawa boats was sunk there two years ago. It was very dangerons to allow steamloats to get up steam close a longside these wooden buildings, for they took fire by sparks from the Kingston a year 120, but there was no intentional criminality in the case. Mr. McPherson had ordered his store-keeper to watch the Telegraph when she fired up, and take care that no sparks were allowed to lodge on the buildings, but the order seems to have been neglected, or rather, the storm caused her to yet up steam, sooner than was expected.

her to get up steam, sooner than was expected. The cook and a boy slept on deck, and the cook was awoke by the fire. He called up the steward, at which time the fire had not spread more than a yard on the roof. They instantly called up the other hands, and strove to get the steamer out; but she had been fastened so securely to prevent the gale from forcing her mnorings that some time chapsed before she was cast or cut loose; and then the waves forced her in against all the men's efforts to push the root. In the mean-time, the schooner's rigging took fire, and the steamer's promenade deck also; and the flames spread so fast that the men were compelled to leave the boat to her fate. They both drifted out afterwards, by a change of wind, and were driven down the harbour in flames. The schooner went against the bridge, and would soon, of course, have set it on fire tao, but Captain Sandom manned his boats, grappled the fiery mass, to ed it off and anchored it at a distar

would soon, of course, have set it on fire too, but Captain Saudom manned his boats, grappled the fiery mass, towed it off and anchored it at a distance. The thursing steamer drifted against Mr. Scobell's wharf, but was pushed off, floated down against the bridge, and was towed off by Captain Sandom.

Ligut, Col., Hill with the 4th battalion of Militia, the Yolunteer Fire Company, and a number of the town's people were speedily on the spot, and worked the large town engine with success: but in the milst of their labour the gunpowder arploded, and the effect was ferrilde. A mass of timber and stones was carried into the air far above the flames and snoke, and then descended like a volcano on all sides among the people. We were in Mr. Counter's yard at the time, and easting our eyes upward when the report burst out saw the imbers descending, and stept behind a large door for shelter. It saved us; but a coloured man was strock down at our feet, with a gash in his forehead as if made with an axe! He is not expected to recover. Mr. McManaman (Shop-keeper) has his thigh fractured, and was also crushed so badly that he is at the point of death. A shoemaker named Robert Grimstone had his skull fractured, and thigh broken. A man named Brown was severely wounded. Mr. Arthur Harper, carpenter, was also badly hurt.—Many others received contusions. Noarly all the windows in more than half the town were smashed, many of them sashes and all. It is said that the concussion was felt at Waterloo, and that some glass was broken at Ward's 'tavern at the toll gate. Mr. Counter's house was greatly shattered by the explosion. A stove pipe stone was forced from its place, and fell on a table, and then into a cradle from which his child had been removed only a few minutes previously. A piece of burning wood was carried over the whole block of buildings through a window of the Court. House into the Sheriff's room. Houses up on Brock Street had their street doors forced open: indeed the whole Town was shaken as by an earthquake.

When th

When the panic caused by this explosion had somewhat subsided, the efforts to suppress the flames were renewed; but before this the whole of the Ottawa stores, with the steamer, the schooner, Mr. Palmer's house, Mr. Fleming's tayern, and Mr. Dillon's tayern, were in flames; and the furious wind had before tayen, and Mr. Dillon's tayern, were in flames; and the furious wind had before this also carried the flames to the roof of Mr. Irons' house (the checkered tayern), it is the east corner of the Market Square. It has been said that it was the explosion that drove burning timbers to the roof of his house, but the roof was on fire, and he and his servant were on it attempting to quench the flames before the explosion. That certainly made matters a great deal worse, both by spreading the fire and causing panic among the people, but it did not cause the fire at Irons'. In fact, the wind blew with such force that wherever an ember lodged on wood it was blown into a flame, and most of the houses to leeward of the flames took fire on their roofs. From Irons' house the fire spread swiftly up the whole block to Mr. Linton's and Mr. James Fraser's, burning the whole to the ground; and from a stable in the centre of it the flames were blown like an arch across Brock street to Bamford's hotel, and spread up to the Chronicle and Gazette office, and from a stable in the centre of it the flames were blown like an arch across Brock street to Bamford's hotel, and spread up to the Chronicle and Garctie office, and down' to Mrs. Markland's house. Dr. Baker's, Leahy's tavern, Mr. Mathison's, and the new brick house of Mr. O'Reily, occupied by him and Mr. Ramage, were also burnt. And in the centre of the block the fire drove across to Store street, burning the house of Mr. Hardy, watch maker, and Mrs. Macsulay's stable; and setting fire to the buildings on the opposite side of the street. But here the flames were with great exertion quenched, and the massy fire-proof buildings of the Commercial Bank stopped their progress apward in the block. The bank was at one time considered in danger, for by a very common but foolish practice it had a cedar ladder on the roof and a wooden eave trough: the ladder took fire and communicated it to the eave trough, from which it would have quickly passed to the roof, but Mr. Henry Smith threw down the burning ladder, and filled the eave trough with water, also of the out-offices were burned. At one time the corner buildings opposite the Chronicle and Gazette office were in great danger, but the wind shifted a few points and they were saved.—Such a storm of fire was driven through the streets by the gale, at one time, that every person was glad to flee before it.

driven through the streets by the gale, at one time, that every person was giau to fice before it.

The Fire Company exerted themselves with great spirit: indeed some of them had their own dwellings on fire before they were aware. Lieut. Col. Dundas and most of the 83d Regt. were very active, and Capt. Otway and the Rogal Artillery were of great service. Capt. Bouchier, town major, was also very active. Lieut. Western, Royal Navy, and Mr. Willoughly, Master's mate, come over from the dock-yard, and lent their services with effect. Lieut. Col. Hill and the 4th battalion of militia, as well as Captain Jackson's company of Volunteer Artillery, were highly useful, and also many of the town's people. There was a great want of buckets, so much so that though close to the water it could not be had in many cases. However, no person could have foreseen such a demand for buskets from so many different places at the same moment. Of the actual loss by the fire it is difficult to form, an accurate estimate. The loss of the flour it is supposed will fall chiefly on merchants of Montreal and

Insurance Company. Palmer & Co. lost about 200 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of biscuit, &c. Mr. James Fraser, besides his stores at the whatf, lost about £2000 worth of groceries &c. there: at his dwelling he was insured to about the amount lost, £2000. Messrs. Wm. & Jos. Wilson had metered to about the amount lost, £2000. Meests. Wh. & 50s. Who in the 32 bales of goods burnt in the Ottawa. Stores; value about £2,000, and no insurance. In the market block the following persons were burnt out: Irons, Handy, Lance, Tremble, Hackett, Reitter, Webster, Campbell, Cromer, McMullan, Cross, Mrs. Brown, Linton, Johnson, Fraser, McDermoid, and Felix Campbell. Irons was insured for £150 on his faraiture, the premises belonged to Capt. Glasgow, R. A., and were insured for £100. Mr. Fraser, as we have said, was also insured, but of all the rest there was no insurance and but little saved. Mr. Linton lost about £400, besides near £200 ef good belonging to other people, and near £100 at his house in Store Street. Mr Cromer lost near £400. On the other block, the frame house occupied by Mr. Mitchell on Front Street was burnt, but most of his furniture saved. Mr. Mr. Mitchell on Front Street was burnt, but most of his furniture saved. Mr. Markland's large brick house was also burnt, but insured with the Mutual Insurance Company, a small part of the furniture saved. The shop of Lewis Beal, hair dresser, Bamford's Tavern, and the stone house occupied by McFatritge and Mrs. Lynch, were destroyed, no insurance. Mrs. Lynch saved nothing, and had a sum of money burnt. The Chronicle & Gazette office land their establishment insured; Dr. Baker had none. Lenhy had not either.—Mr. Mathison, Tailor, and Mrs. Warry, Confectioner, in the frame of the contract of the Wesleyan Ministers of pp. 293, of a Volume o he asked leave to introduce to unite the two Cambridge and Assembly shall consist of the asked leave to introduce to united House of Assembly shall consist of the asked leave to introduce to united House of Assembly shall consist of the asked leave to introduce to the Representatives are to be in possession of a property as a qualification. The House to be elected for four years, as now to the House of Legislative Council, to be appointed for life, as a prosent. The noble Lord also adverted to the Clergy Reserves bill, to the abstract question of a Church establishment, and to the necessity of passing that bill to eatisfy the people of Canada. He said the Ministers, if not overliked by Parliament, were prepared to give their assent to the bill. He concluded it long speech with a magnificent peroration in favour of civil liberty cluded it long speech with a magnificent peroration in favour of civil liberty destroyed at a moderate calculation, to the amount of from £70,000, to £80,000, of which about £8,000 may be covered by insurance, the greatest part at the Alliance office, the rest with the Mutual Insurance Company. The mobile Lord moved for leave to the first at the Alliance office, the rest with the Mutual Insurance Company. The part at the Alliance office, the rest with the Mutual Insurance Company. part at the Alliance office, the rest with the Mutual Insurance Company. The amount that the latter will be called on to pay will not be great, as Mr. Counter's house was saved, though a good deal damaged. We have made our estimate as low as we could; most persons that we have spoken to carry the amount to above £100,000. It is calculated that the property of all kinds destroyed at the Ottawa, Counter's and Fraser's Stores, was not less than £50,000 in value. Mr. McFaul of Wellington, had flour burnt to the amount of £1,800, of which £1000 was insured. Mr. Sidney Warner of Wilton, lost 37 barrels of potash. At Bamford's, a cow and two calves, five or six logs, and several fowls, were burnt.

In the preceding account we have stated the estimates of the total loss, and further enquiry has satisfied us that the highest amount named, £100,000, i. nearest the truth. The loss of the Ottawa Company alone is estimated at £20,000, and Dr. Baker's loss is about £2,000. A small part of his druggist stock was saved from his front shop, but nothing whatever from his back store, nor from his cellar, and both were full of heavy goods. He owned the house also, and it is a ruin, and only a small part of his furniture saved. Mr. Scobell's building had a narrow escape, the old store and Mr. Foster's cellar having both taken fire, and the houses were saved only by great labor in carry-ing water to the roof. Mr. Calder's stores were also on fire three times, bu were happily saved. The stores of Vass, Fraser & Co., the house of David J. Smith, Eagr., and Mr. Bruce's house, Mr. Glassup's, with several others in that direction, caught fire, but were saved by keeping men with buckets of

water on the roofs.

We have stated that Mr. Irons' house was on fire before the explosion, and we have since ascertained that it was not only on fire in two or three places on the roof, but also in the inside before the powder exploded; so that the notion that the market block would have not been burnt but for the explosion is but for the explosion is unfounded. Irons' house was oust being saved before then. Lunce's was

The ground of the market block belongs to the Town, and we suppose that as it is now clear of buildings it will be thrown into the market for which mor room is wanted.

Various accounts have been given of the quantity of powder that exploded be learn that it was 40 kegs. We suppose that we need not say a word res We learn that it was 40 kegs. We suppose that we need not say a word respecting the necessity of keeping powder in some suitable fire-proof building it

to say that many persons seemed to think that they might take all they could lay their hands on, and instead of saving property to its owners they aided the fire in its ravages. A better police is necessary at fires.

The smoke of the conflagration was seen 12 miles down the river-

We have taken some pains to make our account of this dreadful catastrophe s correct as possible, but it is probable that after all our pains, several errors may have crept in, as a thousand varying reports have been circulated.

This is the heaviest blow that Kingston has ever had. Just as our business men had get all ready for the summer trade which promised to be good, their fair prospects are blasted for the time. But they will surmount even this dif-ficulty, and will learn wisdom by ouilding in future on a safer plan. Mr. Counter is already making arrangements for putting up stone fire-proof buildings.
Pulmer & Co. are re-fitting their Bakery at Mr. Counter's. Mr. Fraser h moved to the store next the Post Office. Mr. Hardy occupies part of Mr. Jackson's premises. Mr. Mathison has moved to Belanger's lute house; Dr. Baker has gone to the premises occupied by Mr. A. McNabb, Front Street; and others may have made some business arrangements, though they will have to put up with scanty quarters .- U. C. Herald of April 21.

AGRICULTURAL. From the Cultivator for April.

THE GARDEN.—Though the month of April is too early for nuch gardening in the open air, still there are many operations which may be advantageously performed, and some seeds should be planted, particularly such us are not liable to be injured by frosts. If the ground is of a nature most proper for a garden, or if it has been brought into such state by skilful cultivation, it will be in a condition in the course of a month to receive some seeds, and be

partially fitted for the reception of others. As a general rule however, nothing is gained by putting the seeds into the ground too early in the senson, or before the temperature is sufficient to promote ordinary vegetation. Seeds put in early may eventually vegetate, but they rarely produce as vigorous, thrifty plants as those that spring quick and under a more favorable temperature.

Lettuce.—Lettuces may be sowed early, and some English gardeners have recommended that a bed be fitted and sowed as late in the fall as possible, as such seeds will appear and grow on the first opening of the spring. We have recommended that a bed be fitted and sowed as late in the fail as possible, as such seeds will appear and grow on the first opening of the spring. We have not found such plants, or those that are self sown, materially earlier than those grown from seeds planted in the spring on ground fitted for their reception at the time. Lettuces require little attention, other than being kept clean, and when heads are desired, properly thinning the plants for this purpose. All farmers, however, should have a small forcing or hot bed to grow early lettuces, &c. The expense is little, and the value of early vegetables in the family

Radishes.-Rudishes are a plant that will admit of early sowing, and very desirable for the table. It is not as safe from frosts as lettuce, but if such are apprehended a covering of matting on these or other similar plants will secure them. A radish bed should be made with hor e manure fresh from the stables, well mixed with good garden mould. While growing the ground must be frequently stirred and kept loose about them, as well as carefully free from weeds. The more rapid the growth of a radish the more crisp and excellent. it of course will be.

Carrots.-Carrots too, are plants the seeds of which, for garden culture may be sown early. The ground must be made fine, and the seeds sown in drills ten or twelve inches apart. The seed must be covered half an inch deep in the earth. Carrots require a deep soil or the roots will be blauched and inferior. Beets require similar treatment with carrots; but it is better to sow the last at different times, as the later sown ones, if matured, will be kept over the winter for culinary purposes the best. Beets and carrots will sometimes shoot up for seed the first season. When this occurs they should at once be called and given to cattle or pigs, as they are unfit for the table, all such plants being hard or woody.

Onions.—Onions should be cultivated in every kitchen garden; they must like carrots be sown in drills twelve inches apart, the ground very fine, and the seeds put in shallow, simple covering being all that is required. If manure is used in the beds, it must be thoroughly rotted, and the ground worked fine at least five inches deep. If the seed is good and they are well sown, they are usually up in about a fortnight. We have known a farmer who raised very fine unions who made his beds early, and let them remain until all the seeds of weeds near the surface had sprouted. He then covered the beds with straw about a foot in depth, as evenly as possible, and then burnt it over. The result was a fine dressing of charcoal and aches, and a complete destruction of all surface weeds or seeds, and such insects as were present. The onion seeds were immediately put in shallow drills, and the weeds at subsequent dressings were easily subdued. Onions are one of the few things that seem to contradict the theory of rotation. In Scotland they have been grown more than a centuby on the same spot, without any diminution of crop; and the experience of the Weathersheld onion growers would seem to prove that a change of location is not best for this plant. In a good soil, onions should be thick in the drill, as they crowd one another from the ground, do not grow as large, and ripen

as the color than when at greater distances.

A few potatoes may be usually put in the ground the latter part of this month without much danger of their being nipped by frost; although to risk any considerable quantity would be unadvisable. If planted it should be done pretty deep, as the plants will take a firm root, and be longer in showing themselves than when shallow planting is used.

Peas.—Peus should be sown this menth, and as they are generally much

esteemed, considerable space may be allotted to them. A moderately rich soil is best for peas; in one too rich there will be more vines than pods, and the pea will not be as productive. Garden peas must be sown in drills, cover ed 24 or 3 inches deep; the distance between the rows to be determined by the height to which the kind sown usually grows. Thus the tell marrowfat should be four feet apart; the dwarf marrowfat three feet; early frame pea two and a half feet; and the dwarf blue Prussian two feet. There can be

great advantage in sowing many kinds, but some two or three would be advisable. Repeated sowings of the best kinds would secure a continued supply.

Cabbages.—Where there is no forcing beds for cabbages a piece of ground in a warm and sheltered situation may be dug up, theroughly incorreporated with manure, and seeds to produce plants for transplanting sown upon it.

They will retely be injured by frosts after coming up, and will be much earlier than if let alone till the usual time of planting. There are many varieties of this plant, and pains should be taken to have a succession of them from the carliest fit for culinary purposes to those intended for fall or winter's use. A late variety of cabbage if sown early, or an early variety allowed to stand after maturity, is apt to crack open and become worthless. This is perhaps more the case with the drumhead, which is the common kind, than any other. The early York, imperial, sugar loaf, &c. are good varieties for the table, and all table versetyles to subjust the action of the carlot and the care with the sugar loaf.

valuable vegetables to cultivate. The cabbage plant is an important part of the kitchen garden, and should receive particular attention.

Strawberries. Currants, Raspberries. &c.—In this month strawberries, gooseborries, raspberries and currants should be removed when necessary, On the actual loss by the fire it is difficult to form, an accurate estimate. The loss of the flour it is supposed will fall thiefly on merchanis of Montreal and Quebec, who had made advances on it, and it is estimated at about 15,000. The Ottawa Company lost their Steamer, a sum of money, and all their account books, which involves a large loss in debts owing, though their debtors will doubt jest pay all that can be accertained. The Company's iron chest was recovered yesterday, and when opened the specie on hand was melted into a mass, and Banka Bills, notes of hand, and other valuable papers, were destroyed. Mr. Counter's loss is from 3 to 4,000%, as besides the new Store which cost 1100%, about 400 harrels of flour, and some pork, were burnt, all of which had no insurance of 1,500 with the Mutual

Cough in Horses .- We have been informed by E. Wood, Esq., of this town, that the boughs of cedar have been used as a remedy for cough in horses, with complete success. They should be cut fine, and mixed with the grain given to the horse.—Maine Farmer.

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. Ryznson, Chairman.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Br John Ryerson, 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.

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AUTHOR OF THE 'LIFE OF THE REV. WILLIAM BLACK.' Field Meelings, &c., on the Whitby Circuit.

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

17th. Pasene's, Recsprville. 24th, Alian's, 6th Concession, Pickering, Field Meeting. " 31st. Washington's.

June 7th, Bowmanville.

(ADVERTISEMENTA

Belleville, April 18th, 1840. Sin,—As I perceive by your paper of the 10th inst. that Mr. Jermiah Wicks Dewson has thought fit to publish gardled extracts from my letter to Major Rose, and assumes to put the Frecholders of the county in his pocket, I will feel obliged by your publishing the letter itself, (for which purpose I annex the following copy) from which the legal electors of Simcoe will be able to judge whether or not Mr. Dewson or myself is the "truly constitutional candidate." It would be a little more in keeping, did the ex-Quarier Master look after the Beef, (few so capable of stowing it away) than assure the public that I "would not receive the support of the electors of Simcoe." I thank my friends, and the friends of the constitution, for the many and generous offers of support I have received; and as for my enemics, and the enemies of the of support I have received; and as for my enemics, and the enemics of the constitution, I have too long battled them to be frightened at a little vapouring Benit Thomas Benf Thos Forsith Joseph

WELLESLEY RICHEY.

To the Editor of the Toronto Patriot.

(Copy)

Bellezille, March 16th, 1840.

DEAR Sin,—in reply to your letter of the 6th inst. I beg you will assure those friends in the county of Simcoe, on whose behalf you have tendered me support, that I appreciate most kindly and fully this expression of their confidence, and my only hope is that, in these troublesome times, when we are about to be united to the French faction in Lower Canada, my conduct will be such as to justify the confidence they propose to rest in me.

As to my naming a day to meet my friends at Bond Head, it is utterly out of

my power to do so. Being the senior officer on duty at this place, I am under the constant orders of Colonel the Baron De Rottenburg, the officer commanding the District, and without his special leave in writing. I dare not leave this post. However, if elected, my privilege as a member of Parliament will enable

me to exercise my own judgment on being absent.

Although for the present 1 must be considered as wholly disconnected from any other candidate, I hope you will not consider me as at all indifferent to the any other candidate, I nope you will not consider me as at all numerous to the success of another constitutional member; but the selection of that person! must leave to the free choice and free votes of the loyal electors, without my coalition or interference. If each elector will give me one vote I am satisfied and thankful, leaving him to exercise the other vote in favour of whatever other loyalist he may think proper, uninfluenced by me.

As expressed in my public address, I am in favour of a just and proper

responsibility in all our office-holders; but my attachment to the constitution, and my determination to maintain the connexion between these colonies and the mother country, can never be altered or shaken; and whether in the field or in the senate, you may rest satisfied that my abilities, (which I know are very small) but such as they are, will be at all times honestly and zealously devoted to uphold the interests and rights of the electors of the county of Simcos—to promote their welfure and prosperity; and as for the glorious old constitution of our Father land, my motto will be to all, high and low, governor and governed, friend and foe— No surrender.

I am, dear Sir, with sincere regard for yourself and our other loyal friends in I am, dear Sir, with sincere regard for yoursen and on our and and servant, and about Bond Head, your obliged and faithful friend and servant, W. RICHEY.

To Mr. John Rose, Bond Head, county of Simcoe.

BIRTH.—In Kingston, on the 24th inst., Mrs. T. H. Bendey, of a son.
MARRIED.—By Rev. S. Rose, on 15th April, Mr. Edward Early to Miss
Burrows Mrs. A. E. Gray William (Sol-Miller Mary
Elizabeth Hopkins, both of Thurold, Niggard District.

Burns Wm dier 2

Miller George

By the same, on the 23d April, Mr. George Patts to Mary Ann Cattington, oth of Thorold, Niagara District. On the 23rd inst., at the residence of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Fig., by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, James Wallis, Esq. of Fenefon Falls, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Fisher, Esq. of Adolphustown.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 28. S. Brownell, A. Adams, T. Fawcett, S. Waldron, W. II. Williams, J. G. Manly, W. Chamberlain, C. W. Gilbert, G. Ferguson, S. Rose. Books have been forwarded to-

J. G. Manly, I parcel, per Steamer Com. Barrie, care of Mr. Thorne, Wellington. H. Montgomery, I parcel, care of Rev. J. C. Davidson, Hamilton, and Mr. Ewert, P. M. Dundas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ECHANICS' INSTITUTE A Public Lecture will be delivered on GALVANISM, (with Experiments,)

at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 1st of May, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Lang. Admittance to the remaining Spring Lectures, Free. Toronto, April 27, 1840. J. F. WESTLAND, Sec'y.

TORONTO BIBLE SOCIETY THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Toronto Bible Society will be held (God willing) on Wednesday evening, the 6th May, at the Methodist Cropper Lomax Chapel, Newgate Street. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. Yonge Street, 27th April, 1840.

TORACT SOCIETY:-THE ANNUAL MEETING of the U. C. Religious Tract and Book Society will take place (God Cuff Mrs. Ann willing) at the Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, on Thursday evening,

7th May. The Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend. Yonge Street, 27th April, 1840.

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 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 a Black.

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43 puted title from the Crawn will be given.

S TOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Stable of Dimoy Mary Doxie Dr. B. 2 the Subscriber, on the 25th instant. a BLACK FRENCH HORSE, Dixon about thirteen and a half hands high, with a white mark on one of his hind legs, a little up from the fetlock, and a white star on his forehead. Whoever will leave information at the Red Lion Inn, Yonge Street, respecting said florse, will be handsomely rewarded. . R. TOAZE. Yonge Street, April 27, 1840.

POUNDS REWARD A ROBERT WEST, a native of Yorkshire, and for many years a resident of Prince Edward Island, lest 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 feland, but has not since been heard of by his friends. He had for several years been laboring under mental derange ment. He was about 32 years of age, stout built, in height about 5 fee

linches, his heir brown, eyes grey, and complexion fair.

The above Reward will be paid to any person who will take care of aim, 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 for clean Grass Seed by LESSLIE BROTHERS. Toronto, April 16th, 1840. 46 4 w

O F LETTER S I S T remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, April 27th, 1840.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

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fortable board and lodging in a private family where there are no children. Apply at 2231 King Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership hereto-fore existing between Thumas Mercally and Robert Mercally, as Tenants, &c., is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

THOMAS METCALF. ROBERT METCALF.

Markhom, April 16th, 1840.

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Mickle Cha Julius Snydem Hiram 2 Spafford Miss C. Miller Henry 2 Miller George Sparks James Miller Wm Spanks Mary Mitler Jacob Spencer Geo Spink Jesse Miller Esy Spiers Stephen Stafford Geo Moore Wm 2 Stack Wm Stephenson Wm. Moon Wm Steven Andrew Stewart Mrs Stewart Neil More Wm Morris Mary Stinson Mrs E. Morris R. S. Saint Low Mrs M. Morris A. Hampson Israel 2 Morgan George Hand Thos Morley James Stuart Miss Silesius Sumner Miss R. Morley John Summers Thos Mosley John Mosheer Capt Ino Sylvester Mrs R. Motes Jos Mulmer W. Walker Terrill Edward Muller Luc. Munhdand Robt.

Tevin James ... Thistle W. Surgeon Thompson Geo Muttlebury Cap G.
Muttlebury Cap G.
Murphy Andrew
Morphy Michl.
Murphy Thos.
Murphy Thos.
Thompson Mrs
Thompson Mrs
Thompson Mrs Murphy Thos.

Murphy Gisa or Siza Tod Mrs Ann
Tod Mrs Mamry
McAllary Denis
Todd or Dodd — McAltary Denis Todd or Podd
McBroom Capt. R. Tomblin Eliza
McCanney Ann
McCaptren Wan
McCarten Wan
McClarchey Tuck Ann
Turaer Wm

Hay Jas
Hayden Lawrence
Hoather Wm
Heertler Jeremiah
Hegman Geo

McCount Hugh
McConnell John Tute -McDonald John F. Veitch Thomas McDonald Angus Vinal Charles McDonnell H. Alex

Wadsworth Daniel

McDonell George McFie Angus McGie James Wallace Mans Wallace Wm McGuire Hugh McHugh Mrs Hono McLatosh Robert McLrwy John Wallis Walice Juliactt Walker Jona Walter James McKennie James Ward John McKervey Mrs M. Mackie Wm Ward Nancy Watson R. McKim Thomas Watson Alex. McKoy Patrick Watkins — Watson Alex. Watkins — Webb Thomas McManus John Webster Ham Webster Hannah 2 McLean Robert Webb Tar McLoghlin Luke McMaster Matthey Weed Turtuilus 2 Weir Miss Rebecca Welsh Abm. Welsh Miss

McQuade Robert McVety Thomas Westwood Thos Whalon Betsy Nelson Hiram Niagara — Esq. Nicolls —— Whale Charles White Jos.
White Geo. H.
Whitfield Inc. 2
Whitesides John Nickle Thomas Nicholson John 2 Nixon Andrew Whiteside Daniel Whiteside James 2. Norman ---Wilson John McF. Wilson J. T. Wilson Geo Wilson Joseph Wolverton Allen N.

O'Connor John Hutchinson Mrs M O'Connor Dennis O'Hara Col. O'Liver Wm O'Liver Thomas Wright Geo O'Neil! John Whitmore Michael O'Sullivan James Overland John Whitmore Mary A. Winchell Elder R. Owen Robert Wilkison Miss M. Williams Miss A. Williams John

Wilson John 3 Young Thos Johnston Wm. 2 Peoples Wm Young Wm
Johnston Wm. 2 Pemberton Jerem'ir Young Maria

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office of The Control of the C Tweetived at this Office, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock-precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admirted.) from all persons willing to Charter to the Commissariat a SCHOONER, for the performance of the undermentioned services, viz:

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 Commissarian Officer stationed at that Post; and to convey the whole of the Stores and Passengers to the Manatowauning with all possible dispatch; leaving Peneranguishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schooner will be expected to remain at the Manatowauning, if so required,

Manatowauning if so required, leaving Penetanguishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schooner will be expected to remain at the Mauntowauning, it so required, until the 12th August following; and then to receive on board, and convey to Penetanguishene, and there lund, 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 Ambert-burg 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 Manato-

The Schooner must be first rate, properly found and conditioned, and not less than 140 Tons measurement; and every convenience which the Vessel can afford, as regards Cabin accommodation, the use of the Stove for Cooking.

&c., is to be at the disposal of the Passengers.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the sum in Halifax Currency a which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, for the trip from Ponetanguishene to Manatowauming, and back to Penetanguishene; and the daily rate of charge for remaining at Manatowanning; which charge 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 Surcties will be required for the due performance

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 8th April, 1840.

S E.A.L. E.D. T E. N.D. E.R.S. will be received at this Office on Friday, Sil. 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 activices, not exceeding a certain amount, in the City and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1849, 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 Communding 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 governments for each, subject to the governments for each, subject to the governments for each. 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 must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained. Unexceptionable Security, subject to the approval of the Commissuriat, wil

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

ENTLEMEN, - At the earnest solicitation of many of my fellow 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 post.

Gentlemen, I am convinced that no Government can be carried on

satisfactorily 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 constitution...

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 chedit 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 again be called upon to exercise the privilege of choosing a person to represent you in l'arliament, 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 eventful period in the history of Upper Canada, it has been my constant

ain, 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 petnate our connection with Great Britain. With these great objects 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 egain honour me

The neculiar circumstances of the Country have prevented several very important measures (in support of which I took a most prominent part) in addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly en from being carried into effect; amongst which may be mentioned an efficient system of Common School toaching, an object which I have most strenuously endeavoured to promote, and which I yet hope to have the satisfaction of essisting 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 related the prosperity of the Country; but we, nevertheless, have meet to be thankful for, and let us endeavour to improve the advantages we still enjoy by laying aside our party differences, and unitieg our efforts to develope the resources of the country, and to promote peace and harmonly amongst ourselves; and as the Covernment of the Country is henceforth to be administered in accordance with the well-accordance 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 advence 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, egain bonour me with your support, I can only say, that I will to the utmost of my power, strive to prove myself of your confidence. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your E. W. THOMSON. most obedient Servant. Bonize, Township of Toronto, March 23, 1840.

 $\mathbf{O} \mathbf{F}$ LETTER I S T remaining in the TRORNHILL POST OFFICE, April 6, 1840. Isaac Arnold Samuel Arnold Wm. Croukshanks James Hunter Arch, McMurrachy Walter Dulzelle Benjamin Hoshall Dr. Patterson Margaret Johnston John Pexton Thomas Amos John Arnold James Etherington Mr. Lawrence - Edward Pottage-Thomas Armstrong Nelson Friezelle (Tanner) John Plaxton
Rowland Burr Richard Fritchley Joseph Milburn Guinn Reynold
John C. Burr John Feitner Robert Milliken J. M. Sanders Guian Reynolds John C. Burr William Morton Jacob Stump Joseph Mushler Thomas Storey Jonathan Beynon John Frank John Brett Daniel Brundage John Finch Robert S. Mowbray George Stuart Susan Mills John Stevenson Joseph Bower Lieut, Cook Robert Gourlay John Stevenson Christop'r Gunther Rev. V P Meyhoffer Daniel Stong John Griffith Charles Guthrie James Muttleburg Andrew Taylor Joseph Martin John Torr Hector McQuarrie Tertulius Weed D.: Calahan Thomas Curtain James Camplin John Guthrie Matthew Gannon Daniel McDougald William White Michael Curry William Cradock Rowland Hill John McQuarrie Nathan'l Wallace John McVicar J. Wass James McLallan John Wilson Charles Cutting Adam Heron William Cook H. Hutchinson Richard Hodgson Arch'd McDonald James Wilkes Patrick Conner John Hay WM. PARSONS, Postmacter. The above Letters will be sent to Quebec unless taken up by the 15th May

OTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late 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, East Centre Road Toronto, in order that the same may be settled.

JOHN RUTLEDGE. Executors. Toronto, April 13, 1840. 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, School, on the first Monday in May next.

JOHN JACKSON. 44.4 Secretary G. R. N. Co.

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 81 miles of the City of Toronto, Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

SAINT JOHN, EASTPORT,



BOSTON, WINDSOR.

STEAM SHIP "NORTH AMERICA." This new and beautiful Steamer will commence operations on the

15th April next; leaving Saint John for Eastfort and Boston every Wesnesday, and for Windson every Monday.

This Vessel is fitted up in fine style, with every comfort for Passengers, 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 and will be provided with every facility for the prevention and extinguished by Government,) and such quantity of Stores and Indian guishing of Fires, with Force Pump, Loather Hose, Fire Buckets, and Life Preservers with arter Roals Section 2019.

> 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, postage Reform to be paid.

TOME 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.

By order of the Board.

Translation April 1869.

Terento, 16th April, 1840.

A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY Public, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St.

R. W O O D, R. W O Co, Chewell's Buildings, King Street. D E N T I S T40

HER MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL or persons who may be willing to purchase the whole or any part of Burke on the French Revolution 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.

set,) stating the rate of premium per share.

The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Receiver General at Clarke's Dictionary of the Bible Percents, marked "Tenders for Rapk Stock" Toronto, marked " Tenders for Bank Stock." 45 6 Receiver General's Office, 13th April, 1840.

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

The undersigned, who has been duly appointed Deruty Inspection of

Licenses for the Homo District, hereby gives notice that by virtue of the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Parlianent, he will forthwith visit sil the Yownships in the District, for the ourpose 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 immediate necessity of doing so, otherwise proceedings will be taken against them forthwith.

JAMES BELL. Turonto, April 14th, 1840. 46 4 w Deputy Inspector.

C A N A D I A N S C H O O L B O O K S. The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the following popular School Books;

WALKINGSIAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand or this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar,

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar, adapted for the different Classes of Loarners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students Cicero's Orations (latin) to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—Capenter's Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Management of Management of Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Management of Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Management of Management

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School

Cook's Voyages round the World

Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation,
the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The

Dick's Theology edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo; and the Book extends to shout 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

Improvement of Society

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with an Appendix, containing Excercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Marray. Half bound t retail price, 9d.

PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY, "A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the Knowledge of the World Daubney's Sermons

and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at Doddridge's Family Expositor an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 71d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population, Eusebius Ecclesiastical History 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 divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best | Encyclopedia Americana British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regard. Edmondson's Christian Ministry ing their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best Edgworth's Good Aunt Enfeld's Speaker Family Bibles 4to. 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

43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

London, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any suns, from one Gummere's Surveying shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one Greenland Missions quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent above par. Price 2s 9d. Goodwin's Justification Montreal.

43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Gymnostics and Calist

OAP, 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 or 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 in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elso.

NOTICE 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 chousing

Directors for the ensuing year. W. R. RAINES, Secretary. Port Credit, March 24th, 1840.

POUND, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The owner can have it by 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 Spains and Summer Goops than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the automn—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 state of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers able to lay in stocks, nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined, by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of the country, to offer the greatest inducements to small as well as large cash buyers appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the Trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods at the commencement of the season, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

N. B.-1. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships,

THE R. A. S. H. I. N. G. M. A. C. H. I. N. E. S. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is still making THRASHING MACHINES, which he will warrent 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 after his long experience, to give full satisfaction to his contemper.

WILLIAM KAITTING. Trofalgar, Dundas St., near the Sixteen-mile Creek. 45 3p.

C A T A L O G U E O F B O O K S JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c. for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buil- J At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. Duke Street. 50 dings, King Street, Toronto.

Adams' Roman Antiquities London Encyclopedia Adans Adans Antiquites

Select Passages from Scripture
Anecdotes of Bombay Mission
Abbott's Young Christian
Leighton's Works
Lady of the Manor Abbott's Young Christian
..... Little Philosopher
Albums Levizac's French Grammar Alleine's Alarm Locke on the reasonableness of Chris' Lauder's Expedition to the Niger Lessey on the Priesthood of Christ Life of Rev. Wm. Black

..... John Smith

Thomas Walsh

Wm. Carvesso

Mrs. Rogers

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary Lives of Celebrated Travellers

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History Modern Judaism

Mawe's Gardiner Modern Voyages and Discoveries

...... with Witnessing Church Maury on Eloquence

Mayor's Spelling Book
Meadow's French and English Diet'ry

Paley's Works
Pulpit, the
Pike & Hayward's cases of Conscience

Mitchell's port. Encyclopedia Milton's Poetical Works

..... Paradise Lost Milner's Church History

Missionary Gazetteer

Mammon

Mudic's Earth

..... Sea Heavens Murray's Grammar

Nelson's Journal

Practical Farmer

Prayers for Families

Prideaux's Connexion

Plutarch's Lives Patterson's Church History

Pierce's Sinner Impleaded

..... Christmas Gift

..... Book of Poetry

Picture Book

Pocket Bibles

Robertson's Works

..... Scotland

Charles V. Rose and her Lamb

Ruter's Church History

Rollin's Ancient History Simpson's Euclid

Snawden's Sermon

Sanford and Merton

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 Seas

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

Select Sermons
Liberty of Prophesying
Holy Living and Dying
Christian Consolations

Treffry on the Eternal Sonship

The Student's Greck Testament

Watson's Theological Institutes

Exposition of the Gospels &c.
Life of Wesley
Wesley's Works

Thomson's Seasons, &c.

Telemaque (Freuch)

Sermons
..... Whole Works

..... Dictionary Conversations

..... Journals

..... Sermons

..... Primitive Physic

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

Wraxall's History of France

Watt's Psalms and Hymns

Young's Night Thoughts

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

Wright's Greek and English Lexicon

Wayland's Human Responsibility

..... Preservative

..... Original Sin

..... Notes

Taylor's Historians

Smith's Wealth of Nations Taylor's (Jeremy) Works

Parley's Universal History
..... Teles about Christmas

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

..... Testaments l'ascal's Thoughts on Religion

Phillip on Christian Experience Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome

Richey's Mode of Baptism

_ ;/ Sea.

Nicholson's Architecture

Nullity of the Roman Faith Newton's (Rev. John) Works Nolan's Sermons

Bramwell

..... Mrs. Mortimer

..... Mrs. Harvard

..... Caroline Sme

..... Henry Lougden Mrs. Pawson

.... Col. Gardiner

.... Wm. R. Peck
Lady Maxwell
Melville B. Cox Sermone Brant's Life Early Methodist Preachers Burnett on the 39 Articles Blair's Lectures Eminent Missionaries
Dr. Clarke Simon Episcopius Apostles Reformed Pastor Samuel Hick Saints' Rest John E. Trezise John Bingham

.....

.....

..... Stoner

Butterworth's Concorde Bang's History of the M. E. Church Jobe Valcon Brown's Antiquities of the Jews Busfield's Sermons James Bundy
Lichard Robarts Joneway and Pearce R. Bardsell of York Blake's Natural Philosophy Bates' Spiritual Perfection Bulmer's Scripture Histories Bunyan's Holy War

..... Pilgrim's Progress Burgess' Sermons Butler's Analogy of Religion. Basket of Flowers Buffon's Natural History Bellchamber's Diographical Diction'y Mrs. Cooper Brown's Concordance Bonnycastle's Mensuration Algebra

..... Succession of Sacred Litera ture Sermons Ancient Israelites Life. Scripture Promises Campbell's Rhetoric Campbell on Miracles Conder's Geography

Coleman's Sermons Comstock's Chemistry Conversations on do.the English Constitutio Copley's Cottage Conforts Christian Mariner's Journal

Carpenter's Scripture. Natural History China and the English Centenary of Methodism Companion to the Bible Complete Farmer Clerk's Assistant Covel's Dictionary of the Bible Christian's Manual

Davice' Legondro Pike's Guide

Evenings at Home

Fuller's Church History Ferguson's Lectures Fox's Book of Martyrs Theology Memoirs Christian Perfection

..... Animated Nature Natural History Good's Book of Nature Gymnastics and Calisthenies

Hen on the Sabbath Germs of Thought Gay's Fables Hume, Smollet, and Miller's England Horne on the Scriptures

Psalms Holden's Divinity of Christ Hall's (Robert) Works on Modern Infidelity Hick's (Samuel) Life where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonga Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

Hick's (Samuel) Life
Hall's (Bishop) Contemplations
devotional and practical Tree devotional and practical Treatis Hale's Advice.

Iofland's Merchant's Widov Horaca (latin) osephus' Works Isaac on Universalism Introduction to Christianity
Jenks' Family Devotion ackson's Centenary Sermon Johnson's Works Johnson's Diamond Dictionary Irish Preacher Koran, the Knox's Works Kay's Travels in Cofficaria Knox's Christian Philosophy

Keith's Use of the Globos

Young Geographer STATIONERY.

Parchment Foolscap paper Letter paper, plain and faint lined
black edge
assorted colours Note do. plain, embossed, and gilt edge black edge and border Quills, assorted colours Ink-stands, glass and pewter

Wafers and Scaling Wax, red, black and fancy colours Wafer Seals, ebony and ivory Cedar pencils, fine quality Drawing do. various letters Drawing paper Bristol Board Water colours, a large assortment lak powders, black and red &c. &c. &c.

161 King Street.

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, Druggist, King Street.

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timorny and FLAX SEEDS. Toronio, Feb. 14, 1840.

RESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Just received a general assortment of Presh British and American
Garden and Field SEEDS, of the best quality, and for sale by
ANDREW HAMILTON.

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

Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 8w 540

ARM S.T.R.O.N.G. • beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly informed 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 com-pete 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 Clothe, Beaver Clothe, Mole-Skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Fuctory 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. 525tf

HEAPSIDE 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. & Co. respectfully solicited 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 o the community. : 1.500 Dec. 9, 1839. 527-1f.

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co.,. Importers of Hardware. Manufacturers of Champion's Worranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry C.B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Young Street to 110. A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of flard.

Common of \$27 and 1 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. Taylon, Esq. No. 173, King Street Toronto.

8311 BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL. LINERY. -S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage 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.

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FASILIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—MRS. PURTER and Miss King. No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Clonks, Dresses, No. 11, Wellington Buitaings, Aing Statemer, in the appropriate terms, Sec. &c., furnished on moderate terms, in the appropriate terms, in the appro

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive a sortment of Toye 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, at

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholesale or retail, cheap, Haloodichina กระบบกรอดูสา RACKETS! RACKETS!!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment, EClubs in any part of the Pro-

NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an exportenced 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 Bosts for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be required.

DAVID THOMPSON.

Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840. Proneus; broneus; broneus;; The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, 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 Faur Trees, 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 seasons 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 himself of a choice selection from the very extensive. Norsery of the Hon. Jesse Buel, 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 present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricols.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 103d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s. 5d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt

St. Cutherines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto. G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgale Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying 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 lowest prices.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Country of 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 credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

WROUGHT IRON AXLETREES -The Susscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Azietrees, 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 Axietrees 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.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a year, It paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, it paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence. It not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within six month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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

*2. All travelling and local Preuchers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

Of The proceeds of this paper will he applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor threating which are unable to support their Pseachers, &c., and to the general speed of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.