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MOURN FOR THE LIVING, AND NOT FOR THE DEAD.—*Hebrew Dirge.*

I saw an infant marble cold,
Borne from the pillow breast,
And in the shroud's embracing fold
Laid down to dreamless rest;
And moan'd with bitterness I sigh'd,
Not for the babe that slept,
But for the mother at his side,
Whose soul in anguish wept.

They have a coffin to its place,
I look'd then who was there?
And they replied, "A form of grace,
The fairest of the fair."
But for that best one do ye moan
Whose angel wing is spread?
No! for the lover pale and lone,
His heart is with the dead.

I wander'd to a new made grave,
And there a matron lay,
The love of him who died to save,
Had been her spirit's stay.

SPRING.

From the Ladies' Repository.

The voice of the spirit
Of beauty and bloom,
Hath hidden earth's verdure
Awoke from its tomb.
The snow-shedding mantle
Hath vanished away,
And forth, shrub and flower,
Come forth to the day.

All nature rejoices,
From valley and hill,
The gush of the fountain,
The flow of the rill,
The music of waters,
Unobscured and free,
Blend with echoing notes,
And hum of the bee.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST MISSION TO THE NORTH WEST.

Guelph, March 23rd, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—I am sure you will have pleasure in giving the following interesting letter an insertion in the Christian Guardian.

Yours, as ever,

JAMES EVANS.

Rainy Lake, Dec. 4th, 1839.

Dear Brother Evans,—I have no doubt that you are anxious to hear from me. I am glad of having the opportunity to write to you. I am happy we are all in good health; and hope you and your good wife and daughter do enjoy the blessings of God.

I have by this time got acquainted with nearly all of the Indians of this point, and I have talk much with them on the subject of religion. I have met with some discouragement and some encouragement. I have found good many of them to be firm as the rock in their idolatry. But the God of Joshua, who caused the wall of Jericho to fall flat by his Almighty power, He is our God, and He is now able to pull down the idolatry of this great country as he did to the walls of Jericho. My encouragements are these. I shall here write some copy from my Journal.

Sept. 15.—Sunday morning after breakfast I and the Interpreter of this place went up to the Lake to see some of these Indians that were camped there, and when we got there we went into a large tent to sit down; and after a few minutes they gave us some rice to eat. After this I gave the chief some tobacco, and when they began to smoke their pipe, I began to talk with them as I felt down, and told them how God made man and woman at first, and told them to be very good and keep his words whatever he said to them; but they did not keep his words good, they disobeyed his word, and by so doing they sinned, &c. &c. Then God promised them his Son that should die for them, &c. From this man and woman all the nations of this world spring from these two persons; and thus there is but one God that made all men and all things of this world. And after a long time the people get so very wicked that God destroyed all of them by water, and only saved Noah and his family; and from these again spring all the families of the earth. And after a long time God gave a law by Moses to the children of Israel, and this law is now written in this good book, which I have in my hands now, called the Holy Bible. This is what has made the white man so wise and good, and powerful, and rich. But God did more than this for the people of this world, for he gave them his only Son to teach them the right way to serve God, and he teach them the way to heaven. When all break his law and must die for ever, then He die on the cross in man's stead for all men, and say that, "Whoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." &c. And that if you the chief and your young men would serve God in the way that his Son had told us to serve him, you may all be wise and good—happy like the good white man. You will be happy in this life, but much more happy in the world to come, &c. &c. After I got done the chief said, "I believe all that you say about this God, for I know this God to be such as you spoke of him; and it is the same God that I and my family and all my young men have been serving for this few years. And I am very glad to hear you speak of this God, for I know that there is no other god on earth, or in all the world, but the God that you serve—the God of heaven. I am determined to serve the same God, (in his way) but I must not speak much of this God to-day, for my camp is not very clean to speak much of this clean God. But if you wish to see me the way I worship this great God, you can come, (on the 18th of this month). Such a day then I shall have a cleaner worshiping house to worship in." I have to say that it is believed by all the Indians that this man will be the first one that will embrace the Christian religion. What I have seen and heard of this man, I should call him half Christian, for he knows the nature of the true God better than good many of the other Indians, and he also thinks that the dead do go to heaven (the good).

On Wednesday the 18th, myself and the Interpreter of this point went up to the lake to see the Indians worshipping; and when we got there we were met by the principal man, and he took us into the temple, and there were about 50 men and women, and they had eight drums that they drum on, and other music; and when they drum and sing all the men and women dance; but before they begin, the Medai or Conjurers deliver speeches, and speak of the true God as other gods. After this they begin to dance, and eat all the day long; and this is the happiest part of their worship. The temple was about 60 feet long and 30 wide, and the bark of the temple was all painted of many colours. Chief Gogabunaga (this is the chief who has been seen and preach to and to his place) he said, when he took the drum to drum and to sing or to pray, "I will at this time take the drum and sing also, but I begin to look at one side; I see the Missionaries are come to tell us of another way of worshipping the Great Spirit. I therefore tell you, my brothers, that I know not but this will be the last time of joining with you in this way of worshipping, for I think a great deal of what they say to me; but I do not say I am become a Christian, but only I think about it." May God help him to think more about it! I think this man will soon become a Christian.

October 22nd.—I got an Indian boy to go down the river with me to see the Indians that were there, which is about sixty miles, called Munnetoo Falls; I was there about eight days, and during my stay there I went to their camps and talked with them every day. I cannot say what they think about it then, but they used me very well and gave me some dried sturgeon to take home with me. This is a great sturgeon fishery, and the land is the richest land that I ever saw. This would be most excellent place for a mission, and the land is ready cleared as much as a farmer would want for a farm. The Indians all love this place very much for being good fishery. About ten days after I got home, I was happy to hear from those Indians—that they thought a good deal of what was said to them—but said they, "We did not tell him so, nor did we tell him that we should become Christians." So it appears that they do think about becoming Christians. May God help them so to think!

Now, my dear Brother Evans, I have no doubt of our success among these Indians, only we want the means to go on with our missions, and we want more missionaries sent into this country. "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest." I do hope you will bring a missionary for Rat Portage, about 100 miles from this point, towards Red River; 300 Indians there. If you cannot get any one to go there, I will go if any one will come here, for I think we ought directly to take place for one mission; and I might speak about good many more places. There are plenty of Indians for Missionaries to preach to them. If you bring any Missionaries with you, they ought to be men that understand fishing and hunting, for I had to depend on my spear and gun and snare for a good part of my living during the summer. We cannot get things here from the Sault St. Mary, as we could on Lake Superior. I now tell you in time, that when you come you may bring provision to last until you can get more from Red River, for you can get nothing here but what you catch. If the Company had provision, I know you would get some; but they have not got any, as there has been no crop of rice this year.

I hope you received my painful letter of the 12th August. The times are now better with us—that is, we have plenty of fish and rabbits to eat. I have just got home from snaring; I was gone five days, and caught sixty rabbits. But we want a great many good things of Canada—but we must be in want. Ah, if I had only one pound of good tea that is in Canada. Dear Brother, I am just at your word; if you say to me when you come, "There stay," I will be glad to stay another year; or if you say, "Go home," I will be happy to go home. A. McDonald, Esq., is very good to us, and makes us as comfortable and happy as he can. I wish you would write to him, and thank him for his kindness to us. I eat at his table every Sunday.

Be sure to bring 2,000 gun caps, and a fish spear or two. I should be very happy to hear from you, but I do not now expect to hear from you until I shall have the happiness of seeing you here in the month of June. We and all the Indians far round depend upon your being here. Our love to Mrs. E. and family. Pray for me and mine. Dear Brother, I am yours, &c.

PETER JACOB.

BURDUBUGA.

* Hon. Hudson Bay Company's Factor at Rainy Lake.—J. E.

GUELPH MISSION.

Guelph, 17th March, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following in the Christian Guardian:

The Guelph Mission, through a necessary change which took place in the stations after Conference, was not regularly supplied with preaching in the early part of the year. Our worthy Brother, Sam'l Fear, with the other local brethren and exhorters, as far as possible, supplied the lack of service. The Rev. B. Slight spent a few weeks here during the first Quarter, and attended the Quarter Day.

We have eight Sabbath appointments on this Mission, and there are some places around where week day appointments might be taken up; but I have been several times called from the work to attend Missionary meetings, so that I have not ventured to make any regular week-day appointments, lest, being called away, they should be neglected.

We have one hundred persons and members on trial. And the liberality of the community may be judged of when known that we had at our Missionary Society Anniversary something over Forty Pounds presented; in addition to which there will during the year be about Fifty Pounds realized as Class money and Quarterly collections. There is an excellent Sabbath School in Guelph, consisting of about seventy scholars; sixteen teachers, half of them attending alternately. During the ten weeks of the present year the verses committed to memory are as follows:

1st Class Boys, 2584 1st Class Girls, 1765 5622 Total.
2nd do. do. 715 2nd do. do. 578

The following is from the Report of the Secretary of the Woolwich Sabbath School:

"This Institution was organized in Upper Woolwich in January, 1839—ten teachers and forty scholars. Three of the teachers members of Society. You may judge of the prosperity of the School by the following statement: The number of scholars on the books is sixty-two. Fifty of whom are regular in attendance. Thirty-two are in the Testament class; seventeen of whom, with two in the spelling class, are members of Society. We still have ten teachers: seven male—six of whom belong to the Society—and three female, all members. There are sixty-five volumes in the library. Number of verses recited since the Anniversary, on the 19th Jan'y, 1840, 3763. We join with you, our beloved Pastor, and all the lovers of this heavenly institution, for the blessing of God to descend upon it, as the dew on the mountains of Zion, where He commanded his blessing, even life for evermore."

In the neighbourhood of this Sabbath School God has poured out his Spirit, and a small society of eight or nine members has been augmented to two classes of sixteen members each, exclusive of several who have been attached to another class. Glory be to God! The work is still progressing.

Our Quarter Day was on the 1st of March. For a week or two previous to this we had some tokens for good in the awakening and conversion of some souls; but the blessed Lord has been very gracious to us since, and we have had a true revival of his work. We have never made any arrangements for a protracted meeting, as we had no certainty of obtaining any help from our ministerial brethren who, thank God, appeared to be closely engaged in the good work at home; but on the Sabbath above-mentioned the Lord greatly blessed his people—poured out his Spirit on the congregation, and awakened many to see and feel their danger. After the evening service I ventured, with much trembling, but not without a trust in God, to call for penitents to come forward and join in prayer for their souls' salvation—when, to God's glory, twenty-four broken-hearted sinners were found at Jesus' feet. Our meeting has been continued every evening since. Br. Stoney has just left us, after kindly spending a few days with us—and God has graciously blessed him and made him a blessing. About thirty have joined on trial, nearly all of whom can testify that God for Christ's sake has pardoned their sins. And last evening seventeen were at the penitent seat seeking for mercy. The people of God are alive; and our official members are, in God's strength, men of war.

"O Jesus ride on, thy kingdom is glorious."

"O'er sin, death, and hell, thou wilt make us victorious."

JAMES EVANS.

BELLEVEILLE CIRCUIT.

Belleveille, 17th March, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I have just time to drop you a line. Our Society is doing well; peace, union, and prosperity abound among us. Of late God has graciously revived his work; during the last few weeks rising thirty have professed to have obtained peace by the remission of their sins; and twenty-eight have united themselves to our church. A blessed influence prevails throughout the Society, and a serious attention characterizes the congregation.

We are now engaged in a protracted meeting at our appointment belonging to this station, about four miles distant from the Town. The prospect is most encouraging; fifteen or twenty have obtained pardon, and the altar continues crowded from night to night with seekers of salvation. From appearances, we fondly hope for a most powerful and extensive revival of the work of God.

We have had the labours of Brother Deverill, from the Bay Circuit, whose labours have been very successful, and especially at the latter place. Our official members have also been very laborious, and willingly came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. What can withstand the united and determined efforts of Christians who, holding the unity of the Spirit, are labouring to promote the glory of God, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the peace and spiritual prosperity of the Church? Darkness must give way, and error will retire before the brightness of Him who has said that "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

I am sorry to say that our respected Chairman, Mr. Green, has been quite ill, and consequently we were deprived of his valuable labours at the Quarterly Meeting; he is now recovering. Yours, &c.

EDWY RYERSON.

THE GREAT REVIVAL OF 1840.

We believe that in historical accounts of the progress of religion in this country, the present glorious revival of religion, now enjoyed in various parts of our country, will be denominated "The Great Revival of 1840." Never have we seen such glowing descriptions of the work of God, as are now contained in Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian papers, brought by every mail, and from every section of the country. Let all the earth praise God.

In the Methodist Societies in this city, we do not know that the work has in any degree abated. As conversions take place, fresh penitents step forward, and these are soon succeeded by others. The church is well engaged, and the newly converted preach to those still "in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity," in strains of touching and heart searching eloquence. Their sermons are short and to the point.

Among the Congregationalists, the Boston Recorder says that the conversions are mostly among the youth, just arrived at adult age, and that the operations of the Holy Spirit upon the mind, are most decisive and gratifying. The ordinary preaching by the pastors, and an increase of effort on the part of the members, are the only means used. —Boston Zion's Herald, March 18.

For the Christian Guardian.

SALVATION FOR FALLEN MAN, FULL, AND FREE, BUT CON- DITIONAL.

Contradictory and contradicting as is the thinking world with respect to almost every thing else, there is union in this, that all desire unending blessedness,—that,

In every human soul the Eternal Fire
For noble ends has placed this strong desire,
And he alone who first crushes anxious breast,
Has fixed the terms on which they can be blessed.

But if this be a correct portrait of mankind, and if salvation, present and eternal, has been amply provided for our race, and if the attainment of that inestimable good is conditional to man, requiring to be chosen decidedly, in order to its enjoyment, it then becomes rather an important inquiry whether fallen man will be saved, or choose spiritual and eternal life. I believe it is very generally admitted that man was created free, or with a liberty of action, capable of choosing or refusing good or evil. Otherwise he had been incapable either of vice or of virtue, unworthy either of praise or of blame, undeserving either of rewards or of punishments; in a word, he had not been a moral agent. Dr. A. Clarke defines a moral agent as being, "A rational creature under no necessitating influence to do good or ill either from God, motive, secret influence, fate or disposition." Such a creature of course can act, and act freely in every respect, within that circle of action peculiar to human beings. But to act freely implies a will, or power of choice. This voluntary principle, man, as an intelligent agent possesses, and is therefore capable of actual volitions. He can freely choose.

An important distinction however, must be observed with respect to this freedom of man, considering him as fallen, or otherwise. As a rational creature, unfallen man is to be considered as essentially free, that is both naturally and morally. As a fallen being, he is naturally free, but not morally free. As redeemed by Jesus Christ and visited by the Holy Spirit, he is restored to his moral freedom again; so far at least as the act of willing is concerned. And as a renewed and sanctified agent free, not only to will, but to do all the will of his Heavenly Father. In other and fewer words, man, unfallen, was free to choose either good or evil; but as fallen, though still rational, like fallen angels, man is free to choose evil only. That is, he is free only in one respect.

Taking this view of the agency of man, it is impossible for us to agree with a certain great writer when he says, "It is absurd to apply the epithet free to will. Will, as such, is essentially free." We humbly conceive it is not essentially free in man, considered as a fallen creature. He is not morally free. He can choose, but he is free to choose only evil. The coming of Jesus Christ, and the gift of the Holy Spirit to every man to profit withal, is the basis of moral freedom in man. And as these kindly influences are withheld from none, it is fairly within the power of all sincerely and heartily to choose the love and service of Jehovah according to the Divine requirement. This is the grand reason (and the reason itself is ample proof of the fact) why, in the moral government of His creatures, the Lord of all makes so frequent and such powerful appeals to the fears, the hopes, the aversions, and the desires of man, in order to induce him to will aright, as by imparted grace he may do, contrary to his natural bias towards evil and sin. O, what does not man owe to the grace of God! It does, in truth, re-make mankind. And how valuable and efficacious is the sacrificial work of the Lord's Anointed! Its unconditional benefits capacitate fallen souls, despite corrupt nature, satanic art, and all the allurements of sense, seriously to purpose doing that which is lawful and right—heartily to choose life that they may live, even the life forevermore. Happy they who duly appreciate these incipient aids of the Spirit of God. They shall walk stronger and stronger, and increase more and more in the favour and grace of God; and in due time, if they faint not, enter into life eternal. But and indeed is the condition and prospect of that individual who shall receive this measure of the grace of God in vain. Such a sinner can make no advance, in a moral point of view; he will recede farther and farther from God; he must perish, for he

Mourns not the past, nor fears the future storm,—
To mercy does not, nor retreats from harm;
Doubts truth divine, confides in hollow lies,—
In league with folly—Oh! to fully die.

Prescott, March 16th, 1840.

VARI AMATOR.

SELECTIONS.

From Hague's Historical Discourse—Appendix.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

The doctrine that a series of ordinations transmitted in a visible succession from the apostles, is necessary to constitute a valid ministry in the Church, if strictly followed out to its legitimate conclusion, would lead any one of us, either to become a seeker, and wait for a new apostleship, or else to unite with the Church of Rome. While Roger Williams, acting on this principle, came to the one conclusion, we have known those who were led by it to the other. The sentiment we have here stated, was in effect most strongly asserted by the Archbishop of York, in the British Parliament, during the debates of the year 1558. The bill before the House, was for attaching the supremacy of the Church to the Queen of England. The Archbishop said, that if the Church of England withdrew from the Church of Rome, she would, by that act, directly forsake and fly from all general councils; and he proceeded to prove that the first four councils of Nice, Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, had acknowledged the supremacy of Rome. He then presented to their view this alternative for consideration. Either the Church of Rome is a true or false one. 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 Church, 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.

The question we now was decided in favour of separation from Rome; but the speech of the Archbishop presents to the successionist, the horns of a dilemma, between which it would seem difficult to choose.

We have said that the principle of literal descent from the apostles would lead one directly to the Church of Rome, because we suppose that if the line of succession can be traced to any one of the apostles, it can be traced to Peter. Yet, who can bring forth the register to show an unbroken chain of ordinations from him! In the days of Ezra, those who would be acknowledged as priests, were required to prove their right by the genealogical register. On the principle of apostolical succession, we may make the same requisition now. And in answering such a demand for historical proof, we hear Bishop Stillfleet saying "we find bishops discontinued for a long time, in the greatest Churches. Where was the Church of Rome, when, from the martyrdom of Fabian and the banishment of Lucius, the Church was governed by the clergy?"

The Learned Cardinal Bellarmine says "For above eighty years, the Church for want of a lawful Pope, had no other head than what was in heaven."

That celebrated cardinal and historian Baronius who had well nigh filled the papal chair himself, says, "How deformed was the Roman Church, when harlots, no less powerful than vile, bore sway at Rome, and at their pleasure changed eces, appointed bishops, and what is horrible to mention, did thrust into Peter's chair, their own gauds, false Popes! What kind of cardinals can we think were chosen by these monsters?" "Come here," says Stillfleet, "to Rome, and here the succession is as muddy as the Tiber itself!" The Church of England, in the Homily for Whit-sunday, declares that "the popes and prelates of Rome, for the most part, are worthily accounted among the number of false prophets and false Christs, which deceived the world for a long while;" and prays that the gospel may be spread abroad, "to the beating down of sin, death, the pope, the devil, and all the kingdoms of anti-Christ." Various historical admissions might be pointed out, but we have only room to quote these admissions of successionists themselves, which are weighty on account of the source from which they come.

Godwin, in his history of the bishops, has shown that among the English bishops, many links are wanting which cannot be supplied. He has shown, too, at what enormous prices the English bishops bought their ordinations in the eleventh century, when simony prevailed in Italy and England. They committed a crime in view of which Peter pronounced Simon Magus to be in the gall of bitterness, and to have no part or lot in the kingdom of Christ. Then there are decrees of councils pronouncing null and void all those ordinations, wherein any simoniacal contract existed. The facts which the providence of God has developed, indicate that it is not his design that his Church should be made dependent for his ministry, on an outward and visible succession. Was not this plainly shown, when between Leo IV, and Benedict III, a wicked Woman filled St. Peter's chair?

* Hansard's Parliamentary History, Eliz. 1559.

1 Ezro. ii. 62.

2 Isencom. p. 376.

3 Baronius, Tom. X, and Bites of the Christian Church, quoted in Ecclesie Review, volume V. p. 322, 324.

From the London Missionary Register.

SANGUINARY AND INFURIATED CHARACTER OF IDOLATRY.

We find the following description in the report of the Rev. J. Thomas, a missionary to India, published by the London Missionary Register.

This morning, on returning from my ride, I saw idolatry in one of its most horrible forms. The sun had just risen, and I was hurrying home. On the side of the road stood a devil or demon temple; and I saw at some distance a crowd of people assembled around it. When I came up to the place, I stopped, and turned aside to see what they were doing. There were several men and women apparently objects of attention beyond the rest. One old woman at once drew my attention; and I shall never forget her figure, and the fury-like air and expression of her countenance. She was tall, and more than ordinarily masculine in appearance, and was smeared with ashes and saffron-water: her long black hair hung dishevelled down her cheeks, and her motions indicated a state of mind in the highest degree frantic. While she stood thus in the centre, a sheep was brought and laid at her feet: she looked wild, muttered her oracles, and, to my surprise, the neck of the sheep was nearly severed with one stroke of a large knife. Four men held the animal by its legs; and instantly, on the grass being made, the sheep was lifted from the ground, and the fendish-looking wretched old woman pressed her mouth and face between the severed head and body of the sheep; and drank its blood warm, as it flowed. I felt quite sufficed for a moment, and saw the condition of these wretched people, in a point of view which I never had any conception of before. How indescribably horrible is idolatry when seen in its real character! I thought, if the people of God knew the real state of things, they would never cease to pray and weep until these dark places of the earth, which are so full of the habitations of cruelty, were enlightened. While I waited, overwhelmed with what I saw, and scarcely knowing whether to go or stay, another sheep was brought, and laid on its back on the ground; it was slain like the one before, and the very same old woman drank its blood. As soon as she had done so, a chatty saffron-water was dashed on her face. Her face to the eyes, her neck, and breast, were smeared with blood, which also clotted in her loose hair. She reeled to and fro, and seemed to have every muscle of the body in action. The accompaniment of all this was the tom-toms and the harsh noise of a species of clarinet used by the natives, interrupted occasionally by the wild shouts of the crowd. I turned away; but turned back again, and told them of the sin they were committing against God. All they had to plead was, the custom of their forefathers. While I was talking to some of the men, the crowd left the demon-temple in procession. In this there were two children, who had been devoted to the demon, or were the subjects of some vow, led by strings fastened in the skin of their sides; before them the men danced, as if they were raging with madness; and I observed the old woman, carrying on her bare head a copper chatty, full of charcoal, with oil, burning fiercely. This struck me with surprise; and to-day, on making further inquiries, I have been told that no one who is not possessed with the demon can even touch it without being hurt; and that to dance with the burning chatty in the hand, and carry it on the head, is a necessary proof of demoniacal possession. The people regard with great reverence the "possessed," as they consider them—whether they are really so or not is a question I will not enter upon—and they are saluted with all the respect which would be paid to a priest. I learnt, further, that the blood is offered, not to the woman, but to the evil spirit by which she is supposed to be possessed. The people, one after another men and women, worship before the devil-dancer; and to each of them some oracles are delivered, in hurried broken sentences.

The following description is most exact:—

—About six miles,
This is the time, inquire your disciples:
He comes! behold the god! Thus while she said,
(And shouting on the sacred entry said)
Her colour changed; her face was not the same;
And below groans from her deep spirit came!
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possessed
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast.

Execl. Book IV.

How to kill sin.—It is the only thriving and growing life, to be much in the lively contemplation and application with him and Christ; to be continually studying him and conversing with him and drawing him from "receiving of his fullness grace for grace," John i. 16. Wouldst thou have much power against sin, and much increase of holiness, let thine eye be much in Christ; set thine heart on him; let it dwell in him; and be still with him. When sin is likely to prevail in any kind, go to him, tell him of the insurrection of his enemies, and thy inability to resist, and desire him to suppress them, and to help thee against them, that they may gain nothing by their stirring but some new wound. If thy heart begin to be taken with, and move towards sin, lay it before him; the beams of his love shall eat out that fire of their sinful lusts. Wouldst thou have thy pride and passions, and love of the world and self love killed, go sue for the virtue of his death, and that will do it. Seek his spirit, the spirit of meekness, and he will draw thy heart heavenwards, and unite it to himself. And is not that the thing thou desirest?—Leighton.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent judge, Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in London:—"We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the sources from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object round us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy and healthful parts, to the Gospel."

FOLLOWERS OF WICKLIFFE.—Sancho Rheiner, a Roman Catholic writer of the thirteenth century, thus describes the followers of Wickliffe, whom he regarded as the most dangerous heretics:—"The disciples of Wickliffe are men of serious, modest deportment; avoiding all ostentation in dress, mixing little with the busy world, and complaining of the debauchery of mankind. They maintain themselves wholly by their own labour, and utterly despise wealth, being fully content with bare necessities. They are chaste and temperate, are never seen in taverns, or amused with the trifling gaieties of life, yet you find them always employed either learning or teaching. They are concise and devout in their prayers, blaming an unanointed prolixity. They never swear, speak little, and in their public preaching lay the chief stress on charity." No wonder that the world knew them only to hate and persecute them.

GOOD HUMOUR is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounters no vapours in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every colour, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hues of the dark; or like a flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

"How," asks an old writer—"can the people grow, if the minister does not grow? And how can the minister grow without study—if he does not daily drink in more than he pours out? If the nurse does not feed, and that more than another, she will soon bring both herself and her child into a consumption. As, therefore, we would not have the souls that are hanging upon our breasts languish for want of nourishment, and ourselves faint in the work, let us endeavour to recruit ourselves for the expenditure laid upon us."

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Waterloo Circuit, Rev. E. HEATY, Treasurer.			
Nathan Fellows, Esq.	£1 5 0	Charlotte Vanliven	0 10 0
William McGilvray, Esq.	1 0 0	Elmer Scott	0 5 0
Bowen Aylworth, Esq.	2 10 0	William Garbutt	1 5 0
Richard Fraser, Esq.	0 10 0	Elizabeth Scoulen	1 0 0
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Elizabeth Benson	0 10 0	Nixon Noble	0 5 0
Henry Quinsey	0 5 0	Elizabeth Holden	0 10 0
Elizabeth Caniff	1 5 0	William Ryle	1 5 0
John Chrysdale	0 10 0	Warren Botsford	0 10 0
John Wilson	0 15 0	William Lowson	0 5 0
John Caniff	2 10 0	Eleanor Jamieson	0 10 0
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Stamford Circuit, Rev. M. WHITING and J. MESSMORE.			
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John Burns	2 15 0	George Dender	5 0 0
Margaret Hurst	1 5 0	John Bender	5 0 0
A. Friend	0 10 0	John Bender	5 0 0
Edward C. Campbell, Esq.	1 5 0	John Corbett	1 0 0
Edward Dixon	0 10 0	Mrs. Stickle	0 5 0
James Lockhart, Esq.	0 5 0	Charles Ross	0 10 0
George Vay, sen.	6 5 0	Hiram Hovey	2 0 0
Andrew Brady	0 10 0	Phoebe Ostrander	0 10 0
William Dewbury	2 10 0	Maria Blackwell	0 5 0
Andrew Heron	1 5 0	Rev. S. Bolton, subscr.	5 0 0
Elizabeth Torrance	5 0 0	Rev. S. Rose, do.	1 10 0

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John Windat	0 10 0	Elizabeth Allott	0 5 0
William Baker	0 2 6	Ann Simpson	0 5 0
Richard M. Lovelock	0 2 6	Elizabeth Highfield	0 5 0
Mary Lovelock	0 2 6	Frances Coleman	0 10 0
Tamara Lovelock	0 2 6	James Randall	0 10 0
Margaret High	0 5 0	Joseph Loughead	1 5 0
Alice Coates	0 10 0	Mark Robinson	0 5 0

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Rev. William Patrick	6 5 0	Nancy Dulmage	0 10 0
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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840.

LATER ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.—Lord John Russell's DESPATCH on "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."—Eight days later intelligence has been received from England by the *British Queen*. The most important piece of intelligence by this arrival is a Despatch of Lord John Russell's, laid before the House of Commons, containing the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the question of "Responsible Government" in the Colonies. This document will be found in another column. Observations of some length have been prepared for this day's *Guardian* on that Despatch; but our columns are full. It will be seen that Her Majesty's Government do not accede to Lord Durham's theory, but propose in another way to secure the ends of good government contemplated and recommended by His Lordship. In order to effect a union of parties and effort in Upper Canada, there must be some concessions on both sides. There must be a yielding of theory on the one side, and irresponsibility and exclusiveness and domination on the other. We have profited appropriate hints to the several copies of Lord John Russell's Despatch, and italicized the most important words and sentences. The import of every part of it will be easily comprehended.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—In this head will be found resolutions passed by a large majority of the House of Assembly, approving of the Governor-General's Message on Responsible Government; also a resolution and address to Sir John Harvey condemning a libellous attack upon His Excellency by a high ultra paper, called the *Weekly Chronicle*, and recommending His Excellency to prosecute the author and publisher of that newspaper. It appears from His Excellency's reply on the subject to both Houses of the Legislature, that a prosecution will be forthwith instituted. The attacks of the *Weekly Chronicle* upon Sir John Harvey do not appear to have been any thing like as virulent as those of the *Patriot*, and *Commercial Herald*, and *Colony Star*, upon the Governor-General. Yet what friend of the liberty of the press would wish to see those prosecuted for those attacks? Such a proceeding cannot but excite the indignation of the Assembly of New Brunswick in the estimation of the world.

In the letter which we last week addressed to the Governor-General, we alluded to the local Executive negotiating in 1839, to get Wesleyan Missionaries to come to this province, on account of the false alledgy of disloyalty of the Canadian Preachers. It having been mentioned to us, that an inference might be drawn from such a remark unfavorable to the Wesleyan Committee in London, as if they had participated in such a negotiation; we beg not only to disclaim any intention of conveying such an impression, but to declare our conviction that no such feeling existed in the minds of the Wesleyan Ministers in England. In refutation of the statements of Mackenzie and other writers in 1833-4, and 5, we furnished indubitable evidence that nothing political was contemplated by either party in reference to the Union itself which was agreed upon by the British and Canadian Conferences in 1833. It is true, that politicians, and the leaders of the Episcopal Church have sought to make these proceedings subservient to their own purposes, but neither the British nor Canadian connexion is answerable for their conduct. The articles of union will be maintained, and the work will prevail, notwithstanding the predictions and efforts of adversaries to the contrary; for "God is with us," bringing His Gospel to hundreds "not in word only, but also in power, in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance."

A General Illumination of this City in honor of the QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. has been appointed by the Mayor, to take place to-morrow (Thursday) evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

MUCH MAY BE DONE BY EFFORT.—On one of the circuits where nothing had been collected on the first instalment of the Centenary Subscriptions, the Preachers commenced on good earnest, calling upon every subscriber, and collected upwards of £50 the first day. They intended to continue until they had thus gone through their whole circuit. This is the way the business should be done throughout the province. Let every subscriber seek the preacher to pay his subscription, whether to the Centenary Fund, or to the Guardian, or to both—and every preacher seek every subscriber to obtain the amount promised, or due, and a work will be accomplished worthy of the Centenary year of Methodism.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—From the new and interesting relation which His Royal Highness Prince Albert sustains to our beloved Sovereign, any particulars respecting his talents, attainments and character will be read with interest. We find in one of our last received London papers the following extract of a letter from an English Gentleman of rank in Germany to a friend in London:—

Coburg, [Germany] Dec. 13, 1839.
For the last two months the curiosity of the public in reference to the family, the religion, the education, &c., of Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, has naturally awakened by the prospect of an event now no longer doubtful, has given rise to the most ludicrous, the most false, and what is more to be regretted, the most false statements, and the fertility of the journalists' imagination and the artful designs of the intriguing could suggest. I take the opportunity of making a communication which may, in some degree, tend to correct these false statements, and which may not be wholly without interest to the English public. Having been honoured, in the kindest manner, by the notice of the different members of the family during my residence at Coburg, the moment that I received authentic information of our gracious Majesty's decision, I felt it my duty to hasten to Coburg, and to offer my respectful congratulations to the Prince and his illustrious family; and never did duty and inclination harmonize more

truly, for I was confident that Europe had not a Prince who possessed in a higher degree, all those shining virtues, those amiable qualities, and brilliant accomplishments, which must infallibly ensure the happiness of our amiable Sovereign, and cannot fail to secure to her illustrious consort the universal love and admiration of Great Britain. On my arrival I was honoured by an invitation to the ducal table, and felt highly gratified in being the first Englishman to present his personal respects to the Princess in England. In the Duke's table and most unaffected manner, and with the greatest delicacy of taste commenced an animated description of the literary curiosities that are to be found in the ducal library, and made some allusions to his tour in Italy. At dinner I was fortunate enough to be placed near the Prince, who conversed with the greatest ease and variety upon all sorts of subjects, with others in French, and with me in English. I was delighted to hear the fascinating manner in which he spoke of England, and of the pleasure he had experienced during his residence in its capital. Being honoured by several invitations to the Castle, the more I saw of the Prince the more I discovered the extensiveness of his acquirements, the solidity of his understanding, and that amiable character which has absolutely rendered him the idol of his people; the more I felt the blessing which our Queen has conferred upon her people in selecting a Prince so worthy of his high and brilliant descent. On Sunday, Dec. 8, I was present at the proclamation of the Prince's marriage. About three hundred persons were assembled in the ancient castle of the Ehrenberg, from Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, &c., and deputations from the corporations of Gotha and other towns, who presented addresses of congratulation. I know not when we have seen a more imposing sight. When the Minister (Baron de Carlowitz) had read the proclamation, the Duke embraced his son, and the Duchess next implored on his forehead the kiss of fond affection, while in every eye one read the heartfelt wish that all the parents' fondest, proudest wishes might be fully realized. More than one hundred and fifty persons were present at the wedding, the leaves of the "Rieser Hall," or "Giant's Hall," and a more sumptuous or splendid entertainment could not be imagined. The loud and cordial cheers which the health of England's Queen brought forth, and which burst out with an enthusiasm that all the forms of etiquette and courtly ceremony could not restrain, were almost too affecting, and when the hand struck up "God save the Queen," the tears of joy flowed freely. We must not omit to mention a circumstance characteristic of the Prince. By his orders the people were admitted during dinner into the Rieser Hall, to see the assembled company. Old and young, peasants from the hills, all walked about without the slightest restraint, to their evident enjoyment; and to hear their hearty exclamations, the blessings they invoked on their young Prince and his august parents, was a more eloquent and sterling panegyric than volumes could express. To describe the universal attachment of all classes to the Prince were impossible; I have never heard other than the most enthusiastic praise; not one dissentient voice could be heard from one end of Thuringia to the other. If I have remarked the personal beauty of the Prince, the general reply is, "Ach ja!" given by the most unassuming school-boy to the noblest of his kind. The Prince and his august parents, was a more eloquent and sterling panegyric than volumes could express. 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to look to the affectionate attachment of her people in North America as the security of permanent dominion.

No official misconduct to be screened. It is necessary for this purpose that no official misconduct should be screened by her Majesty's Representative in the Provinces; and that no private interests should be allowed to compete with the general good.

Harmony between the Executive and Legislative authorities to be maintained. Your Excellency is fully in possession of the principles which have guided her Majesty's advisers on this subject; and you must be aware that there is no surer way of earning the approbation of the Queen, than by maintaining the harmony of the Executive with the Legislative authorities.

Harmony between the different branches of the Legislature to be maintained by mutual forbearance and concession, as in England. While I have thus continued you against any declaration from which dangerous consequences might hereafter flow, and instructed you as to the general line of your conduct, it may be said that I have not drawn any specific line beyond which the power of the Governor on the one hand, and the privileges of the Assembly on the other, ought not to extend. But this must be the case in any mixed government. Every political constitution in which different bodies share the supreme power, is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed. In this respect the example of England may well be imitated. The Sovereign using the prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse, to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelvemonth. So in a colony: the Governor thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly, and the Assembly continually recurring to its power of refusing supplies, can but disturb all political relations, embarrass trade, and retard the prosperity of the people. Each must exercise a wise moderation. The Governor must only oppose the wishes of the Assembly, where the honour of the Crown, or the interests of the empire, are deeply concerned; and the Assembly must be ready to modify some of its measures for the sake of harmony, and from a reverent attachment to the authority of Great Britain.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. Russell.

Extracts from Lord John Russell's Letter of Instructions to Governor Thomlinson.

[From "Correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada." Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. No. 12. Dated Downing Street, 7th Sept. 1839.]

Allusion to Responsible Government. The Intelligence which has reached me from Upper Canada makes it probable that you may be called upon for some explanation of the views of the Ministers of the Crown, on a question respecting which the Bill to which I have referred is necessarily silent. I allude to the nature and extent of the control which the popular branch of the United Legislature will be admitted to exercise over the conduct of the Executive Government, and the continuance in the public service of its principal officers. But it is evidently impossible to reduce into the form of a positive enactment a constitutional principle of this nature. The importance of maintaining the utmost possible harmony between the policy of the Legislature and of the Executive Government admits of no question; and it will of course be your anxious endeavour to call to your councils and to employ in the public service those persons who, by their position and character have obtained the general confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the Province.

Waite Lands and Emigration. The only topic which it remains to notice, as affecting the two Canadian Provinces alike, is that of raising an emigration fund from the proceeds of the sale of the Crown lands. Unfortunately, the very elaborate report communicated to me by Lord Durham on this subject serves but to confirm, and to place in a still clearer light, the difficulties by which we are aware, the promotion of this important object is obstructed. Such is the extent of land alienated, and so inconsiderable the proportion which still remains vested in the crown that the hope of rendering any effectual aid to emigration by the sale of such lands cannot be reasonably entertained. The necessary preliminary to the introducing of any such system would be the redemption of the large tracts of land held by grantees in a barren and unproductive state. This could be effected only by the imposition of a tax on uncleared land, and by enactments for the collection of that tax, to insure the due execution of the law. In the Lower Province there exists at the present time no authority by which such a tax could be imposed. In the Upper Province it is hardly to be expected that, in the present state of affairs, the difficulties which encompass the subject will be effectually overcome. Amongst the benefits to be anticipated from the union of the Provinces, it is not the least important that the United Legislature would be able to act upon subjects of this nature with a great comparative freedom from the undue bias of local interests, and with a large view to the permanent improvement of the provinces.

Municipal Institutions. The establishment of Municipal Institutions for the management of all local affairs will be amongst the most important of the subjects to which your attention will be called. On this subject I would refer you to the report of the Earl of Durham, and the appendix marked C, by which it is accompanied. Although the Commissioners whom his Lordship appointed to investigate the question were unable, from the shortness of the time, to submit to him any conclusive recommendations respecting it, the information which they collected will prove of much advantage to you. On the importance of such institutions I need not enlarge. Your acquaintance with the system of Municipal government in this country will point out to you that there is no mode in which local affairs can be so properly administered; and that they form at the same time, the most appropriate and effectual means of training the great body of the people to the higher branches of legislation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

By the Great Western we had the proceedings down to the 18th of February, inclusive, which was Tuesday. We now commence, therefore, with Wednesday, Feb. the 19th.—House of Lords not in session.

In the House of Commons Mr. Talbot's copyright bill had its second reading.

Monday, 20th.—In the House of Lords answers were received from the Queen, Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, to the addresses of congratulation. The Duke of Buckingham called for despatches relating to late events in China. The Earl of Minto said that, in consequence of Admiral Maitland's death, Admiral Elliott had been ordered to Singapore, to superintend the naval operations in China.

In the Commons there was no quorum.

Friday, 21st.—In answer to a question, Lord Melbourne intimated that an arrangement would be made with the East India Company, to defray part of the expense of an expedition against China. Also that information had been received, that the Sikh Government had refused offers of assistance from England, in the war about to be renewed with Persia.

In the Commons, notice was given of a motion to abolish the punishment of death for all offences except murder.

Lord Palmerston said, in answer to a question, that the affairs of Turkey and Egypt were still under negotiation, and he could not say when they were likely to be settled.

Mr. O'Connell moved the navy estimates for the year. He asked for an increase of £441,000; of 1000 men, and 15 ships in commission. The number of ships in commission January 1st, 1839, was 224; in 1840, 229. Whole amount asked for, £5,838,000, for the service of the year.

On this motion there was long political debate, but nobody proposed a reduction, and the motion was agreed to. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Monday, 24th.—In the House of Lords a long debate on Spanish affairs.

In the Commons another on the Municipal Corporation Bill for Ireland.

Tuesday, 25th.—In the Lords, debate on Spanish affairs resumed.

In the Commons, a long debate on East India commercial affairs, rates of duty, &c. Another on Ireland. Motion that the Sheriff be liberated from prison, in order to wait upon the Queen with an address from the Corporation—debate, and motion denied. Lord John Russell opposing it.

Wednesday, 26th.—In the House of Commons, asked if arrangements had been made with any foreign government for international copyright. Lord Palmerston said no, but negotiations had been commenced, and he hoped they would be successful.

Thursday, 27th.—In the Commons, an immensely long debate on a motion to protest against the pension granted to Sir John Newport, on resigning the Comptrolership of the Exchequer, to make room for Lord Montagu, being drawn into a precedent. Opposed by ministers, and they defeated by a majority of 28. This is, in fact, a censure on ministers for granting the pension.

Friday, 28th.—Debate in the House of Lords on French aggressions upon British commerce on the coast of Africa.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in answer to a question, stated that Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartist convicts, had sailed for Botany Bay.

Long debate on the Navy Estimates.

Both houses adjourned to Monday, March 2nd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rejoicings in honour of the Royal Marriage.—Demonstrations of joy at Her Majesty's marriage appear to have been made throughout the whole length and breadth, and in every nook and corner, of the British Isles. Illuminations, bonfires, balls, public dinners, and the many other modes in which general delight can be manifested by a nation of freemen, were in active requisition, and partisans buried their animosities, and classes forgot their jealousies, in celebrating the auspicious event; an event which—interesting in itself because it was an exception to the rule that "the course of true love never did run smooth," and such an exception is as much a *rara avis* as is the phoenix itself—was exciting from the immense hopes and fears that are bound up in it.

Congratulatory Address of the Society of Friends to the Queen.—On the 25th of February the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of Addresses. Her Majesty was seated on the throne. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, stood by the side of his illustrious bride; and several of the ladies and great officers of the Court were in attendance on the happy pair. Amongst the numerous bodies of her subjects who, on that occasion, by their representatives, attended Her Majesty for the purpose of presenting their dutiful and affectionate congratulations, were the Quakers, who embodied their sentiments in the following beautiful and affecting Address to the Queen.

To Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereof.

May it Please the Queen.—As a Christian and loyal body, permit us, on the important and deeply interesting occasion of thy marriage, to convey to thee the renewed assurance of our cordial attachment to thy person and government.

The institution of marriage we have ever regarded as a divine ordinance, and as it is our duty to God that His blessing may richly crown thy union, and render its conduct alike to thy own happiness and the welfare of thy people.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this union, and earnest are our desires for thee and for thy consort, that, walking in the fear of the Lord, your example may be so ordered in all things by that wisdom which is from above, as powerfully to promote the course of true religion and virtue throughout the land.

The real prosperity of our beloved country is an object dear to our hearts,

and under this feeling we would express our belief that in proportion as pure practical Christianity is permitted to sway thy counsels and is promoted amongst thy subjects, will that prosperity be most effectually advanced, social order maintained, and thy throne established in the affections of thy people.

May He, by whom Kings reign and princes decree justice, bless thee, O Queen, and increasingly manifest a blessing to thy own and to surrounding nations, and mayest thou, at the end of thy day, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Saviour, be received into everlasting glory.

To this Address Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following most gracious reply:

I earnestly join in your prayers for the welfare of my people, and acknowledge with thanks your interest for my own happiness, which is inseparably connected with the subject of your congratulations.

I feel with you that the prosperity of nations is most effectually secured by observing the precepts and cherishing the benevolent spirit of the Christian religion.

Prince Albert.—The following anecdote is in circulation respecting the moderate expectations as to an allowance entertained by the Prince Consort of England previous to his marriage. Lord Melbourne having requested the Prince to name the sum he thought would be sufficient for his private purse, carefully reminding him that all expenses of the household would be defrayed by Her Majesty, His Royal Highness repeatedly declined mentioning any sum; but on being strongly urged, at last observed that he thought £4,000 a year would be ample.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Another circumstance connected with Prince Albert deserves to be recorded. It is said that upon being informed of the result of Lord John Russell's motion, he exclaimed, "It is a noble and generous allowance. Indeed, were it not impossible for me to do all the good I desire, I could not grant from Parliament, I would gladly have dispensed with all application to that country which, I hope, will soon see that I am disposed to make the best use of its liberality, even as I am resolved to devote my whole life to its welfare."—*London Paper.*

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONGRESS is appointed to be held in London in the course of next June, to concert measures for a general movement against the abominable system of slavery still prevalent in various parts of the world. Delegates will attend from France, America, Jamaica, &c.—*Globe.*

Curious Register of Births.—There is a family in Bolton that have a Bible containing all their names entered by their father and grandfather, who used to dispense with dates by the following plan:—"Eaw Jem wern born i' th' America year. Eawr Menry wern born in that great frost. Eawr Bill wern born when Ostler werr killed i' th' delph. Eawr Sally wern born when Gorsew Meadow wern mown. Eawr Peggy wern born i' th' great wind. Eawr John wern born when Holland werr hung. Eawr Robert wern born when the cow ran at my mother i' th' Hedger Lanes. Eawr Jenny wern born when Longworth werr gibbled, wud owd penny pieces werr made. Eawr Charlotte wern born when short pease werr made. An aw have as bonny a mark of a yering on my side as ever you seed in your life."—*Gateshead Observer.*

Awfully Sudden Death.—On Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, clergyman of the Presbyterian congregation of Strand-street, in Dublin, met his death in a manner awfully sudden. After celebrating a marriage between Mr. D. Hutton, a relative of the member for Dublin, and Miss Batten, a daughter of the Bank Director of that name, the reverend gentleman sat down to breakfast with the bride party, when he dropped from his chair and died almost instantaneously.—*Times Dublin Correspondent.*

The Large Constituencies.—In the nineteen largest cities of the empire which have constituencies of 4,000 and upwards, 40 members are returned, of whom 33 are Liberals and only 7 Tories. In the nineteen towns which rank next, and have constituencies between 2,000 and 4,000, 34 members are returned, of whom 24 are Liberals and 10 are Tories. In forty-two towns, with a constituency from 1,500 to 2,000, returning 74 members, 43 are Liberals and 31 are Tories, making a total of 100 Liberals and only 43 Tories, returned by the principal towns and cities of the empire.—*Globe.*

Different Fortunes.—A daughter of the late Samuel Crompton, sole inventor of the "mule," is compelled to apply for parol relief; while the family of Arkwright, who, in the first instance, merely copied an invention, or machine, ranks among the wealthiest in the kingdom.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

The Right Diviners sent to the "Right About."—The three last Pretenders of the deposed family of the Stuarts have recorded upon their tombstones, in the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Rome, their pretended titles of Kings of Great Britain and Ireland, under the names of Charles III., James III., and Henry IX. The last was Cardinal York, who lived and died a pensioner of George III.

Reaction in Edinburgh.—The election of a councillor for the fourth district, in the room of Bailie Stark, took place yesterday, when a Liberal was returned by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Malcolm, solicitor, polled 233 votes, and Mr. Grant, bookseller (Tory), 147—majority 81. This very district returned two Conservatives on a recent occasion. This district may be taken as an index of the state of political feeling throughout the whole city. The result of this district election—close upon an election for a member of Parliament—and after great efforts have been made by the Tories in the hope of getting some person whose gullibility was greater than his judgment to come forward and oppose Mr. Macaulay, puts a complete extinguisher upon many specious theories and confident predictions.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Mr. C. Buller has delivered an able speech at Liskeard. The closing paragraph follows:—"He saw no chance of a strong government being formed by the party which had given up power only last May, for a reason that could have had no weight with any one who was not already discouraged by more real difficulties—the party which, since that period, has only augmented every pre-existing obstacle, has rendered its occupancy of office almost incompatible with the personal honour of the Sovereign, inconsistent with the security of religious liberty in the country, and with the maintenance of the union with Ireland, and very dangerous to the preservation of those political rights which, in spite of the opposition, the reform act secured to the middle classes of this country. He could look for such a strong government only in strengthening the hands of one pledged like the present to progressive reform."

An Irregular Sunday Dinner Party.—Mr. D. Israel entertained at dinner, on Sunday, Lords Lyndhurst, Stratford, Powerscourt, and Ouseburn; Count D'Orsay, Sir Alexander Grant, and Sir Lytton Bulwer.

Ten Hens, belonging to Mr. Weeks, of Salisbury, produced to the owner during the last year 1,381 eggs.

Sixteen Cotton Mills at Manchester Stopped on Monday morning, the 20th instant. All were confined to the spinning of fine twist. It is probable that 10,000 hands are thus thrown out of employment.

UNITED STATES.

The National Treasury.—The condition of our National Treasury, as stated by the Secretary, is as follows:—The efficient means for 1840 are \$20,000,000. The efficient means for 1839 are \$20,000,000. This is exclusive of \$2,750,000 of Treasury Notes which fall due this year. In addition to the "efficient means" as above stated, the U. S. Bank owes \$2,526,315, due in September next. Other Banks owe, which is now due, \$1,149,904. Should the U. S. Bank and the other Banks meet their engagements to the government, there will be a surplus at the end of the year of \$1,032,000. If they do not, there will be a deficiency to be otherwise provided, of \$2,593,000.—*Omaha Standard.*

Lateral Canals.—The expenditures or account of the Oswego canal for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1839, exceeds its income \$11,497.62; the Cayuga and Seneca canal, \$17,390.63; Chippewa canal, \$26,336.93; the Crooked Lake canal, \$7,769.52; Chenango canal, \$110,994.22. Total, \$162,638.10. Of this amount of deficiency, \$174,041.99 is for interest on the debts of the several lateral canals.

The interest on the Black River canal was \$40,000. On the Genesee Valley canal, loans \$100,000. Total interest on the debts of lateral canals which are completed, and on loans for those in process of construction, \$314,041.99.—*Id.*

Principal and Interest.—By the last annual report of the Commissioners of the canal fund, we learn that since 1825, there has been extinguished of loans for the public works, \$5,896,491.84. There has been paid for interest on the loans, \$7,675,389.97.—*Id.*

Four millions of dollars have been loaned for the Erie Enlargement; \$591,446.10 for the Black River canal; and \$2,000,000 for the Genesee Valley canal.—*Id.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Libel on Sir John Harvey.

From the Fredericton Sentinel of Wednesday, March 11.

On Saturday the House was engaged during the forenoon with closed doors. The subject of their deliberations was the scandalous attack upon the Lieutenant Governor, to which we alluded in our last publication; and the following proceedings we copy from the Journals of that day.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilton.

Whereas a false and scandalous libel against the Queen's Representative in the Province has been printed in a weekly newspaper in Saint John, called *The Weekly Chronicle*, under date the 28th day of February last, entitled "Another new and improved Constitution," which is calculated, if unnoticed, to bring the Provincial Government into contempt; therefore

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to give directions to Her Majesty's Attorney General, to adopt proceedings at law against the author and publisher of the said newspaper, for the said false and scandalous libel; and further

Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in said Address. To which Mr. Street moved an amendment.—To expunge the whole of the foregoing resolution, and substitute the following:

Resolved, That the libellous article contained in the Saint John Chronicle of the 28th February last, under the signature of "W." is too ridiculous and contemptible in its nature to call for any notice from this House; inasmuch as his Excellency's character stands too high in the estimation of the people of this and the adjoining Provinces, and is too well known to be injured thereby; and inasmuch as it might only have the effect of giving to the article in question a degree of importance and notoriety of which it is altogether unworthy.

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the House divided as follows: Yeas 3, Nays 25. Whereupon it was decided the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original resolution, when the House again divided. Yeas 23, Nays 5. And so it passed in the affirmative.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, March 14.

On Wednesday last the Legislative Council, with a Committee from the Assembly, waited upon the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Resolutions of both Houses; to which his Excellency was pleased to make the following dignified and explanatory reply:

GENTLEMEN.—I came among you charged by our Gracious Sovereign to announce to the inhabitants of this loyal Province, the Royal decision upon a proposition which had been laid by them at His Majesty's feet, and with respect to which, to use the emphatic language of one of the most excellent men and ablest statesmen of his day, "The King had only to be satisfied of its

advantages as respects the interests of His faithful subjects of New Brunswick, to insure for it His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent."

The circumstances therefore under which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this Province, appeared to be calculated to disarm political hostility, to calm party feeling, and to unite all classes of the King's subjects in gratitude towards their paternal monarch, and in a desire to manifest their confidence in his Representative. From that hour to the present I have devoted myself zealously, and I will add laboriously, to the duties of my station, and have used my best endeavours to convince the Legislature and the people of this Province of my anxious desire to administer its Government upon sound, Constitutional principles, in conformity with the commands of our Gracious Sovereign, and therefore in accordance with the wishes and interests of Her Majesty's provincial subjects; and that I have not wholly failed in effecting these important objects of my mission, I proudly appeal to the Legislature and the country, from both of which I have received so many gratifying assurances and proofs of confidence and disinterestedness. To say that I am deeply sensible of these repeated marks of approbation and good will, is to use language which very inadequately conveys the intensity of the feelings under which I now address you.

With reference to the immediate cause of your present Address, I would observe, that from an early period after my arrival in this Province, I found myself, by measures, and my confidential advisers, assailed through the press in question, by columns so bitter, so unalloyed, so personally abusive, so atrociously and scandalously false, as to excite my utmost indignation and astonishment; never before having, in any country, been made the object of any thing so gross and so unbecomingly malicious as a long public attack.

That these attacks have proceeded from small and disappointed party, I have not entertained a doubt; but that any individuals of respectability can have lent themselves to anonymous proceedings of so mean, so base, so unmanly a character, I must continue incredulous until such proof shall have been produced as may satisfy the minds of a jury of the country.

Government House, March 11, 1840.

On the above the Editor of the Fredericton Sentinel remarks as follows:

"It will be seen from the conclusion of his Excellency's reply that a prosecution will be commenced against the printer and publisher of the libel alluded to. By some persons it is thought that the tendency of such a course may advance the pecuniary interests of those who thus vilely pander for their unprincipled employers. There may be sufficient bad taste, and we may add bad feeling, in this country to produce to a certain extent such a disgraceful result, although we have strong doubts upon the subject. Besides, the principle that usually applies to public Journalists fails in the present instance; they having almost invariably been brought to justice, for attacks upon the Government, by which the popular feeling has been excited in their behalf. "In the present instance, however, the whole tenor of the character of the 'print in question, and the objects of the various attacks it has from time to time contained, have been opposed to popular freedom and the just rights of the people, and went to support the views of a 'small and disappointed party,' who formerly ruled this Province with a rod of iron; and who in remote or distant parts of it, we fear, still maintain an injurious and tyrannical ascendancy. If the Crown Officers, therefore, discharge their duty, no friend of good order or freedom of discussion need fear the result."

Governor General's Message on Responsible Government.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, March 11.

On Monday last Mr. Hill brought in the following resolutions: the first, of which passed unanimously, and the second was carried by an overwhelming majority; there being only four in the minority.

Resolved, That the late Message from the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Clerk of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in answer to an Address from that House, which Message contains the following language—"That he had received Her Majesty's commands, to administer the government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people; and to pay to their feelings as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that was justly due to them;" fully meets the approval of this House.

Resolved, That the accountability of public men, to those whose interests are to be affected, by their acts, is an essential feature in every free government; without which there can be no effectual security against official misconduct, and that in the opinion of this House, this principle is applicable to the condition of this Province, in all matters relating to its own internal affairs; not interfering with the general arrangements of the empire.

UPPER CANADA.

The Clergy Reserves.—We did not expect, nor intend to have any thing in the Inquiry on this subject for some time; indeed our own inclination and determination was to let the matter rest; but the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church having by one of their public resolutions sent us a copy of their views on the matter, we comply with their wishes and give it unchanged.

What a blessing would it be to Canada, and how much evil and bad feeling would be alleviated, had all the religious bodies resolved to allow this donation to be diverted from its original purpose; and not among the least of the benefits would be the absence of the extreme difficulty which it added to all other difficulties with which the Governor General has to contend, in his difficult task of renovating the distracted Canadas. A measure of some kind on the subject he had to encounter; to let it into the United Legislature he clearly saw, would distract that body, and prevent that concord that is absolutely necessary to the success of any or all of his designs. This was the most liberal measure that there was the least prospect of getting through the House of Lords, unless all bodies of Christians consented to alienate the lands, which in many of the influential Christian bodies evidently would not consent to. In fact the question had contaminated the whole community; he therefore saw no alternative but the disappointment of all his hopes, and the abandonment of the Canadas to a destruction that was all but him consumed; or, to introduce a measure so far equitable as to be likely to please a large portion of the inhabitants, and pass the House of Lords. We are now almost determined to have no more to do in the matter, until we see what hope there is for the country, and enjoy for a time the benefits of the Governor General's policy. Afterwards, if evil does come from it, let us hope that the good sense of the community will consent to retract from the whole thing, to secure the religious peace of the community, and consequently the prosperity of the country.—*Canada Inquirer.*

Exports from Port Credit, from April 10, to Dec. 1, 1839:

Floor	2113 barrels	Oak Timber	74,566 feet.
Pearl barley	105 "	Pine do.	24,000 "
Oat meal	228 "	Pine Lumber	1,105,119 "
Grains	48 "	Standard Staves	156,118 "
Fork	40 "	Wheat	352 bushels.
Perish	418 "	Wood	326 cords.
Wilkes	59 "	Oats	1010 bushels.
Timothy Seed	19 "	Pickets	168 "
Butter	23 kegs.	Sundries	20 tons.

OBITUARY.

"More blessed for Death the saint at last will be—
Few partures more, and brighter glory see;
In consummation's end will shine divine."
All perfect, wonderful, equal, and divine.—*Rev. C. G. C.*

That "light" and "glory" and those "resplendences" are now being participated by another burning and shining light lately removed from the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Augusta Circuit. I refer to Esther, consort of Mr. Methodist Sawyer, and eldest daughter of Mr. James Holden, Augusta.

Mrs. Sawyer died at her residence near Kempsville, on the 8th inst., and her earthly part was subsequently brought out to her father's in Augusta, and interred, under the private care of her friends, in a large and commodious vault, in the cemetery of that place.

From the Rev. J. Currie, her pastor, who frequently visited our departed sister during her illness, as well as from other sources, I feel the fullest confidence in stating that her end was that of the perfect, as her life was consistent and righteous. Somewhat favourably circumstanced in early life, she may be said to have "feared God from her youth;" and, at twelve years of age, at a Camp-Meeting held in Matilda, sought and found redemption in the blood of the Lamb, from which time, to the day of her death, a period of fifteen years, (being 27 years of age at her decease), her supreme aim and desire was to serve and please her God, as those who have enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance at Augusta, Colburn, and Kempsville, can gladly testify.

I need not say Sister S. has ever been particularly attached to Camp-Meetings as an important instrumentality in bringing lost sinners to God. It pleased God that our sister should "through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God." She was called to suffer comparatively long; and her last illness, particularly, was protracted and her sufferings very severe. But beneath her were the everlasting arms, and, divinely supported, not a complaint nor a murmur ever escaped her.

At times she feared she might be impatient to be gone, and prayed much for "Patience." And many a "hallelujah" was heard as she "sighed" for her resignation was regularly marked. A few weeks before her departure, in answer to a question of her beloved father's, she looked up in his face, and smilingly said, "For my dear father's sake I would be willing to get well; but I had rather go than stay. Death is no terror to me. I know Jesus will receive me." Her confidence in God was invariably strong—death to her seemed a mere remove, or "journey," as she expressed herself; and as her pathway grew brighter and brighter to the last, often did she submissively desire to depart and be with Christ, as far better. She improved a few moments frequently in exhorting those who came to see her, and especially her relations, to "meet in heaven." May her anxious dying desire be fully realized in the piety and salvation of all her family connections! Some of her last expressions on earth were—"O glorious hope of heavenly rest!"—"I feel a calm, a heavenly peace within me."—"My work is all done, and why should I longer stay when I have nothing more to do." Thus died another fruit of Methodism—a Camp-meeting convert, and when but a child. Important truths are here.

Two young children by this visit of death are motherless, but in the providence of God they will be provided for; and an affectionate husband and tender parent, with a numerous circle of near and strongly attached relatives and friends, mourn their loss in their early removal, but not without the consolations of the Christian hope, our glorious Christianity affords, touching all those "who lie in the Lord."—*H. Wilkinson.*

Prescott, Feb. 24th, 1840.

[The above notice would have appeared earlier, had not the letter containing it been accidentally mislaid. *Ed. Guardian.*]

DIED.—On the 1st inst., of a short, but painful illness, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Withrow, of this city, in the 27th year of her age. In the early part of the winter of 1839, being the 20th of her age, she became the subject of special religious impressions. As soon as the path of duty became clear, she united with the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Harris. She continued in the communion of said church, maintaining a consistent, upright, and inoffensive character, until the time of her death. When told, the second day before her death, that little hope remained of her recovery, she declared all her feelings, and her eyes upon the heavenly Father, and she announced the painful impression of the Lord. It is well, we need not for me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after she entreated her husband to refrain from sorrowing, to trust in God, adding, "The Lord will take care of our children." Her death was truly peaceful, it was "The death of the righteous." It is hoped that her afflicted husband and affectionate relatives will submit, with christian meekness, to the painful visitation, and that God will protect and bless the three small children who

have sustained, in a mother's death, an irreparable earthly loss. May all who read this short notice receive an additional excitement to consider the solemn exhortation, "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Quarterly Meetings on the Augusta District.—4th Quarter.

Perth, March 28th and 29th. [Elizabethtown, May 9th and 10th. Rideau, April 11th and 12th. Prescott, 16th and 17th. Brockville, 18th and 19th. Matilda, 23rd and 24th. Crosby, 24th and 25th. Augusta, 28th and 31st.

The District Meeting

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN.—The time is approaching when the exercise of the Elective Franchise will devolve upon you, and I beg to present myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having been invited to offer myself for that distinction, at public meetings held successively at Barrie, Enderbury, and Madoc, you have been apprised by the replies which I made to the gentlemen who composed those meetings, that I readily responded to the call of my friends, and consented to be put in nomination. I have been for some time before the public in another capacity, which must have afforded you ample opportunity to judge of my fitness for the duties which your Representative will be called upon to discharge; and should you be pleased to return me to Parliament, I trust that the same spirit of independence will mark my career there, which has characterized my conduct, since my entrance into public life. Indeed, the flattering manner in which my nomination was first made, without any solicitation or interference on my part, and afterwards so generally concurred in throughout the county, are gratifying proofs of your confidence in my integrity, and of your desire to commit your interests into my hands for a time.

The responsibility which attaches to the exercise of the franchise, becomes enhanced in proportion as the duties which devolve upon the Legislature are increased or extended; and this is an era in these colonies, in which it peculiarly becomes the duty of electors, to the people, to forward and record their votes; as upon the result of the approaching election will depend in a great measure, the future welfare and prosperity of this province, especially when it becomes united with Lower Canada. The position in which we are placed politically, is essentially different from what it was formerly, and by union among parties, who until now have been disunited, there is every reason to hope, that better prospects are in store for us, and that a new era having dawned upon the country, it will ere long be in a permanent state of prosperity, producing peace and contentment throughout the land.

The short administration in this province, of the present Governor General, sustained as His Excellency has been by a majority in both Houses of Parliament, shows what can be accomplished, when the Executive and Legislative branches act in harmony; and approving generally of the administration of the Governor General, I appear before you as one of His Excellency's supporters, yet free from yielding him any servile adherence, or from surrendering the independent right of a freeman in Parliament, to watch and guard the interests of the people, against Executive encroachment. I am of opinion, in which I am sure you will concur, that it is a sacred duty we owe to ourselves and to our country, to render a willing support to His Excellency's administration, distinguishing as it is, in the true spirit of candour, they will serve to show you the wisdom and sound policy rarely to be found in Colonial Government. By a judicious exercise of the power committed to him by our most gracious Sovereign, His Excellency has been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties which presented themselves in the government, and to soothe the differences and even prejudices, which prevailed so injuriously among the public men of the country, before his arrival. By cultivating a better feeling towards one another, and by uniting to promote what may be most beneficial for the public interests, we will sustain the government, and also advance our own happiness and prosperity, in a degree of which we can only anticipate the happy results.

In these views you will, I am persuaded, concur; and, offering them to you as I do, in the true spirit of candour, they will serve to show you the wisdom and sound policy rarely to be found in Colonial Government. By a judicious exercise of the power committed to him by our most gracious Sovereign, His Excellency has been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties which presented themselves in the government, and to soothe the differences and even prejudices, which prevailed so injuriously among the public men of the country, before his arrival. By cultivating a better feeling towards one another, and by uniting to promote what may be most beneficial for the public interests, we will sustain the government, and also advance our own happiness and prosperity, in a degree of which we can only anticipate the happy results.

Should the approaching contest terminate in my favour, as I have no doubt it will do, from the very flattering promises of support that have already been tendered to me, I shall use my utmost endeavours to advance the interests of the county, in as far as the power and influence of the honourable station to which I aspire may enable me. When my attachment to the county, from former residence in it, is considered, and my identity of interest with its progressive improvement, they furnish additional evidence of the sincerity of my professions, and of the desire which I must at all times feel, to advocate whatever may tend to your general benefit.

I have, since my coming to the province, lamented the want of means of education, in the rural districts; and appreciating the benefit which must flow from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the proper instruction of the rising youth, I continue to be the firm advocate for the introduction of a general system of education, by which the children of the farmers can have, within a convenient distance of their homes, schools to resort to. I shall, therefore, at all times, give my assistance, most cordially, to the furtherance of every feasible plan, having for its object the establishment of schools throughout the province, with competent teachers.

I find that this address has already exceeded the limits which I intended, and without drawing further upon your patience, I beg to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, Your humble and devoted servant.

Toronto, 23d March, 1840. HUGH SCOBIE.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN.—The representation of the City having become vacant, and having under a sense of public duty been again induced to embark in political life, I avail myself of the opportunity of offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election.

Not only from my old political friends, but from many who were heretofore opposed to me, I have received the most flattering assurances of support; not that these latter have sacrificed their principles, but because they have become convinced that to conduct the Government as heretofore is impracticable; that their former apprehensions with respect to the great question of Responsible Government were groundless, and that it is safest to entrust the carrying out of the enlarged policy which is now to be applied to the working of the Provincial Government, to those who have steadily, though with moderation, advocated its introduction.

Born and educated among you, with my political character you have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted; the extent of the stake which I have in the City is equally well known to you.

I have, it is true, accepted office from the Governor General; if, however, you have confidence in my political integrity, my connection with the Government, affording no additional ground for your support, I accept office I have made no sacrifice of principle, and I shall continue to retain it only while I can do so consistently with the principles which I have ever held.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Front Street 25th February, 1840. ROBERT BALDWIN.

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

GENTLEMEN.—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 long been before the public, and with which you are well acquainted.

I am firmly 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 through their Representatives in Parliament. Under this conviction, I have ever been an advocate for the introduction of British principles into the working of the Provincial Constitution; and as the supporter of such principles, I confidently rely on your support.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient and faithful servant,

Yonge Street, Township of York, 3rd March, 1840. J. H. PRICE.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash 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 elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 53, Yonge Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840. 421f

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn—a period of the year when goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year the extremely depressed 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, and the advantages 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.—B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships, containing the newest styles in FANCY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, Feb. 20th, 1840. 539 3m

HOME DISTRICT ROADS.

The Commissioners of the Home District Turnpike Trust hereby give notice, that at their next meeting, on the 21st proximo, they will receive applications for a competent ENGINEER to take charge of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Roads, in this District.

Applicants must state the rate per day, or per annum, they would require for their services.

March 12, 1840. 41 3

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-1f

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, Chevet's Buildings, King Street. 40

TENDERS will be received by the Building Committee, until the 1st day of April next, for the Erection of a Wesleyan-METHODIST CHURCH, in the Township of Scarborough. The Plan and Specification of the Building can be seen at Mr. JONATHAN GATE'S Inn, where proposals for the work may be left. Scarborough, March 14, 1840. 41 3g

STAMMERING CURED. Messrs. HEATHER & ROWE will remain at the Mansion House, opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, 10 days only, for the purpose of curing that afflicting malady, Stammering, and other Impediments of the Speech. They guarantee a speedy and perfect cure of the most inveterate Stammering. No Cure, No Pay. The most successful are invited to call at their rooms, examine their Certificates, and be convinced of the importance of that there is a Perfect Cure for that troublesome malady. Terms moderate. Messrs. Heather & Rowe will afterwards visit Kingston and Montreal. Toronto, March 24, 1840. 42

FOUND, 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. 42

HOME DISTRICT ROADS. The Commissioners of the Home District Turnpike Trust hereby give notice, that such alterations will be made in the Rates of Toll taken at the different Gates, in the Home District, at their next meeting, as are consistent with the late Statute regulating the same. March, 1840. 41 3

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The Committee request the attention of the Religious Public to a New Supply of the London Religious Tract Society's Publications, lately received at their Depository, which will be disposed of at their usual low prices. JAMES CARLESS, Depository. Depository, 23 Yonge Street, 8th February, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an experienced person for the running of a double Saw-Mill at this place for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Saws or Boats for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be required. Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840. 537

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 8 1/2 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of JOSEPH DENNIS, Hunter. February 20th, 1840. 537f

TO LET, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is one of the best Tavern Stands in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, S. SHIELDS, Market Street. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1840. 537f

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy, which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, eczema, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons retreating (tormented with indistinct symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases are cured by the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and the proprietors, who are situated at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King Street, Hamilton.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which men and women can be relieved from by any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

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

For further particulars of the above Medicines see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

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All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

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CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

for sale at the WESLEYAN METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 9 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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| Adams' Roman Antiquities | Keith's Use of the Globes |
| Select Passages from Scripture | London Encyclopedia |
| Anecdotes of Bombay Mission | Leland on the Scriptures |
| Little Philosopher | Doctrinal Writers |
| Little Philosopher | Leighton's Works |
| Little Philosopher | Lady of the Manor |
| Little Philosopher | Levin's French Grammar |
| Little Philosopher | Locke on the Reasonableness of Christianity |
| Little Philosopher | Landers' Expedition to the Niger |
| Little Philosopher | Lesley on the Priesthood of Christ |
| Little Philosopher | Life of Rev. Wm. Black |
| Little Philosopher | John Smith |
| Little Philosopher | Wm. R. Peck |
| Little Philosopher | Lady Maxwell |
| Little Philosopher | Melville B. Cox |
| Little Philosopher | Early Methodist Preachers |
| Little Philosopher | Eminent Missionaries |
| Little Philosopher | Dr. Clarke |
| Little Philosopher | Simon Episcopius |
| Little Philosopher | Apostles |
| Little Philosopher | Samuel Heick |
| Little Philosopher | John E. Trevis |
| Little Philosopher | John Bingham |
| Little Philosopher | John Walton |
| Little Philosopher | James Bundy |
| Little Philosopher | Richard Roberts |
| Little Philosopher | Jamesway and Pearce |
| Little Philosopher | R. Bardsall of York |
| Little Philosopher | Thomas Welsh |
| Little Philosopher | Wm. Carver |
| Little Philosopher | Dr. Brewster |
| Little Philosopher | Storer |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Motimer |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Rogers |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Cooper |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Tatham |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Harward |
| Little Philosopher | Caroline Smith |
| Little Philosopher | Henry Longden |
| Little Philosopher | Mrs. Pawan |
| Little Philosopher | Col. Gardner |
| Little Philosopher | Lempiere's Classical Dictionary |
| Little Philosopher | Lives of Celebrated Travellers |
| Little Philosopher | Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History |
| Little Philosopher | Modern Judaism |
| Little Philosopher | Mitchell's Port Encyclopedia |
| Little Philosopher | Milton's Poetical Works |
| Little Philosopher | Newton's (Rev. John) Works |
| Little Philosopher | Life by Cecil |
| Little Philosopher | Nolan's Sermons |
| Little Philosopher | Nelson's Journal |
| Little Philosopher | Prayers for Families |
| Little Philosopher | Individuals |
| Little Philosopher | Pridaux's Connection |
| Little Philosopher | Pike's Works |
| Little Philosopher | Pike & Haywood's cases of Conscience |
| Little Philosopher | Plutarch's Lives |
| Little Philosopher | Pantheon's Church History |
| Little Philosopher | Practical Farmer |
| Little Philosopher | Pierce's Sinner Impelled |
| Little Philosopher | Parley's Universal History |
| Little Philosopher | Tales about Christmas |
| Little Philosopher | Christmas Gift |
| Little Philosopher | Book of Poetry |
| Little Philosopher | Picture Book |
| Little Philosopher | Geography |
| Little Philosopher | Tales about the Sun, &c. |
| Little Philosopher | Sea |
| Little Philosopher | Pike's Guide |
| Little Philosopher | Pocket Bible |
| Little Philosopher | Testaments |
| Little Philosopher | Pascal's Thoughts on Religion |
| Little Philosopher | Plutarch's Experience |
| Little Philosopher | Planchet's Goldsmith's Home |
| Little Philosopher | Robertson's Works |
| Little Philosopher | Scotland |
| Little Philosopher | Charles V. |
| Little Philosopher | Rose and her Lamb |
| Little Philosopher | Ruter's Church History |
| Little Philosopher | Rowe's Friendship in Death |
| Little Philosopher | Russell's Europe |
| Little Philosopher | Rutherford's Letters |
| Little Philosopher | Richmond's Annals of the Poor |
| Little Philosopher | Rolin's Ancient History |
| Little Philosopher | Simpson's Euclid |
| Little Philosopher | Snowden's Sermons |
| Little Philosopher | Stewart's Visit to the South Seas |
| Little Philosopher | Sanford and Merton |
| Little Philosopher | Stories for Youth |
| Little Philosopher | Salter's (John) |
| Little Philosopher | Simpson's Plan for Religion |
| Little Philosopher | Simpson School Teacher's Guide |
| Little Philosopher | Smith's Wealth of Nations |
| Little Philosopher | Taylor's (Jeremy) Works |
| Little Philosopher | Select Sermons |
| Little Philosopher | Liberty of Prophecy |
| Little Philosopher | Holy Living and Dying |
| Little Philosopher | Christian Consolations |
| Little Philosopher | Life of Christ |
| Little Philosopher | Trifery on the Eternal Sonship |
| Little Philosopher | Infidel's own Book |
| Little Philosopher | Thomson's Seasons, &c. |
| Little Philosopher | The Student's Greek Testament |
| Little Philosopher | Telemachus (French) |
| Little Philosopher | Taylor's Historians |
| Little Philosopher | Watson's Theological Institutes |
| Little Philosopher | Sermons |
| Little Philosopher | Whole Works |
| Little Philosopher | Dictionary |
| Little Philosopher | Conversations |
| Little Philosopher | Exposition of the Gospels, &c. |
| Little Philosopher | Life of Wesley |
| Little Philosopher | Wesley's Works |
| Little Philosopher | Journals |
| Little Philosopher | Sermons |
| Little Philosopher | Notes |
| Little Philosopher | Primitive Physic |
| Little Philosopher | Preservative |
| Little Philosopher | Original Sin |
| Little Philosopher | Select Letters |
| Little Philosopher | Christian Perfection |
| Little Philosopher | Whitefield's Sermons |
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| Little Philosopher | Travels of France |
| Little Philosopher | Ward's Tropes and Figures |
| Little Philosopher | Ward's Miniature of Methodism |
| Little Philosopher | Walkington's Arithmetic |
| Little Philosopher | Wright's Greek and English Lexicon |
| Little Philosopher | Watt's Psalms and Hymns |
| Little Philosopher | Weyland's Human Responsibility |
| Little Philosopher | Young's Night Thoughts |
| Little Philosopher | Young Geographer |

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Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840. 537f

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ANDREW HAMILTON, 8w 540 161 King Street.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

At the office of the late S. WATSON, Esq. Duke Street. 50

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co. beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their new and extensive 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 compete 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, Adulais, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloth, Mole skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Shirts, of various qualities.

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525f

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

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

Dec. 9, 1839. 527-f.

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co.

Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Nostrand's Foundry.

C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 23 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

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REMOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their

friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 531f BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MILLINERY.—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 assure them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of the favours.

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

Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, AND HAT-MAKING.—Mrs. PORTER and Miss KING, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms.

Toronto, October, 1839. 518f

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AND MANUFACTORY, 110 1/2 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country Trade.

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from 25 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases