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### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Can at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

MOURN FOR THE LIVING, AND NOT FOR THE DEAD .- Hobres Dirge. BY MES. BIGGERNEY.

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

They bare a coffin to its place, I sak'd them who was there? And they replied, "A form of grace, The feirest of the fair." But for that blest one do ye moan Whose angel wing is spread? No! for the lover pale and lone, His beart 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 :

From the Ladios' Repository.

The voice of the spirit Of beauty and bloom, flath bidden earth's verdure Awake from Ju somb; The snow-shrouding mantle Hath vanished away, And plant, shruls and flower, Come forth to the day.

All nature rejoices. From valley and hill,-The gush of the fountain. The music of waters. Unshackled and free,

Wall ye for her who died? Not life that timed infant train Who roam without a guide.

Vet sobs burst forth of grieving pain

I murmur not for those who die, Who rise to glory's sphere,
I doem the tenants of the sky Need not our mortal tear Our woe seems priogant and vain. Doth it not move their scorn?
Like the poor slave beneath his shala Pltying the princely born.

We live to meet a thousand foca We shrink with theeding breast, Why should we weakly mourn for thos Who dwell in perfect rest! Bound for a few, sad, fleeting years A thorn-clad path to tread, Oh! for the living, spare those tears You lavish o'er the dead.

Field, forest and meadow, The mountain and plain, With new life are teening, And aid the glad strain,

To welcome the spirit. Of the beauty and bloom Who hath burst earth's fetters, And scattered the gloom, Awake ye in gladness,

For 'tis God who both siven This glorious new birth; Shout for lov! for he speaks. fa that power and mercy,

### 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 of 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 post, and I have talk much with them on the subject of religion. I have meet with some discouragement and some encouragement. I have found good many of them to be firm as the rock in their idolatiem. 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 idolatism 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 them how God made man and woman at arst, and told them to be join with you, our beloved Pastor, and all the lovers of this neavenvery good and keep his words whatever he said to them; but they did like institution, for the blessing of God to descend upon it, as the not keep his words good, they disobeyed his word, and by so doing dews on the mountains of Zion, where He commanded his blessing, they sinued, &c. &c. Then God promised them his Son that should even life for evermore."

In the neighbourhood of this Sabbath School God has poured out world spring from these two persons; and thus there is but one God his Spirit, and a small society of eight or nine members has been a supported to two classes of eight or nine members has been a supported to two classes of eight or nine members has been a supported to two classes of eight or nine members has been a supported to two classes of eight or nine members has been a supported to two classes. the people get so very wicked that God destroyed all of them by several who have been attached to another class. Glory be to God! water, and only saved Noah and his family; and from these again The work is still progressing.

Our Quarter Day was on the 1st of March. For a week or two 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 This is what has made the white man so wise and good, and to us since, and we have had a true revival of his work, 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, "Whosoever believeth in him should 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 servethe 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 worshipping 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 post

went up 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 80 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 Aledai or Conjurers deliver speeches, and speak of the true God as other gods. After this they begin to dance, and cat all the day long; and the prospect is most encouraging; fifteen or twenty have obtained this is the happiest part of their worship. The temple was about 60 pardon, and the alter continues crowded from night to night with feet long and 30 wide, and the bark of the temple was all painted of many colours. Chief Gugubunuga (this is the chief you have seen and preach to and to his people at this place) be 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 Misnionaries 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 wil be the last time of joining with you in this way of worshipping, for 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 get 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 can not say what they think about it then, but they used me very well and give 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 get 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!

gregational and Presbyterian papers, brought by every mail, and from every section of the country. Let all the earth praise God.

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 mis. 100 miles from this post, towards Red River; 300 Indians there, and to the point. 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 that 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 Mis sionaries with you, they ought to be men that understand fishing and hunting, for I had to depend on my spear and gun and enares 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

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 rab-bits 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, Eeq. s 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 sceing 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 JACOBS.

\* 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 n 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 brothren 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 ip; but I have been several times called from the work to attend dissionary meetings, so that I have not ventured to make any regular week-day appointments, lest, being called away, they should be

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 Anniversory 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, balf of them attending alternately. During the ten weeks of the present year the verses committed to memory are as follows:

1st Class Boys, 2564 1st Class Girls, 1765 5622 Total. 715 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 Suciety. 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 which is lawful and right-heartily to choose life that they may live, this place went up to the Lake to see some of these Indians that were in the Testament class; seventeen of whom, with two in the spelling even the life forevermore. Happy they who duly appreciate these camped there, and when we got there we went into a large tent to class, are members of Society. We still have ten teachers: seven incipient aids of the Spirit of God. They shall wax stronger and camped there, and when we got there we went into a large tent to class, are members of Society. We still have ten teachers: seven sit down; and after a few minutes they gave us some rice to eat. male—six of whom belong to the Society—and three female, all mem-After this I gave the chief some tobacco, and when they began to bers. There are sixty five volumes in the library. Number of verses smoke their pipe, I begin to talk with them as I set down, and told recited since the Anniversary, on the 19th Jan'y, 1840, 3763. We them how God made man and woman at first, and told them to be join with you, our beloved Pastor, and all the lovers of this heaven. join with you, our beloved Pastor, and all the lovers of this heaven-

that made all mes and all things of this world. And after a long time augmented to two classes of sixteen members each, exclusive of

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

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, an awakened many to see and feel their danger. After the evening ser vice 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 sinner 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 cils; and he processed to prove that the first four councils of Nice, people of God are alive; and our official members are, in God's Constantinople, Ephesus, and Chalcedon, had acknowledged the 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.

BELLEVILLE CIRCUIT. Belleville, 17th March, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian My DEAR BROTHER,-I have just time to drop you a line. Ou 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 characterises the congregation.

We are now engaged in a protracted meeting at our appointmen belonging to this station, about four miles distant from the Town. 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 Deveril, from the Bay Circuit, whose labours have been very enccessful, and especially at the latter the greatest Churches. Where was the Church of Rome, when, place. Our official members have also been very laborious, and wilingly 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 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, Con-

In the Methodist Societies in this city, we do not know that the work has in any degree abated. As conversions take place, fresh sions, and we want more missionaries sent into this country. . . The penirents step forward, and these are soon succeeded by others. The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few; pray we therefore the church is well engaged, and the newly converted preach to those still Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his har- "in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity," in strains of I do hope you will bring a missionary for Rat Portage, about touching and heart searching elequence. Their sermons are short

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 ncrease of effort on the part of the members, are the only means used -Boston Zion's Herald, March 18.

For the Christian Gnardian.

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

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

In every human soul the Eternal Sire For noble ends has placed this strong desire. And He since who fired earh antious breast, Has fixed the terms on which they can be bloss'd.

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 mestimable 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 to 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 cvil. 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 sctual 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 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 egent 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

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 abourd 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 fal-len 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 alturements of sense, scriously to purpose doing that 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 sad 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 advances, 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 fles not, nor retreate from harm; Doubts truth livine, confides in hollow ties,—In league with folly—Oh! in folly dies. Prescott, March 16th, 1840.

VERI AMATOR.

# SELECTIONS.

From Hague's Historical Discourse-Appendix. APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

The doctrine that a series of ordinations transmitted in a visible necession from the anostles, is necessary to constitute a valid minis. try 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 Arch. bishop 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 withdraw from the Church of Rome, she would, by that act, directly forsake and fly from all general counsupremacy of Rome. He then presented to their view this alterna. tive 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 know was decided in favour of separation from

Rome; but the speech of the Archbishop presents to the successionst, the horns of a dilemma, between which it would seem difficult to

We have said that the principle of lineal descent from the apostles would lead one directly to the Church of Rome, because we suppose from the martyrdom of Flabia and the banishment of Lucius, the Church was governed by the clergy?" t
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, here sway at Rome, and at their pleasure changed sees, appointed bishops, and what is borrible to mention, did thrust into Peter's chair, their own gallants, false Popes! What kind of cardina's can we think were chosen by these monaters 1" i "Come here," says Stillingfleet, "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 from which they come.

Godwin, in his history of the bishops, has shown that among the English bishops, many links are wenting 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 ordinances, wherein any simonical 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.

T Ezra, it. 52.

† Irenicum, p. 576.

§ Baronius, Tom., X., and Rites of the Christian Church, quoted in Eclectic Review, ume V. p. 382, 384.

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 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 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. ike air and expression of her countenance. She was tall, and more than ordinarily musculine in appearance, and was smeared with ashes and saffron-water: her long black hair hung dishevelled down her heeks, 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 leg; and instantly, on the gash being made, the sheep was lifted from the ground, and the fiendish-looking wretched old woman pressed her mouth and face between the severed head and body of the shoep; and drank its blood warm, as it flowed. I felt quite stupified 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 fall 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 charty of 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 tomtoms and the harsh noise of a species of clarionet 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 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

The following description is most exact :-

This is the line; inquire your destricts!
He comes! behold the god! Thus while she said,
(And shiv'tleg on the sacred entry staid.)
Her colour changed; her face was not the same;
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possessed
her trembling limbs, and henv'd her lab'ring breast.

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 hinself. 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 incensible of heir 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 Christjainty—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy and healthul paris, to the Gospel."

Followers of Wickliffe.-Sancho Rheiner, a Roman 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 Stillingfleet saying "we find bishops discontinued for a long time is the present 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 hare necessaries. They are charte and the present 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, moving 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 hare necessaries. They are chartered to the principle of a serious properties. of life, yet you find them always employed either learning or teaching. They are concise and devout in their prayers, blaming an ununimated 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 hunour 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. 'Fis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the reen in the landscape, harmonizing with every colour, mellowing the lories 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 the kingdoms of anti-Christ." Various historical chasms might be herself and her child into a consumption. As, therefore, we would pointed out, but we have only room to quote these admissions of successionists themselves, which are weighty on account of the source of nourishment, and ourselves faint in the work, let us endeavour to I recruit curselves for the expenditure laid upon us."

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknow-	truly, for I was confident that E
ledges the receipt of the following sums:	trifficet rickless" wit rimose sitiatific at
Waterloo Circuit., Rev. E. HEALY, Treasurer.	accomplishments, which must in Sovereign, and cannot fail to secu
Nathan Fellows £1 5 0 Charlotte Vanluven 0 10 0	and admiration of Great Britain.
William McGilvary 1 0 0 Elenor Scott 0 5 0	to the ducal table, and felt highly g
Bowen Aylaworth 2 10 0 William Garbett 1 5 0	sent his personal congratulations.
Richard Fraser 0 10 0 Elizabeth Scouten 1 U U	and most unaffected manner, and an animated description of the hi
Andrew Dunbar 1.0 0 Patrick Cating 1 10 0	ducal library, and made some allu
Henry R. Aylsworth 1 5 0 Benjamin Aylsworth 1 10 0	fortunate enough to be placed nea
Mary Waggoner 0 12 6	ease on various subjects—with so me in English. I was delighted to
Bay of Quinte Circuit, Rev. C. VANDUSEN, Tressurer.	of England, and of the pleasure he
Rev. W. H. Williams 6 5 0 Margaret Benson 0 5 0	capital Being honoured by sever
David Hawley, Esq 6 5 0 Catherine Dettor 0 10 0 lohn Swigger Fee 6 5 0 John Piercy 2 10 0	the Prince the more I discovere
John Switzer, Eq 6 5 0 John Piercy 2 10 0 C. German, Esq 2 0 0 William Millar 6 5 0	solidity of his understanding, and lutely rendered him the idol of his
C. German, Esq 2 0 0 William Millar 6 5 0 Benjamin Clarke 3 3 0 Mary Valleau 0 10 0	Queen has conferred upon her pec
Elijah Switzer 3 7 6	and brilliant desting. On Sunday
Belleville Station, Rev. Edwy RYZRSON, Treasurer.	the Prince's marriage. About the ancient castle of the Ehrenberg,
Robert Abernethy 6 5 0 J. C. Mitz 1 0 0	including deputations from the con
Ann Furneval 0 10 0 Mary Brown 0 5 0	sented addresses of congratulation
Wesley Furneval 0 5 0 Rev. Edwy Ryerson 2 10 0	imposing sight. When the Minist
Jabez Furneval 0 1 3 Billa Flint, sen 10 0 0	mation, the Duke embraced his so head the kiss of fond affection, w
Ezekiel Benson 0 IO 0 Nixon Noble 0 5 0	that all the parents' fondest, proud
Henry Quinsey 0 5 0 Elizabeth Holden 0.10 0 Elizabeth Canniff 1 5 0 William Ryle 1 5 0	one hundred and sixty persons pa
Elizabeth Canniff	the "Riesen Saal," or Giants' H
John William Lowder 0 5 0	tainment could not be imagined. of England's Queen brought forth.
Jones Canniff 2 10 0 Eleanor Jamieson 0 10 0	all the forms of etiquette and cou
Brittania Botsford 0 15 0 J. Canniff 0 10 0	too affecting, and when the band
George B. Spencer, Esq 6 17 6 Wm. and Amanda Canniff . 0 10 0	joy flowed freely. We must not
Stamford Circuit, by Revs. M. WHITING and J. MESSMORE.	of the Prince. By his orders the Riesen Saal, to see the assumbled
Alexander Davidson, Esq 3 2 6 Frederick Hutt 3 0 0	hills, all walked about without the
John Burns 3 15 0 George Bender 5 0 0	and to hear their bearty exclan
Margaret Hurst 1 5 U John Bender 5 U V	beloved Prince and his august par
A Friend 0 10 0 Mary Bender 1 5 0	me than volumes could express, classes to the Prince were imposs
Edward C. Campbell, Esq. 1 5 0 John Corwin	enthusiastic praise; not one disse
	Thuringia to the other. If I have
James Lockhari, Esq 6 5 0 Charles Ross 0 10 0 George Vary, sen 6 5 0 Hiram Howey 2 0 0	the general reply is, "Ach ya! ge
Andrew Bridg 0 10 0 Phebe Ostrander 0 10 0	zogut wie Er shon ist, Freilich   servants of his august parent, and
William Dewsbury 2 10 0 Maria Blackwell U 5 0	him without tears, and are quite a
Andrew Heron, 1 5 0 Rev. S. Belton, own subscr. 5 0 0	land. With respect to the Prince
Elizabeth Torrance 5 0 0 Rev. S. Rose, do. 1 10 0	vincing proofs of his attachment t ancestors have ever been the firm
Whitby Circuit, Rev. D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.	nity of knowing the instructors of
William Windatt 0 10 0 William Heron 0 16 0	absurd and utterly false reports of
John Windatt 0 10 0 Elizabeth Alliott 0 5 0	The Prince's being confirmed by
William Baker 0 2 6 Hannah Simpson 0 5 0	enlightened divine of the Lutherar
	ment from this gentleman, are a
Mary Lovekins	Catholic or Protestant, and witho
Margaret Highfield 0 5 0 Joseph Longmaid 1 3 0	lives and actions that they are in
Alice Coates 0 10 0 Mark Robinson 0 5 0	Divine Master. I could with plea here it would be misplaced. I sl
Augusta District, Rev. H. Wilkinson, Treasurer.	of a sincere wish that my country
Maria Ann Hilliard 5 0 0 Jacob Heck, sen 5 0 0	as much as they here are prized.
Hannah Headlom 1 0 0 Thomas Shipman 1 5 0	D T P
Charles Van Norman I 10 0 Ruchel Shipman 0 5 0	REV. JOHN FLANAGAN,
Rev. James Currie 2 10 0 William Vancamp 1 0 0	Mr. Flanagan has addressed a
Horace McLean 0 10 0 Jane Holden 0 5 0	explanatory of the circumstances
Janan Scephenson	an Methodist Church. He denic
Addies Diagon seconds of to a league poly	left the Methodist Church. Om
Rev. William Patrick 6 5 0 Nancy Dulmage 0 10 0 Tyrus Hurd 6 5 0 Mary Ann Vancamp 0 5 0	ry paid in advance, to meet an a
John Home 0 10 0 Nancy Christie v a v	&c. &c. No one but Mr. F. we
Rev. Samuel Heck 4 3 4 R. E. & H. Tupper & family 3 16 74	ed a salary a year in advance from
Nelson Circuit. Rev. H. Biggan, Treasurer.	Conference year during which he circumstances under which the fi
Margaret Applebe 1 10 0 Miss Lydia Munn 1 0 0	place, was founded on the report
Miss F. A. Rollo 1 0 0	which Mr F. was a member, the
	the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Chairm
Rev. R. Jones, Treasurer, Oltawa District,	ting and additional statements of
"A. Green, do. Bay of Quinte District,	Stinson. And every member of
C. R. Allison, collection,	Mr. Wilkinson state Mr. Flanag
Toronto City Station, Rev. M. RICHET, Treasurer.	we might have stated it in a far
	two letters which he says he add received any answer. Judging
Rev. Mathew Richey 6 5 0 R. H. Brett 2 10 0 Samuel S. Junkin 5 0 0	the Conference relative to the cir
Tames R. Armstrong, Esc. 10 0 0 Captain James Sutherland. 4 10 0	of his silence can easily be conce
Dr. John Beatty 5 0 0 Joseph H. Lawrence 2 0 U	instances" of secession to which
Mrs. S. E. Taylor 4 0 0 William Porter 2 10 0	employs respecting them. We
George Walker 6 5 0	returned to the States; nor to M
	nexion in this province. In one

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

· WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840.

LATER ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE .- LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATH 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 Canadas. This document will be found in another column. Observations of some length have Durham's theory, but propose in another way to secure the ends of good government contemplated and recommended by it is Lordship. In order to effect union of parties and effort in Upper Canada, there must be some concession e union of parties and effort in Upper Cannda, there must be some concessions on both sides. There must be a yielding of theory on the one side, and tresponsibility and exclusiveness and domination on the other. We have prefixed appropriate heads to the several topics of Lord John Russell's Despatch, and italicised the most important words and sentences. The import of every part

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- In this head will be found resolutions passed by a large majority of the House of Assembly, appr ving of the Governor-General's Message on Responsible Government; also a ring of the Governor-teleral's message on Responsive Government; also 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 House 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 Herals, and Cobourg Star, upon the Governor-General. Yet what friend of the press would wish to see them prosecuted for those attacks? Such a proceeding cannot exalt Sir John Harvey and 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 1230, to get Wesleyan Missionaries to come to this province, on account of the falsely alleged 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 refination 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 Episcopul Church have sough these proceedings subservient to their own purposes, but neither British nor Canadian connexion is answerable for their conduct. The article of union will be maintained, and the work will prevail, notwithstanding the predictions and efforts of adversaries to the contrary; for "God is with as," 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 (Thurs day) 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 in good earnest, calling upon every subscriptions, the Frenches commences in  $\mathfrak{L}$ 50 the first day. They intended to continue until they had thus gone through their whole circuit. This is the way the time until they had thus gone through their whole c business should be done throughout the province. Let every subscriber seef the preacher to pay his subscription,—whether to the Contenary 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:-

of rank in Germany to a friend in London:

Coburg, [Germany] Dec. 13, 1839.

For the last two months the cariosity of the public in reference to the family, the religion, the education, &c., of Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, so naturally awakened by the prospect of an event now no longer doubtful, has given rise to the most ludicrous, the most absurd, and, what is more to be regretted, the most false statements, that 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 reisping family during my residence at Gotha, the moment that I

of the reigning family during my residence at Gotha, the moment that seceived authentic information of our gracious Majesty's decision, Pick it my duty to hazten to Coburg, and to offer my respectful congratulations to the Prince and his illustrious family; and never did duty and inclination harmonize more

trolly, for I'wa conddent that Europe had not a Pittine who presented, in a ligher degree, all those things truiters, those annifold qualities, and definition that the properties of the proper 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 heauty of the Prince, the general reply is, "Ach yat gewiss Er ist ausserordenllich schon-vand zo gul; zo gut wie Er shon jst, Freitich Er ist ein hebenswurdiger Printz." The older servants of his august parent, and persons attached to his suite, cannot speak of him without tears, and are quite wretched at the thought of his leaving his native land. With respect to the Prince's religion, I myself have, seen and heard convincing proofs of his attachment to the Protestant faith, of whose doctrines his ancestors have ever been the firm supporters. Those who have had the opportunity of knowing the instructors of the Prince will not for an instant credit the absurd and utterly false reports of his attachment to the Roman Catholic church. The Prince's being confirmed by the Reverend Dr. Gensler, of Coburg, an enlightened divine of the Lutheran church, and his commonly receiving the sacrament from this gentleman, are sufficiently convincing proofs to the contrary. The Prince and his illustrious family are far removed from all bigotiy, either Catholic or Protestant, and without any parade or show of religion, attest by their lives and actions that they are in all essential things the true followers of their Divine Master. I could with pleasure dwell much longer on this subject, but here it would be misplaced. I shall conclude my brief notice by the expression of a sincere wish that my countrymen may appreciate the Prince's sterling merits as much as they here are prized.

REV. JOHN FLANAGAN, - THE " UNBROKEN SUCCESSION."-Mr. Flanagan has addressed a long letter to the Editor of The Church, explanatory of the circumstances and causes of his secession from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He denies that he received his year's salary, and then left the Methodist Church. Our statement was, that he "got his year's salary paid in advance, to meet an asserted exigency, and within a week seceded?" &c. &c. No one but Mr. F. would have construed this to mean that he received a salary a year in advance from the time he seceded; but his salary for the Conference year during which he seceded from the Church. Our allusion to the circumstances under which the first secession from the Methodist Church took place, was founded on the report at the last Conference of the District Meeting of which Mr. F. was a member, the grounds of which were explained at large by which Mr F. was a member, the grounds of which were explained at large by the Rev. H. Wilkiuson, Chairman of the District. Secondly, the corroborating and additional statements of the President of the Conference, the Rev, J. Stinson. And every member of the Conference, who heard Mr. Stinson and Mr. Wilkinson state Mr. Flanagan's case at our last Conference, knows that we might have stated it in a far stronger light than we did.—Mr. F. publishes two letters which he says he addressed to Mr. Stinson, and to which he never received any answer. Judging from the feelings which Mr. S. expressed at the Conference relative to the circumstances of Mr. F.'s secession, the reasons of his silence can easily be conceived.—Mr. F. is informed that the other "two instances" of secession to which we alluded do not admit of the quibling he instances" of accession to which we alluded do not admit of the quibbling he employs respecting them. We had no reference to a young man who has returned to the States; nor to Mr. Johnson, who never belonged to the connexion in this province. In one of the cases to which we referred, the indivi-dual applied at the Belleville Conference, 1836, (when we were absent from the province) to be received on trial, and was rejected. The other instance is of more recent occurrence. We do not wish to bring the names of the parties before the public; but they can be had by application in the proper

Mr. F. has employed his best efforts to show that Wesleyen Ministers receive nearly as large salaries as Episcopal Clergyman,—upon an average his calculation easts, upwards of £150 per annum, for each married Minister. Now, whether Wesleyan Ministers receive more or less for their support, it is Now, whether Wesleyan Ministers receive more or less for their support, it is given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government or convulse given to them voluntarily; they do not beard the Government, and the vernment or the Responsion of convintions on details the propriety of combining voluntary contributions on details the provision. It provid not receive one-half the salary stated by Mr. Flanagan! But, did they even receive that amount, it would be creditable to the Church.

Mr. F. ascribes his conversion from Methodism to the Episcopal Church to a Sermon on Schism, preached by the Rev. Mr. Archibold. Now if Mr. F. should happen to hear a Rumish Priest preach on the same subject he will be about the same subject. become convinced that the Church of England had committed the great sin of Schiam in separating from the Church of Rome; and then Mr. F. would be onverted back to the point whence he started-only he could not be a Priest, s he is not a bachelor.

Alr. F. was ordained at Kingston, June, 1833, by the Rev. Mr. Harvard, (who was ordained by the late Rev. Dr. Coke) and disposes of his ordination by the following process of profound reasoning:
"Though I had been ordained as a Methodist Preacher, yet I could not

cease from thinking and asking,—who ordained the man that ordained me; and who gave him the authority? Was it a Conference of Preachers; and English Preachers too? Yes; the English Conference appointed him as President of the Conference in this Province,—perhaps set him apart by impositi of hands for the work. But who gave them the right to ordain? Trace it of hands for the work. But who gave them the right to ordain! Trace it is fountain,—was Mr. Wesley any thing more than a Presbyter in the church? And when was it known that a Presbyter ordained previous to the introduction of dissent? In this way I became convinced that I had no right to preach, having never received Episcopal ordination." must the fragile intellects and the superficial learning of Wesley, Coke,

How must the frague intenerts and the sopernicial teathing of record, comes Berison, Clarke, Watson, &c. quail before the overwhelming reasoning powers and the profound erudition of Mr. Flanagan! If they had only learned and thought as much during their whole lives as Mr. F. learned by hearing a sermon and thinking a few days, what a world of schism would have been prevented! What an amazing thought was it for Mr. F. to conceive, when he asked, "When was it known that a Fresbyter ordained previous to the intro-duction of Dissent?" After such a conception, it would have been too much or suppose the possibility of Mr. F.'s conceiving that "Dissent" had existed lires hundred years before Church and State Union succession; or that any preacher of the New Testament had ever been ordained by the "laying on of the hands of the Presbytery,"

Mr. F.'s next and concluding exploit is still more wonderful. It is nothing

less than proving that Mr. Wesley himself was a believer in the Episcopal succession; and even that Mr. Wesley did not admit that Lord King's account of the Primitive Church had convinced him that Bishops and Presbyters are of one order!!! Yet Mr. Wesley, in his address to the Societies in North America, on ordaining Dr. Coke and sending him out to ordain other Preach ers in America, in 1734, says-" Lord King's account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain." And in his Journal, Feb. 9, 1761, Mr. Wesley says—"I deny that the Romish bishops came down by uninterrupted succession from the Apostles. I never could see it proved and, I am persuaded, I never shall." In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Clurke and, I am persuaded, I never shall." In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Clarke, dated July 3, 1756, Mr. Wesley says—"This opinion (the Scriptural appointment of the Episcopal form of church government) which I once zealously espoused. I have been heartily ashamed of ever since I read Bishop Stilling-fleet's 'Irenicon.' I think he has unanswerably proved, that neither Christ nor his Apostles prescribe any particular form of church government; and that the plea of divine right for diocesan episcopacy was never heard of in the primitive church." After twenty-nine years further research and reflection, Mr. Wesley, in a letter to the Rev. — "On the Church," dated August 19, 1785, speaks still more positively. "I firmly believe, (says Mr. W.) am a Scriptural ENGXONOS, (bishop) as much so as any man in England or in

Europe." For the unbroken succession, I know to be a fable, which no man ever did or can prove."

Such is Mr. F.'s discrimination and correctness in his historical references to Mr. Wesley! Now had Mr. Wesley been endowed with Mr. Flanagan's discrimination, and could be like Mr. F. have thought so much in so short a state of the country of the count time, with the simple aid of a single sermon on schism, to what a different conclusion must Mr. Wesley have come on the "fable" of the "unbroken succession." Yet this "fable" is the professed ground of the recent secessions from the Methodist Church. And all this nonsense and misrepresentation of Mr. F. is approved and complimented by the Editor of The Church! Such The following passage contains an acknowledgment, a reproof, remonstrance, and proposition in which we fully concur:

political friends—as Mackenzie used to do—weshall hold no body but himself responsible for his frequent outbreaks and outrages. But If indeed there are any persons who desire for his frequent outbreaks and outrages. Bat if indeed there are any persons who desire to see Mackenzie's Constitution newspaper revived, in all its virulence and courrility, under the name of 'The Ezaminer, they have a right to consult their own tastes, and are like to be gratified to their, heart's content. In reference to Messrs, Att'y Gen'l Draper and Sol. Gen'l Baddwin—was not the simultaneous advancement of the one and appointment of the other intended by the Governor General to break down the distinctions of patiles, and re unite hitherto opposing individuals and parties in one great community for the promotion of the ends of provincial povernment? Ought not the Governor General's example to be ionitated by all sincere and real friends of his administration? And what have the views of either Mr. Draper or Mr. Baddwin on the theory of "Responsible government" to do with their eluction as members of the Assembly? Are they now the arbiters of that question? Has not the government of which they are servants already decided it? Has not The Examiner's own statement of Spluyday, the question of "responsible government" is as much settled as that of our concloud with the Mother Country. Upon what other questions then of public policy do Mr. Draper and Mr. Byddwin differ? It is not however to the opinions of the Governor General. Has look for the policy of the government, but to the elevator of the Governor General. decided it? The not The Examirer bowed to that decisin, and declared it scurres all question of "responsible government" is as much settled as that of our connertor which the Mother Country. Upon what other questions then of public policy as Mr. Draper and the Mother Country. Upon what other questions then of public policy as Mr. Draper and look for the policy of the government,—but to the views of the Governor General, Has not the Governor General as overnment when popular, even without Mr. B. Jadwin and with Mr. Draper as a member of \$1? What then is The Examirer's opposition but the getting up of a faction to divide the Governor General administration"—a proceeding with which we believe Mr. Baldwin has no fellowship. Indeed The Examirer says that Mr. Ealdwin and other encountes of the Governor General's administration"—as proceeding with which we believe the Objects of the Governor General and appainting Mr. Baldwin to office, and Mr. Baldwin's motive in accepting office, was to aid the Governor General in councing with the other memors of the Examirer way on the government. Now man in England would accept the appointment of Crowa Officer, or Secretary of Siste, who would not conperted with the other memors of the Executive individual of Siste and Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of the other memors of the Executive under the Covernor General. The Examirer are "It is were?" that "the Governor General As a few of the Covernor General and the Covernor General decires the return of such a man" as Mr. Draper. If the Governor General decires the return of such a man" as Mr. Draper. If the Governor General decires the return of such a man" as Mr. Draper. If the Governor General Are not meh assertions and presences on the part of The Examirer as "Inputition upon the public?" The Examirer as "Inputition

nurerice, and whose interest is one with our own. It has training a friend of Mellin; or a disciple of Socinus? Has his life been emphysed to obtain and secure to equal rights? In his fellow subjects? or has be been until the last four or two years the finence ranks of the emember of those rights? Was he during the rebellion nationalized the laws of the land, as every reat friend of British liberty and equal finits ought have been; or was he is infimate association and in frequent counsel with those we have since been proved to have been parties to the rebellion? Is he not applying to so layer of heavy been parties to the rebellion? Is he not applying to so have since been growed to have been parties to the rebellion? Is he not appling some place of honor or profit? Has he not some interest in the ascendancy of a particular place of honor or profit? Has he not some interest in the ascendancy of a particular party? Or is he contented in his present shutation, and has he no interest to gain except that which he possesses in common with "all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects?". These and kindred questions will naturally present themselves to the minds of Methodist traders on receiving an appeal, in so unusual a form, and from so strange a quarter. The handbill and its contents will remind them of the palmy days of Mackenzie; and the practical abd useful lessons which such recollections and associations will suggest, can be easily anticipated.

HOPE OF PEACE-EXTREMES MEET.-We are happy to find ourselves at peace with the whole provincial press, except The Church and the Examiner. Upwards of three columns of Saturday's Church, and upvards of two columns of last Wednesday's Examiner, are devoted to us. in a sindred spirit, though in a somewhat dissimilar style. ' We doubt not the great majority of the press, like ourselves, are desirous of peace. But from the two ournals just mentioned, we confess, we have little hope. They remind us of in excellent article we find in the London Patriot (the newspaper organ of the English Dissenters) of the 16th of January. It is an extract of a Pamphlet ntitled "Whigs and Dissenters," and addressed by "A Dissenter" to Edward Baines, Esq., M. P .- representative for Leeds, and member of an Independent Church in that town. Mr. Baines is in fact the representative of the Dissenters in the British House of Commons. The extract referred to-especially the concluding part of it-deserves the consideration of all candid and reas able persons. It is as follows:

The fact is, that some of our ardent brethren in the provinces have a grossly exaggerated notion of what may be accomplished by baiting and badgering Ministers and Members. Their conception is, that if you are only importanate nough you may do any thing. They think statesmen und senators may all be fired out, hunted down, and made to surrender at discretion. They make no llowances; they forget that other questions press upon Ministers and Parliament; they forget that our opponents are stronger than we; they forget the ment; they lorget that our opponents are stronger than we; they lorget may aspect of our cause itself, except as reflected in their own sangaine and overheated minds. The separation of Church and State being the question of questions with them, it ought, they think, to be so with all the world besides. As it is clear to their thinkings that it should take place, why is it delayed? They can endure neither hinderance nor objection. To him that there is a consider in made as well as a factive in as is to be "whitelingered," while uavittr in modo as well as a fortiter in re. is to be "white-liv to whisper festina lenté, is to be "pigeon-breasted!" In short,
"Passion is reason, transport temper, here!"

Now! hear these best best to be "pigeon-breaked!"

Now I bear these brothren witness that they have a zeal; but it is not ac ording to knowledge, neither is it under the guidance of a sound discretion. They have had no experience in the management of public questions, and imagine that negociations with Ministers and members can be carried on as ewimmingly as eloquent speeches can be delivered in their local meetings, where they have it all their own way.

I believe, Sir, I shall have the honor of carrying you with me when I say

that it is alike our duty and our interest, our duty as patriots and our interest, so dissenters, to put a generous confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers, and to yield them a hearty support. It is our daty as patriots; for we are neither Conservatives nor Charasts; we neither wish all things to continue as they of the State. In the settled forms to be more of good government and national prosperity. We conceive them to mente of good government and national prosperity. We conceive them to and proposition in which we fully concur:—

Towards the Church of England, Methodism maintains a peculiar aspect, and speaks in poculiar terms. Her tender and respectful language is, suffer as the diffusion of knowledge, and other circumstances incident to a flourishing to esterm and love you as peculiar reasons require. We have had our birth and and expanding community. We seek no organic changes, satisfied if the rights are at the same time instructed to announce her Majesty's gracious intention.

Gentlemen, I accept your Requisition. I am most sensible of your kindness and of the honor you have done me, for both of which I offer you my best and warmest thanks. Believe me to remain, with every sentiment of gratitude and respect. Your faithful and obliged Servant,

The Park Farm, Sandwich, 16th March, 1840.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S NUPTIALS. -The Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath Schools in this city desire to express their sincere thanks to those kind friends who so liberally furnished them with Provisions for regaling the children of their three Schools in celebration of Her-Majesty's Nuptials; as also to the Choir of the Newgate Street Chapel for their THOMAS JOBDAN, Gen'l Sceretary.

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. THE BRITISH QUEEN.-FROM LONDON.

The Steam-ship British Queen, Captain Roberts, was announced by telegraph at 7 o'clock this morning, and at about 12 o'clock we received our files of English papers. The Queen departed from London on the 1st of March; and from Portsmouth on the evening of the 2nd; consequently she has made her passage in about filtern and a half days, the shortest time, we believe, in which it has been done from Portsmouth.

Our files of London popers are to the 1st of March, and Liverpool to the 29th of February inclusive.

Becision of the Imperial Government on the question of Responsible Government... Copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell to the Right Honorable C. P. Thomson.

Downing Street, 14th October, 1839 Not to countenance the theory of Responsible Government.] Sir,-It appears from Sir George Arthur's despatches that you may encounter much difficulty in subduing the excitement which prevails on the question of what is called "Responsible Government." I have to instruct you, however, to refuse any explanation which may be construed to imply an acquiescence in the petitions and addresses upon this subject. I cannot better commence this despatch than by a reference to the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, of the 23th April and 9th May, in the year 1837.

Condemned by the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. ] The Assembly of Lower Canada having repeatedly pressed this point, her Majesty's confidential advisers at that period thought it necessary not only to explain their views in the communications of the Secretary of State, but expressly called for the oninion of Parliament on the subject. The Crown and the two Houses of Lords and Commons having thus decisively pronounced a judgment upon the question, you will consider yourself precluded from entertaining any proposition on the subject. ..

Not definitely explained by its advocates.]. It does not appear, indeed, that any very definite menging is generally agreed upon by those who call themselves the advocates of this principle; but its very vagueness is a source of. delusion, and if at all encouraged, would prove the cause of embarrassment and

How established in England.] The constitution of England, after long struggles and alternate success, has settled into a form of government in which the prerogative of the Crown is undisputed, but is never exercised without advice. Hence the exercise only is questioned, and however the use of the authority may be condemned, the authority itself remains untouched. This is the practical solution of a great problem, the result of a contest which

from 1640 to 1690 shook the monarchy and disturbed the peace of the country. Incompatible with the relations of a Colony. ] But if we seek to apply such a practice to a colony, we shall at once find ourselves at fault. The power for which a Minister is responsible in England, is not his own power, but the power of the Crown, of which he is for the time the organ. It is Executive Councillor of a Colony is different. The Governor, under whom he serves, receives his orders from the Crown of England. But can the Colonial Council be the advisers of the Crown of England? Evidently not, for the Crown has other advisors for the same functions, and with superior authority. 😁 Objections and cases stated.] It may happen, therefore, that the Governor

eccives at one and the same time instructions from the Queen and advice, from his Executive Council, totally at variance with each other. . If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if, on the other hand, he is to follow the advice of his Council, he is no longer a subordinate officer, but an independent sovoreign. There are some cases in which the force of these objections is so manifest, that those who at first make no distinction between the constitution of the

United Kingdom and that of the Colonics, admit their strength. I allude to the question of foreign war and international relations, whether of trade or diplomacy. It is now said that internal government is alone intended. But there are some cases of internal government in which the honour of the Crown, or the faith of Parliament, or the safety of the state, are so seriously

involved, that it would not be possible for her Majesty to delegate her authority to a Ministry in a colony. I will put for illustration some of the cases which have occurred in that

very Province where the petition for a Responsible Executive first arose-I mean Lower Canada. During the time when a large majority of Lower Canada followed M.

Papineau as their leader, it was obviously the aim of that gentleman to discourage all who did their duty to the Crown within the Province, and to deterall who should resort to Canada with British habits and feelings from without. I need not say that it would have been impossible for any Minister to support, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the measures which a Ministry, headed by M. Papineau, would have imposed upon the Governor of Lower Canada; British officers punished for doing their duty-British emigrants defrauded of their property-British merchants discouraged in their lawful pursuits, would have loudly appealed to Parliament against the Canadian Ministry, and would have demanded protection.

Let us suppose the Assembly as then constituted to have been sitting when Sir John Culborne suspended two of the Judges. Would any Councillor posessing the confidence of the Assembly have made himself responsible for such an act! And yet the very safety of the Province depended on its adoption. Nay, the very orders of which your Excellency is yourself the bearer, respecting Messrs. Bedard and Panet, would never be adopted or put in execution by Ministry depending for existence on a majority led by M. Papineau.

Nor can any one take upon himself, to say that such cases will not again ccur. The principle once sanctioned, no one can say how soon its application night be dangerous, or even dishonourable; while all will agree that to recall e power thus conceded would be impossible.

General practical views of Lord Durham concurred in-views and intenions of Her Majesty's Government.] While I thus see insuperable objections to the adoption of the principle as it has been stated, I see little or none to the practical views of colonial government recommended by Lord Durham, as I understand them. The Queen's Government have no desire to thwart the Mr. F. is approved and complimented by the Editor of The Church! Such are the weapons which are eagerly sought and chivalrously wielded to overthe the management of throw Methodism and oppose its progress! We conclude our remarks with the following passage from Mr. Manly's "Contenary Scrmon." It is in appropriate of Mr. Manly's "concluding and practical remarks;" and it is an appropriate by concluding remark of a discourse in which the author has proved the "unbroken succession" to be broken, unscriptural, enti-christian, and absurd.—

The following passage contains an acknowledgment, a reproof, remonstrance, income of government and national prosperity. We conceive the institutions of resource of patronage at home. They are earnestly intent on giving to the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, or incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement, or incorrigibly defective. On the country to be insusceptible of improvement. They have no wish to make those Provinces the the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country, we regard the two functions occupying the opposite extremes of patronage at home. They have no wish to make those Provinces the the country to be insusceptible of improvement, nor incorrigibly defective. On the country, we regard the two functions of patronage at home.

They have no wish to make those Prov representative Assemblies of British North' America in their measures of

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 main tained.] 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 cautioned 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 anu 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

[From "Correspondence relative to the affairs of Canada." Presented to both house of Parliament by command of tier Maperty. No. 12. Dated Downing Street, 24 Sept. 1839.]

Allusion to Responsible Government.] The intelligence which has reached the front 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 the nature and extent of the control which the popular branch of th United Legislature will be admitted to exercise over the conduct of the Exec utive 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 counsels 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.

Waste 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 sales 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 b which as we were 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 lunds cannot be reasonably entertained. The necessary preliminary to the introducing of any such system would be the resumption of the large tracts of land held by grantees in a barren and unprofitable 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 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 inturests, 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 offeirs can be so properly administered; and that the 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 Wednesday, Feb. the 19th.—House of Lords not in ression.

In the House of Commons Mr. Talfourd's copy-right bill had its second

Thursday, 20th.-In the House of Lords answers were received from the Queen, Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, to the addresses of congratu-lation. 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 Elliotz had been ordered to Singapore, to superintend the nava operations in China.
In the Commons there was no quorom.

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 Shah of Herut had rejected offers of assistance from England

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

Mr. O'Ferrali moved the navy estimates for the year. He asked for an increase of £461,000; of 1000 men, and 15 ships in commission. The number of ships in commission January 1st, 1939, was 224; in 1840, 239. Whole

ter of ships in commission January 1st, 1838, was 224; in 1840, 235. Whole amount asked for, £5,659,051, for the service of the year. On this motion there was a 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, 25.—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 pro debate, and motion denied, Lord John Russell opposing it.

Wednesday, 26th.—Lord Malion, in the 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 Comptrollership of the Exchequer, to make room for Lord Monteagle, 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 most and corner, of the British Isles. Thuminations, bonbres, 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 partizans buried their asimositics, 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 low never did run smooth," and such an exception is as much a rara aris as is the phoenix itself-was exciting from the immense hopes and fears that are bound up in it. a reason of 1995 5

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 scated on the throne. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, stood by the side of his illus trious bride; and several of the ladies and great officers of the Court were in attendance on the "happy pair." Among 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

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 it is our prayer to God that His blessing may richly crown thy union, and render it conducive 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.

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

The circumstances therefore under which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this Province, appeared to be calculated to disarm political hosand under the sering a mount of the sering and is promoted among the subjects, will that prosperity be most effectually advanced, social order maintained, and the throne established in the affections of the people.

To this Address Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following nost gracious reply: I earnestly join in your prayers for the welfare of my people, and acknow ledge 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

Prince Albert.-The following anecdote is in circulation re specting the moderate expectations as to an allowance entertained by the Prince Consurt of England previous to his marriage. Lord Melbourne having requested the Prince to name the sum he thought would be sufficient for his privy 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, without some 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 gainst the abominable system of slavery still prevalent in various parts of the world. Delegates will attend from France, America, Jamaica, ac .- Globe.

Curious Register of Births .- There is a family in Bolton that Currous 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:—"Eawr Jem wur born i' th' America war. Eawr Meary wur born is that great frost. Eawr Bill wur born when Ostler wur killed i' th' delph. Eawr Sally wur born when Gorsey Meadow wur mown. Eawr Peggy wur born i' th' great wind. Eawr John wur born when Holland war hung. Eawr Robbut wur born when the cow ran at my mother i' th' Hedger Lones. Eawr Jenny wer born when Langweigh were gibbied, up owd consy pieces war nade. Four Charlets Longworth were gibbited, un owd penny pieces wur made. Eawr Charlotte wur born when the short peace wur made. Un aw have as bonny a mark of a yerring on my side as ever you seed in your loife."—Gateshead Observer.

Awfully Sudden Death .- On Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, elergymen of the Presbyterian congregation of Strand-street, in Dublin, met his death in a manner awfully sudden. After celebraring a marriage between Mr D. Hutton, a relative of the member for Dublin, and Miss Barton, a daughter of the Bank director of that name, the reverend gentleman sat down to breakfast with the bridal 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 unwards, 40 members are returned, of whom 33 are Liberals and only 7 Torics. In the mineten 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 1,000 to 2000, 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 parochial relief; while the family of Arkwright, who, in the first instance, merely copied an ovention, or machine, ranks among the wealthiest in the kingdom.-Lancas

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

Reaction in Edinburgh.—The election of a councillor for the ourth district, in the room of Bailie Stark, took place yesterday, when a Liberal was returned by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Malcolm, solicitor, polled 228 votes, and Mr. Grant, bookseller (Tory,) 147-majority 81. This very district returned two Conservatives on a secent occasion. This district may be taken as an index of the state of political feeling throughout the whole The result of this district election—so close upon an election for a momber 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 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

An Israelitish Sunday Dinner Party .- Mr. D'Israeli entertained at dinner, on Sunday, Lords Lyndhurst, Strangford, Powerscourt, and Ossulston; Count D'Orsey, Sir Alexander Grant, and Sir Lytton Bulwer.

Ten Hens, belonging to Mr. Weeks, of Salisbury, produced to the owner during the last year 1,581 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

The National Treasury.—The condition of our National Treasury, as stated by the Secretary, is as follows:—The efficient means for 1340, are \$20,156,335. The estimates of the Departments \$20,000,000. This is exclusive of \$2,750,000 of Treasury Notes which fall de 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 engage ments to the government, there will be a surplus at the end of the year of \$1,082,000. If they do not, there will be a deficiency to be otherwise provided, of \$2,593,000. Onondaga 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; Chemung canal \$26,536.03; the Crooked Lake canal \$7,769.52; Chemango canal \$110,994.23. Total, \$182,688.10. 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 loan was \$40,000. On the Geneses 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,

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, \$5,898,491 34. There has been paid for interest on the loans, \$7,675,389 97.—Ib.

Four millions of dollars have been loaned for the Eric Enlargement; \$591,446 10 for the Black River canal; and \$2,000,000 for the Genesee Valley canal. - 16.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Libel on Sir John Harvey.

From the Fredericton Sentinet of Wednesday, March 11. On Saturday the House was engaged during the forencon 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 roceedings we copy from the Journals of that day. On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot. Whereas a false and scundalous libel against the Queen's Representative in

this Province has been published in a weekly rewspaper 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, o 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 candalous libel; and further

andatous noet; and further Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in said Address. To which Mr. Street moved as amendment—To expunge the whole of the

aforegoing 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 forth 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

degree of importance and notoriety of which it is altogether unworthy.

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

The question was then taken upon the original resolution, when the House again divided. Yess 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 Jaint Resolutions of both Houses; to which his Excellency was pleased to make the following dig-

May He, by whom Kings reign and princes decree justice, bless thee, O tility, to calm party feeling, and to unite all classes of the King's subjects in Queen, and increasingly make thee a blessing to thy own and to surrounding gratitude towards their paternal Monarch, and in a desire to mainfest their nations, and mayst thou, at the end of thy days, through the mercy of God in confidence in his Representative. From that hour to the present I have devo Christ Jesus our Saviour, be received into everlasting glory. 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 my Gracious Sovereign, and therefore in accordance with the wishes and interests of Her in spectry'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 satisfaction. 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 imposition of the selections and the feelings under which I now address you. Majesty's provincial subjects: and that I have not wholly failed in effecting

address you.

With reference to the immediate cause of your present Address, I would observe, that from an early period after my errival in this Province, I found myself, my measures, and my confidential advisers, assailed through the print in question, by calumnies so bitter, so malignant, so personally abusive, so attention ciously and scandalously fulse, as to excite my utmost indignation and astonish-ment; never before having, in any country, been made the object of any thing of the kind during the whole course of a long public life.

That these attacks have proceeded from a small and disappointed party, I have not entertained a doubt; but that any individuals of respectability can have left themselves to snonymous proceedings of so mean, so base, so unman ly a character, I must continue incredulous until such proof shall have been roduced as may satisfy the minds of a jury of the country. Government House, March 11, 1840.

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

"It will be seen from the conclusion of his Excellency's reply that a prose cution 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 unrincipled employers. There may be sufficient bad taste, and we may add bad feeling, in this country to produce to a certain except such a disgraceful result, although we have strong doubts upon the subject. Besides, the princi-ple 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 dis tant 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 manimously, 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,
Governor General, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada in answer to an
Address from that House, which Message contains the following language—
"that he had received Her, Majosty's commands, to a limitster the government
of these Positions in according to the mall colorated with the second interests." 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 approva this House. That the accountability of public men, to those whose interest

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 ondition of this Province, in all matters rolating to its own internal offairs 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 Inquirer 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 i

What a blessing would it be to Canada, and how much evil and bad feeling would it have provented, had all the religious bodies resolved to allow this lonation 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 al 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 closing paragraph follows: "He saw no chance of a strong government being too many of the influential christian bodies evidently would not consent to. In formed by the party which had given up power only last May, for a reason fact the question had contaminated the whole community; he therefore saw no 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 nigh consummated; or, to introduce a measure so far equitable as to be likely to please a large portion of the inhab. itants, and pass the House of Lords. We are now almost determined to have incompatible with the personal hondr of the sovereign, inconsistent with the security of religious liberty in the country, and with the maintenance of the norm of the security of religious liberty in the country, and with the maintenance of the norm of those political rights which, in spite of its 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." Canada Inquirer.

Exports from Port Credit, from April 10, to Dcc. 1, 1839.

Standard Staves .... 156,118 " Wheat .... Wood ..... 396 cords. 1010 bushs. 23 kegs. Sundries ...... Butter .....

OBITUARY.

"More blessed for Death the saints at last will be—
Feel raptures more, and brighter glory see;
In consumutation's light the end will shine
All perfect, wondrous, equal, and divine "——REV. C. Cilks.

All perfect, wondrous, equal, and divine —— BY. C. GILES.

That "light" and "glory" and those "raptures" 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, cansort of Mr. Merrick Sawyer, and eldest daughter of Mr. James Holden, Augusta. Mrs. Sawyer died at her residence near Kemptville, on the 8th inst., and her earthly part was subsequently brought out to her father's in Augusta, and interred, after a discourse by the writer to a large and sympathizing concourse of relations and friends. From the Rev. J. Currie, her pastor, who frequently visited our departed size during her illness, as well as from other sources, the fullest confidence in stating that her end was that of the perfect as her 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 welve years of age, at a Camp-Meeting hold in Matilda, sought and found edemption 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 hor God; as those who have enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance, at Augusta, Coburg, and Kemptville, 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 comsinhers 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 severo. 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 proyed much for "Patience." And surely she was "heard in that she feared." for her resignation was peculiarly 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 family'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 her in heaven." May her anxious dying desire be fully realized in the piety and salvation of all her family connexions! Some of her last expressions on earth were—"O glorious hope of heavenly rest!"—"I feel a calm, a heavenly peace within!"—"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 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. Compressing convert, and when our a cause. Important tritus 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 triends, mourn their loss in her early removal, but not without the consolations of the liveliest hopes our glorious Christianity affords, touching all thos "who die in the Lord." H. WILKINSON. Prescott. Feb. 24th, 1840. [ The above notice would have appeared earlier, had not the letter containing

been accidentally mislaid. Ed. Guardian.] DIED,-On the 1st inst., of a short, but painful illness, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Witherow, of this city, in the 27th year of her sge. In the early part of the winter of 1833, being the 20th of her ege, 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 ry, she remained calm and tranquil. Turning her eyes upon the weeping relative, who announced the painful information, she replied, "It is well, weep not for me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious." Shortly after It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this inside and explanatory reply:

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this inside and explanatory reply:

Gentlemen,—I came among you charged by our Gracious Sovereign to the lord, your example may be so ordered in all things by that amounce to the inhabitants of this loyal Province, the Royal decision upon a proposition which is from above, as powerfully to promote the course of true proposition which had been laid by them at His Majesty's feet, and with resistant of the rightecus." It is hoped that her afflicted husband to use the emphatic language of one of the most excellent men and affectionate relatives will submit, with christian meckness, to the painful recommend the pointed information, she replied, to the following dig.

me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious." Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Sovereign to me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. Shortly after me, I have no fear of death, for I find Christ to be precious. The Lord will have a find and christ to be precious. The Lord will have a find and christ to be precious. The Lord will h

have sustained, in a mother's death, an irrepurable 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 Sou of Man cometh."

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

The District Meeting will be held at the Augusta Chapel, to commence on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Recording General Steward of each Circuit is hereby notified to attend on the Morning of Thursday, the 4th, at 10, A. M., precisely. The Superintendents of Circuits will please to be carefully prepared with their Lists and Monies of the Centenary. Missionary, and our other Funds.

H. WILKINSON, Chairman.

MARRIED.-By the Rev. John Cochran, on the 12th March, Daniel Bowen, Esq. of Frankford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Chischolm, Esq. of Sidney.

On the 2nd March, by the Rev. William Scott, of Amherstburgh, Mr.

Huratio Frederick Stewart, Drum-major of the 34th Regiment, to Mrs. Fo Broughton, of the Township of Malden. At Accaster, on the 20th March, by the Rev. Mr. Gale, Alexander Warrack

Helen Grant. DIED.—At Wellington, on the 13th ult., Sarah Eliza, daughter of Benja-

In this town, on Tuesday lust, after a short but severe illness, Dr. F. W. Porter. Endeared to both rich and poor by his kindness of heart and professional skill, a less more generally felt could scarcely have been sustained by this community. His remains were this day interred in the Episcopal churchyard, and were attended to the grave by an immense concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.—Niagara Chronicle of last Thursday.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 31. J. Armstrong, J. Brock, H. Dean, H. Biggar, H. Wilkinson, W. Scott.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION: of the Classes in the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 14th of April, and continue three days. The Exhibition will take place en the evening of the 16th. The Board of Trustees, the Committee, and friends of the Institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend-

nd friends of the Institution generally, are served.

The ensuing Term will commence on the 28th of May.

J. HURLBURT. Cobourg, March 21, 1840.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

oronio, 25th March, 1840. OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Thursday, the 16th April next, at 12 o'clock' precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from all persons' villing to supply the undermentioned articles for the service of the Royal

Engineer Department at this Station, viz:

12-penny Wrought Copper Nails,

4-penny do. do. do. for Lathing,

3-penny do. do. do. for Shingling,

2-penny do. do. do. for Clout heads,

15 67 or do. do. do. " ..... 8 or do. HL Hinges, do. ..... 20 do. screws, &c., complete, ......... No. 1 do. or do. Door Handles, with latches, carriers, 4 in. do, or do. Door Handles, with latches, carriers, catches, and screws, complete, sets 6
4 in. do, or do. Hooks and Staples, for Blinds, with screws,

Sheet Copper, (14 oz. P superficial foot, before the foot magnetism, (9 oz. P superf. foot,). feet 324

Brass or Copper Rollers, 6 + 2, with journals and sockets, No. 6
4 in. Brass or Copper Desk Locks, spring and tumbler, with keys and screws, &c., complete, 21 in. do. or do. Drawer Locks, with do. do. do.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office; and o Tender will be noticed if made in any other form.

Payment will be made by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.

Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, upon applica-ion to the Clerk of the Works. Royal Engineer Office, Peter Street. Terms to be stated in Halifux Currency.

ANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS. The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the fol. lowing popular School Books:

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

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar, adapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix; containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students. to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereo-typed from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 22 .--trongly half bound.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School edition is on good Colonial paper, Domy 12mo, and the Book extends:

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR: with an Appendix, containing Excercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound: retail price, 9d. PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of Geography; being an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at

an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 74d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population. divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regard: ing their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d. THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter

Parley, jun. Price 2d. In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ord

ACCOUNT BOOKS. IJ A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants. ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal. NTEREST CALCULATOR.

use in both Provinces; as also of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY and

The subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve months. Rotail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d. Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. - Tables of Exchange on

London, shewing the value in Halfax Currency of any eum, from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourtoen per cent above par. Price 29 9d.

Montreal. 43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

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

Port Credit, March 24th, 1840.

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

GENTLEMEN, -- You will soon be again called upon to exercise your Elective Franchise, and after the frequent promises and flattering assurances of the support of a number of the respectable Freeholders of the Second Riding. I avail myself of the opportunity of offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Gentlemen,—Being more or less acquainted with the most of you, and

residing among you for upwords of fourteen years, enduring the tolls and hardships of a new country with you, you have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with my political character. Gontlemen, With respect to my political principles, my motto at the present is as it ever has been, the support of the Crom and the rights of

the People. With respect to the great question of Responsible Govern-ment, I am'a warm advocate of it; the British Constitution it is my ardent desire to see established in reality within these Provinces, so that they may be a long and a lasting jewel in the British Crown.
With respect to the roads in the interior part of the Riding they have een greatly neglected, and to this part of public improvement I should

devote my best endeavour. I know well the difficulty and hardships, by experience, that we all have endured; and from the stake that I hold in the Riding, you may expect that this part of public improvement I would not neglect.

With respect to Education and Public Improvement generally, as far as the resources of the province would admit, I would be a zealous sup-Gentlemen,-Should I be the honoured individual of your choice, !

can assure you that I will devote myself wholly to your service; as a faithful sentinel I shell be ever found at my post, feithfully to watch,

support, and defend your dearest rights. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant.

Toronto Township, Centre Road, No. 12,

March 16th, 1849.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE

CENTLEMEN: -The time is approaching when the exercise of the Elective Franchise will develve 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, Boaverton, and Medonte, 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 in dependence will mark my career there, which has characterised 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

.The responsibility which attaches to the exercise of the franchise, becomes enhanced in proportion as the duties which devolve upon the Legislature are encreased or extended; and this is an era in these colonies, in which it peculiarly becomes the duty of electors, to come boldly forward and record their votes; as upon the result of the approaching 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 distuncted, there is every reason to hope. that better presents.

Targette, March 24, 1840

To U N D, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st instant, A LADY'S RETICULE. The owner can have it by Blake's Natural Philosophy calling at this Office and describing its contents.

Targette, March 24, 1840

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 service 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 curselves and to our country, to render a willing support to His Excellency's administration, disting ushed as it has been, and I hope will continue to be, by a depth of nished as it has been, and I hope will continue to be, by a depth of wisdom and sound policy rerely to be found in Colonial Government. By a judicious exercise of the power committed to him by our most gra-cious 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 smong 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 we can only now 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 candon, they will serve to show you the general grounds upon which I am desirous of supporting the government of the country, in its present policy.

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 doublet will do, from the very nattering 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 seneral bones.

of education, in the rural districts; and appreciating the benefits which must flow from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the proper 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 compe

I find that this address has already exceeded the limits which I intended, and without drawing farther 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.

offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election,

Not only from my old political friends; but from many who were here though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the tours opposed to me. I have received the most flattering assurances of day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will support; not that these latter have sacrificed their principles, but because they have become convinced that to conduct the Government as heretofore upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if is impracticable; that their former apprehensions with respect to the great question of Responsible Government were groundless, and that it is

Born and educated among you, with my political character you have

ever, you have confidence in my political integrity, my connection with distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and the Government, as affording me increased opportunities of public useful. they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerness, ought rather to form an additional ground for your support.

In accepting 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 sver held. les which I have ever held.
I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your ob'ds servant,
ROBERT BALDWIN.

Front Street 25th February. 1840. 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 satisfac-

torily in this Province, unloss it harmonize with the wants and wishes o the people. se 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 J. II. PRICE.

Yonge Street, Townskip of York, 3rd March, 1840.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. MIALL & 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

Their Starch Nanufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Sesson, when they will be able to farnish 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 else, where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840. VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING

DRY GOODS .- The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, and Ague has arrived. that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before imported. goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred by much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, which suffering part of the community by an increase in manufacturers than in spring, which suffering part of the community by an increase in manufacturers that have a taken of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend that the public should know that such

The subscribers have been determined, by the heaviness of the opera tion, and by the present prospects of the country, to offer the greatest inducements to small as well as large cash buyers appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the Trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods at the commencement of the season,

instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. N. B .- I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships eontaining the newest styles in Fancy Goops. Front Street, Toronto, Feb. 20th, 1840.

II O M E D I S T R I C T R O A D S.
The Commissioners of the Home District Turnpike Trust hereby DISTRICT ROADS. give notice, that at their next meeting, on the 21st proximo, they will receive applications for a competent ENGINEER to take charge of the Western, and Northren Roads, in this District.

Applicants must state the rate per day, or per annum, they would of Pills.

require for their services.

March 12, 1840.

W O O D, M R. W O Street. DENTIST,

TENDERS will be received by the Building Committee, METHODIST CHAPEL in the Township of Scarboro'. The Plan and Speci. Albums fication of the Building can be seen at Mr. Jonathan Gate's Inn, where Book of the Months proposals for the work may be left, Scarboro', March 14, 1840.

S T A M M E R I N G C U R E D.

Messrs. HEATHER & ROWE will remain at the Mansion House, opposite the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, 10 Days only, for the purpose of Caring that afflicting malady. Stammerica 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 sceptical are invited to call at their rooms, examine their Now or Never

The most sceptical are invited to call at their rooms, examine their ...... Now or Never Certificates, and be convinced of the important fact that there is a Reformed Pastor Perfect Cure for that troublesome malady. Trans moderate.

Messrs. Heather & Rowe will afterwards visit Kingston and Montreal. Butterworth's Concordance of the control of the co Toronto, March 24, 1840. 42

The position in which we are placed politicary,

The position in which we are placed politicary,

from what it was formerly, and by union among parties, who until now
have been distincted, 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 lead us to a permanent state of prosperity, producing
it will ere long lead us to a permanent state of prosperity, producing

The Commissioners of the Home District Turnpike Trust hereby
give notice, that such alterations will be made in the Rates of Toll
Butler's Analogy of Religion
states at the different Gates, in the Home District, at their next meeting.

Bushon's Natural History
Bushon's Natural History
Bellchamber's Diographical I

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK Bonnycastle's Mensuration

Depository, 23 Yonge Street, 8th February, 1840.

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

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

L F. T, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is Conversations on do one of the best Tavern Stands in Upper Canada. Possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. Cecil's Remains S. SHIELDS. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1340. 537tf Market Street.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS ond PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phonix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of I have, since my coming to the province, lamented the want of means of education, in the rural districts; and appreciating the benefits which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying 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 instruction of a general agreement of education by which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good instruction of a general agreement of education by which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good instruction of a general agreement of education by which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good instruction of the rising agreement of the continue to be the firm advocate for the interval of the continue to be the firm advocate for the continue to be the continue to be the co 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 loss 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 swell-ings and ulcers, scurvy, 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 CENTLEMEN,—The representation of the City having the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, become vacant, and having under a sense of public duty been again never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, induced to embark in political life, I avail myself of the opportunity of and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflam-matory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifysafest 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.

ing. consciousness that the floree 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 established, and viscetal inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so had every apportunity of becoming acquainted: the extent of the stake also bysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many which I have in the City is equally well known to you.

I have it is true, accepted office from the Governor General; if, how.

Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their Fox's Book of Martyrs other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases are cured by the Pkenix Ferguson's Lectures

Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their Fox's Book of Martyrs

> ous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.
>
> For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's " Good Samoritan," 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

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

YEVER 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, whereever 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 specifies 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 Faves and Agus is now has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND MEDIE IS NOW to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered. In Fever and Agus the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts discusly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be 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 thom and their application and use in the Ferer 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 | Kay's Travels in Cuffraris

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 This stock was laid in during the autumn -- a period of the year when for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than

> 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 MOFFATS LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

> For further particulars of the above Medicine see Morgar's Good Sama. RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.

[] French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appli-ation at the office, 375 Broadway. IT All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Morfat, 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 Phonix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box

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

A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY

PUBLIC, &C., North East corner of the Court House, Church St.

Merch 28th, 1837.

OR A T A L O G U E O F B O O K S

for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

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

Keith's Use of the Globes

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

Lady Maxwell
Melville B. Cox

..... Simon Episcopius

John E. Trezise
John Bingham

John Valton
James Bundy
Richard Roburts

Thomas Welsh ..... Wm. Carvosso ..... Bramwell

Mrs. Mortimer

..... Mrs. Rogers

..... Mrs. Harvard

..... Caroline Smelt

.... Col. Gardiner

Modern Judaism

Mawe's Gardiner

Missionary Gazetteer

..... Sea

Nelson's Journal

Prayers for Families

Prideaux's Connexion

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary Lives of Celebrated Travellers

Mitchell's port. Encyclopedia Milton's Poetical Works

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

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History

Modern Voyages and Discoveries

Maury on Elequence
Mudie's Earth

Murray's Grammar
Latroduction
Mavor's Spelling Book
Meadow's French and English Dict'ry

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

Plutarch's Lives
Plutarch's Lives
Patterson's Church History
Practical Farmor
Pierce's Sinner Impleaded
Parloy's Universal History
Tales about Christmas
Christmas Gift

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

Phillip on Christian Experience
Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome

Robertson's Works Rose and her Lamb

Ruter's Church History Rowe's Friendship in Death Russell's Europo

Rollin's Ancient History

Simpson's Euclid .

Sanford and Merion Stories for Youth,

Richmond's Annals of the Poor

Stowart's Visit to the South Seas

Sallust (latin)
Simpson's Plea for Religion
Sunday School Teacher's Guide
Smith's Wealth of Nations

Liberty of Prophesying
Hely Living and Dying
Christian Consolations

Taylor's (Jeremy) Works

.... Life of Christ

..... Whole Works

Wesley's Works

..... Journals

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

..... Preservative Original Sin

..... Select Letters

Whitefield's Sermons

Wraxall's History of France

Watt's Psalme and Hymne

Young's Night Thoughts

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

Walkingame's Arithmetic Wright's Greek and English Lexicon

Wayland's Human Responsibility

..... Serme

Treffry on the Eternal Sonship Thomson's Sensons, &c.
The Student's Greek Testament

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

Dictionary
Conversations
Exposition of the Gospels &c.

..... Christmes Gift

..... Book of Poetry

..... Picture Book

Pike's Guida

Pocket Bibles

Nicholson's Architecture Nullity of the Roman Faith Newton's (Rev. John) Works ...... Life by Cecil Nolan's Sermons

Apostles
Samuel Hick

..... Dr. Clarke

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

..... Early Methodist Preachers
Eminent Missionaries

Adams' Roman Antiquities

Select Passages from Scripture

Anecdotes of Bombay Mission

Abbott's Young Christian

Little Philosopher

Albums

Alleine's Alarm

Book of the Months

Keith's Use of the Groces

Leighton's Use of the Groces

Leighton's Works

Lady of the Manor

Lavizac's French Grammar

Locke on the reasonableness of Chris'y Bean's Family Worship Benjamin's Architecture

Adams' Roman Antiquities

Bang's History of the M. E. Church

Janeway and Pearce ..... Stoner ..... Mrs. Cooper Mrs. Tatham Bellchamber's Biographical Diction ..... Algebra ..... Henry Lougden ..... Mrs. Pawson Burke on the French Revolution

Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography Bruce's Travels ..... Sermuns ..... Ancient Israelites ..... Scripture Promises

Campbell's Rhetoric Campbell on Miracles Classical Antiquities Conder's Geography Coleman's Serm Cecil's Remains Copley's Cottage Comforts Christian Mariner's Journal Carpenter's Scripture Natural Hist China and the English Centenary of Methodism Child's Botany Companion to the Bible

Clerk's Assistant Covel's Dictionary of the Bible Christian's Manual Common Prayer Ciccro's Orations (latin) Carpenter's Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Man. Cook's Voyages round the World Cudworth's Intellectual System Dick's Theology
..... Philosophy of Religion

.... Christian Philosopher Davies' Legendre Drew on the Resurrection Doddridge's Family Expositor Dodd's Beauties of Shakapeare Eusebius Ecclesiastical History Encyclopedia Americana Enfield's Philosophy Edmondson's Christian Ministry

..... Self Government caings at Home Ellis' Knowledge of Divine Things Edgworth's Good Aunt Enfield's Speaker Family Bibles 4to.

..... Memoirs ..... Checks Christian Perfection
Fireside Piety
Fisher's Instructor Goldsmith's Works

Animated Nature
Natural History
History of England Good's Book of Nature Gummere's Surveying Greenland Mission Goodwin's Justification Gymnastics and Calisthenies Germs of Thought

Gay's Fables Hume, Smollet, and Miller's England Horne on the Scriptures Holden's Divinity of Christ Hutton's Mathematics Hall's (Robert) Works

.... on Modern Infidelity Hick's (Samuel) Life Hall's (Bishop) Contemplations .... devotional and practical Treati Help to Self-Examination Hale's Advice Horace (latin) osephus'. Works Isaac on Universalism Introduction to Christianity Jenks' Family Devotion Jackson's Centenary Sermon Johnson's Works Johnson's Diamond Dictionary

Koran, the Knox's Works Knox's Christian Philosophy

l'archnent Foolscap paper
Letter paper, plain and faint lined
black edge
ssorted colours
Note do, plain, embossed, and gilt edge ..... black edge and border ..... assorted colours Ink-stands, glass and pewter

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

Young Geographer STATIONERY. Wafers and Sealing Wax, red, black and fancy colours
Wafer Seals, abony and ivory Cedar pencils, fine quality Drawing do. various letters Drawing paper Bristol Board Water colours, a large assortment Ink powders, black and red &c. &c. &c.

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

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

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

RESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Just received a general assortment of Freeh British and American

Garden and Field SEEDS, of the best quality, and for sale by

ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 8w 540 161 King Street.

RLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, Circults wal and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office,

J. R. A. R. M. S. T. R. O. N. G. &c. Co. beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly important Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable ARMSTRONG GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr-Amstrance 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, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS.
Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours;
Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole. skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplius, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.
Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Shirts, of various

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

H E A P S I D E HOUSE, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J.L. PERRIN & Co. heg 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 Sottlers in Upper Canada,

Strongers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

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

REMOVAL. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted

Azer, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardwere, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

R E MOVAL. — The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173. King Street, Toronto.

S3tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

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

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

TASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—Mrs. PORTER and Miss King, Norll, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps. &c. &c., fornished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839. 518LF

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toyo of every description, suitable for Town or Country

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

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholesale or retail, cheap. RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!

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

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

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

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

Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy; he cannot offer to the public, at

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

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. ey. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 10½d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE, St. Cathorines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 ly

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SANUEL Evans, first door East of St. James's Church, 194, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.

An assertment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

128, King Street, Tononto. G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128,

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry. ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.
G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Caseimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices.

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

Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of ut moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

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

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

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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

Altiravelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Charch are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure tex responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be sens graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

The proceedes of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of pow the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.