PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. XI. No. 47.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

Whole No. 567.

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

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

A SHORT TOUR IN THE WEST OF THE PROVINCE. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-Having, a few days since, returned from a tour through several Districts in the Western part of the Province, I have thought some little account of my visit to several of my old fields of labour-now Creats holding an important rank among our Stationswould not be uninteresting to your readers, as the visit itself was very far from being uninteresting or unprofitable to myself. During this tour I had the pleasure and profit of visiting the place of my nativity, and the domicile where I spent the first twenty years of my earthly pilgrimage; of seeing my aged parents, now "by reason of strength" and the "good hand of our God open them," arrived at the age of fourscore years; of surveying the place where I was "born again,"—where I served my God "with filial fear and loving grating in the first five years of my christian experience, and the region where I commenced the work of the Ministry, first Local then Itinerant. During this tour, I had also the satisfaction of renewing many old acquaintances, and of again uniting in religious exercises with several of my ministerial brethren,—with whom in days by gone I had taken sweet counsel many a time, when we "kept holy day" and "went

unto the house of the Lord together."

I left home on Thursday, the 6th ult., at 6 o'clock, A. M. Drove

to Brother Appe'be's, twenty five miles, and took breakfast. My next

stage was to Father Kesgy's, in West Flamboro', twenty-five miles far.

ther, where i dined. It was very refreshing to me again to meet with my venerable and aged friend. Mr. Kengy has been for many years a most exemplary and useful member of our church. He was among the first fruits of Methodism in this country, and has borne the burden and heat of the day with undeviating constancy since his conversion, which was more than forty years ago: up to the present hour he held on the even tenor of his way without ever having turned either to the right hand or the left; and he is now like a ripe shock of corn ready to be gathered into the garner of the Lord; with a hope full of immortality is he delightfully waiting until his change come. Nineteen years ago I travelled the Circuit on which Father Keagy lives, which then embraced what is now called the Hamilton, Nelson, and Dumfries Circuits. I had many most blessed scasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord in communing with the people of God in this region of country, during the year 1821. The greater part of those, my dear friends, with whom I was then united in church fellowship have gone to their eternal seward; some have gone out from us, and walk no more with us; and some few have turned saide altogether. There still, however, remains here and there one of the old "stock," whose very countenances does my eyes good to look upon; and whose conversation about the days of "anciene times" creates in my heart indescribable emotions of joy, gladness, and sorrow. Among those precious few who still remain to bless the church, is my dear, aged, and benevolent friend Keagy, under whose hospitable roof I speni many a happy hour in the days of my ministerial childhood. What I found my eged host to be a score of years since, in the kindness of his heart, in the soundness of his understanding, and depth of his piety, I find him to be still; only his religious graces more matured and perfected. . How forcibly did an interview with this truly good man bring to mind the beautiful saying of David,-" Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." After refreshing mysel, and once more worshipping our God at this blessed family alter with my aged friends, perhaps for the brought me to my friend Revitt's, the Superintendent of the Brantford Circuit, where I arrived at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. This made. in all, seventy miles I rode this day, stopping twice by the way—one hour for breakfast, two hours for dinner. Friday, in company with Brother Bevitt and his amiable daughter, I went to Oxford and stopped all night at Brother Kerr's, Superintendent of the Oxford Circuit. This night we had the pleasure of being kindly entertained by an excellent family, in a comfortable parsonage. Twenty years since I travelled what was then denominated the "Long Point Circuit," and which at that time embraced what is now called the Simcoe, St. Thomas, Malahide and Oxford Circuits. At that time there were not more than three appointments in the bounds of the present Oxford Circuit. There is now plenty of work for two preachers; and among many "praiseworthy" and "liberal" things which our Oxford friends have been "thinking upon" and doing, during a few years past, they have built a good parsouage house for the accommodation of their Minister. The parsonage is most beautifully situated on the River District of Brock; has attached to it five acres of present d to the Society by a Mr. Brink, who resides in the immediate neighbourhood, -is accommodated with an excellent well and beautiful garden, and is sufficiently spacious and roomy to make a small brought us to London, the place of our destination. London, which North and South branches of the River Thames, is the capital Town of the London District; and a thriving, pleasant town it is. It contains some fifteen hundred inhabitants; and there are now stationed there about fifteen hundred of Her Majesty's troops, who are very commodiously quartered in extensive and splendid barracks, which have been recently crected for their accommodation. London has been thrown back in its march of improvement by the late disturbances, but is now rapidly regaining the ground it had lost; is even going ahead of its former self, and is no doubt destined to hold rank with the first towns in the Province. Our business to this town was to take part in the dedication of a Methodist Church to the worship of Almighty God, which, through the most praiseworthy exertion of our friends on this Circuit, has been recently erected. The church. which is of wood, 40 by 50 feet in size, is a most beautiful building, presenting to the eye as fine a specimen of architectural neatness and beauty as does not often fall to the lot of one to see, especially in this new country. There is nothing in the whole edifice but what occasions pleasure to look upon: "everything has its place, and everything is in its place ;" every part, both of the external and internal proportion and arrangements is, as my esteemed friend, Mr. Bevitt, expressed it on Monday evening at the Tea meeting, "about right;" not aught to be added to or taken from to make it better. The Dedicatory Services were commenced on Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Wastell, Minister of the Congregational Church in Guelph, who highly delighted the very numerous and respectable assembly with a most eloquent and impressive Sermon. At half past 2, Brother Bevitt delivered an excellent and powerful discourse, which was listened to with most intense interest and, no doubt, with much profit. A Sermon at 6 o'clock, on the Doctrine and Discipline of the Methodist Church, closed the exercises of the day. Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, the "Tea Meeting" commenced. The tables were spread in the vestry; for, in connextion with the spacious church of which we have been speaking, our friends have built a most commodious Vestry, which is designed to answer the double purpose of Vestry and Sabbath School Room. The Vestry, in length, is 40 feet; being attached to the back end of the church, it extends the whole width of the building; it is the altar which surrounds the pulpit. There is also a door opening which extended from one end of the vestry to the other. The furniture of the tables was most tastefully arranged; and the various fine things provided by the London ladies for the gratification of the taste, were prepared with the greatest care, skill, and elegance. After our Tea repast was over, we all retired into the church, where a person being called to the Chair, the assembly was highly delighted by a number of most interesting and moving Addresses, the burden of which was the character, spread, and blessedness of the Christian Religion; and many fine and true things were said, respecting Wesleyan Methodism in particular. What added greatly to the interest of the meeting was the presence and music of a part of the bands belonging to the Regiments of the 83rd and Royals, now stationed in London. In compliance with an application from Brother Norris, Col. Wetherall, Senior and Commanding Officer in the London District, kindly gave a select

number of the excellent musicians belonging to the bands connected

with these two regiments leave of absence during the services con-

nected with the opening of the church. The gallant Officer indeed expressed his intention of being present himself at the "Tea Meet-

ing ;" and, during the moeting, Brother Norris received a letter from

him apologizing for his non-attendance, which was occasioned by the

severe illness of Mrs. Wetherall. Before the speeches commenced,

inimitable skill and thrilling effect. At 11 o'clock we closed the delightful services connected with the dedication of this beautiful church, and returned to our homes and lodgings praising God for all the great things he had done and was doing for his cause and people. There were two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who sat down The Collections received at the different services connected

with the dedication amounted to between Fifty and Sixty Pounds.

Tuesday, the 11th, 1 rode to St. Thomas, a pleasant village situated on the Kettle Creek, at the point where it is crossed by the Talbot street. Here, also, our friends were building a new church, which they expected to complete in a few weeks. Besides our church, which is nearly finished, there is in St. Thomas a church belonging to the Church of Scotland, and one belonging to the Church of England, and also a building which was once called a "Canadian Wesleyan Chapel," but which is now rented to the Government, and is being fitted up for barracks for the soldiers who are stationed in the village. From what I heard, I should suppose our Society was in a healthy state, and doubtless will experience increasing prosperity, and will have accessions to their numbers after the opening of their new church. On Wednesday I went to Port Stanley, a village situated at the mouth of Kettle Creek, and the residence of Col. Bostwick, my esteemed brother in law, though he be a High Church man, and, for anght I know, an unbroken succession man too. The state of Port Stanley is by no means prosperous. The harbour, of late, has sustained great injury by high winds and the nousually high waters; indeed the whole place is in a state of rainous decay; and it is with great difficulty that a vessel can get into the harbour at all. This harbour is of immense importance to an extensive and wealthy country which surrounds it, and indispensable to the safety and convenience of vessels navigating the North shore of Lake Erie. It is, however, now exposed to complete ruin for the want of the expenditure of a fev hundred pounds to secure it. Last Winter the Legislature authorised a grant of Two Thousand Pounds, to repair and complete the Port Stanley Harbour; but, for some reason, probably the want of funds in the Tressury, the money has not been paid, and the Commis sioners have consequently been unable to do anything, these two years nast, towards the completion of so desirable and important an object. Col. Bostwick told me, that he judged that full one third of the inhabitants of the township of Yarmouth had removed to the U.S. since the commencement of Mackenzie's rebellion. What folly and what medness this! Many, no doubt, heartily wish themselves back again before this time. There is no preaching of any kind in Port again before this time. Stanley; indeed the place is so almost entirely evacuated that there are hardly enough inhabitants left to make a congregation. I suppose the most of the villagers, if they profess anything, profess to be Church people.

Thursday morning I left my excellent friends and relatives, and directed my course towards the Simcoe Camp meeting; but, on the way, visiting my aged parents and spending a day or two at nome, I did not arrive at the meeting until Sabbath morning, about 8 o'clock. You have received an account of the good hand of the Lord which was upon his servants and the whole assembly for good at this excel-lent camp-meeting, from Brother Corson, the Superintendent of the Simcoe Circuit, which will supersede the necessity of my communicating any thing more respecting it; I would only add, that I hope may be held many such meetings and suit more extensively useful ones, throughout the Connexion this year.

The Friday after the Simcoe Camp-meeting I had the privilege of attending snother on the Dumfries Circuit, under the superintendence of my old acquaintance and tried friend, the Rev. Edmund Stoney. At this meeting much good was done; a number found-peace, and believers were greatly quickened. On Sabbath morning I, with many others, was much profitted by a most useful sermon from Br. Bevitt, delivered with uncommon energy and moving effect. In the afternoon I was delighted and edified with a most excellent address on the truth last time, I started for Brantford, and a ride of twenty miles more and sacred importance of the Holy Scriptures, and the duty of all civilized governments to come to their aid, and save them from dis-Christians to make united and untiring exertions to promote their universal circulation, by the Rev. James Richardson, travelling Agent for the Upper Canada Bible Society. Monday the 24th I returned home, perhaps not much the worse in bodily health for my journey, and certainly comforted and refreshed in mind.

I am, yours, &c. City of Toronto, Sept. 10, 1840. J. RYERSON.

On the 3rd of July was held a highly respectable Meeting at the Mansion House, in London, for the purpose of an expression of for the purpose of giving countenance and support to the steps already sympathy for the Jews of Damascus, placed in the most deplorable taken in Europe in behalf of their brethren, to vindicate also our holy and distressing dircumstances. Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., was and ancient faith from the foul stigms which is sought to be fixed in the chair till the arrival of the Lord Mayor, surrounded by noblemen upon it, and to entreat our free and happy government to mingle its and other gentlemen, clerical and lay, some of whom were Jews, as remonstrances with those of Sir, it may be said that we are remote Messrs. Rothschild, Mr. Goldsmid, and Mr. Samuels. Among the from the scenes of these cruelties and persecutions—that the Almighty Thames, about a mile below Woodstock, the county town of the speakers were Mr. Masterman, Sir C. Forbes, Dr. Bowring, Mr. S. has cast our lot in a country of laws administered alike to Jew and Jurney, Mr. G. H. De Larpent, Lord Howden, the Hon, and Rev B. Noel, and Mr. Atwood.

family exceedingly comfortable. A tide on Saturday of thirty miles of New York was held in the Synagogue of Benai Jasherun. The opened the meeting with an "impressive and clegant prayer." The meeting was deeply interesting and effecting. We copy from the London Watchman the Report read by Mr. Wire; Dr. Bowring's speech delivered at the London meeting; and from the N. Y. Morning all-the sufferings of one portion cannot be unfelt by the rest-the Courier the speeches of M. M. Noah and George A. Furst, Esquires, not doubting that we shall have the thanks of our readers for so doing, inasmuch as our wish is to enlist their best feelings on the side of a people, than whom none present a history so peculiar, eventful, touching, and instructive.-ED.

SYMPATHY FOR THE JEWS AT DAMASCUS.

Mr. Winn, after some prefatory observations, said the report he had to present to the meeting was as follows :-" The afflicting statements of the sufferings of the Jews at Damascus, contained in the representation by that body to the congregation of the same faith at Constantinople, and transmitted by them to influential persons in this country, have already been brought before the public through the ordinary channels of information. To this account of the atrocities suffered by the Jews may be added a very detailed but most painful statement of the case by the Rev. Mr. Pieritz. a clergyman attached to the mission of Jerusalem, of which the following is an extract of a report from him to the Jews of Alexandria under date May 13, signed G. M. Pieritz :- When we, therefore, the mission of Jerusalem, to which I have the honour to belong, heard of the calumnious charge so often brought against our nation, especially in the 13th century, and even Jews and Christians, by the heathens of the first three cent. uries, under which the Jows of Damascus were now suffering, even around us, and the baneful effects which this report had produced among an ignorant and bigoted population, it was immediately resolved amongst the members of our mission, especially our worthy and revered Superintendent, Mr. John Nicolayson, that I should forthwith go to Damascus, in order, if supported by the European consuls there, that I might give my testimony that the Jewish religion, so far from requiring murder and the use of blood, expressly forbids both; 20 fect in depth, and is entered by two doors, one on each side of and to this fact I am prepared to repeat in addition, in my own name, the famous oath of your illustrious Manasseh Ben Israel. Whether into the church yard. There were two rows of tables set, each of the Jews had committed murder or not, we could not decide at a distance; but what we wished to do was to prevent the crime of one, or some, being made a national crime. I was fixed on for this mission, as I was born a Jew, and trained up for the Rabbinical profession, and therefore best qualified, and, as a Christian, and by no means a friend to, or advocate of Rubbinism, reasonably accepted as a witness in such a case. I will not describe what my feelings were when at Damascus; I found the whole charge against them a fabrication, and that all means and right of legal defence were denied them, while the most cruel tortures were employed to extort from them false confessions of guilt, which some were cowards enough to make, You are now in possession of the result of my labours at Damascus, and know also what steps I am now taking in Alexandria, and intend to take in the case. The following is a list of the tortures applied :-

- 1. Flogging. *2. Soaking persons in large tanks of cold water in their clothes. '3. The head machine, by which their eyes are pressed out of their sockets.
- 4. Tring up tender parts of the body, and ordering soldiers to twist and horribly to dispose them into such contortions that the poor sufferers grow almost mad from pain.
- 5. Standing upright for three days, without being allowed any there were sung and played several most admirable pieces; and at other posture, not even to lean against the walls; and when they intervals, after each address, there were suitable pieces, which had would fall down, aroused up by the bystanding sentinels with their been previously selected for the occasion, sung and played with almost | bayonets.

.7. Having thorns driven in between their nails and the flesh of the fingers and toes.

8. Having fire set to their beards till their faces are singed.

.9. Having candles held under their noses, so that the flame arises G. M. Peinitz.'" ip into the nostrils.

(Loud cries of "Shame! shame!") Dr. Bownine seconded the resolution, and, on doing so, stated hat on looking over the list of the parties who had become the victims of this persecution, he had found the names of several whom he had known whilst in their country. Twenty of those persons were at that time engaged in trade, and had a capital employed of not less than between 16,000,000 and 18,000,000 (as was understood) plastres. Hear, hear.) He had, too, known the deceased Friar Thomaso, for o the hospitality of that individual's convent he had owed much. The hon, gentleman here went into a long and minute detail of the continued existence of a fanaticism in Mecca, Medina, Damascus, and Jerusalem, places which, although held up as sacred to christianity, were in reality the least so. (Hear, hear.) The task which had been undertaken by Sir Meses Montefiore was surrounded by difficulties. How great, therefore, would be his triumph should his mission be successful! (Cheers.) But whilst this country sent forth her remonstrance to other lands, let them, at the same moment, he just and admit that they themselves had not yet dealt out tolerance to the Jews of this country. (Cheers.) He was of opinion that the appeal which was going forth to Mehemet Ali would be successful. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman here gave two instances in which appeals to Mehemet Ali had been of avail. And with reference to the present case, he had a letter in his possession in which it was stated that the

ment of any species of tribunal which the English Consul should wish to have. (Loud cheers.) M. M. Noan, Esq., came forward to state the objects of the meet-

He said: It is known to you, Mr. President, brethren, and fellow-citizens,

Sovereign of Egypt was ready and willing to assent to the appoint-

hat a series of horrible ourrages have been perpetrated upon several four unfortunate people in Damascus, in Syria, which have created the greatest sensation throughout the civilized world, and enlisted the enerous aid and efficient remonstrances of several of the European Governments. It seems that a Priest by the name of Father Thomas, who had long been a resident of Damascus and was under the protection of the French Government, was suddenly missing, and being last seen in company with a Jew, himself and several highly respectaile of our brethren were denounced to the Governor of Damascus by he French Consul as the murderers of the said Priest, and themselves and families thrown into prison and subjected to the most cruel tortures. It would be unnecessary and painful to describe, at this time, the horrible outrages, together with the most refined cruelty, which were practised upon these unhappy people, the result of which, as might have been expected in similar cases, was to induce some, in order to save their lives, not only to confess the murder, but to implicate several others of wealth and respectability, who were also seized and cast into prison, exposed to cruel tortures; some of whom expiring under its severity, their property was seized upon by the Governor, and the whole Jewish community in Damascus exposed thereby to imminent danger. Superadded to these painful difficulties and embarrassments was a rumour prevailing in Rhodes, that the Jews had murdered a child for the purpose of mixing up its blood with unleavened bread used at the Passover, and the daily tortures inflicted upon the Jews in Damascus, the insults and aggressions heaped upon hem by every religious denomination, created a panic throughout Syris, which was extending itself over the Turkish and Egyptian do-minions; and these poor and innocent people, surrounded by danger and under extreme terror, have intreated their brethren living under grace and death. To this appeal the Jews in England have made a noble response, and the government, with its ample power, has also come to their aid. Austria has protested against the cruel and uncalled for persecution. Several of the European governments have expressed their decided displeasure and indignation at the course pursued at Damascus. France alone, liberal, enlightened, and tolerant, has considered it expedient to withhold its protection from these unfortunate and distressed people. Under these circumstances it was leemed important that the Jews of the United States, and of this city in particular, embracing a number of congregations, should assemble remonstrances with those of the governments of Europe against a brethren, for we are exempt from such outrages, and can "sit under our own vine and fig tree, and there is none to make us afraid." We to the confines of the world-scattered by a wise Providence among every nation, we are still one people, bound by the same religious ties, worshipping the same God, governed by the same sacred laws, and bound together by the same destiny; the cause of one is the cause of wrongs of one are the wrongs of all; and if the time has not arrived when the strong arm of Israel can once more be uplifted in defence of the nation and its rights, we can yet raise our voice against the injustice of copression, and can defend our holy faith from foul imputations, Applause.) Sir, I can believe that a murder has been committed in Damascus; I can believe that a Jew may commit murder as well as a Genule. Murders are committed in all countries without reference to that should be asked by humane governments is to give the accused a fair trial, to place the evidence of his guilt clearly before his judges, and, if convicted, to let the extreme sentence of the law be passed upon him; but to torture the accused so cruelly as to extort a false confession, to drive a miserable, afflicted fellow-creature to denounce the innocent and involve a whole community in destruction, is a mockery justice, and a stain upon the enlightened age in which we live.

It has been said, however, that the consul of France in Damescus was bound by his official duties to protect French subjects, and the ministers of religion of the Catholic faith, from persecution and harm. and if any wrong had been done them-any injury inflicted upon them -if any were missing and supposed to have been murdered, it was his bounden and paramount duty to use every exertion to redress the wrongs which had been committed, and to bring the perpetrators to ustice. Sir, this is true: but I have lived among the Mussulmen in ulfilment of the same duties which have devolved on the Consul of France, and can say truly, that the French consul, in the furtherance of his object, has violated the laws of his own country, which he was nound to adopt as his guide in this case; and therefore he stands pefore the world as a tyrant and a murderer, cruel, barbarous, and bloody, and consequently a disgrace to the mild and generous country which he pretends to represent. The name of this second Hamen s the Count Ratti Menton, who was obliged to fly from Sicily, his native country, and was removed from the consulate at Tiflis, for his whom you may remember as the former ambaseador of Russia at

But, Mr. President, painful as it was to hear of these cruelties, committed on our unhappy people, it was yet more distressing to loarn that a deeper injury was inflicted upon us by a report circulated throughout the East, that the religious rites of the Jews required the sacrifice of human and Christian blood to be mingled with the unleavened bread we eat at the Passover. Sir, we can smile at the absurdty of such a rumour; every good Christian, familiar with his own prevalence of the cholera recently in France, the people rose and murdered their fellow citizens on a charge of having produced the epidemic by infecting the air, or poisoning the wells. Need we be astonished at being charged with killing a Christian infant to be used as a secrifice at the Passover ! Why, Sir, the institution of the Passover existed for more than a thousand years before the establishment of the Christian religion: if it was the uniform practice to mingle human blood with unleavened bread, whose blood was used for the first thousand years of this festival ! Nay, the very last and solemn festival held by the founder of the Christian faith himself, was the dumb was Dr. Perreira, a Jew, of Paris. Can justice then be denied sacred Passover: will be be accused of using human blood on this us after these things are known? I say emphatically, no. (Great occasion? But this charge of killing a child and eating it, on partic. (appliance.)

· 6. Being dragged about in a large court by the cars until the blood lular occasions, has not been confined to the Jews. The early Christ. ians were charged with the same crime by their Pagan persecutors.

> But why pursue this subject--the Jews charged with being murderrs by their own laws? Who that reads the commandments of the Lord, given especially to the Jews, can believe it? Who that reveres those sacred ordinances, the great moral law which governs the world, can believe in it? "Thou shalt commit no murder" we find written in the Decalogue traced by the finger of God himself.

> Is the world disposed to look into the character of modern Jews? Go into their domiciles—see them surrounded by their household gods -mark the affection that reigns amongst them-that protection universally afforded to each other as friends and brethren-that reverence of parents—that love for each other—that kindness in sickness—that respect in death. Mark the fidelity and devotion to their holy and ancient faith under every vicissitude, every privation. Go into the alms houses and charitable institutions of the city, and you find no Jews there. Look into the proceedings of our courts of justice, and mark how few there are chargeable with crime, and above all the crime of murder.

> The more the Jews are known in their domestic relations, in their ublic intercourse, and in the observance of their religious faith, the ooner would all prejudices against them be discarded, and justice be done to a people who have too long been the innocent victims of oppression abroad.

> Mr. President, a few words more and I have done. When the news of the Damascus cruelty first reached me, and with it the impression it had made in every direction, I confess to you that I saw not the sufferings of the Jews-I heard not their grouns-I felt not at the moment for the anguish they had suffered. I saw at once the finger of the Almighty in this--another sign shadowing forth the great events to come. I saw only results, and said to myself, " God be praisedthis is a great event; the Jews are accused of murder; accused of shedding Christian blood for the festival of the Passover. Enquiries will be set on foot; their innocence will be made known; their sacred religion defended; friends will be raised up for them in every direction; civilized governments will interpose a shield for their protection; the Mussulmen finding them powerfully supported, will no longer oppress them; the sympathy of every good Christian will be exerted in their behalf; they will be free; they will appreciate this benevolent interference; they will feel as the nation felt of old; the promise God made to them will be fulfilled; they are his people, and he has sworn to protect them; the Redeemer will yet come to Zion; every thing is leading to this result." Sir, if for the moment such thoughts in rapid succession interrupted those feelings of humanity which I should have had for our suffering brethren, I am ready to make every atonement by doing all in my feeble power to alleviate their distresses. I feel, Sir, in common with the whole Jewish people, the most sincere gratitude for the noble manner in which the Christian governments have interposed their powerful protection: may we study to deserve it by reciprocal good feelings, liberality, and brotherly affection. We are their elder brethren, but not less so their brothers. The same human ties, human affections, and human frailties, unite us. We are the chosen people of the Almighty, it is true selected and protected as the recipients of his holy law and the defenders of his unity and omnipoence; but all who believe in him are equally his children, who in this life look to him for grace and protection, and hope and salvation in the life to come. (Great applause.)

> GEORGE A. FURST, Esq , said-Mr. Chairman, I must confess I rise inder some embarrassment, but not an embarrassment arising in the remotest degree from any thing in the cause in which we are engaged -that cause, Sir, is a good, a holy cause—it is the cause of suffering humanity, and of our holy religion; and I only feel embarrassed from a fear that I have not the ability to do justice to it. But, Sir, after what has been so eloquently and so impressively ead by the gentlemen who have preceded me, I feel that I have but little left to say; yet when I look around me and see myself surrounded by so respectable and numerous an assemblage of the descendants of the House of Abraham, I am assured that "the sceptre has not departed from Judah." that the world will yet do us justice, and that our holy religion will be acknowledged throughout the world. And I rejoice, Sir, that we live in a free and enlightened country where we, as Jews, dare express our opinions freely, openly, and in the face of the world. (Cheers.) But, Sir, the world will not do us justice until it becomes better acquainted with us, and with our creed and our history. The character of a man can only be known by his actions, and the character of a nation can only be known by its history, the record of its actions. When that history is not known, how can its character be appreciated by the

Mr. Chairman, you recollect well when, a few years ago, the inhabitants of Greece rose against their persecutors. The whole world then-East, West, North, and South-dropt a tear for their misfortunes and rendered them assistance. Now I ask, Sir, if that sympathy would have been felt, and that assistance would have been rendered, if the been acquainted with their history? And La Sir, if the history of the Jews-the record of their actions-does not present as bright a page as the history of Greece ! I don't wish to On the 19th of August, a large meeting of the Israelites of the city thank God that it is so, and in proportion to the great blessings that recall to your mind their bravery and fortitude at the Castle of York, of New York was held in the Synagogue of Benai Jasherun. The we enjoy should be our zeal to promote the safety of our people who or at Edmonsbury in England, or at Baucaire, at Montpelier, at Bevenerable and learned J. B. Kursheedt was appointed President; are less happily conditioned. But, Sir, in every country on earth in is situated on a point of land immediately above the conflux of the others Vice Presidents, and Secretarics, and the Rev. S. M. Isaacs which the Almighty has fixed the destiny of the Jew, spread as we are on the ground bewailing the destruction of the Temple. the beautiful elegies which you then chaunted told you of the fortitude and sufferings of our ancestors during the crusades. Permit me to recall to your recollection one circumstance which exhibits a great moral spectacle. I allude to the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. Spain, intoxicated with the success of her arms, which resulted in the conquest of Grenada, and blinded by the expedition of Christopher Columbus in the West, in an evil hour to themselves and their country, without reason or a cause assigned, issued an edict for the expulsion of the Jews. The great Abarbanel, like the present Montefiore, appealed in behalf of his oppressed brethren, and his golden arguments and sincere supplications softened the hearts of Ferdinand and Isabella. But, Sir. there was lurking in the heart an avarice for a large treasure that was eligion; the frailties of human nature are not confined to aceta; --all to be confiscated; and the hearts so softened were turned against the Jews. Now, Sir, imagine, if your mind can accomplish it, six hundred thousand souls-some say more-giving up all that they had for their holy religion, and for Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." Not one has deserted the standard of Jehovah. The Jews in Spain, Sir, were then differently situated from the Jews in other nations: they were not aliens, Sir, but many of them were lords of the soil; it was their native home; they were there long before the Castilians, the Leonese, the Arragons, the Catalone; they were "to the manor born." It was the land which covered the bones of their fathers of remote generations; and yet, for the sake of their religion, and with an elevated devotion, they left their green fields, their numerous herds, their comfortable dwellings and beautiful seats, their splendid synagogues and richly endowed and useful colleges-their wealth, the reward of their enterprise, and their prospective interests, to seek, by God's kindness, a new home. They did not leave, like the Pilgrims, with a royal charter in their pockets and the good ship Mayflower to carry them to a shore where they could only meet with physical opposition; no, they left for that world which was their sworn enemy. The law of Spain prohibited the exportation of specie, and they could only leave with the garments which covered them. and the mules which carried them. They committed themselves to ships, thus destitute, destined for ports in the Blediterranean: but as a pestilence had broken out there, they were driven to the coast of Africa, and there many laid their bones to whiten on the beach. Such fanaticism and cruelty, at the express request of the Count Pahlen, an instance is sufficient to entitle us to what we ask in the resolution But there is another reason why justice should be done to us; and if am not trespassing too long on your time, I will mention it. The Bible. Sir, is acknowledged to be the corner-stone of civilization, and have not our ancestors preserved it pure and unadulterated, with sacred tenacity; and when the Pacha of Egypt, who stands on the threshold of civilization, asks for admission as a member amongst enlightened sovereigns of the civilized world, ought not the doors to be shut against him until he has healed the wound which he has inflicted on our suffering brethren? But there is still another reason. religion, would repudiate the charge with scorn; but alas, Sir, there is I ask, Sir, have we not contributed to the arts and sciences, and whatyet great ignorance in the world. Superstition and fanaticism are ever is for the good of the human race? In philosophy have we not not yet dethroned, and there may be some who would credit such produced a Maimon, a Mendelsohn, a Bendavid? In polite interature monstrous absurdity; nay, we have the fact before us, that in the where stand a Buschenthul, and the D'Israelis. In political economy we have produced a Ricardo; and for music, sweet music, what have we done! Need I name a silver-toned Braham, a Mochelles, a Mendelshon Bertholdy, a Meyerbeer, a Hertz, a Halevy, a Schiesinger, a Barnett, a Nathan, and though last not least, that beautiful composer, Adolph Adam? In jurisprudence we have a Cremieux in France, a Ganz in Germany, and a Meyers in Holland. In pulpit oratory a Gunzberg, a Kley, a Wolf, a Zunz, and our own Isaace--(great applause;) and thus we have done our share. And even in alleviating human suffering, he who invented the method to instruct the deaf and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Having now passed more than half way round my District in attending to my regular work, and having spent most of my time on those Circuits through which I have travelled, I hasten to lay before you the result of my labours. I have taken much pains to make myself acquainted with the l brethren, and with the state of the work on the different Circuits and I am happy to state that my observations have produced a firm and pleasing conviction on my mind, that the Church is rising into strength and brightness, and that we may reasonably look for a very general revival of the work of the Lord, and for a great increase of graces and numbers this year. The last year was a year of conquest and triumph on some parts of this Disfrict, and our present prospects encourage us to hope that this year "shall be as the former, but much more abundant."

The Ministers are generally in very good spirits and full of expectation. hey appear most anxious to "come up to the help of the Lord—to the help They appear most anxious to

of the Lord against the mighty."

Sickness prevented my attending the Yonge Street Quarterly Meeting

Sickness prevented my attending the Yonge Street Quarterly Meeting—a circumstance which I very much regret; but it gives me pleasure to learn from the Superintendent of that Circuit that "the fire of the Lord continues to burn upon their altars," and the God of all grace gives them great encouragement in their "work of faith and labour of love."

The Quarterly Meeting on the Newmarket Circuit was a season of high Christian festivity. At the close of the Sermon on the Sabbath, several persons were seen weeping and sobbing bitterly; some of whom cried aloud by reason of the disquietude of their hearts. I spent six evenings with them at Tyler's Chapol, on Yonge Street, where between thirty and forty souls were induced to seek the Lord, and signified their determination to travel with us as fellow-pilgrims to a batter country.

as fellow-pilgrims to a better country.

On the Albion Circuit our brethren had appointed a Camp-meeting, to be holden in connexion with our Quarterly Meeting; and a most fortunate appointment it was. The weather was exceedingly fine—neither too hot nor too cold—too wet nor too dry; but the evenings were beautiful beyond descriptoo cold—too wet not too dry; but the evenings were beautiful beyond description. The silver rays of the moon piercing through the green foliage above our hoads, and mingling with the bright lights from our fire-stands around us, shining upon the faces and illuminating the steps of bundreds, rendered the scene all but enchanting. But to the devout mind, the beauties of the scenery were even surpassed by the still more beautiful sight of several score of penitont sin-sick souls, kneeling together at the same rude temporary altar, inquiring what they were to do to be saved! Here was to be seen the faithful Minister weening over his flock and praying for the revisint of God's blaced. Minister weeping over his flock and praying for the revival of God's blessed work, and for the accession to the Church of God of such as should be eternally work, and for the accession to the Church of God of such as should be eternally eaved. And here too were to be seen the Teachers, Exhorters, and Classleaders of the Church, labouring side by side for the conversion of their neighbours and the salvation of their children, while the countenances of hundreds seemed to say, "Lord, it is good for us to be here." O! it was a blessed season, and will long be remembered by hundreds who there "renewed their strength." On Monday morning, as the parting scene drew mear, we invited all these value had set out for Hanner signs the parting scene drew mear. all those who had set out for Heaven since the commencement of the meeting all those who had set out for the ven since the commencement of this meeting to come forward, when sixty-five persons presented themselves and gave in their names as our fellow-travellers to Zion. After receiving the Lord's Supper together we gave the parting hand to our weeping friends, while the choir were singing that beautiful hymn on the 500th page of the Hymn book, to the tune of Hymn book, to the tune of HARVARD, with the chorus—

"O that will be joyful,

To neet to "m

We felt that it would be joyful indeed to "meet on Canaan's happy shore," "Where congregations never break up, And Sabbaths never end."

I pray God to keep us all fuithful until we finish our course in peace, and then bring us to the land of promise to praise God and the Lamb with that part of the host who have crossed the flood, and those who are crossing now. I am, dear Brother, yours, in the best of bonds, Toronto City, Sept. 10th, 1840.

LONDON CIRCUIT.

(Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Norris, dated London, Sept. 7th) Extract of a teller from the Rev. J. Norris, dated London, Sept. 7th.)

It will perhaps be gratifying to our friends to learn that the Good Lord is reviving his work on the London Circuit. At our Camp-meeting held in the township of London, which closed August 24th, we were especially visited by an outpouring of the Spirit. Before the meeting closed on Monday, 48 presented themselves before the stand as partakers of the gracious influence of the Spirit of God. There were from 12 to 20 others who had left the ground before an opportunity was afforded of their thus publicly acknowledging the good which they had received; making in all about 60 or 70 persons who were led to renounce the error of their way during this means of grace. There is ecarcely an appointment on the circuit where a measure of religious excitement does not prevail. The town of London is especially favoured: there is scarce scarcely an appointment on the circuit where a measure of religious excitement does not prevail. The town of London is especially favoured; there is scarce a week in which cases of conversion do not take place. Our new chapel, which was opened on the 9th August, is becoming already too small, particularly for our Sabbath evening congregation,—so much so that we entertain serious thoughts of erecting a gallery in it. We are led to hope and believe that these indications of good are only the drops before a shower. May the Lord hasten it in his good time!

CAMP MEETING AT ST. CLAIR MISSION. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dean Brother,—We have just concluded a most excellent Camp-meeting, which was well attended by both Indians and whites. The exercises began on Thursday the 27th ult. in a good spirit, and continued increasing in interest until the end. Yesterday (Monday) we broke up, and found about 40 Indians had been converted, or restored from a backslidden state, and 14 whites. Nearly 30 of the Indian converts were pagans of the Saginaw and Pottawautoomung tribes, and very degraded, dirty, and miserable looking creatures.

As the wind was too strong for the whites to return home in their cannes, they remained on the camp ground until this morning, and had a good meeting last evening, when 8 more whites professed to find peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Most of the whites came 30 or 40 miles from the Chatham Circuit, and have returned greatly benefited and very happy.

Circuit, and have returned greatly benefited and very happy.

The Camp-meeting has been a great blessing to our Indians and others.

Brother Waldron lent his valuable and zealous assistance during the whole meeting.

We baptized, adults and children, 5 whites and 49 Indians; total meeting. We baptized, adults and children, 5 baptized, 54. To God be all the glory! Amen.

Port Sarnia, St. Clair Mission, Sept. 1st, 1840.

REMPTVILLE CIRCUIT.

Kempiville, September 4th, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My Dear Sir,—It is with great pleasure I write you on a subject that not only interests you, but one which will cause the friends of our Zion generally to rejoice. On Saturday the 15th ult., according to appointment, we commenced a two days' meeting in the woods, near this place, under rather unfavorable circumstances, being disappointed of that help which we expected. But the "Master of Assemblies" was with us in a most gracious and power-But the "Master of Assemblies" was with us in a most gracious and powerful manner. On Sunday the congregation was very large—we believe upwards of 700 people were assembled for the purpose of listening to the truths of the Gospel. The day was agreeably fine—all nature seemed decked in charms, and the musicians of the "leafy temple" united with us in singing the praises

After the public services of each day were concluded, we had prayer meeting in the evening in a school-house convenient to the grove, at which seasons an opportunity was given to those who were enquiring the way to Zion to come forward and offer themselves as subjects for prayer. On each occasion a

"My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear;
He owns me for his child,
I can no longer fear:
With confidence I now draw nigh,
And Father, Abba, Father, cry!"

Such was the state of feeling manifested on the occasion, both by suints and sinners, and the tokens for good received from above, that we considered it prudent and advisable to continue our exercises. We did so for about two weeks—meeting together every evening in the name of the Lord. And on every occasion a goodly number came forward to the "Penitent Bench," so called, crying, "What must I do to be saved!" At some meetings there prise of mercy to transport the whole African race to America, where lakes were six, at some twelve, and on one occasion there were twenty souls set at abound, and they would be moral in the twinkling of an eye. But to Tomkins: were six, at some twelve, and on one occasion there were swenty sound were six, at some twelve, and on one occasion there were swenty sound in the liberty. To God be all the praise and glory. At this meeting many of the old members, who have frequently attended Camp-meetings and other meeting and have felt and seen much of the power of God displayed in the conversion of sinners, said they never saw or felt such an overwholm sense of the divine power and presence. There was a sacred awe, a holy, piors, and confident dependance upon the promise, mercy, goodness, and love of God. Even sinners who, at other times, were disposed to mock at religion, stood fearingly and tremblingly gazing upon the wonderful work of God. About this time we found it necessary to remove our meetings to the chapel in Kemptville, the congregation increasing every evening. But instead of our meeting suffering on account of the change we want first feared, it is executed. meeting suffering on account of the change, as we at first feared, it increased in number and in interest. For a number of evenings the sacred altar was in number and in interest. For a number of evenings the sacrea and was crowded to overflowing with humble, sincero, devout, and agonizing penitents; some crying, "Lord have mercy upon me a sinner;" some crying aloud, "What must I do to be saved;" and others who were still more apparently what must I do to be saved;" and others who were still more apparently contrite in spirit and broken in heart, if such were possible, crying out in the fulness of their soul, "Lord have mercy upon a backstider—heal my backslidings and love me freely." The Lord was pleased to have mercy. Sinners, who had become bardened in iniquity and crime, were humbled before God, under a feeling sense of his goodness and their sins, sought and found mercy Backsliders; who had falten and wandered far, very far from God, their affec-tionate but offended Futher, were reclaimed and brought back into the fold of which Christ is the Shepherd. We believe there were in all, as far as we could ascertain, more than 80 individuals professedly, and we have good reason conta ascercan, more than of individuals professedly, and we have good reason to believe, savingly converted to God. One very interesting and encouraging and satisfactory proof of the reality of the work is, that 76 respectable individuals have willingly and unhesitatingly joined our church, some of them in the mirst of much persecution, and are determined, by the grace of God, to

This gracious and powerful work is the more interesting, because the greater This gracious and powerful work is the more interesting, because the greater part of those who experienced the partioning mercy of God are either considerably advanced in life, or they are heads of families. But at the same time we are not disposed to overlook the day of small and feelle things; we are happy in being able to state that in a few instances the Lord has "out of ale, wine, and spirits, are not different from those of air. The comparison is nothing if this be not supposed. Again, to make the question at all specious—

during our Protracted Meeting, especially for the prompt, efficient, and accepta-ble labours of brother Maley, the only Local Prescher who could remain with us during the meeting. But not unto us, not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy

great name be all the praise and the glory for ever and ever!

That the work of God mey continue to prosper on this circuit, and that you may continue to receive encouraging intelligence of the prosperity of Zion from every circuit in the I'rovince, is the sincere prayer of W. M'CULLOUGH. Yours affectionately,

LETTER OF MR. DELAVAN, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Ballston Centre, July 13, 1840.

DEAR SIR—It has been suggested by many that the Brewers could have removed much of the odium attached to the use of impure water in malting, by establishing the fact that during the process of fermentation all or nearly all the impurities would work off. There is but little doubt that much of the state of the control vegetable impurities would be thus discharged while much of the animal would remain. But, Mr. Editor, what do you think becomes of this double refined and most nausrous substance, which in the natural process of fermentation finds its way out of the bung hole of the beer barrel? Why, Sir, I am informed it finds its way into a vat, prepared for the purpose, from whence it is taken and sold to families and bakers to make our Bread!

So we have, through this abominable trade—

1st. The destruction of a valuable grain to produce a most stupifying liquor containing, in addition to the alcohol and hops, oftentimes the most deleterious

drugs as well as the most filthy water.

2d. The slops or grains, or the dregs of the barley, is sold to milkmen and families as food for cows, by which the quantity of milk is greatly increased, but engendering disease in the animal, and producing milk deeply injurious to

the health of all who partake of it.

3d. The yeast, resulting from one stage of this vile business, containing the ry condensation of abominations, is collected, preserved, and sold as one of the ingredients necessary to make our bread of!

unhappily is still quaffed in large quantities, especially in cities, by young and old, male and female, is true, and never has been in a single instance denied. Indeed, not one-half of the iniquities of this traffic have been revealed to the Not long since, one of these wine fabricators being on his death bed, was

visited by his clergyman, and when particularly inquired of whether the statements which had been published relative to the adulteration and use of poisonous drugs in the manufacture of factitious wine were true, replied, "Yes, they are all true, I assure you they are all true, and the remembrance of the practices I have been guilty of in my own cellar and lofts in preparing these liquors for the public, now hear heavy upon my soul."

This fact was communicated to me by the clergyman who attended on the

leath-bed of the wretched man. Yours, &c., EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On Thursday afternoon the long expected arrival of His Excellency took place in Her Majesty's Steamer Traveller, under a salute, much to the gratification of about 7000 of the inhabitants thronging to witness it. His Exectlency the Lieutenant Governor and suite, with many official gentlemen, met the Governor-General at the Queen's wharf. His worship the Mayor, and the members of the Corporation, the Military, the National Societies, and the Fire Companies, were present with the insignia of their different orders, making altogether an imposing appearance. These formed an avenue on the wharf, where waved in the breeze many beautiful flags, up which the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and their suites, passed, receiving as they went the theors of the Societies. The end of the wharf being reached, the bodies which had in this manner received His Excellency, formed a procession, with their Excellencies and suites at the head, which advanced to the Parliament House, the road lined on both sides with the soldiery, and the band in attendance with hoir inspiring martial music.

His Excellency having reached the Parliament House and taken his seat on the throne, the Mayor presented an Address from the Corporation, to which His Excellency suitably replied. After this the Lieutenant Governor suggested to the Governor-General that if His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address from the Inhabitants in front of the House they would be much gratified. To this His Excellency at once consented, and expressed his intention to receive the Address of the Mechanics' Institute at the same time. His Excelloncy paid great attention to the Addresses, and condescended to reply in a manner which called forth the loud plaudits of the thousands assembled. After this their Excellencies passed on to the Government House, attended as before. Throughout the whole the congratulations of the people evidently convinced the Governor-General, that however unnaturally divided they had been, they were at last happily sufficiently in unison to give him a brilliant welcome; which, from our distinguished visitor and Chief Magistrace, met with a prompt and grateful return, at once cordial and dignified.

The Address of the Inhabitants, and His Excellency's Reply, will be found n another column; and our sincerest wish is that His Excellency may have health and time to accomplish for the Canadas the high expectations which the latter has begotten. It comes not within our province to discuss the merits of His Excellency's policy, only so far as education and religion are concerned; and we hope that the future will bring with it many of the advantages of these ender the administration of Her Majesty's Representative. We say we have hope, for confidence we have not, if the just and liberal designs of His Excellency in reference to Religion are to be-as they have been-thwarted. The Governor General, we are confident, from the Bill passed for the settlement of the Reserve question at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, seeks the ony, and would unalterably secure the religious interests of the Car and their Representatives in passing it sought that object; but a party, isolated in their interests, (mitred and lawned it is true,) have stepped between them and their Sovereign, and attempted to wrest, perhaps by this have wrested from them, forever, their own. Should the Bill of which we have heard, pass, the Bishops of England will have the sole honour of having defeated the Governor General; of having set at naught the wishes of our Representatives; of having insulted the Wesleyan body and others, and robbod them of their religious ights. Still we hope. Our most fervent prayer is, that our beloved Victoria on the Throne, and our Rulers, Her Majesty's Representative with us, and our fellow subjects in Canada and throughout the British Empire, may have the selectest blessing of Him "whose kingdom ruleth over all."

eccived our August number of Blackwood's Magazine, and find in it one of the most senseless articles we ever met with on " Teo-Totalism and Total Absti. goodly number came forward, who, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, had thought on their way; were ready and willing to turn their feet unto the testimonics of the Most High, and cry aloud, "God be merciful to mea sinner." We hesitate at noticing it at all; but as the periodical, able as it is in many respects, has some circulation in the Canadas, and as even foolishness several souls were enabled, through grace, to struggle into spiritual life; to lay hold, by faith, on the Saviour of all men, especially of them that believe, and could say, with humble confidence in God, through Christ,—

Tomkins," and it is pretty obvious to us that Tomkins delights in fanciful. ' Tomkins," and it is pretty obvious to us that Tomkins delights in fancifulnoss and ridicule; and he being attached to such favourites we shall not spare

him in our brief notice of his performance,

Tomkins we take to be as fit a person to write on Temperance as Sir F. B Head was to tell the world, in his Life of Bruce, what the cause of bad morals was in Africa. Both are equally bewildered and bewildering in their notions. Sir Francis informs us very emphatically that the "dreadful moral state" of Africa is caused by "the unequal distribution of water." If so, why are not abound, and they would be moral in the twinkling of an eye. But to Tomkins: It would seem that his doctrine is,-that it is the unequal distribution of We can give him credit for his speaking the truth. He writes like one who lay; and this man has one for meditation and for practice :--

" Punch cures the gout, the colic, and the obthisis: And it is, of all things, the very best physic.'

With these attributes of a writer on Temperance, he talks like an oracle ompously and mysteriously, on chemistry, economy, and morals, and, with all, mixing up so much rhotoric and childish wit, that we ask, Does the mar think the human race are idiots, or at least men not full grown, needing pictures unnatural and bedaubed to play with? indeed we need go no farther than this writer for proof that punch turns reason mad, and makes men talk

He lectures us on Chemistry. First, says he, "let us consider the matter n a chemical point of view." To Abstinence folks he says, "You say that ak and porter, wines and spirits, are stimulating poisons! What is the atmosphere—the air we breathe? It is composed of four-fifths of nitrogen gas, (the most deadly poison if breathed by itself,) mixed with about one-fitth of oxygen gas, which is also a stimulating poison." Here are several blunders in conunction. It is taken for granted that the advocates of Temperance object to everything like a stimulant, which they can never do unless they stop their

Now, what is the fact visible, undeniable, throughout God's creation? the Mississippi Conference :—

In that Conference is one circuit, remarkable for its unhealthiness, where the fact visible is the fact visible, undeniable, throughout God's creation? In that Conference is one circuit, remarkable for its unhealthiness, where the fact visible is the fact visible, undeniable, throughout God's creation?

In that Conference is one circuit, remarkable for its unhealthiness, where the fact visible is the fact visible, undeniable, throughout God's creation? that life depends on air, that the animal and vegetable worlds are sustained by it; existence, vigour, verdure, beauty, fruitfulness, are unknown without sir. Can this be asserted of, I do not say, stimulating drinks, but such as intoxicate? The question is one of intoxication, less of reason, health, life. We affirm that alcohol brings with it madness, disease, death. We affirm that air is a preventive of these. From the fact that air, made up as it is of two poisons, is salutary, the writer jumps, as if under the power of a galvanic battery, into another dilemma, and calls out to us in these words, "such a thing as a deleterious compound is a physical impossibility—a mere chimera." Another sign that the man is intoxicated. No compound deleterious! Then we may swallow landanum by the quart, or stir powder with a lighted match, or eat white lead by the pound.

He next, in the prosecution of his chemical enquiry, comes to pure water. And this, too, is composed of two poisons-"stimulating poisons of the most destructive nature, namely,-884 per cent. of oxygen gas, and 114 per cent. of hydrogen gas." Without stopping to call in question the calculations of Tomkins, we express our great surprise that two such poisons had not rid the globe of its animals-tnan, women, lion, and ass. and all the rest! But though the constituents of water are poisons, water itself, he says, is no poison: it "is at least a perfectly harmless fluid." In the face of this opinion he persists in the use of inebriating liquor, if his own testimony is to be received; and receive it we do: "My most energetic remarks and ablest quotations in favour of the cup that cheers but not inebriates,' are generally made under the influence of another cup which does both." What hypocrisy is here, yet what impudent All that has been said and published for the last ten years relative to the hardibood! The pointless point of his argument is this, because water, though borrid adulterations and manufacture of a substance called wine, and which made up of two poisons, is harmless and useful, beer, wine, and whisky must be made up of two poisons, is harmless and useful, beer, wine, and whisky must be the same. If Tomkins has any discernment left, we ask him whether water intoxicates-brings on disease-makes families miserable-steals away.com-

> alas, his maid, seeing that her master would drink, refused to comply unless she might reap the benefit of her sobriety. The writer might have given us an intelligible and convincing instance of economy had he have gone to the dwelling where a husband who not long ago spent his earnings at the bar, and shut his eyes and ears and heart to the plaints of beggary and hunger at home, now expends his income on the very same once deplorable objects. Sobriety is competence. In the next place we have Tomkins on political economy, and he rather hesitates, yet on the whole seems to think that Temperance is a national blessing. But the truth is, what he asserts in one sentence he denies in another. We shall not stay to elucidate the matter of economy: if Temperance be a saving to a household, it is so to an empire. Now for

Morality. This would be amiable writer thus defines it : Genuine morality a" obedience to-consistency with-those laws which guide or govern the mode or manner of men as social beinge." "When are the social feelings most widely diffused ?" "It is over the ruby wine, or the flowing bowl." "It may be laid down as an axiom, that in this country, charity, which is a very material part of morality, is totally incompatible with slope of all kinds." In this way does Blackwood's periodical propose to enlighten men on an all-important subject. The definitions of morality given by heathen writers are not erroneous enough for him; men by respecting them would soon become too virtuous. He prefers the code of morals sanctioned by some infidel or other; for the ethics he publishes to the world are not from the scripture code, or the code of a heathen, but a sceptic, a contemner of divine revolation and the precepts of Jesus Chriet. And his own conduct in this matter is the more criminal, as Scotland, the country of his residence, condomns him hearly to his face. This Monthly is not unfrequently characterised by the nobility of its general reading and commercial public with a journal claiming their patronage thoughts, and even the grandeur of its passages; but, when Gospel authority is lespised, nobility is degradation, and grandeur guilt. Total Abstinence is consistent with Chemistry, domestic and political Economy, and Morality; for it is consistent with the Bible. He who cannot or will not touch the subect but to ridicule it, ought not to touch it all: he who cannot or will not do it but to set forth virtue in the habiliments of vice, has one thing to do,--that s, keep his infidelity to himself.

THE MAINE CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its sittings July 24th, and, from what is recorded of its proceedings n the Maine Wesleyan Journal, appears to have been an occasion of much christian harmony and happiness. Desirous, as we are, to afford our readers view of the operations of Christ's Church in all her departments, we shall lay before them a few notices from that journal to give some idea of what Methodism is doing in Maine. Bishop Soule presided. The able and devoted Editor says, "I have soldom attended a Conference where there has been more spirituality in the various religious exercises than at this." Twelve brethren were ordained travelling deacons, fourteen elected local deacons and eight ordained, twelve travelling elders, three local elders; twenty received on trial for membership in the Conference. There are about one hundred and fifty Preachers forming or connected with the Conference. The total number of members in Society comprised in the seven Districts within the bounds of the Conference, is 22,535. In addition to these there are eighty-one licentiates acting as local preachers, forty local deacons, fifty-five local elders. Increase of members in the year, 3,593. This is a cheering item. The most decided and the warniest approbation of the Conference was embodied in Resolutions referring to the Bible and the Temperance cause. But one of the most interesting and exciting subjects discussed during the sittings, was the Wesley Institute Association in New England, an institution which is designed to be after the model of the "Wesleyan Theological Institution" in Old England. BLACKWOOD ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—A day or two ago we The Conference agreed to forward the design, provided the Association would agage to place the proposed Theological School under the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When this discussion was proceeding, one of the most enchanting speeches we ever read on the subject was delivered by a young preacher-the Rev. Abel Stevens, which required upwards of an hour for the delivery. Should our space admit of it we shall treat our readers with a passage or two from it; for it is a luxury." And we shall not soon forget this passage which he delivered when unswering objections to the proposed Institution. Says he-

"O, Sir, it is mortifying that Methodism should still be trammelled and energy and promise of our cause. We Methodists do not yet comprehend the sublimity and promise of our cause. We have been deluded by the impression that ours is a particular and not a general system, that it is applicable to a particular class but not to all classes. Methodism, Sir, is universal in its adaptation. We are bearing up, unconsciously, before the world the ensigns of the Millennium. Our doctrines and measures are to transform all other sects; they are to reach the savage and the sage, the slave and the sovereign. We believe it because we believe they are the truth. Give, then, to Methodism a free action. Lot it appropriate to itself all auxiliaries, especially learning. Its gigantic plans are souted for gigantic powers. Throw the energies of a sanctified and educated ministry into its wonderful system and it will shake the foundations of the moral world."

wes the bottle. Some men have known the benefit of having a text for every all we can make room for; and we select them devoutly praying that this

The closing address of Bishop Soule was appropriate and deeply affecting .-He spoke of the strong probability that he should never again meet his brethren of the Maine Conference, till be met them in heaven. He saw around him but few of his fellows. He had been absent about 24 years, in his more extended labours, during which time a great change had come over this portion of the work. Many had gone to their reward, a few remained to greet him, and he

work. Many had gone to their reward, a few remained to greet him, and he rejoiced to see them yet in the vineyard of the Lord.

He spoke of the appointments of the preachers,—that it was no lottery. We do not, said the Bishop, lay upon you heavy burdens, which we are not willing to touch with one of our fingers. The Bishop here alluded to some of his distant and perilous journeys among the aborigines of the West and South. He related are integrating according

related an interesting anecdote:

While travelling through the Cherokee nation of Indians, at one time, it became necessary for him to remove Father Smith, the Methodist Missionary, who had been a long time with the Indians, and had become much endeared to them. He accordingly met them in council, and through an interpreter stated the necessity of the case, and explained his reasons for the measure. A while have delief, whose age must have been near a hundred years, rose to reply. He said the Indians loved Father Smith; they should part with him with great regret; but the reasons given were sufficient; they would submit. But they wished another missionary to be sent in his room. They did not expect so good a man as Father Smith; but nevertheless they wanted another. If they did not like him, they would not complaint till after six moons. "We will fry him," said the chief, "six moons, and if after that we find that he will not do us good, then we will complain, and we shall want him taken away, and another sent in his stend."

He remarked that during the sixteen veers in which he had account.

an elastic body highly beneficial, is passed over. The reasoning is this, because accommodate another; but that whenever individual accommodation interfered nitrogen alone is a deadly poison, it must be so when in condition with oxygen, with the general good the accommodation of the individual must always be sacrificed. He related the following circumstance which he once witnessed in

In that Conference is one circuit, remarkable for its unhealthiness, where the preacher must live much of his time among swamps and alligators, exposed to many and great privations. Much solicitude is always felt by the preachers relative to this appointment. On one occasion while reading out the appointments, he perceived as he approached the name of this circuit, a painful suspense in the Conference. Every eye was fixed, every ear attentive. He read the name of the circuit,—paused,—read the name of a brother who sat in the middle of the house. The moment his name was announced he leaped upon his feet, crying, "Giory to God!—I thank the Lord for any appointment."

"Finally," said the Bishop, "it is in my heart to live and die with you."

After expressing his most cordial thanks to the brethren for their kindness, courtesy, and affection, he proceeded to read the hymn commencing as follows, which was sung in Baltimore;

Biest be the dear uniting love.

Blest be the dear uniting love, That will not let us part; Our boiles may far off remove, We still are one in heart.

We still are one in heart.

After the hymn, he prayed, read out the appointments of the preachers, and closed with the benediction. The whole scene was deeply affecting and sublime. Many tears were shed, but they were tears of affection. Many hearts throbbed, but it was the throb of high and holy resolve. It was the height of moral sublimity to see one hundred and forty preachers, with the martyr spirit which had led them to give up all for Christ, waiting in breathless suspense, to hear their names announced, and the respective fields of labour to which they had heen assigned. What cannot the Methodist Church accomplish, in the name of the Lord, while animated by such a spirit?

THE WESLEYANS LOTAL AT LAST !- We have discoveries by the French in Antarctic regions, and others by the Russians in the frigid Arctic, and now we have another just made in Canada, and announced by the Toronto Transcript of Thursday last. When a discovery is made it is not know how to say "God save the Queen." The Transcript's correspondent says :--

intoxicates—brings on disease—makes families miserable—steels away common sense—takes life? This he will not—cannot say after what he has plainly allowed as to the harmlessness of the fluid. Can the word harmless be applied to Alcohol? Has the writer the firmness of nerve to apply it? He appears to be a medical man; will he pass through hospitals to ascertain the cause of many maladies; through jails to find out the cause of many crimes; through the streets of our towns to discover the cause of much suffering, and want, and infamy? When he has ended his perambulations, we shall demand an answer as to whether the furness of a Gin-shop are as healthful as the natural air we breathe; or the liquid from the distillery as wholesome as that fresh from the mountain spring. Next comes—

Economy: In the first place domestic economy, then political. Tomkins does not think in domestic life temperance is a saving. He gives us a story of his trying to induce a servent of his to drink water instead of beer, drinker and drunkard as he was; but he found in order to do this, he must pay her the cost of the beer in money. In doing this he talks of morality and benevolence; but, also might be applied to the art when the has plainly allowed as the harmless he applied to the course of a ramble, I have been making during the last few days, through that a Camp Meeting was being do not his be course of simce in this District, I happened to hear on Sunday last the County of Simce in this District, I happened to hear on Sunday last that a Camp Meeting was being during the last few days, through that a Camp Meeting was being was being the location that rising village of Bond Head. I therefore strolled over, induced as much varieties was bearing to last rising village of Bond Head. I therefore strolled over, induced as much varieties was bearing to last rising village of Bond Head. I therefore strolled over, induced as much varieties was bearing village of Bond Head. I therefore strolled over, induced as much varieties as much by a desire

on the publication and character of a new paper published at Montreal, called The Wesleyan; and in the last number of that journal we find a reply to what we said. One passage in it, which fully meets our expectations, is all we shall give our renders. The respected Editors say, " We cannot recognize as truly Wesleyan, in every instance, the principles which have been adopted, and the policy which has been pursued by the Guardian, especially during the last three years." From this we infer that the Editors and their friends have. for that length of time, considered a "truly Wesleyan" paper a desideratum in the Canadas. This explains every thing, and, to us, is one reason why The Wesleyan has made its appearance. We shall say no more, but do, -that is, persist in the so-called Anti-Wesleyanism of the Guardian, ready at all times when necessary to defend the "principles" to which we give publication, which are the principles of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A most agreeable and successful meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society was held in the Congregational Church on Monday evening last; but a report of it has not yet been handed to us for insertion; we expect to have it for our next. The Rev. John Roaf was in the chair; many Ministers were present who greatly delighted the audience, and what shewed it was so, fifty-two persons became members of the Society.

We have received the Prospectus of a Journal to be published in the Town of Kingston, and entitled " THE NEWS." The Publishers, Messrs. S. & J. Rowlands, say "it shall be devoted to the interests of all classes of the community," and that they "shall endeavour to furnish the on grounds distinct from political considerations; deviating from the usual track of joining issue with some political party of the day, to the exclusion of the more important local interests of a mercantile and agricultural population." It is to contain 32 columns, (weekly,) and the price to be \$4 a-year.

Patience is an indispensable virtue now-a-days, for as yet we have no later news from England, good or bad.

To Correspondents.—The communications from "Cobourg" and "Prescott" came too late for insertion this week. Those from "Port Hope," "Perth," "Peterburough," "Verus," and "M. J " shall appear soon, W." directs our attention to a subject well known; but if he will select his houghts, and send them in two, or at most, three very short articles, we hall be glad to try to make room for them.

A year ago we made a request to the Agents and other friends writing to our establishment, and as its non-observance causes us some trouble, we beg to repeat it. We wish when a letter contains an order for the Book Steward and imanication for the Editor, that they may be so written with each other. To secure this object our communication should be confined to the first and second pages of the sheet, and that for the Book Steward to the third and fourth. By this arrangement each deportment at once secures its own, and confusion on our part, and often disappointment on the part of our respected correspondents, are avoided.

WHY DOES PUSEY(SM SHRINK FROM THE LIGHT? To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sta,-When I read in a recent number of the Guardian an article on Sta, when I read is a recent number of the distantian an article on "Puseyism in Canada," I was led into a retrospect, which has resulted in this communication. I wish, in the first place, to draw attention to a notorious fact: and secondly, to endeavor to avoid making an unpleasant inference. The fact to be stated is this,—every body knows that the advocates of Oxford theology do not pursue the course which every man has a right to expoct, and into which conscientiousness would lead them; they do not establish their continues by required and they refuse to enter into my discussion of the positions by arguments, and they refuse to enter into any discussion of the subjects in dispute. When, a few years ago, these doctrines were spenly and zealously propagated, the Protestant community was startled. The zealously propagated, the Protestant community was startled. Iney saw that an old destroyer was presenting himself in the disguise of a friend and a parent. They saw that this system anchristianized a large and the most pious portion of christondom; that it showed a disposition to deprive of liberty of conscience men possessed of reasoning faculties, and accountable to the supreme Judge; men possessed of reasoning laculties, and accountable to the supreme Judge; and that it aftered a part of the form of godliness, instead of the power and the whole form. Wherever Poseyism has gone it has been asked to vindicate its claims by an appeal to the Scriptures, or the constitution of the Christian Church. Its assumptions have been disproved through every medium, and on every proper occasion. But those who propagate this lame attempt at Popery represent every one who withholds his assent as stupidly ignorant, or clee he is charged with malice and persocution. They clothe their enscriptural ideas in Bible phrase to stamp their sayings with the authority of heaven: they do not propose, explain, and prove their doctrines, but throw on, or the application of a sermon: they pretend to think the truth of their dogmas is certain and obvious.

I said that I wished to avoid drawing a painful inference. From the fact that high-churchmen advanced their doctrines as though nobody doubted them, many perhaps infer that they advance these doctrines, not from a conviction of their truth, but from motives of expediency: that they know themselves that It would seem that his dectrine is,—that it is the unequal distribution of world."

whiskey which leaves men immoral. He says, "I take punch on the slightest attack of everything that appears to render a course of medical treatment accessary or advisable; and also when I have no attack of anything at all."

It would seem that his dectrine is,—that it is the unequal distribution of world."

May the God of Methodism grant it, and that right early; and may our Canada their is entiments are worth not have now independency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have now independency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have now independency: the time mouves of experiency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have independency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have now independency: the time mouves of experiency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have now independency: the time mouves of experiency: the independency: that they know themselves that their sentiments are worth not have now independency: the time mouves of experiency: the the time mouv not unknown. The truly Wesleyan and thrilling sentiments of Bishop Soule's closing address make us wish we could publish the whole of it; but parts are all we can make room for; and we select them devoutly praying that this Conference, and every other in the States, may the present year enjoy unprecedented prospority.

The closing address of Bishop Soule was appropriate and deeply affecting.—

In the room of a considerable portion of a large Church. If we say they preach in this instance, not what is true but expedient, we shall more than ever be charged with malice. Besides all this, perhaps they are so confident of being right, that nothing but stupid prejudice will, in their opinion, deny their statements. Notwithstanding all this, many cannot help consenting to believe, that high churchmen are willfully alarming many with a ways present and large Church. If we say they preach in this instance, not what is true but expedient, we shall more than ever be charged with malice. Besides all this, perhaps they are so confident of being right, that nothing but stupid prejudice will, in their opinion, deny their statements. Notwithstanding all this, many cannot help consenting to believe, that high churchmen are willfully alarming many with a ways present year. with a mere pretence. And I confess, I am compelled to indulge and thus publicly to meution the suspicion. It is not fair for them to refuse to render a reason to those who ask it. Our Saviour always solved the dumbts of the multitude. His Apostles, and Paul especially, reasoned in private and public, and were mighty to convince gainsayers. The reformation was with great propriety a long season of general controversy; it was established, in spite of papal power, popular superstition, and the temporal sword, by truth and argument. How was Methodism established? The mighty defenders of her faith. fought her battles with the weapons of scripture, of reason, and of common sense; and they have left belind them the display, and the bulwarks of our Zion. And are we not men of reason and of accountability to God, as well as High Churchmen? Perhaps the Bishop will instruct his clergy to say, as one of them said lately—"We do not answer our opponents, because we know what we believe, and are sure that we are right." But then, my Lord, are your bowels of compassion restrained? Is it not your Lordship's duty to convince others of the truth, as well as to believe it yourself? If we are in danger of eternal death because we are not of your fold, should you not hasten, by any means, to snatch as from the teeth of the destroyer who prowls on the barren mountains of dissent? If your Lordship really had arguments, would you not display them as pompously as you do the splendour of your station? The dangerous nature of the Oxford Theology, its high patronage, and the dishonest manner in which they try to force it upon us, seemed to render it proper to notice it even in this way. If this provokes them to defend their notions, it are happy in the mouths of babes and sucklings perfected praise." The Lord has most nothing if this be not supposed. Again, to make the question at all specious—
the mouths of babes and sucklings perfected praise." The Lord has most nothing if this be not supposed. Again, to make the question at all specious—
gracionsily visited, watered, and refreshed his own people. We feel ourselves to flighten us with the bug bear word "poison," the component parts of air Episcopal office he had never stationed a preacher to punish him for any supposed offence or delinquency; that he had never removed one preacher to means of being convinced.

L. L.

THE EDITOR'S DESK.

The Youth's Magazine. 12mo. pp. 33. With cuts. Published monthly. Price at New York, \$1 per annum. Mason & Lane, New York.

This is one of the many valuable publications sent forth from the Conference Office of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, and is peculiarly appli-but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently cable to the understandings and moral condition of children. We cannot say asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which Office of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, and is peculiarly applibeing common place, and are all such as must not merely supply entertainment but profit. Should any parents or guardians who may read this, be inclined to degrees in rank. A Chinese boat, laden with raw silk and silk piece goods, order the Magazine, we shall have pleasure in receiving their commands,—and destined for Macon, has lately been seized by the Mandarins on the pretext that her cares was intended for the English. not only for this, but for the Methodist " Quarterly," the " Ladies' Magazine," and the "Christian Advocate & Journal," which we can procure for them at the New York establishment. It will be proper for us to say, and we do it refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes with much satisfaction, that the Editors of these periodicals are Christian at Tungkoo. In some instances these difficulties have been overcome, but Ministers, known for their ability and taste, and deep piety.

Letters to Mothers on their various important Duties and Privileges. By Mrs. L. H. Steodersey. 32mo. pp. 222. Third Edition, carefully revised. Git. Price 2s. 2d. Tegg, London.

We much wish we could pen a persuasive that would induce every mother who favours this notice with a perusal, to purchase, and practise the pleasing but pressing duties stated in this volume. Do mothers ask for wisdom in an adviser? here it is. Tenderness? here it is. Affection! here it is-Piety 1 this, too, crowns the whole. The lady who writes is herself a mothera mother accomplished and amiable—breathing one wish, that she could mould 26th when a convention was agreed to, as follows:a mother accomplished and amiable—breathing one wish, that she could mould others into a likeness which, to us at least, has the claim to an excellence next to perfection. The child, its body and its soul, has been her study, and the results of it are here presented in the most fascinating and instructive manner. She teaches how to nurse and train; and, what is best of ail, how to train for heaven. Her selection of faces, as examples, is most judicious, and her application of them pertinent; while the language in which she conveys her application of them pertinent; while the language in which she conveys her preceptive advice is so elegant, and the concern which enforces it so delicate, yet impressive, that we should not soon believe that a mother had forhorne to act upon it. There are twenty-two Letters, distinguished thus: Privileges of the Mother-Influence of Children upon Parents-Infancy-First Lessons -Maternal Love-Habit-Health-Economy-Early Culture-Domestic Ed. neation-Idiom of Character-Schools-Reading and Thinking-Example-Opinions of Wealth-Hospitality-Respect to Age-Happiness-Adversity-Loss of Children-Sickness and Decline-Death. We have heard it said that Mrs. Child's "Mother's Book" is superior to this; to us, however, this does not appear, full of merit as that lady's work is. Her thoughts are probably as good, but the method and style of Mrs. Sigourney for excel. She writes like a poet, and introduces many of her sentiments to us in a dress graceful and attractive. Then, again, she gives prominence to true religion, and seems as if she considered no name so lovely as the name of Jesus. We shall not quote from the letters, but give an exquisite specimen of what they are by copying the "Preface;" satisfying ourselves with adding one other remark in commendation .- Mothers! this Manual was written for you, by Mrs. Stoougy er; to you she thus addresses herself:

You are sitting with your child in your arms: so am I. And I have never been as happy before: have you! How this new affection seems to spread a soft, fresh green over the soul. Does not the whole heart blossom thick with plants of hope, sparkling with perpetual dew-drops? What a loss, had we passed through the world, without resting this pures, most exquisite fount of love.

Now, how shall we bring up this bube, which Heaven hath lent us? Great

need have we to repeat the question of the father of Samson, to the angel who announced his birth, "How shall we order the child?" Surely, we shall unite with fervour in his supplication to the Father of angels, "Teach us what we shall do unto the child."

Are you a notice! I am one also, Let us learn together. The culture of young minds, in their more advanced stages, has indeed been entrusted to me, and I have loved the office; but never before have I been so bleet, as to nurture

and I have loved the office; but never before have I been so bleet, as to nurture the infant, when, as a germ quickened by spring, it opens the folding-doors of its little heart, and puts forth the thought, the preference, the affection, like filmy radicles, or timid tendrils, seeking where to twine.

Ah! how much have we to learn, that we may bring this heautiful and mysterious creature to the light of knowledge, the perfect bliss of immortality!

Hath any being on earth a charge more fearfully important, than that of the mother? God help us to be faithful, in proportion to the immensity of our trust.

The soul, the soul of the balse, whose life is nourished by our own! Every trace that we grave upon it, will stand forth at the judgment, when the "looks are opened." Every waste place, which we leave through neglect, will frown upon us, as an abyss, when the mountains fall, and the skies shrill flow a scroll. Wherever we go, let us wear as a signet ring, "the child!" Amid all the music of life, let this ever be the key-tone, "the soul of our child."

An Emay on Secret Prayer, as the Duty and Privilege of Christians. the Rev. Joseph Extwistes. 32mo. pp. 62. Lighth Edition. Price 744.

An unseen but not unreal intercourse with God, "the Giver of every good and perfect gift" is the duty and privilege of every true christian, and every help to a right discharge of the former and to the full enjoyment of the latter is cought by him. Such is this Essay written by one of the living fathers of Wesleyan Methodism. Here are the most important suggestions and directions expressed in simply elegant, pious, and forcible language. Scripture is very aprly applied in a statement of the Duty of Secret Prayer; it is to be ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO.

Statedly and Regularly performed: the Manner and Spirit are well set forth: it is proved to be extensive in its Usefulness: and its Absolute Necessity is made evident. The venerable writer in the spirit of hamility, for which he is well known, and highly esteemed, says, his little work is a "mite to promote experimental and practical piety:" and this is precisely the tendency of it, where its plan and solutary truths obtain attention. We know Mr. Entwistle, and to renew the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her Manner and Spirit are well set forth:

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO.

The next day, the remains of the departed to "the house appointed for all living." Rev. Edwy Ryerson read the burial service. The hymo beginning "Why do of the fine and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.

The next day, the remains of the demains and shall slways revere him; and to those who do not know him, it will be a high recommendation of this Easay for the Closet, for us to inform them, there was entertain a high sense of Her Majesty's care for the wolfare of her subhigh recommendation of this Essay for the Closet, for us to inform them, that the late Dr. Fisk used to call him "the angel of the English Church."

We entertain a mgn sense or rice imagesty a case that the late Dr. Fisk used to call him "the angel of the English Church."

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The Christian's Pattern: or, a Treatise on the Imitation of Christ, Written in Letin by Thomas A Kenris. Abridged and published in English by the Rev. John Wesler, A. M. 48mo. pp. 205. Bound. Price 1s. 6d.—

sententious, and his method somewhat formal; but few are the passages of his "Pattern" which may not be called golden passages. In reading them this thought is uppermost in the mind,-It is my imperative duty and glorious privilege to be a Christian.

NOTICE. - Mr. JUNKIN, Senior Clerk in the Wesleyan Book Room, starts to morrow on a tour through the Province; the principal object of which is to collect the large sums which are due the office of the Christian Guardian. There is now due this Office a very large amount from renne to whom the Guardian is no more sent, and we are under the necessity, persons to whom the Guardian is no more sent, and we are under the necessity, without allowing of further delay, of requiring a settlement with all such persons, and Mr. Junkin is duly authorized to make such settlement. Our present subscribers will allow me to urge upon them the necessity of their immediately paying up all arrears, and of hereafter paying in advance for the paper: this

or present regulations require.

Mr. Junkin will first visit the Circuits botween this and Kingston, and some other Circuits on the lower Districts. We hope our Brethren the Preachers will do all they can to assist in this matter, and that they will also make all the collections they can and remit to us. The Guardian accounts have been J. RYERSON, Book Steward. sent out to the Circuits.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY .- The public are respectfully informed that the Semi-Annual Examination of the Classes in the U. C. Academy is to be held on the 29th and 30th of September. A Vacation of three weeks will follow the Examination.

IF The Winter Session, to consist of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd October.

J. Hurlburt. Cobourg, Sept, 7, 1840.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in the Wesleyan Church at THORNHILL, on Tussday, the 6th of October The Chair will be taken at one o'clock, P. M. Officers and Members of all the Temperance Societies throughout the Home District are respectfully requested to attend. It is expected that some one from each Society will report to the Convention their numerical strength, that a correct census of the Societies in the District may be ascertained. Several Speakers from the different Societies will address the meeting; and those gontlemen who are in apposition to the principles of the Temperance Reformation are also requested to come forward, and (if they can) point out to their friends a more excellent way.

Thornhill, Sept. 14th, 1840. A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held in the

Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto District-2nd Quarter. Reesorville, Oct. 17th and 18th. Albion, Nov. 21st and 22nd.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District-2d Quarter. Bath & Isle of Tanti Sep. 26th & 27th.
Hallowell Oct.
Mov. 7th and 8th.
Hallowell Oct.
Murray "10th and 11th.
Belleville "17th and 18th.
Belleville "17th and 18th.
Belleville "29th and 29th.

Will be blessing of Almighty Providence, I can see these fine Provinces take that station in the mighty Empire of Great Britain, to which they are justly entitled.

When the interests of the Colony, and my utmost ambition will be gratified, if through the blessing of Almighty Providence, I can see these fine Provinces take that station in the mighty Empire of Great Britain, to which they are justly entitled. Sidney " Napanee

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

CHINA.

Macoa, 18th April, 1840.

There are rumours of an intended expulsion of all foreigners from Canton that it contains much original matter; but the selections are of the best the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The description for the class of readers for which they are made. They show a Sactuc or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimend, which probably description for the class of readers for which they are made. They shew a is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and the false reports forwarded to preserve and steady regard for the best interests of youth, are far from Pekin regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the affair at the Bibaino that her cargo was intended for the English.

that her cargo was intended for the English.

Mr. Snow, the American consul, has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese several vessels are still waiting outside. - Canton Press.

MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that the civil war has terminated, or at loast is suspended; but the particulars of the truce are rather vague, so much o as to leave it in doubt whether the rebel party is not still in arms. The

so as to leave it in doubt whether the teres party is the following are some of the details:

The revolution which commenced on the 15th of July, was brought to a close on the 26th, after ten days of fighting and three of negotiation. The bloodshed was horrible; 80 of the actual belligorents and 400 peaceable inhabitants are

The negotiations were commenced on the 23d, but not concluded until the

present, shall be buried in utter oblivion.—the forces which may have adhered to the plan adopted in this capital on the said 15th inst. being included in this

4. A free passport out of the Republic shall be granted to any individual of

the persons included in this convention, at his own request, even though an action may be pending against him for pulitical opinions.

5. The insurgent troops shall retire to such position as His Excellency Gen. Gabriel Valencia shall select: and he shall also designote what general of the insurgents shall command them. The latter will be responsible for any disorders which may be committed, and for the fulfilment of the orders which the forcessid gapens have been taken. foresnid general may have taken.

6. His Excellency the general in oblef, Gabriel Valencia, and the generals

of his ermy, pledge their honour before the whole world, to cause this convention to be faithfully and legally fulfilled, in all its parts.

7. This convention will be applicable only to Mexicans.

8. This convention, as soon as it is ratified by the chiefs of both parties,

shall be promptly carried into effect, and in order to afford time for its ratifica-tion, hostilities shall continue suspended until the morning of the 27th. Mexico, July 26th, 1840. In the edifice of the Great Society, 11 o'clock at

A letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated July 28, says that the Federalist troops marched out of the city on the 27th, with their weapons, artillery, &c. It was rumoured, however, that instead of giving up their arms at a village designated for that purpose, they fortified thomselves on a hill, three leagues from the city. There does not appear to be any stipulation for the surrender of weapons, in the convention.

Gen. Urrea had fled, and Farias, the provisional President, also.—N. Y.

UNITED STATES.

Dreadful News from Florida.—The intelligence of a most disastrous occurrence, was brought to this port by Captain Kenyon, of the schooner Victoria, arrived at quarantino yesterday, from Key West. He states, that a wrecking vessel arrived at Key West, from Indian Key, 7th inst. states, that a wrecking ressel arrived at Key West, from Indian Key, 7th inst. with few of the survivors, who stated, that a number of Indians, in their cances, attacked Indian Key, on the night of the 5th inst., and after murdering part of the inhabitants, and filling their cances with plunder, burnt the whole settlement, consisting of about 30 houses, dwellings and stores. The Indians remained until noon on the following day, when they left for the main. The survivors were concealed during the time, under a wharf, and left, immediately after the Indians departed, for Key West.—Charleston Courier.

Dreadful Shipwreck-Fifty Lives lost .- By the arrival of the brig Attention. Capt. McCurdy, at Boston, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, Messrs. Topliff of the News Room received a melancholy recital, probably furnished to Capt. McCurdy by the chief mate of the Florence, who was one of

the passengers on board the Attention, of the shipwreck of the Fiorence.

The Florence belonged to this port. She was 197 tons borden, and was built at Brunswick, Maine, about a year ago. She was owned by Badger & Peck, of this city, and Capt. Samuel Rose, of Freeport, Maine, and was insured in the Safety office for \$11,000.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

Melancholy Disaster .- The Portland Advertiser gives the ollowing account of a heart-rending occurrence, which took place in that

following account of a near-renamy accurrence, when town place of that harbour on Tuesday afternoon:—

"Five young ladies drowned.—We have a melancholy duty to perform today, in recording the sad and distressing loss of lives in our harbour yesterday afternoon. Five young ladies between the ages of eleven and eighteen, suddealy, unexpectedly, in a moment as it were, were launched into eternity.

UPPER CANADA.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO.

We beg further to express our concurrence in the declarations which You Excellency has made of the principles upon which the government of the colonies shall be conducted.

in Latin by Thomas A Kenris. Abridged and published in English by the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. 43mo. pp. 205. Bound. Price 1s. 6d.— Mason, London.

A pocket volume for the genuine believer of great value, and made so by the honour it bestows on the person, perfections, offices, work, death, and spirit of Jesus Christ. Kempis searches into the deep things of God, and inculcates the most profound, spiritual, and experimental lessons. His style is remarkably the British Crown, but at the same time to learn the wants of the people.

We sent the most performed, approximately a conducted.

It has been a source of great gratification to us, that Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the Major and Thomas and Thoma We cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without expressing our thanks to Your Excellency for the exertions which Your Excellency has used in effecting those important changes in the regulation of the Post Office

Department, and in the Tea Trade, as affecting these colonies, which have recently been concurred in by the Home Government, at Your Excellency's Since Your Excellency's assumption of the government of British North America, changes in the constitution of this Province and of Lower Canada have been effected, of such vital importance, as will materially influence ou

destinies. During the progress of these proceedings various opinions have agitated the public mind, and approbation or opposition has been freely and openly given, as the parties agreed to, or dissented from the great question inder discussion.

The Imperial Parliament having enacted that a Legislative Union between

pper and Lower Canada shall take place, we trust that, whatever may have been the opinions of individuals upon the policy of so vital and important change in our condition, all classes of people in either Province will, since our dectinies have become united by the Law of the land, bring into the discussion of all questions arising under this new condition of our arisins, that spirit of loyalty, unanimity, and good feeling, which are so essential to the prosperity of every country.

[Signed] John Powell, Mayor. f every country.
P. Paterson, Jr., Secretary.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your Address, and I am anxious at he same time to convey to the Inhabitants of your city, my warm acknowledg-nents for the kind reception they have afforded me on my return to Toronto. I receive with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the principles upon which my administration of the affairs of these Provinces is conducted. These principles, opposed alike to the opinions entertained by extreme parties, I am determined firmly to maintain, and to exercise the power confided to me by the Queen, in accordance with what I feel to be the

gratifying to me, as it has amply shown the feelings of the great majority of the inhabitants,—their desire to conciliate differences,—their determination to address themselves to the real interests of the country,—and the confidence they are pleased to repose in the humble but honest exertions which I have ade, and shall continue to make, for the improvement of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I trust that the inhabitants of Toronto will emulate the general feeling of the Province by discarding violent party and personal feeling, and lend their willing assistance in the great work which is before us.

Confident in the support of the people, whom I believe no less sincerely desirous of attention to their practical interests than they are opposed to renewed agitation upon theoretical points of government, I shall pursue the

measures which appear to me calculated to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of the Colony, and my utmost ambition will be gratified, if through

" 31st & Nov. 1. Kingston " 12th and 13th. Sunday last, after Divine Service, for 1 energogusticity, a fattention to return on Thursday next.—Patriot, Sept. 15.

Rolph, of Ancaster, arrived in Toronto last week, after having made a tour through a considerable portion of Great Britain and Ireland, with the view of

ncouraging emigration to Canada. We are sorry to observe that a considerable portion of the emigrants that arrived in Canada this season, have proceeded to the United States. These people have been ill advised, and a perusal of the Latter which we have copied from the Ayr Advertiser, goes far to show, that Ohio, Illinois, and other parts of the Union, to which emigrants resort in great numbers, do not present more favourable prospects than Upper Canada.—British Colonist, 9th inst.

OBITUARY.

Direction of the deceased, and from no desire for value culogy, the following particulars are published. Elizabeth was born in the year 1811, in the county of Lincoln, England. She was swictly moral from the inflancy, owing to the example and instructions of judicious parents; but owing still more to the "fight which lighted even into the world," irradiating her youthful mind, and producing the emotions of contrition and fear, precursor of joy and love. But her religious life dhen the beging until the year 1828. In a revival of religion, in the parish of Houlton Leemour, Lincolnshire, she "received the spirit of bondage" with many others, who began to "feel in themselves the heavy bartiers of sin, to see damastion to be the reward of it, and to behold with the eye of their mind the horror of hell," as the Houling of Pasting describes, truly and energetically, this legal pain. In Love fears the deceased occasionally spoke of this time, and compared her misery, like the prophet Jern minh, to the drinking of "the wornwood and the galt." But she did not long remain under unpardoned sin and the terror of hell; for, bringing "forth works meet for repenance," and being evangelically directed, the understood and proved the glorious fact that "to him that worketh sot, but befieveth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is connect for righteousness." She by grace did believe in "him that justifieth the ungodly, it faith is connect for righteousness." She by grace did believe in "him that justifieth the ungodly, "and received the promise, the righteousness of faith. Being united to the Lord, she believed it lier duty and interest to be openly united to "the household of faith." As the Wesleyan Ministry was the agency employed by the Spirit; for bringing her to the Lord, and as the Wesleyan Society enjoyed eminent advantages, advantages superior to those possessed by any other society. In 1832 her future's family left England, came to U. Cauada, and settled in Prescott. Miss E. Robinson united with the Methodist So

re. On a beautiful afternoon, in the spring of 1839, she rade with her husband from L'Orig-On a heautiful afternoon, in the spring of 1639, she rode with her husband from L'Orignal to the Caledonia Springs. Returning, the weather took one of those sudden changes
so frequent in Canada. A north-westerly breeze came over the mountains maning
through the seignory of Papinean and the township of Grenville with its augmentation,
chilling the air, and reviving the recollection of the bosterous and severe winter just
passed. That could breeze p-netrated her delicate frame, just recovered from child birth,
and hid the foundation of her disease. Thinking that a cold would go away without
medicinal assistance, as in many instances before, she unhappily neglected the cold. The
catarsh, instead of removing, continued; and after some time merged fullo the broschitis,
or inflammation of the air passages. This, aided by ther unconfortable strain the last
conference year, hastened on the phthisis, or pulmonary consumption—that frequent, that
livemediable, that dire disease! There are

Of death, and many are the ways that lead To this grim cave, all dismal;"

To his grim cave, all dismal;"

And more dismal than thine, Consumption, what? Of thy torture, thy lingering torture, can any think apart from shaddering? Dost thou not by piecemest man's vitats eat? Who dost thou consume? The decrepid, infirm, and hoary headed? Ah, thou thinkest these not worthy of thy labour, or thy look? Aversion hast thou to these, but foundness for the young, the sprightly, and the fair. Ah, faral fonderss? cruel election! Whom we the greatest love, thou the fondest art of! Whom we would loncest keep, thou wouldst soonest gain! O friend to Death! O enemy to Man! who can number the blooming checks thou hast, alternate, blauched and flushed? Are not almost sated? Long hast been devouring?

"Mathinks the countless are also for the property of the proper

" Methinks the countless awarms thou hast devouted But, ab 1 rapacious still, thou gup'st for more."

gether vanity."

A sketch of the character of the deceased will conclude this article. Mrs P. seemed ever rensible of her defective obedience to the divine law before conversion, and of her ever rensible of her defective obedience to the divine law before conversion, and of her ever rensible of her defective obedience to the divine law before conversion, and of her ever rensible of the recoversion, of that law, "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." Looking more in the hadiness than the mercy of God; more at sin than at the atonement for sin, produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its devert. Pechaps in this sine erred like Brailand, regarding the disease more than the remedy. But this self-abasement produced its legiting terfect, in the disease more than the remedy. But this self-abasement produced its legiting terfect, but in the atonement for sin, produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the atonement for sin, produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the atonement for sin, produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the atonement for sin, produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the former's hamility, which it is deserved in the produced its legitime free than the view of the miniting self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the produced habitual self-abasement, and a frequent confession of views and its deserved in the produced of the Proprietor of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person under the level will be appeared. Her words and gesures formed to the private and public ordinances of the Methodists, was great and listing. From the target of the radicion. But her produced and public ordinances of the Methodists, was gre

The principal alleviation, arising from this grief, is, the belief that the departed believer is among the pure and blessed who are " before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple."

MARRIED,-On Thursday, the 10th inst., in this City, by the Rev. Wm.

MARKIED,—On Thursday, the 10th inst., in this City, by the Rev. Wm. T. Leach, A. M., Mr. James B. Sutherland, Merchant, to Eva, youngest daughter of Major Raines.

In St. James' Church, in this City, on the 10th inst.; by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, James Athol Scott, Esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Captain St. John, of Bolingbroke, Orillia.

On the 30th July, by Rev. D. Berney, at the residence of J. Lawrance, Esq., Mr. Thomas Shellington, of Goulbourne, Bathurst District, to Miss Caroline Lawrance, of Edwardshurgh, District of Marketon.

Lawrance, of Edwardsburgh, District of Johnstown.

In Williamsburgh, on the 27th August, by the Rev. Benjamin Nankevill,
Mr. Richard West, of Kemptville, to Miss Elizabeth Swayne, of Williamsburgh.

DIED,-At Sandwich, on the 5th instant, the Rev. William Johnson, of St. John's Church, after an illness of fifteen days: aged 46 years. At Belleville, on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, Eleanor, infant daughter

of James and Hannah Jamieson, aged 1 month. At Rice Lake Mission, Otonabee, on the 21st August, Charles Arbuthnot, ou of Mr. Andrew Anderson, of that vicinity; aged 10 months.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Sept. 15. H. Wilkinson, T. Demorest, J. Norris, J. Currie, B. Nankevill, J. G. Manly (B. R. at Dundas office owes for 40 weeks, 16s. 3d.—see below) L. Warner, J. Musgrove, W. McFadden.

Books have been forwarded to-

J. Norris, London, I box, care of Gunn & Browne, forwarders, Hamilton, J. Norris, London, I box, care of Gunn & Browne, forwarders, Hamilton, J. Tuke, I box, care of G. Brouse, Matilda. A. Adams, I box, care of A. Thomson, Smith's Falls. J. Carroll, I parcel, care of H. Wilkinson, J Douse, I box, and W. Scott, I box, to be sent by the first schooner for Amherstburgh, (supposed "Elizabeth,") care of J. & J. Dougall. B. Slight, I box, care of Gunn & Brown, forwarders, Hamilton. C. R. Allison, I package, care of J. Counter, Kingston, and C. Vanduson, Bath. W. McFadden, December of J. Ragtin, Calculus and Landage of W. Hamilton. Peterburo', and J. Beasty, Cobourg, each I package, in charge of W. Haw to Port Hope. J. G. Manly, I package, sent as ordered. J. Hutchinson, Brock, I parcel, in charge of Mr. Bascow. S. Rose, I parcel, care of A. Davidson, Niagara. V. B. Howard, I package, care of J. Counter, Kingston, and B. Flint, Belleville. H. Wilkinson, I box.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS .-A Supply of Sunday School Publications, and Requisites for the Conducting of Sunday Schools, has been received from the London Sabbath School Union, and are for Sale at the Depository of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society. Also, Watts' and other Hymns, and the Book of Common Prayer.

13 Younga Street Proports Sept 15 1840 23 Youge Street, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1940.

Dr. Rolph, and Emigration to Upper Canada .- Dr. Thomas TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities risis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them, not from a disincrisis, I was personally desirous of accuming to incur incer, not from a distri-clination to serve the people, but from a dillidence in my own abilities to serve them as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, how-ever, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion, leaves me no alternative consistent with a sense of public duty and a just deference for the opinions of my friends:—I therefore take the curliest opportunity of announcing myself, in compliance with the request of a large and influential body of the Constituency, as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Having been a resident inhabitant of Toronto for upwards of twenty years. It cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles than a reference to my pust conduct. Such as I have been—such you shall ever find me,—ready to protect the rights of the people on the one hand, and to preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other,—believing both to be

preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other,—believing both to be essential to the happiness of the community.

Having a large stake in the country as well as in this important city, I need scarcely add, that I shall always be most auxious to promote the rising greatness of both. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN H. DUNN. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1840.

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

GENTLEMEN,—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature, I beg leave again to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as a andidate for that honor.

candidate for that honor.

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in soying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to putsuo in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the neoble, as expressed by their representatives. stood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives.

And if I have the bonor to be elected. I shall to the atmost of my power

endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocace the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Culony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I

conceive they are wrong.
In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own. I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
E. W. THOMSON.

Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN.—At the solucitation of many of the Frescholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well known.

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benige protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,— that Constitution which is our pride and hoast,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as

their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a close, attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to hoal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.
I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the

public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their dutie, by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public. The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have

hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the bjects of my most unceasing exertions. My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and

once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

miling on our Country.

Should any change he made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the enriest opporantly of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall

claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your chedient humble Servant, G. DUGGAN, Jen. Toronto, March 21, 1840.

Currency.

Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

Mr. N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they buy. The Subscriber will use every effort in his power to effect Sales; and he believes the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted by an office of this kind.

Saics; and no believes the public interest, as well as his own; will be promoted by an office of this kind.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.

All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.

H. E. NICOLLS.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Spc., Next Door to the Post Office, Young Street. LOOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS.—
ROACH and BED BUG BANE.—The Subscriber has for some

years been in the habit of supplying many families with this cortain and immediate remedy for those nexious vermin, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner .-He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnut Street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these cortificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the putting of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues.

E. SAUNHOLTZ. Inventor & Proprietor.

For sale by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lesser Brothers; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c. The Subscriber offers low, for Cash, a great variety of Gilt, Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold, Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses.

Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and potterns. Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 x 7 to 52 x 24. Looking Glasses Reframed, according to the latest patterns.

Old Frames Repaired and Regilt. Pictures, Fancy Needle work, &c., Framed on short notice and the most ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, 58 13 reasonable terms.

Toronto, July 15, 1840. ROYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street.
The period having arrived when WARM BATHING is considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness,—Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Warm Bath may be obtained at any hour of the day, from six in the morning till nine at night,

TERMS. 20

at the Bathe.

1.00

Orr Henry Orr William O'Sullivan Jas 3

Palmer J C Palmer John

Pair Henry june

Palmer H

Patison D

Powers S

Pue Margaret Puddle Isaac

Roach James Robey Mrs E

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

TOTICE is horsely given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until Friday the 18th September next, at 12 o'clock precisely. (after which hour pe tender will be received.) precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to enter into any, or all of the following Contracts, for supplying Her Majesty's Service with LAND AND WATER TRANS PORT during the period from the 1st October, 1840, to the 30th September 1841, inclusively—viz.:-

First Contract-Conveyance of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons travelling in the Public Service, from Toronto to the Holland Landing, and vice versa, during the season of navigation on Lake Simcoe; and from Toronto to the Landing in Kempenfaldt Bay, and vice versa, during the close of the navigation.

Second Contract—Conveyance of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons Travelling in the Public Service, from the Landing in Kempenfeldt Bay to Penetanguishene, and vice versa, - Two-horse Wagons or Sleighs, with careful drivers. Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey (except when moving with troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route) for a Loaded Sleigh or Wagon, and forty

miles a day, returning empty.
The Horses and Harness, Wagons and Sleighs, are to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders from

the Commissariat to that effect. The Contractors are to hold themselves responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such Stores as may be delivered to them for conveyance; and should any of the articles delivered to them be lost, or injured, the Contractors are to make good the same at their Ball P. H. own proper expense, provided they shall not be able to prove that the Ball S. R. loss, or injury, was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, Baker Henry and which could not, by due care and diligence on their part, have been

Persons desirous of tendering for the above service will state the rate, in Halifax currency. for each and every two horse wagon, or two horse Barnfather David sleigh, with driver, to be fornished as aforesaid.

Bardon John

Twelve cwt. is equal to one Wagon or Sleigh. Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Barry High Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of One Bather James Hundred and Fifty Pounds currency, for the due performance of each of Bartley John, Roy the proposed Contracts; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

Third Contract-Conveyance on Lake Simone, during the season of navigation, of Troops and Public Stores, and Persons Travelling in the Public Service, from the Holland Landing to the Landing in Kempenfeldt Bay, and vice versa, viz.:—
Cabin Passongers-Mon, each cur'cy.

Horses, do. by measurement, harmonic by measurement, h Gunpowder, per barrel, ... Parcels and Packages, under 6 feet measurement, for the whole season

of navigation.

Cabin Passengers shall be allowed to take with them, free of expense, siz cwt. of personal baggago; Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, their knapsacks, arms, and accourtements; and other Dock Passengers, being men, sixty pounds in weight; and women, thirty

pounds in weight.

The personal baggage of Officers, and their camp equipage, to be computed by measurement, at the rate of three tons measurement for every ton in weight to which they may be entitled; and their baggage, comprising household furniture, carriages, &c., to be charged by weight,

or measurement, at the option of the Contractor.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bond fide signatures of the proosed surctios be annexed to the tender, to that effect.

Particulars of the preposed Contracts, and any further information required, may be obtained on application at this Office.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 5th June, 1840.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

DUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Dec'r, in each year; when such Lote as may have been hid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have become furfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of Brandon William such Sale, will be again expected to public competition; also such Lands Breck J. W.:
as may be returned to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised.

The Numbers of the first described Lands may be known apon applica- Brock Isaac tion to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the Newspapers published in each District, one mouth before the time of such Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be here- Brown John

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as Asturns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Covernor in Council, to offer for Sale such Lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the Original Locatees; when Lots Buchanan Walter returned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown Buckner Thos. J. Lands published last year, will be included.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.—
Buris Allis
Burk Patrick 2
Burk Patrick 2
Burkholder Wm.
or their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest
on this eide the Atlantic, and by the first September the Grocery depart.
Burne Mrs. Susan ment will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trado, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained on importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial Depot, to which large Stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts as Buxton Miss well as direct Importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the Byrns L. J. first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of transhipment,

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Important Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their Stock, than a correspondent with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchas ing than are possessed by their Home House, while few of the Home wholesale Houses are so large buyers of such Fancy and Staple Goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrice for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the Subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to Pealers, and this Establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to Families or private Individuals, but only to those who sell again; so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co., of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO. Hamilton, U. C. 7th August, 1840.

J. R. A R M S I IC U II Go bog leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and Seasonable and Seasonable customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Armstrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to 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, Ade-

laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Vorkshire CLOTHS.
Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours;
Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c. Clapp Richard Clarke John Clark M.

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

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

> ANDREW TOD, Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL STOCK in the GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, on which there is NOW DEFAULT in the payment of any part of the Instalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the twelfth day of October next. SHALL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Company's Office, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, as the Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON, Treasuter,

G. R. N. Cars Office, Scneca, Sept. 1st, 1840.

YOUNG MAN, some time accustomed to the Grocery Business, is desirous of a situation in a respectable Crocery. References can be given. Apply at this office. Toronto, August 18th, 1840.

CONTRACTS FOR LAND AND WATER TRANSPORT. T. 1. S. T. O. F. L. E. T. T. E. R. S. COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. L E T T E R S Orchard Paul

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Cooke William Abbott Simon Cooper George Connelly Owen Adams Jane Advocate Editor of Coombs Mrs. Cooper Charlotte Hamilton John Corbet Mrs. Janet Hamilton Samuel Aikman Mich'l Allaird Wm. Cornell Wm. 3 Cotton James Allen John, alias Coulson Edward John Howe Couser or Conser Allan A. Illingham Mrs.

George Cowell Mrs. Jas. Anderson John Gifford Anderson J. S. Craige Robert Anderson Wm. 3 Crane Margaret Crawford Wm. 2 Harper Thos W. Crawford Wm. jun. Harley John Cronyn Robert or Harris John Andrews James Armstrong Wm. 2 Arnal Jas. Cropper Lomax Harris Samuel Crothers James Harrison Georg Crawley or Crouley Harrington T. Arnot G. Auchison Sam'l Atkinson Edw'd 2 Anbura G.

Bears Heary

Beathers J. G. Beaty John 4

Beker John

Begg Harry Bell John 2

Bell James

Bell Wm

Benct D.

Bennet Wm.

Berrie Robert

Bilow Hannah

Black Wm.

Bingham Henry

Blamaus David

Blyth Robert

Brand Stephen

Caines Robert

Calliban Mich'l

Caldicott T. F.

Culvin Richard

'ampbell John 2

amubell Jenet

Carroll John Carron William

Cartmer John 2

Carvet Mr. or Car

Cawley Thomas

Cearns Bernard

Chuterine Miss

heynee Christ'r

Christian Rev.Jos

hruther James.

Church Dudley

Clark James

Clark Wm. B.

larke Thome

lark Andrew

llark Simcon

Clark Mr.

Clevet David

Cobb Isnac

Colebury John

Colford George

Colburn Wm.

Colling John

Collins Thomas

Colling Patrick

Colman James

Conlen Wm.

Connell Mrs.

Copry Mys.

Conlin Laughlia

Colley John

Clifford James

Rosson Stephen

Coake George Coape Charles Coats Mrs. Hannah

lark Domineck

Jark Thomas 2

Carthrite John

Calder B.

Brand G.

Bond Jos'li

Beicher John

Crosby Rev. A.
Crowther Miss 2
Craden Wm. M.
Hastings J. M.
Hastings J. M. Cudmore Edward Haviland Horriss Cumer Eliza Jane Hayward Henry Camer John Hayden G. Barber & Mason Barnes Wm. 2 Cummins John S. Healy Patrick Cunningham Wm. Barry Christy Curdon John Currie Archibald Curas John al Foresters

Cutler John Bartram Robt. 2 Baxter Samuel Dallimore Wm. 2 Boyley Matthey Beach Michael Dames Mrs. Davis Wm. Davis Mr. Davy Miss Mary Davy John Bell Humphrey Deal Thomas Declas Angilique Deacon John Doetman John Demosey Mary Denovan Joseph Denovan Joseph Bernish Thomas Dibbs Mr. Dick Alexander Dickson Lieut. S.A Hodgson Thos. 2 Dickerson Hor'eB. Hodgson William Dow or Daw John Hollidge Eli Bettridge Ab'm 2 Denovan Samuel Hollinger George Bicket Edmond Doran Patrick

Dority Mrs. Cath. Douglas Mrs. Eliz. Hopkins Recsor Dowlin John Hopkins C. C. Doyle John Hopkins Tolbut 2 Doyle Mrs. Eleanor Herring Adam Drenn Mrs. Dudly Mrs. Lucy Dugai Edward Boslum Mrs. Nancy Duff Rob't Wm. Duffy Francis Duke Susan 2 Botsford Ebengzer Boyd Mrs. Eliza Bradley Mr. Dulintee E Bradshaw Charles Dan John Dulintee Edward Brady Miss Bridg's Dunavan Joseph Duncan Arthur Dwier Robert Dyer Edward

wright) Brooks John Earls John Edwards A. Bryden Johr Brydges Haifd J. Buchanan George Endicott John Buling John Bundy Samuel Ervia William Evans Madame Jo. Jackson Rev. J. Burgess James sephinellyacinthe Jackson Samuel Evens Matthew Jacobs George Evans Mrs Soph. M James Thomas Everett Miss Ann Jardine — Evered F. Jardin D. 2 Burne Mrs. Susan Evered F. Burnside James Eves James Burr Miss Harriett Evoy James

Faux John Fawke Benj. 2 Ferguson James Ferris George 2 Fields Robert Fields Benjamin Filer Thomas Finch Fanny Finlayson Hugh Fisher Alexander Campbell Alex, 2 Fisher James Fisher Robert Fisher William eron Capt. Al'z Fitzgerald James Carroll William

Carpenter George Flagherty Francis Kearns Dominick Carroll Mrs. Fleming A. Kearton J. Soldie. Fleming Robert Fleming Patrick Flock John Flynn John Foley John Foley Daniel Forest James Foster Edward Fox Thomas Fox James 2 Francis George Chandley William Frankland Mrs M. Kerr James Frazer Rev. Simon Kibbridge James Charman William Friend John Fugard Robert Checkeni Mon. D. 2 Frost Frederick Fulton Rabecca Gafwith Josif

Gallaway James Gallay David onsway Jas. 3 Gibson P. Gilbert Thomas Gillespie John Gillin Patt

Gionis Thomas Girdlestone G. W. Glasford John Glass Daniel Glasgow -Godfrey Eliza Goodwin John Goldring James Gorman Martha Govan James Lawson Robe Graham Mrs John Lea William Green Rev. Anson Lee John Green Samuel F. Legget Be Grey Mrs Marg't Grey Elias Brabason Leston John Griffith John Grims John Grundy Robert Lewis Henry Comstock Dr. L. S. Grubb Enock

Hackell 3.

Haines William

Hall Miss Ann Lindors -Hall G. Hull --- Eso. Hall - Esq. Livingston David Hamilton Capiain Livingston Henry Loft William Logan William Hammon W. R. Long Robert 2 Hampson Israel 2 Long John Longworth Robert Longbeed Wesley Handy Patrick Handy David Hanivan Mary Ann Low James Hanna William Hannam M. Lynch Adolphus 2 Hardy Henry Harris Wm. printer Lyons Mrs. 2 Lyons George Maciatosti -Harris Mrs S. P. Magavern J. Maginn Charles Maher Thomas Harrison George Maine William Mallon Andrew Mallone J. Manley

Harmon John Hardey Chades Mallon Miss Sarah Hastings J. M. Manro or Munro J Hawker E. E. G. Mantle John Marian William Cummiegs James Hayden Miss Sarah Marsh John M. Marshall Rev. Jas. Marshall John Hearly Michael T. Marks A. K. Headley John Marshall Robert Helm George Martin John Hempshell Micell Martin Miss Corlista Henderson John Martin W. H. Henderson Edw'd Martin Mary Martin Joseph Henderson And'w Henderson P. H. Martin Thomas Henderson Mrs J. Mason John Hennelly Martin Matchell Richard Hennelly Martin Davidson Miss Lucy Herteg George May Peter
Davise Miss Eliza Hermon or Harmon Mayhew Edward Miss Phidelia

Medcalf F. H. Meley David Meredith John Herron Eliza 2 Herson Widow Miller General Miller George Miller William 2 Hervey C.
Hewson Francis Miller William
Hibbard Mrs W. 2 Miller Mary 2 Hickley Ellen Hill William Miller Ann Mille John Mills James Hilton Edmund Mills Richard Hizer James S. 2 Hodgin Mrs J. Mills Miss P. Hodgins Isaac Monro James Montgomery John Donnelley or Dandy Hoffman M. s Moore Robe Thomas Holland Mrs H. M. Mone John Moore Robert Moon James Morris Edward Hollin David Morley John Honiford Joseph 3 Morris R. S. Morrison Ann Morrison -Morton J. Horlden Mrs. Ann Mosier Capt. John Hocum Ann Howley Mrs Eliz. Houlton Thomas

Motheral Francis Muliigan Joseph Mulvin William Howcutt J. Howe S. B. Howe William E. Murdock William Hubbard Miss Anne Murphy Thomas Hudgan Isaac Hudson Mary Murphy Wm. King Mahon Cottage, Durgan Mrs. Maria Humberstone Miss Murphy John Dwire Bridget 2 Amelia Murphy Michael Hunt William

Dyer Edward
Dyke Mr. M.

Hurly Mary
Hurchison George
Hutchison Mre M.
Hurchison Mre M.
Hurchison Mre M.
Hurchison Mre M.
Hyland R. & S.
Easton Joseph 3
Hyland Richmond
Edwards A.

Hyland John
McCabe Miss Eliza
Hyland John McALarry Denis Hyland John Edwards A.
Elliott Adam
Elliott Mrs. Nancy Irving Jacob A.
Elliott Wm. Jrwin Vm. Jas.
I Elliott Wm. Jawes
Elliott Mrs. Cath. Irwin James
McCarthy Florence
McCarthy Florence
McCarthy Florence
McCarthy Florence
McCartle John
McCardle John McCabe Edward McCaffry Margaret Islep Andrew Jack William

McCardie John McCordock James McConney Mrs And McClean Mrs Bessy Jackson Jas. McC. Jacobs George McClay Alexander Jardine John McCoy Jane Eliza 2 McCollein John McClure David Jeilett M. McCinre Andrew McDonell M. Jennings Thomas McDonal John McDonal John McDonald JnoFlet'r Bury Miss Sarah Ewing Mrs. Sarah Johnson James Macdonald Jnc R.
Johnson William 3 McDonald Jas. 2 Johnson Joseph Mardonald Charles Johnstone Thos. F. McDonell Capt. McBonell Capt.
McEachren Duncan
McFarlane John
McGiffen Capt. S.
McGowan Fred'k 3
McGinnis Michael Johnston Etty Johnston James Jones J. C. & Co. Jones William
Jones Theodore
Jones John
Jones Thomas
Jones Thomas
Jones Thomas
Jones William
McGuire Fermer
McGuire Hugh
McGuire Hugh
McGuire Hugh Jones Peter

Jordan William Melatosh Mrs McIntosh Capt. Wm McIntyre Duncan Kaler John Caple Heniorate Fluggerald Charles Katen Mrs Cather. McIntyre Capl. P. Carnichael Gilbert Fitchsummons Jno Kay William McKelroy Cath'ne Cappenter George Flagherty Francis Kearns Dominick McKelvy Robert Kearns Dominick McKelvy Iooert
Kearton J. Soldier McCalvy James 2
Keler Alin A.
Kelly Tim
Kelly Thomas
Kelly Thomas
Kelly Francis
Kelly Francis
Kengedy Mrs

McKay John
McKay John McKenzia James Kennedy Mrs L. 2 McKenna Terence Kennedy William McKenna Mary Kennedy Simon McKiuwey Amos 2 Kennedy Ifenry McKiuwey Amos 2 Kennedy frienry
Kendlar Miss Sally McPhail Malcolm
McKetrick Mrs. P.

McLean Mrs. McLoughlin Luke 2 McKetrick James McMahon —— Kidd John 4 Kingsmill George
King Thomas
King Peter
King Stephen Clark MoNabo Arch'd McMasters James McMillen Joseph McMulligan Thos. King Sarah Kinsly George P. McNabb Henry 2 Gallay David Kinsly George P. McNeill Ann Garchet Joseph Kinpen Mrs J. A. McNoon James Gardner William Kinkston McRate John McRate John Kitson John Kitson John Knowles Mrs Mary Neal Miss Mary Nation Edw'd W 4

Kown Robert Neal Miss Mary Kynaston Edw'd K. Neill William Ladassure Charles Nelson Elizabeth Nelson John Lafeur Miss Thest. Nelson William Lamb Peter Lambert Joseph Nichol Robert Landers Richard Nickleson Bridget Lang Francis Nimmo John Langley Thomas Law Wilson Lawrence Prime Nisbet Francis Nixon James Nixon Andrew Lawson Robert Noyes William Nunan John Legget Benjamin

O'Brien Richard Lemon Mrs Ann O'Brien John O'ConnorMrsBrid. Levit Owen Lewis Caroline 2 O'Connor John O'Grady John O'Liver Thos. 2 O'Idver Jas. D. 2 O'Levir Mrs. Lillico Andrew Linch Sergant Lindsay James Omelia Miss Matild Lindsay Mrs or Miss Omelia Miss M

Robertson James
Robinson James
Robinson John
Robinson Ezekiel
Starks Willis Otway Capt Robt Ovens Miss Ellen Oxley William Robinson Miss Ann Robinson Samuel Robinson James Rohan John Rollo James R Roods George 2 Roseity James Ruddie William

Ryley Joseph

Patterson Robt 2 Patterson Miss M Sagar James Patrick Andrew
Patrick Rheuben
Pasrson
Person William H
Sampson David
Sanderson James
Sanderson William
Person William H
Sangster Ars Peart James (Rochester) Peck C H Peebles William Sansom Jomes Pellett Timothy Scott Thomas Pendleton ---Petrey James Petric Mrs Arch'd Phealon Michael Phrazer Miss N Shanklin R Sharpe Mrs Shaw Robert Pleace Mrs Elias Shaw Thomas Shaw Mrs Eliz'h Shaw J H Powell James 2 Powell (Theatre) Powell Mrs M A Powel John Schweighoffer Shay John Shea Francis

Shere William Sherwood John Sheard John Shirley Thomas 2 Shirley William Price Nehemiah Prise James Pringle William Shords Henry Shore Maria Proctor Amos Prousse Philip Short Ann Sheerbono Paul Shuter John Simons ---Simpson J Simpson John Quin Matthew Ramsay John Rateliff Thomas Sinclair James Singleton Thos 2-Skinner Miss C Rechal Thomas 2 Reid Henry Reilly Patrick Reilly Edward Skully Miss M A Smart William Smith Mrs Mary Rennie David Smith David

(Persioner) Smith David
Rees or Reed G D Smith John 2
Rees Dr. William Smith Henry
Revel George Smith Henry Smith James Rhodes Robert D Smith Wm Mulline Turner Horace Rialenis Miss C Riordan Denis Smith Mrs Col Smith James Smith Miss Lucy Richey — Smith Miss L Rickeords Edward Smith Jos II Richards George II Smith Jos II
Richardson John
Riddick Wm 3
Right Elizabeth
Rittlige Peter
Rittelie R M
Rock Somerville Thos Smith Mrs Eliz'h Sneath W A Somerville Thos Spafford Dr H J Robey Mrs E Spanks Capt Jas Robertson Mrs M Sparke John F

Stewart H Stillman Walter Stinson Rev Jno Wallace Alex'r Wallace David Stinson Charles Walsh Miss Cath. Stocking Samuel Walsh Hugh Walter James Strong Bucknel Savon Miss Bridget Strong John Scadding Rev H 2 Stringer Jane or My Scanlon John Suan John Ward Thomas Watkins Charles Sorden Hiram Sever Jonathan
Sewell Mrs Rachel
Suttle Henry
Second Joshua
Sutton Islam
Watson Ebenez
Webb John Watson Ebenezer Webb John Taylor J. P. Webster Timothy Taylor John Weed Tertullus Weir Miss Rebecca Tales or Yales C. Tates or Yates C. Weir Miss Betsy
Taylor Miss Eliz'h
Welch Patt Taylor Mrs Widow Welch E. K. Tevin James Welsh Miss Susan Teuborch Henry West Rev G. M. Theadon James West Lester Thompson John Thompson Alex'r Thompson Alex'r Whitfield Issac Thompson Charles Whiting J. W. Thompson Thomas Wilkins Col. Rich' Thompson Anothers Wilkins Col. Richard
Thompson Hugh
Thompson Miss E J Wilkinson Miss Mary
Thompson Andrew
Thompson Mrs E D William Fran's
Thompson Mrs E D Williamson John
Thompson Mrs E D Williamson John Thompson Samuel Williams Cornelius Thompson Mrs. W. Williams Mrs. Alice 2 Thompson W. H. Williams Adaline Williams Resson Simpson Thomas Thompson W. H. Simpson Elizabeth Thomas William Thornbury F. C. Tiebout George Willis John Tiernan James
Tims Dr. Estate of Wilson Mrs. J. T.
Tims Mrs. Rich'd 2
Wilson Jn., Barris.
Tims Mrs. Elizab's Wilson Jn., Barris.
Touchette Mons. C. Wilson Stilwell
Trewor Miss Eliza
Trotter Mrs. Eliz'h
Wilson Jn., Barris.
Wils Tiernan James Wough John Turner Helen Turner, Josiah jun. Wray George 3
Tudadaa Manus Wright John Tudledge Henry Wright James Wright George 2 Type —

Vosper Thomas

Woodall William

Wagstaff H. C.

Wagstaff William Wakeman Harry

Walker E. A.

Walker John

Walker W.

Walker Frank

Walker Alexander

Wallace William 2

Stering October Sthous Peter Stevenson William Walker John jun

Stock Harriett

Stewart Jane

Stewart Matthew

Stewart Andrew

Wright M. J. Uglow Richard Wright Thomas Urgart Margaret Usher William Wright MissMatil.2 Vasse Edward Vickers Mrs Sarah Young Mrs. Visal Charles Young John Vipond Isaac York Michael CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

E XTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers are now receiving part of their FALL IMPORTATIONS; and they are advised of the arrival of several Vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments, on their account. They therefore beg to intimate to their correspondents, and the trade generally in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September,) they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, then has ever before been offered in this Province; and as they have farther shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season from the different ports of Great Britain, the Extent and Variety of their Stock will be maintained during the next three ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. 1. B & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the Province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm-BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.,—who are importing very large Stocks of GROCERIES, &c., besides an assortment of DRY GOODS, equally extensive as their Imports for Toronto.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK. CENTLEMEN:—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces,—as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province,

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the system which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments,-and I feel happy in being able to assure you. that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then enter-tained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and happy, until confirmed in the anjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is

our pride and glory to be united. In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa tion as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majosty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy p reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions. in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factions malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeavoured to heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let then treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of ing; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis-phere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Glorious and Free

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet ou at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand. and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JAMES E. SMALL. Toronto, March 23, 1840.

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

ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his well assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has DISPOSED OF HIS STOCK IN TRADE TO MESSRS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO. It is his inten tion to RECOMMENCE in one of the New Buildings in the MARKET Block, and with a NEW STOCK.—He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of his J. W. BRENT. friends. August 17, 1840.

L Y M A N, F A R R, (Successors to J. W. BRENT)
will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment
of Druge, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine,
Varnish, Dye Staffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their
business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

Therefore, 7th August 1849.

Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE, REMEDY. for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails.
When persevered in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away he causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediato relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dosc. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetits. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to produre the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick. Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesele Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York, -- and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLE. BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

first Judge of the County in which he lives:

Messrs. Constock & Co.

Middletown, N. Y., March 12, 1840.

Gentlemen-You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended:

I hereby Certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick hesdache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring ence in about two weeks, frequently Issting twenty four hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphom's Headache Remedy as soil by you; and to the great disoppointment and joy of herself and all ther friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks are now very schlom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Judge of the Cent of C. P.

CEORGE WALKERS EACHIONARIE TAILONING

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Ready Made Chothing to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

E ARTHENWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of China, GLASS and BARTHENWARE, are now landing a large assortment of the above Goods, ex George and Belinda from Liverpool, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash, or short approved credit.

M Gill Street, Montreal, June 18 1840.

DENTIST.—Ms. FARRAR intends being in Toronto practice of DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches. As his tarry in Toronto is limited, those who wish to sysil thomselves of his services will please call immediately.—Office No. 204, next door West to Mr. Wm. Osborne's Land Agency Office, King Street. Toronto, August, 1840.

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS' COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice. Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

o order. Screws, requirin scenracy, cut with an Engine in asoperior manner.

Toronto, Aug. 17 1840. A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses M'Cord's School will re open (after the Summer vacation) on Tuesday, the

first of Sentember. George Street, Toronto, Aug. 22nd, 1840. TASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING.

and HABERDASHERY.—Mrs. Porter and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839. MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. COCHRANE

begs to inform the Ladies of Toronto and its Vicinity, that she has taken a House in Richmond Street, three doors West of Church Street, where she intends carrying on the above Business in all its Branches and hopes, by strict attention to Fashion and Taste, to merit a share of

their patronage.

N. B.—Mrs. C, will be regularly supplied with the NEWEST FASHIONS. Terente, August 9, 1840.

M R. W O O D, DENTIST. Chewett's Buildings, King Street.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAK bog 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 after low for Cash on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the eason, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of an resconsile torms Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elso-

where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

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, "Narton's Foundry," They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGIIS, and will also supply CASTINGS stantly on hand a supply of recounts, and on the most reasonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

HEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never-failing Cure for the RHEUMATISM, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cares which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases the relief is invariable after one or iwo applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumatism the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggiets, 2, Fletcher Street. New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYNAN, FARR, & Co.,

OOK OUT!!-"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY .--An attack of the "Piles" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof. s approach: of this there is the most period proof.

IP None Genuine without the name of Constock & Co., written on SOLOMON HAYS.

S T O L E N, from near the Credit, on Dundas Sureet, a smallish size ARABIAN HORSE, five years old; mane and tail grey; quite light over the rump, with smell brown spots; also a Saddle, Bridle, and Martingals. The man that took the Horse called his name Lockheart, and was seeking subscribers for the History of this Province. Any person giving information of the Horse shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES VAN EVERY. Dumfries, Gore District, June 19th, 1840.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. The price of this paper is Twelve Skillings and Sixpence, a year, payable in advance abscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered

Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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

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

3.7 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Caneda, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preschers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospal.

J. H. LAWRENCE PRINTER.