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"THY KINGDOM COME."

A MISSIONARY HYMN, BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Send out thy light and truth, O God!
With sound of trumpet from above!
Break not the nations with thy rod,
But draw them in, as with cords of love!
Justice and mercy meet,
The work is well begun;
Through every clime their feet,
Who bring glad tidings on;
In earth, as heaven, thy will be done.

Now for the travail of his soul,
Mowah's peaceful reign advance;
From sun to sun, from pole to pole,
He claims his pledged inheritance;
O thou most Mighty, send
Thy sword upon thy thigh,
That two-edged sword, thy word,
By which thy foes shall die,
Then spring, new-born, beneath thine eye.

So perish all thine enemies—
Their enemy alone be slain;
Then to the arms of mercy seize,
Breathes, and their souls shall come again.
So may thy friends, at length,
O Christian, on thy love,
Forth, like the sun in strength,
Conquering, to conquer go,
Till to thy throne all nations flow.

* These verses are written in the metre, and to suit the tune of a hymn, composed and set to music (as it is reported) by Martin Luther, and sung by him, and his companions, as they entered the city of Worms, to appear at the diet of the empire, before which, though he had reason to fear treachery and cruelty equal to that experienced by his martyred predecessor, John Huss, at the Council of Constance, he declared, when his friends would have dissuaded him from taking the hazard, that if there were as many devils as there were men on the earth, he would go and face them.

A missionary hymn in the same borrowed measure cannot be unworthily attempted; though the stanza is difficult to adapt to English ideas of rhythm, being thoroughly German in construction.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

WATERLOO CIRCUIT.

Wilton, February 8, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER—Knowing that religious intelligence is interesting to all true Christians, I send you a short notice of a glorious revival on Waterloo Circuit. On Christmas evening we commenced a protracted meeting, with the view of continuing it four or five days; but the Lord was present in so remarkable a manner that we could not think of closing it, under nearly five weeks. The work was deep and powerful in the conviction and conversion of souls, in the reclaiming of the backslidden, and the quickening of believers. No age was exempt from its influence. From the youth of twelve years to the man of grey hairs, penitents were seen bowing at the altar of prayer, and imploring the mercy of that God against whom they had sinned. Some continued for days in supplication before they obtained the blessing for which they sought. The official brethren gave great assistance, as did many of the members. How many were truly converted, we cannot tell; but we think as many as two hundred came forward to be prayed for. It was one of the most blessed seasons I have witnessed for many years. To God be all the glory. We are now engaged in conducting another protracted meeting. O that it may be as the former, and more abundant! We trust the reproach of Waterloo circuit is being wiped off. Yours in Christ,

E. HEALY.

Amherstburgh, February 4th, 1840.

My DEAR SIR,—Last November I sent by mail the list of Centenary subscribers obtained on this mission, with some accompanying observations. I cannot learn the cause of their non-publication, but presume they have not been received. I regret this exceedingly, inasmuch as our people are as anxious to see the list as any others can be. Moreover, the publication of our subscription would, as we all think, refute the insinuations made by the Rev. R. Jones against the West and Western Deputation. Be that as it may, here it is; and I beg to subscribe myself, your servant for Christ's sake,

WM. SCOTT.

AMHERSTBURGH.

Thomas Paxton .. £3 0 0	Thomas Johnson .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Paxton .. 0 0 0	Mrs. Johnson .. 1 0 0
E. Paxton .. 2 10 0	Mary Jane Johnson .. 0 5 0
L. G. Gordon .. 10 0 0	Lucy Ann Johnson .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Gordon .. 2 10 0	Thomas C. Johnson .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Elliott .. 1 0 0	George Johnson .. 0 5 0
J. Askew .. 2 10 0	W. F. Scott Johnson .. 0 5 0
Mrs. Askew .. 2 10 0	F. Foster, Sergeant .. 2 10 0
Henry Askew .. 1 0 0	Volunteers .. 2 10 0
John Scott Askew .. 1 0 0	Samuel Atkin .. 2 10 0
Rev. W. Scott .. 2 10 0	Volunteer .. 2 10 0
Mrs. Scott .. 2 10 0	Thos. Watts, Private .. 1 0 0
Miss G. L. Scott .. 1 0 0	34th Regt. .. 1 0 0
In mem. of a beloved son, James B. .. 1 0 0	Miss Pettigall .. 1 0 0
F. Johnson .. 1 0 0	Miss Ois .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Johnson .. 1 0 0	John Nis .. 1 0 0
W. H. Hebb, Sergt. .. 1 0 0	Mr. A. Crum .. 1 0 0
34th Regt. .. 1 0 0	Mr. McCrum, Privt. .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Hebb .. 1 0 0	34th Regt. .. 0 10 0
W. H. Hebb .. 1 0 0	Mrs. McCrum .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Sophia Smith .. 1 0 0	Martha McCrum .. 0 5 0
John Dransy .. 1 0 0	Public Collection .. 2 5 0

SANDWICH.

George Tys .. £3 15 0	Mrs. Vanallen .. 1 0 0
Mrs. Tys .. 3 15 0	Mrs. Gilm .. 2 10 0
Mrs. E. Hinman .. 2 10 0	Mrs. Hanks .. 0 5 0
Hannah Tys .. 2 10 0	Mrs. Widow Hanks .. 0 5 0
Jane Tys .. 2 10 0	Mrs. Josie Flint .. 0 10 0
David Stuart, Esq. .. 5 0 0	Mrs. Blackburn .. 0 10 0
John Stokes .. 3 2 6	Mr. J. Clarke .. 1 0 0
John Stokes .. 3 2 6	Mrs. Johnson .. 1 10 0
J. & J. Douglass, Esqs. .. 5 0 0	Master Johnson .. 0 10 0
Robt. Nicholson .. 0 10 0	Levi Dodson .. 2 10 0
Mr. Nicholson .. 0 10 0	Rev. James Ward .. 0 10 0
Pickering Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Mrs. Ward .. 0 10 0
Sarah Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Wm. A. Ward .. 0 5 0
Elizabeth Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Mary Ann Ward .. 0 5 0
Emma Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Joseph Woods .. 2 10 0
Mary J. Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Wm. Mitchell .. 1 0 0
Robert Nicholson .. 0 5 0	Thomas Robinson .. 0 10 0

HAMILTON CIRCUIT.

The Lord is still favouring us with additional tokens of good. The protracted meeting which I spoke of in my last, as about to commence at Bowman's Chapel, has been distinguished by peculiar manifestations of the Divine Power. Last evening after preaching, the altar was literally crowded with penitent souls, sincerely and deliberately seeking a present salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. May the work of the Lord revive in every place, and the earth be filled with his glory.

Hamilton, Feb. 6th, 1840.

J. C. DAVIDSON.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The following has been compiled with great care during the past year, by order of the Committee of Dissenting Deputies:

	Parish and District Churches.		Proprietary Chapels, &c.		Nonconformist Chapels, &c.		
	Population.	No. Sittings.	No.	Sittings.	No.	Sittings.	
City of London	122,709	75	47	72,728	47	30,539	
City of Westminster	202,460	28	27,740	15	31,674	30	21,642
Mary-le bone	204,294	20	28,762	14	15,034	40	24,008
Finsbury	224,339	30	33,667	5	4,446	56	34,041
Tower Hamlets	335,836	30	39,398	5	3,994	104	52,852
Southwark	134,117	12	15,753	3	2,927	38	19,952
Lambeth	154,613	12	20,320	10	8,356	43	23,640
	1,434,868	202	213,497	52	49,161	366	206,724

It appears that in these seven cities and boroughs there are 620 places of worship, with sittings for 469,532 persons, which may be classed thus:

Nonconformist places	366	Episcopalian sittings ..	262,623
Episcopalian places	254	Nonconformist sittings ..	206,724
	112		55,904

So that, while the number of the Nonconformist chapels exceeds that of the churches by 112, the accommodations of the latter exceed those of the former by 55,904. What the actual attendance may be, is another question, but, a priori, it must necessarily be good at the Nonconformist places, or else they could not be supported. State endowments will keep the doors of the churches open, whether there be congregations or not.—*Congregational Calendar for 1840.*

From the Dublin Christian Examiner.

RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN IRELAND.

During the period of our existence (fifteen years) as "Christian Examiners" we have witnessed most important circumstances connected with the Established Church. We have seen such a spiritual growth and increase in her ministers, as we believe is unparalleled in the annals of the Christian Church. The change that has taken place in the ministry is such as forces those who care for the advancement of the Lord's kingdom, to rejoice and say, the Lord hath done great things, whereof we are glad. When we began our labours, the profession of evangelical sentiments, in union with the articles and liturgy of our church, subjected the man who made it to the suspicion of heresy and schism. The houses of worship in the metropolis in which those doctrines were most boldly preached, had not been admitted into connexion with the establishment, and an attendance upon them was considered as going more than half way to dissent. What a change we have been allowed to witness! the places of worship, so long under a ban, have been received into connexion with the established church: the ministers that had every where been spoken against, had received the respect due to their orthodoxy, their piety, their usefulness, and their talents; the number of evangelical clergymen has so increased, that the Gospel is faithfully and effectually preached in almost every part of the country; a multitude of new churches have been built, and are in process of building, and an immense number of crowded and attentive congregations hear Sabbath after Sabbath, the glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In almost every neighbourhood, monthly meetings of serious clergymen, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, and speaking together of the great subject of the Christian ministry, both exhibit the growing number of men who love the Lord Jesus, and tend to augment their number, to add to their knowledge, and to increase their brotherly love. Twenty years ago, the Irish Church might have been pointed out as an awful example of a dead and formal mass; now it is spoken of, even by those not in communion with her, as a bright pattern of Christian zeal, and light, and love.

And it is the more remarkable that this great change has taken place, not only without great human instrumentality, but in the face of other coldness in some, and open opposition and hostility in others. The circumstances under which this great revival has taken place, are such as to lead the "Christian Examiner," and the pious looker-on, to exclaim, what hath God wrought! No bright luminaries in the higher stations in the church have led the way in the great work of regeneration; no bright stars like the Itals, and the Dayenants, and the Ushers, and Bedells, of former times, have shed a holy light upon the inferior clergy. It has not been the work of any one or more great master-minds raised up with energy to control and to influence others. No—those who have been most blessed in faithfully preaching the Gospel, and holding forth the truth as it is in Jesus, have been obliged to go against the stream, and boldly take up their cross and follow Christ. They have been the true friends to the Established Church—they have raised her character—they have strengthened her walls—but they shared not in her emoluments while they have borne the burden and heat of the day: no portion of her wealth has cheered the declining years of some of her brightest ornaments.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN GREECE.

A correspondent of the Boston Christian Watchman, under date Athens, March 13, 1839, writes as follows:

A letter from a mutual friend, introduced me to Dr. Robertson, the American Episcopal missionary at Syra. He has been many years in Greece, actively and efficiently engaged. I found him however, on the point of removing to Constantinople, to enter upon a new field of labor there. The missionary school at Syra contains 600 scholars, and is supported by the Church Missionary Society of England. It is under the direction of Mr. Hildner, to whom we were introduced by Dr. Robertson. The school occupies several rooms, in walking through which, we were delighted with the sprightly appearance of the scholars, the intelligence and vivacity which beamed in every feature, and also with the order which generally prevailed. Cards containing early reading lessons in modern Greek were hung round the walls. Ancient Greek is taught, and the scholars read the Greek Testament and the old historians in the same dialect as are taught in our classic schools. It was particularly interesting, however, to hear the young ladies read the classic Greek, for they did it with a zest and fluency which are rarely attained in our academies or colleges.

This extensive institution promises much for Syra and for Greece. It is enough to fill any man's heart with gratitude and hope to see such a germ of hope planted here, fostered as it is by Christian intelligence and piety, and destined probably to bring forth much fruit in years to come. Mr. Hildner thinks that there are more than 1,100 young persons in the kingdom of Greece, from four to twenty years of age, now receiving education according to Christian principles. These children are taught the holy scriptures; and though they are members of the Greek church, subject to the Greek priesthood, and thence exposed to the adverse influences of traditional prejudice and superstition, yet the truths of the Bible which they learn, possess a redeeming, quickening power, which must essentially modify the character of the rising generation, to prepare it for progress in true religion, in Christian civilization.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that letters have been received from the American Missionaries at Canton, which state that Lin, the high commissioner, has made enquiries respecting the religion and customs of the Europeans and Americans, more thorough and more intelligent than have ever been made by any Chinese before; and that he has in his employment four men who can speak English, one of whom spent two years in the missionary school at Cornwall, Ct., and another is a son of Leang-a-Pa, a Chinese convert to Christianity, who for some years has been very zealous and bold in distributing tracts and making other efforts to benefit his countrymen.

From another source we learn, that the greatest difficulty to be encountered by Christian missionaries in China arising from the unprincipled conduct of the British traders, in forcing their opium upon the people of that country in opposition to the known wishes and laws of the government. The respectable Chinese cannot reconcile such conduct with the benevolence which they know must belong to a true religion. When they learn that the supporters of the missionaries hold the smugglers of opium in abhorrence they may be disposed to listen to their counsels.—*N. Y. Observer*

From the New York Christian Advocate and Journal.

SUMMARY.

Extracts of Letters from our Exchange Papers.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit has been preaching in Cincinnati since December last, and about seven hundred persons have been added to the Methodist Church since his arrival. He preaches four and five times a week.—*Philad. Ledger*.

Urbana, O. con. station has shared largely in the good work. One hundred and five have been admitted on trial in the station, during the last quarter.

Zanesville dist., O. con.—Most of the circuits in the district are blessed with extensive and powerful revivals of religion. But Newark, Granville, Rushville, Putnam, and Cambridge circuits, have been peculiarly favored. As the result of these revivals, nearly five hundred have been added to the Church, while the work of sanctification has been carried on to some extent among the membership.

West Union cir., O. con.—We have admitted on trial two hundred since conference, and we think this is but the beginning of good days. Rev. P. Switzer, of the Circleville cir., O. con., says—I have just closed a revival meeting which lasted fifteen days. Fifty souls were converted, a number of backsliders reclaimed, and old professors revived. Such a work the old professors tell me they have not had for twenty years.

The work of God is revived on Newark circuit, O. con. One hundred and forty were received on trial the first quarter, and about the same number converted. A few have received the blessing of perfect love, and there seems to be a general struggle for holiness.

The Lord is reviving his work on Rome circuit, Indiana con. Since conference we have received on probation forty-one; and the best of all is, most of them had been soundly converted.

The Rev. J. Horton, of Lowell, Mass., says—There has scarcely a week passed since I have been in this place, in which more or less have not found peace with God. Eighty-two have been received on probation. Our Sabbath School, also, is increasing in numbers and efficiency. There are between six and seven hundred persons connected with it.

The church at New-Market, N. H., is prospering. More than ninety have been received on probation.

At Albany, O., within a little more than a month, between thirty and forty have been received into society, and the work is still increasing in interest.

The subjects of holiness and personal effort have been urged upon the attention of the people, and not without success.

More than one hundred conversions have taken place in Greensboro', Ala., within a few weeks.

Religion in Florida.—The Quincy (Pa.) Sentinel, a paper just established at that place, says:

"We have been truly gratified with the religious feeling which has overpread a large portion of Middle Florida during the present year. A general revival of religion has passed over the country, causing many to turn from sin to righteousness, and gathering many into the folds of Christ. The number that has been added to the different churches cannot be less than two thousand; among whom are many of our most respectable and influential citizens."

At Marietta, O., sixty-seven joined on trial the last quarter.

A protracted meeting at Bashville, O., resulted in eighty conversions, and sixty accessions to the church.

Portsmouth, N. H., a letter of Jan. 2, mentions fifty conversions; and in Stoughton, Mass., thirty-one accessions to the Church since August 1.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., about one hundred profess to have experienced the pardoning mercy of God, and about half that number have joined society. But the best of all is, the Lord is still carrying on his work gloriously.

At St. Clairsville cir., Pittsburgh con., there have been more than one hundred accessions to the Church, and the centenary subscription amounts to \$3,000.

At Exeter, N. H., twenty-five have professed to experience a converting, or reclaiming grace.

On Chatterhook cir., Ala., three hundred and seventy-one have joined the Church this year, and the work is still going on.

Tar River cir., N. C. con.—Our divine Master and Head, the Saviour of sinners, has been with his ministers and people; we have been enabled to realize the fulfilment of his promises, and have witnessed the saving effects of his glorious gospel in the conversion of nearly three hundred souls.

At McDonough cir., Ga.—The Lord has revived his work on this circuit generally. Near three hundred have been added to the Church, and many powerfully converted to God.

At Theford, Vt., a twenty-one days' meeting resulted in one hundred and fifty conversions, and one hundred and thirty accessions to the Church.

From the Watch-Tower.

WHAT KIND OF BOOKS SHOULD CHRISTIANS READ IN ORDER TO THE GREATEST ADVANCEMENT IN RELIGION?

First and chiefly the *holy Bible*. This book is given by inspiration of God. It is given us by him expressly for the purpose of making us wise and blessed; for the purpose of forming us to holiness and fitting us for perfect and endless happiness. It is admirably adapted to this end. It contains all the instruction Christians need in order to their rising to the most exalted piety attainable in this life; and it presents this instruction in a manner the best adapted to this object. It was the prayer of the Saviour for his followers, *sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth*. And this prayer teaches us that Scripture truth is the great instrument for their advancement in holiness. The Bible is the sum of religious instruction. Other good books, the very best of them, are but secondary planets. Would Christians attain the greatest measure of piety in their power by means of reading, let them make the Bible the object of their principal study. "The Scriptures," says an excellent man, "are given us as a rich mine, in which we may labour and appropriate to ourselves all the treasures we find; and the more diligently we labour, and the more wealth we obtain, the more is the giver pleased. As we cannot be too careful not to pry into things secret we cannot be too diligent in searching into every thing God has revealed. And if we search in the manner he has prescribed we shall make all the good things contained in the Scriptures our own. We shall make that God, that Saviour, that holiness, that heaven which the Bible reveals, our own for ever. Every truth it reveals will be ours to enlighten us; every precept ours to direct us; every admonition ours to warn us; and every promise ours to encourage and animate us."

As to other books, Christians, with a view to the greater advancement in piety, should read such as *most clearly state the great doctrines of the Gospel*. A thorough knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity is at the foundation of eminent piety. It is as absurd to think of obtaining such piety without an extensive and thorough acquaintance with the vital principles of the Gospel, as it is to raise a lofty edifice which shall stand for ages, without laying a deep and broad, and firm foundation. You may as reasonably expect to reap wheat and barley where you sow only thistles and cockle, as expect strength and maturity of Christian character where you substitute superficial instruction for sound and thorough Scripture doctrine. You may as well expect to form a healthy constitution by eating only tarts and sweetmeats, as to make thorough and ever growing Christians by books, in which, beautiful and interesting, and full of happy illustrations as they may be, sound doctrine is so rare as scarcely to be perceived. Of what use is it to partake of meat from tables set out in the most tasteful manner, and served up in the most splendid dishes, which has not salt sufficient to preserve it from putrefaction? The more clear and full the knowledge Christians have of the great doctrines of revealed religion, other things being equal, the more elevated will be their piety. Much of their reading therefore should be of books which most clearly state and most ably defend the main doctrines of Christianity. As man is an intelligent being; as he possesses an understanding furnished with noble powers; and as there is an intimate connection between the understanding and the heart, and between the heart and the life, the reading best adapted to his edification is that which imparts the most instruction to his mind. Those books which bring out the various doctrines of the Bible, as they relate to the being, attributes, and providence of God, to the entire natural depravity of man, to the personal glories and the mediatorial character and offices of Christ, to the personality, divinity, and agency of the Holy Spirit, to the way of salvation through the Redeemer, to a future state of rewards and punishments, and others intimately connected with these; such books are eminently adapted to form intelligent, mature, and thorough Christians—Christians not easy to be shaken from their steadfastness; such Christians as the church needs at the present day. Books of this kind make the most powerful appeals to the reason and conscience of men, and furnish the best materials for their instruction in righteousness.

Christians, with a view to eminent piety, should read books which treat of *experimental and practical religion*; such as truly describe the nature of evangelical repentance, faith, and holiness; such as clearly distinguish real religion from every thing which only resembles it. First in this class, I place Edwards on Religious Affections. A thorough knowledge of that book is of more importance to a Christian than that of hundreds of those superficial things, which many now institute in its place. A piety based on *love to God for what he is*, springing from spiritual views of his moral perfection, and strengthened by constantly increasing views of those perfections, will rise to a height far above that based on self-love, variously modified and fed by superficial but popular books of the present day. There is more solid piety in an old fashioned Christian, who never so much as dreamed that he was an eminent saint, but who has thoroughly digested Edwards, and who builds his piety on love to God's holiness, than there is in scores of nominal Christians, who make a show of religion, and nourish it by the light reading which has been mentioned.

Christians, who have considerable time to devote to books may advantageously leave their books for study and for lighter reading. Their books for study should be the Bible and standard treatises of other days on doctrinal, experimental and practical religion. On these they should bestow their principal and best time for reading. Their light reading may consist of various magazines, reviews, and periodicals, works of imagination, and the like. As the student at college should have his classics, to which he should devote his principal attention in the best hours for study, and his lighter reading, such as that of the Spectator and various periodicals, for other hours; so the Christian should have his Bible, Baxter's Saint's Rest, and other standard works for his principal study, and for his lighter reading some of the more solid of the superficial productions, with which both the church and the world abound.

Superficial religion, like superficial literature, is very popular. And for this plain reason: it requires but little thought and labour. Books of the lighter kind captivate and carry away the *unthinking* multitude. As the world is deluged with literary Gazettes, which have a show of knowledge, and which are preferred by many before solid and useful books on literature, so the church is deluged with religious productions of various names, hundreds of which, if thrown into the balance against the Religious Affections or the Saint's Rest, would instantly sink the beam. That father, as a literary man, gave his children good advice, who endeavoured to persuade them to "hold high and daily

converse with the mighty dead, to prepare them to wander with security among the lily silvered vales and the low whispering woods of modern literature." And that father, as a religious man, gives his spiritual children good advice, who endeavours to persuade them to hold high and daily converse with the works of the mighty dead—with those of Howe, Baxter, Watts, Doddridge, and the like, to prepare them to move with safety along the vales and among the woods of modern theology. A decided preference for light and superficial works, whether literary or religious, indicates not a slight or local disease, which will easily yield to appropriate medicine; but a dangerous disease fixed in the vitals, which defies the most skilful efforts of the healing art.

CHRISTIANITY MUST PRECEDE CIVILIZATION.

In 1835, the British Parliament appointed a committee of fifteen "to consider what measures ought to be adopted with regard to the native inhabitants of countries where British settlements are made, and to the neighbouring tribes, in order to secure to them the due observance of justice, and the protection of their rights; to promote the spread of civilization among them, and to lead to the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion." A volume of the testimony given before this committee, has been published in England, extracts from which may be found in the December number of the Baptist Magazine. The following is the testimony of Mr. Beecham, Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in reply to questions proposed by members of the Committee appointed by Parliament. It will be seen that it develops an important principle, which is amply sustained throughout the whole investigation. The figures before the paragraphs denote the number and order of the questions put to the witnesses, by gentlemen of the committee whose names are connected with them.

4356. Mr. Gladstone.—You are distinctly of opinion that the communication of Christianity must precede an attempt to convey civilization through the understanding of man merely?

Certainly.

4357. Mr. Lushington.—Will you give the reasons why you think the plan of civilization cannot succeed?

I would assign two reasons. In the first place, the want of a suitable agency would alone go far to secure its failure. The mere civilizing plan does not, in my opinion, furnish motives powerful enough to induce men to give up the comforts of Christian and civilized society, and dwell among barbarians, merely to teach them civilization. There is nothing, as I think, but the love of the souls of the heathen that will prove a motive powerful enough to induce individuals to make such sacrifices, and risk even life too. Men may be found ready to lay down their lives upon the missionary altar, but I think you would not find any considerable number of persons who are prepared to sacrifice their lives merely to civilize the heathen.

4358. Mr. Gladstone.—Would you not also extend that observation, that there are no adequate motives to the persons that are to be instructed?

I do not think that civilization possesses attractions, or furnishes motives powerful enough to induce savages to forsake their course of life for its sake. Civilized life is too tame, too insipid, to charm the roving barbarian, and his superstitions are generally found opposed to any change in his accustomed course of life. You must bring the higher motives of the gospel to bear upon his mind; he must be made to feel the great and important truths of religion, before he will discover any thing desirable in the quietness and sobriety of civilized life, or will dare to break through his superstitions in order to pursue it. I believe that the charm of the superstitions of the heathen would alone, in many instances, be powerful enough to prevent them from forsaking the customs of their ancestors merely for the sake of civilization. It is only when the truths of the gospel produce their powerful effect upon the minds of the heathen, and arouse them to a consideration of their higher destinies; it is only when they are brought under the influence of a belief in the true religion, that they will dare to break through the bondage of their superstitions, and forsake their paternal customs which are generally bound up with the superstitions themselves.

ALL MUST WORK.

Any great moral or economical change in the state of the country, is not the achievement of one single arm, but the achievement of many; and though one man, walking in the loftiness of his heart, might like to engross all the fame of it, it will remain an impotent speculation, unless thousands come forward to share among them all the fatigue of it. It is not to the labour of those who are universalists in science, that she stands indebted for her present solidity, or her present elevation, but to the separate labours of many—each occupying his own little field, and heaping on the basis of former acquisitions, his own distinct and peculiar offering. And it is just so in philanthropy. The spirit of it has gone marvelously abroad amongst us of late years; but still clouded and misled by the bewildering glare which the fancy of ambitious man is apt to throw around his own undertakings. He would be the sole creator of a magnificent erection, rather than a humble contributor to it, among a thousand men, as necessary and important as himself. And yet, would he only resign his speculations, and give himself to the execution of a task, to which his own personal faculties were adequate, he would meet with much to compensate the loss of those splendid delusions which have hitherto engrossed him. There would be less of the glare of publicity, but there would be more of the kindness of a quiet and sheltered home. He could not by his own solitary strength, advance the little stone into a great mountain, but the worth and the efficacy of his labours, will be sure to recommend them to the imitation of many—and the good work will spread, by example from one individual, and from one district to another—and, though he may be lost to observation, in the growing magnitude of the operations which surround him, yet will he rejoice ever in his very insignificance, as the fitting condition for one to occupy, among the many millions of the species to which he belongs—and it will be enough for him, that he has added one part, however small, to that great achievement, which can only be completed by the exertions of an innumerable multitude—and the fruit of which is to fill the whole earth.—*Doctor Chalmers.*

LEISURE—ITS USES AND ABUSES.

"If there be one who has no higher ambition than to be a mere man of business, a mere slave of men's bodily necessities, a mere idolator of his own purse; to have his life but a thing of cotton bags and tobacco hogheads, druggists and dowdies, madder and fustick, town lot, bank stocks, and exchanges; his mind like the advertising side of a daily gazette, or the weekly price current, the sum of his life, the balance sheet of his ledger, and who estimates his worth by the dollars and cents which remain to his credit, who would choose for his immortality one eternal Wall street, and give up a crown of glory to be called the best man upon 'change,'—if there be such an one he may despise those moments of leisure which business spares, waste them in a sinful sloth, lounge them away in rapid amusements, dwell over ephemeral magazines, or newspaper reports of police cases, and shocking accidents, squabble in the low arena of party politics, exhaust his breath in blowing up every bubble or popular excitement, hiss idle gallantries in ladies' ears, who in their souls despise such emptiness, and but tolerate the fool as they do a pet dog or a parrot, for want of better company; or, perhaps, do worse in vulgar debaucheries. He may despise leisure and so waste it, but he must take the consequences in this world and the next. A mere merchant! a mere man of business!—Who would be content with such a designation? What respect can any one feel for such a character? All he gets from the world is the credit of being worth so much dollars, or a little fawning servility from those who wish to borrow of him or owe him already."

EVIDENCES OF LOVE TO CHRIST.—By seven tokens a man may suppose that he hath the love of Christ.

The first is, when all coveting of earthly things and fleshly lusts is slackened in him; for where coveting is, there is not the love of Christ.

The second is, burning desire of heaven; for when he hath felt aught of that Saviour, the more he feels the more he coveteth, and he that hath felt ought desireth more.

The third token is, if his tongue be changed; that which was wont to speak of earth now speaketh of heaven.

The fourth is, exercising or practising what is for spiritual good; as when a man, leaving all other things, hath good will and devotion to prayer, and findeth sweetness therein.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1940.

The second quarter of the present session closed on the 30th of January, when an examination was held, principally for the benefit of the students and the satisfaction of their instructors. On this occasion it was my privilege to be present and to witness a most interesting exhibition. The competency of the teachers for the high and responsible situation they occupy, and the proficiency of their pupils, were equally and strikingly evident. There were about twenty

“*Toronto Dec.*” Lord Glenelg, in his memorable Instructions to Sir F. B. Head, dated Dec. 15, 1835, states, in behalf of the Imperial Government, three important facts and positions. 1. That “the authors of the *Constitutional Act* have declared this to be one of those subjects, in regard to which the INITIATIVE is *expressly reserved and recognized* as falling within the *peculiar province and special cognizance of the LOCAL LEGISLATURE*, although the ultimate completion is made no less to depend, in addition to the ordinary submission to His Majesty, on the acquiescence of the Imperial Parliament.” 2. That “the authors of the *Constitutional Act* must be supposed to have contemplated the crisis at which we have now arrived—the era of a necessary and protracted debate, which in a free government may be said to be the necessary precursor to the settlement of any great principle of national policy.” 3. That “the natural process of discussion, and the influence of a right spirit in public

provision of the bill; especially after, out of four hundred thousand dollars of the embryo King's College funds, he has expended *two hundred and twenty thousand*, and not even laid the foundation stone of the buildings! His Lordship seems to be quite of the mind of ALCIBIADES, who, having called one day to see PERICLES, and being told by his domestics that their master was

Since writing the above, we have received the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of the 11th instant, which contains the following:

FROM JAMAICA.—We have a small file of Kingston papers to the 10th of January, inclusive, but they contain little intelligence of interest. The Despatch

Schedule of Titles of Bills passed during the 5th Session, 13th Provincial Parliament, 3rd Victoria, 1839-40.

An Act to extend the time for completing the Erie and Ontario Railroad.

An Act to extend the limits of Port Darlington Harbour.

An Act to regulate the inspection of Fish, and to prevent non-residents in this Province from fishing within the waters of the same.

An Act to appoint the time for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and to repeal the law now in force for that purpose.

An Act to attach certain Townships to the County of Huron.

An Act for the better regulation of the office of Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench, in this Province.

An Act for further regulating the manner of granting Licenses to Innkeepers, and to the keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, within this Province.

An Act to extend the time for completing the expenditure upon the Post-road between Cornwall and L'Orignal.

An Act to authorise the Receiver General to dispose of the Provincial Stock in the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act for stopping up parts of Streets in the Town Plot of Sandwich, in the Western District, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make good certain monies advanced in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly, during the last Session of the Legislature, for the Contingent Expenses thereof.

And the following Bill, together with an Address, was, in compliance with the provisions of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that it might be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Legislature:

An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.

An Act to repeal an act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for the exemplary punishment of all and every person and persons who shall seduce, or attempt to seduce, or aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, any Soldier to desert His Majesty's service, or who shall harbour, conceal, receive or assist, any Deserter from such service," and to make further provision for the punishment of such offenders.

An Act for dividing the township of Hallowell, in the District of Prince Edward.

An Act to define the limits of the Town of London, in the District of London, and to establish a Board of Police therein.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the style and title of the Oakville Hydraulic Company.

An Act authorising the levying of an additional tax on the District of Dalhousie, for the purpose of building a Gaol and Court-house therein.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to remunerate the services of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Knight, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly.

An Act to extend the period for which the Magistrates of the District of Victoria are authorised to levy an additional rate in the said District, by an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to authorise the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District."

An Act to continue an act passed in the sixth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain acts of this Province, in relation to the Gold and Silver Coins made current by law, and to make further provision respecting the rates at which certain gold and silver coins shall pass current in this Province."

An Act to authorise the Court of Queen's Bench to admit John Ford Maddock, to practice as an Attorney in that Court.

An Act to establish a College, by the name and style of the University at Kingston.

An Act to provide for the continuation of suits and process, in case of formation of new Districts.

An Act to prevent the circulation of printed Promissory Notes, under the value of five shillings.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the title of the York Bridge Company.

An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty."

An Act to authorise the levying of an additional rate on the inhabitants of the Midland District, for the payment of the debt of the District, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to alter and amend the act passed during the third session of the present parliament, entitled, "An Act to authorise the establishment of Boards of Boundary line Commissioners within the several Districts of this Province."

An Act authorising the payment of pensions to militia men, and widows of deceased militia men; under certain restrictions, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to incorporate certain persons, under the name and style of the President, Directors and Company, of the Brantford Harbour.

An Act to compel certain persons not assessed, to perform statute labour.

An Act to remunerate John Kidd, for certain services.

An Act to alter and amend an act passed in the forty-fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to regulate the packing, curing and inspection of Beef and Pork."

An Act to increase the capital stock of the Port Hope Harbour Company.

An Act to extend the period for completing the said Harbour.

An Act to authorise Her Majesty to take possession of lands, for the erection of fortifications in this Province, under certain restrictions.

An Act granting a further sum of three hundred and fifty nine pounds, for completing the Bridge over the River Thames, at Chatham, in the Western District.

An Act to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into the common goals of this Province.

An Act to provide for the management of the estate of William Handley, Esquire.

An Act to confirm and regulate certain sales of land for taxes, in the District of Ottawa.

An Act granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money, to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An Act to regulate the Weight of Salt.

An Act to revise and make perpetual an act granting to Her Majesty a duty on licenses to Auctioneers, and on goods, wares, and merchandise sold by Auction.

An Act to authorise the Receiver General of this Province to borrow a certain sum of money upon Debentures, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to remunerate the Honourable John Henry Dunn, for services rendered to this Province."

An Act to repeal, alter and amend, the laws now in force for the regulation of the several Macadamized Roads within this Province.

An Act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act granting a salary to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act to amend and make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians."

An Act to authorise certain duties to be imposed and collected on Wood, on Stills within this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to authorise the temporary occupation, by the proposed University at Kingston, of the General Hospital at Kingston, upon certain terms therein mentioned.

An Act for the relief of Allan McDonnell, Esquire, the Sheriff of the Midland District.

An Act to provide for the relief of William Kingsmill, and William Chisholm, Esquires.

An Act to authorise the appointment of Commissioners to regulate the practice of the Court of Chancery.

An Act to authorise the raising of a sum of money in the District of Niagara, for the purpose of relieving the said District from debt.

An Act to afford assistance to the House of Industry, in the City of Toronto.

An Act granting a sum of money for the support of Common Schools, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An Act to remunerate Lewis Bright, for his long and faithful services, by granting a Pension to him and his aged wife, or the survivor of them, during their natural lives.

An Act to provide for the support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary.

An Act to continue, and make perpetual, parts of an act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to alter the laws now in force for granting Licenses to Innkeepers, and to give to the Justices of the Peace, in the General Quarter Sessions assembled, for the respective Districts, authority to regulate the duties hereafter to be paid on such Licenses, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act to alter and amend an act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to establish the Winchester Measure, throughout this Province."

An Act to continue an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to alter and amend an act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'an act to extend the limits of the Town of York, to erect the said Town into a City, and to incorporate it under the name of the City of Toronto.'"

An Act to authorise the construction of a Mill-dam across the River Thames.

An Act to continue and make perpetual an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt."

An Act granting a Pension to Joseph Randall, who lost his arm in the service of Her Majesty.

An Act to make perpetual certain parts of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits, and increase of costs, in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange and other Instruments, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

An Act granting a Pension to the Widow and Children of the late William Kerry, who was killed in the service of Her Majesty.

An act granting a sum of money to Samuel B. Smith, to make good a deficiency in his salary, as one of the Junior Clerks in the Executive Council Office, for the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

An act to make perpetual an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King George the Third, entitled, 'An Act to amend an act for regulating the manner of licensing Public Houses, and for the more easy conviction of persons selling Spirituous Liquors without license, and also for regulating the duty to be levied upon licenses to Shopkeepers.'"

An act to regulate the time for making returns and payments by Collectors, and other persons receiving the public revenues of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to make permanent an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to amend and continue the act granting Militia Pensions."

An Act to extend the time for re-paying the loan to the Oakville Harbour.

An act for the relief of Philip De Grassi.

An act to revive, continue, and make perpetual, a certain act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to continue and amend the law for attaching the property of absconding Debtors, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The following Bills were reserved by His Excellency the Governor-General, for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

An act to naturalize Elijah Nellis.

An act to enable Her Majesty to make a grant of land to James Fitz-Gibbon, Esquire.

An act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late Rebellion and Invasions of this Province.

An act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and for increasing the number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the Company.

An act to increase the Capital Stock of the Gore Bank, and the number of Shares to be held therein.

An act for the relief of John Stuart.

An act for altering and amending the Charter of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Upper Canada, and for increasing the number of Shares to be held in the Capital Stock of the said Company.

An act to make provision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to impose duties on certain articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company, under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Farmers' Bank.

An act to make provision to indemnify persons for losses occasioned by the acts of incendiaries, between the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty.

An act to amend an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, Chapter two, entitled "An Act for the relief of the religious societies therein mentioned."

An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Prince Edward District Bank.

Titles of Bills passed by the House of Assembly, which were rejected by the Legislative Council.

1. An act to alter the Law of Dower, and to provide a more effectual means for its recovery.
2. An act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Erie and Ontario Bank of the Niagara District.
3. An act to alter and amend the act authorising the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District.
4. An act to levy an additional tax for the purpose of building a Gaol and Court House at Fytown, in the District of Dalhousie.
5. An act to authorize the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in this Province to admit Attorneys of the Courts of Law at Westminster and Dublin to practise as Attorneys in the Courts of Law in this Province; and also to authorize the Vice Chancellor of this Province to admit Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery in England to practise as Solicitors in the Court of Chancery in this Province.
6. An act to alter and amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the erection of the County of Hastings into a separate District," and to continue the additional assessment for the District of Victoria.
7. An act to authorize the Chartered Banks of Lower Canada to establish agencies, and carry on the business of Banking within this Province.
8. An act for the relief of John W. Dempsey.
9. An act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Freshford's Bank of Upper Canada.
10. An act to extend the limits of the Goals of this Province.
11. An act to revise and amend the laws relating to duties on Stills in this Province.
12. An act to tax the wild lands adjoining certain roads in the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara, and the County of Norfolk in the District of Talbot, for a limited period, for the purpose of keeping said roads in repair.
13. An act to enable the inhabitants in the different townships to raise a sum of money in each year to support disabled and infirm persons.
14. An act to settle, by a more easy and less expensive mode than now by law exists, the damages which have been or may hereafter be sustained by the proprietors of land overflowed by means of the erection of Mill-Dams.
15. An act to incorporate certain persons under the style and title of the "Escott Mining Company."
16. An act granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for the erection of a Bridge over the River on the East Road, at lot number 34, first concession Township of Osnaburgh, County of Stormont, Eastern District.
17. An act to remunerate Nichol Hugh Baird, Civil Engineer, for certain services.

Titles of Bills passed by the Honourable the Legislative Council, which were rejected by the Assembly.

1. An act to repeal, alter, and amend, the Militia laws of this Province.
2. An act to authorise Stockholders in the Chartered Banks to vote by proxy when temporarily absent from this Province, or non resident therein.

Titles of Bills which were passed by the Assembly, and so amended by the Legislative Council as to cause their rejection.

1. An act to repeal, amend, and consolidate, the Registry laws of this Province.
 2. An act granting a sum of money in aid of the Ancestor Literary Institution, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
- The Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to Monday the 16th day of March next.
- * These Bills, though rejected, passed finally in their provisions, in an other form.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.
At the office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq. Duke Street. 50

WANTED—A person capable of taking charge of a School in the Gore of Toronto. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Letters addressed to Mr. Thomas Foster, Gore of Toronto, will meet with immediate attention.
Gore of Toronto, Jan. 18th, 1840. 323 wp

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—
STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. JOHN SCADDING, near the Don Bridge, in the month of October last, TWO MARE COLTS, one three years old, light bay, short tail, star in the face, a little white on one or both hind feet, with black mane and tail. The other, two years old, a light roan, with a bay face, black legs, with the exception of a little white on her hind feet, with black mane and tail.
Whoever will give information of the said COLTS to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward.
Toronto, January 20, 1840. 532 3p

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, about the latter part of August last, A RED BULL, about 4 years old. Whoever will bring the said Bull to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1839. 519f

STRAYED—From the Pasture of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, about the end of May last, A RED OX, between 8 and 9 years old. Whoever will bring said Ox to the subscriber, will be handsomely rewarded.
Toronto, October 14, 1839. 519-f

STRAYED from the 4th Concession of York Township, East of Yonge Street, on the 19th of August last, a small Yellow and White Cow, about 4 years old, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
York Township, Oct. 26, 1839. ROBT. CAINES.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, about the 25th of December, a Dark Brown Cow, about six years old, with short horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
RICHARD JOHNSON,
Lot No. 5, West Side of Yonge Street.
January 24, 1840. 633 3

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

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 355-4f

IN THE PRESS, and shortly will be Published,
HAMILTON, and OTHER POEMS, by W. A. STEPHENS. Price 5s. Subscribers' names received at the several Book Stores and Newspaper offices in Toronto and Hamilton.
February 4th, 1840. 35 3

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th of January next.
Notice is also further given that a Bonus of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock paid in previous to the first of January, 1839, was also declared payable at the same date.
The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 11th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 24th December, 1839. 533

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Fruit Trees, of the following kinds—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the grafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. JESSE DUELL, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.
As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.
The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c/y. (25 cents), by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 10d. (37 1/2 cents), and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s. 6d. (50 cents) each. All communications, (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.
C. BRADLE,
St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 ly

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, January 9th, 1840.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK in the Grand River Navigation Company, upon which there is now default in the payment of any part of the instalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the 20th of February next, shall be forfeited and sold, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.
JOHN JACKSON,
Secy & Treasr of G. R. N. Co. 32 6

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, January 9th, 1840.
NOTICE is hereby given, that FIVE per Cent. of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable on or before the 20th of February next.
JOHN JACKSON,
Secy & Treasr of G. R. N. Co. 32 6

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
and **PHENIX BITTERS.**—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and portion of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good, that the proprietor of these so eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, their effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and through the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons afflicted to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the force enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral urgencies, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Nervous class of diseases are cured by the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection. For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained for application at the office, 375 Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.
For sale by J. W. DENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King Street, Hamilton.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where over they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. When specific remedies are introduced, which they cannot cure regularly which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered. In Fever and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to recommend them; they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.
It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.
The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.
For further particulars of the above Medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale.
French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.
For sale by J. W. DENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King Street, Hamilton.

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.
J. L. FERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade), which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market peculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.
J. L. F. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.
J. L. F. & Co. with particularity to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community.
Dec. 9, 1839. 527-4f

REMOVAL—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co.,
Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
G. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.
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JUST RECEIVED, direct from STAFFORDSHIRE,
A large quantity of EARTHENWARE, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.
A Splendid Assortment of DINNER SETTS, new patterns.
King Street,
Toronto, Nov. 19th, 1839. THOMAS MILBURN. 524 13

REMOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto. 83f BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co.
beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Armstrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:
Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England CLOTHS; Single and Double Milled Casimere, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Ties; Felt Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole-skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Hairs, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Gingham, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.
Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Suits, of various qualities.
157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525f

IN THE PRESS, and speedily will be published
A SUPPLEMENT to the ROYAL CALENDAR of UPPER CANADA, for 1840 with all the standing matter of the last Edition of 1839—Price 5s.—Containing a New Almanac; New Commissions and Appointments; Necessary Alterations and Corrections of Errors, which unavoidably crept into the last Edition of this valuable and most useful work.—By Charles Fothergill, Esq.
A Much less having been heretofore sustained, in consequence of forwarding copies of this work into the country without their being previously paid for, no orders will be hereafter attended to unless they are accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in town for payment.
Application for copies (if by letter, to be post paid, to be made at the Palladium Office, York Street, Toronto.
Toronto, January 13th, 1840. 533 6w

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MILLINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.
Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two.
Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, and HATTERS DRESSERY.—Mrs. POKER and Miss KING, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c. furnished on moderate terms.
Toronto, October, 1839. 518f

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE
AND MANUFACTORY, 110 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country Trade.
Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from 25s to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.
Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.
Bunnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, wholesale or retail, cheap.
RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!
manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms.
Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. SAMUEL EVANS, first door East of St. James's Church, 104, King Street, where he intends to pursue his business in all its branches.
An assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.
Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519f

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
128, King Street, Toronto.
G. DILTON 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 carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.
G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices.
Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519f

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL GOODS.
The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Toronto, 1st October, 1839. 530f

FOR SALE, A BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,
in the best Business place in CHATHAM, with respectable Business work sufficient for three or four Journeymen. The Subscriber would give up business immediately if required. The above Property is an unexpired Lease, running 14 years from April next, with a good Building on it. The Building to be valued by Arbitration and paid for by the Landowner, or give a Deed at the expiration of said Lease for the sum of £23, currency. The above premises is good for business of any description. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to
S. FANT, Boot and Shoe Maker.
Chatham, Dec. 24th, 1839. 530f

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Branford—and London; or at the Manufactory.
G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent.
Doner Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.
The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.
The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.
A. A. travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and add in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this.
All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.
The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist Churches in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circles which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.
J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.