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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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DEPUTATION OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TO THE JEWS -ENCOURAGING OPENINGS TO THE LOST SHEEP OF THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL.

Extract of the Rev. Mr. McCheyne's Speech before the General Assembly We met with many difficulties and dangers, to which ordinary travellers in those Eastern countries are not exposed. When we arrived in Egypt, the plague broke out on the day we arrived : but we escaped by the good providence of God. When we arrived in Gaza, the plague was there. When we come to Jerusalem, we found the plague there also; and during ten days stay in that city, five persons, on an average, died every day of that dreading distemper. Most of them were Jews. Because they are exceedingly poor, and as they live in great wretchedness, the plague makes the greatest ravages among them. Such was one of the great dangers to which we were exposed; and at one period of our sojournings there were, in the very second tent from us, three cases of plague. Yet the Lord delivered us. Another source of danger crose, from the withdrawal of all the soldiers from Syria, on account of the war. The consequence was, that the Bedouins and other tribes addicted to spoil and murder, were almost over the whole country in arms, committing depredations on every hand. More than once were we exposed to attacks; and as we rode unarmed we might easily have fallen a prey to those plunder. Hopkins, eight have entered the ministry; Rev. Gardiner Spring, ers. Indeed, our servant was seized by them and robbed; yet from D.D., of New York; Rev. Samuel Spring, East Hartford, Ct.; Rev. these dangers also our Lord delivered us. We felt through our whole Samuel H. Riddel, Glastenbury, Ct.; Rev. Samuel Hopkins, Saco, we rade unarmed we might easily have fallen a prey to those plunderjourney that there was one going before us and preparing a way for s. We felt that we were not travelling for our own pleasure, and that our Lord was with us; and we believe that he will preserve us to the Cherokees; Rev. Evarts Worcester, the subject of this notice, his heavenly kingdom. I shall now state, very shortly perhaps, a and Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, who succeeded his brother at Littleton, single fact, because it is a most striking fact, and one which ought to N. II. encourage the Church to go forward in this good cause, of carrying the Gospel to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. The encouraging fact is simply this, that there is a peculiar access to the Jews; that in almost all the countries we visited, and in some more especially the only people to whom a Christian missionary can go are the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

It is a fact which struck us in every country where we sojourned, week at Leghorn, in Tuscany. Leghorn is a free port, and Tuscany fearing the treachery of Dingaan, King of the Zulus, though not his be much older than the christian religion. They attempted to blend veiled in flesh, whose parent was the controller of suas and creation's the freest of all the countries in Italy. Yet in that free port and state power. In this uncertainty the missionaries are perplexed. The with the sublime doctrines of the gospel the philosophy of the East or destiny-lived for years a carpenter.

you cannot preach the Gospel to Roman Catholics. If you give a emigrants are very willing to receive instruction, and most pressingly tract or a Bible to a Roman Catholic, he carries it to the priest, who need it; but the missionaries went out to teach the blacks, and are carries it to the magistrate; you are immediately seized and imprison. reluctant to relinquish their object; but a state of war is incompatible ed. It is impossible to carry the Gospel directly to the Roman Catho- with its accomplishment. May God still the tumult of the people and he population, because imprisonment will certainly follow. And yet give the Gospel free course. in the same place you may go freely to the lost sheep of Israel. We reach the Gospel to the Jews. And why is it that to them we are allowed to preach without hinderance? No man careth for their souls. No man heeds though we carry to them the Bible and the message of life. Do you not see that thus the door is shut to the gentiles, but open to the Jews? The same fact is true, though not in

the same eminent degree, with regard to the eastern countries. In Egypt and Palestine you dare not preach the Gospel to the deluded followers of Mohammed, on the penalty of instant banishment or death. At least if any follower of Mohammed, come over to the Christian faith, openly confessed the Lord Jesus in his mouth, I am convinced that he would be put to death. Yet in these countries you may preach freely the Gospel to the Jews. In every place-in the market place, in the bazaers, in the synagogues, we went only with the Hebrew Bible in our hand. No man hindered as-no man said, why do ye these things?—why do ye speak to these people? In Jerusalem we spoke freely to all the people we saw. We sat in the stone court of the house where we lived, the whole court full of Jews, to whom the Gospel was freely opened. And when we came to the ancient Sychar, now Nablous, we visited the bazaar, which is a place for shops, with a covered way, that makes it dark and cool. Before the doors there is a stone divan, on which the shopkeeper generally sits. There have we often sat with the Jewish shopkeeper, and freely opened the Gospe! of our Lord. The Bible was constantly with us; and we found that the door was perfectly open, to preach the Gospel to the Jews in the Holy Land.

In ancient Sidon, Tyre, Sychar, Tiberius, and Acre, there was no man to forbid us from preaching. In Constantinople, where there are 80,000 Jews, some zealous missionaries have tried to preach to the Torks; but the result was, that they were sent out of Constantinople by the very first ship that left the harbour. But no man cares for the souls of the Jews. You may go freely to them; and though the converts may meet with great persecution from their brethren, there is no persecution by the Government. The case is the same in those interesting communities in Moldavia and Wallachia, where the Greek Church exists in a very superstittous form. If a zealous missionary of the truth, full of love to our Lord and love to perishing souls, were to attempt to preach the Gospel to an inhabitant of Wallachia who belonged to the Greek Church, he would bring down on his head the vengeance of the Holy Synod, and the vengeance of the Government. Though the New Testament is allowed to be circulated, yet you are distinctly told, that if you attempt to convert a single adherent of the Greek Church, it would be fatal to you.

The door in Wallachia and Moldavia seems shut to the Gentiles,

but it is open to the Jews. We were at Bucharcat, the capital of Moldavia, and several great towns in that quarter; we visited the synagogues there, and carried the Hebrew Bible in our hands; we did all this openly: our proceedings were known to the Government; the Prince himself asked what was our object in coming to his dominions; and we distinctly told him, that we had been sent by the Church of Scotland; that the Church of Scotland had a love for the Jews, and that we had come to inquire after the house of Israel, to ascertain their numbers, and to learn the state of their minds and hearts, with regard to Christianity. Yet no man forbade us to preach unto the Jews. Though the door is shot in one direction, it is not so in ano-

In Austria, however, the Government will suffer no missionaries. There we were treated with the utmost severity. All our Ribles, our English, our Hebrew, our German Bibles were taken away; our papers were searched to see if they could discover whether we were missionaries and what were our intentions. In that country it is out of the question to carry the Gospel to the poor misguided population. A missionary might stand up for once, but it would be for the first and the last time. There they would not allow you to preach the Gospel, even to the Jews, who were most ready to receive us; and though they knew they could bring us into difficulty, and get us sent out of the country immediately, we found their synagogue a sanctuary. A Jew to whom a Bible had been given, said, in his own language—
"None shall see it; none shall see it;" and, so far as the Jews
themselves are concerned, they are open for the preaching of the

On leaving Austria, we visited Cracow, which is governed by a senate and three residents appointed severally by Austria, Russia, and Prussia. In that city, there are no fewer than 22,000 Jews, who live in a separate quarter, where we found a single missionary, who stood alone in that vast wilderness. He preached the Gospel to the poor Poles, and his labours were of the most interesting kind: Popery there exists in its most disgusting form; and the bigotry of the Roman Catholic population is such, that, I believe, if that devoted missionary were to stand up, and proclaim to them the truth as it is in Josus, he would be stoned to death before he could reach his own door. Yet there he is engaged day and night in preaching the Gospel to the Jews. He is not allowed to preach openly in a congregation, but he goes to a bookseller's shop, where he opens the Book of Life and the unsearchable riches of Christ. At other times, he goes into a square in the Jews' quarter and preaches under a piazza. A great many had been baptized who seem to him real converts. This is just 1 0 0 another example where the door is shut for the Gentiles, but open for

In the Grand Duchy of Posen, which formed a large portion of Poland, though it is under the dominion of the King of Prussia, a not preach the Gospel; but the door is open to the missionary for the lews, of whom a missionary stationed there stated, that he sometimes had 200 or 300 or 400 collected in his church, while in the country there are no fewer than 74,000 of the lost sheep of Israel. Twelve 0 10 0 years ago in that country not a Jew would come to a Protestant o 10 0 years ago in that country not a Jew would come to a Protestan 6 5 0 Church; and twelve years hence, I believe, from what we learned that if we do not carry the Gospel to them they will be sunk in the deepest infidelity. Reverend fathers and brethren, do you not think wrong.
that if these facts are true—and that they are so, you have not our
testimony only, but the testimony of many others—if the door in those too much influenced by those about us, especially if they happen to be countries is open to the Jews, though shut to the Gentiles-does it persons of loose morals, and of vague and indefinite opinions. We not seem as if God were saying by his Providence, as clearly as by his Word, that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile.

Another Family of Ministers .- We noticed not long since he ordination of a Mr. Worcester (over a congregation in Vermont) at which the sermon was preached by the incumbent's father, and it was said to be the fifth sermon, we think, which he had preached for American Quarterly Register, we observe an obituary article on the Rev. Evarts Worcester, late of Littleton, N. H. It does not appear that this gentleman was a relative of those of the same name mentioned above, but probably he was distantly connected, for the remark is made in this article that the family of the father as well as the mother of the deceased, has been distinguished for the number of ministers hey have furnished; and the facts here stated sustain the remark It appears that on the paternal side, were four brothers; Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D. of Brighton, Ms.; Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D. of Salem, Ms., the first Secretary of the American Board of Commisioners for Foreign Missions; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Salisbury, N. II; and Leonard the father of the subject of this notice, who alon survives. A sister also, married a minister, who removed to the west. Then, on the side of the mother, who was the youngest daughter of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D. D., of Hadley, Mass, there were nine sisters, four of whom besides herself, were the wives of ministers .-One half brother also was a minister. Of the grandsons of Dr. Me.; Rev. Erastus Hopkins, Troy, N. Y., and three sons of Rev Leonard Worcester, viz; Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, Missionary to

Another brother who prepared for the ministry, was obliged by il health to relinquish the profession; and still another is now engaged in his theological studies .- Journal.

From the London Missionary Herald for February.

Southern Africa .- The late war between the Boers and the Zulus broke up the operations of the missionaries, and drove them to and especially on reviewing the course of our travels, and reflecting Port Natal for a refuge. Mr. Lindley, under the date of July 17th on what came under our observation, it appears to us still more strik. expresses the opinion that the war may yet be renewed. The emiing and still more encouraging. For example, we spent more than a grants (Boers) have not yet dispersed, but live in their fortified places,

MAHRATTAS .- Mr. Hume and his associates, on their way to went daily to the synagogue-through the streets-every where to reinforce the Mahrattas mission touched at Zanzibar, and have sent back an interesting account of what they saw, and the kindness they experienced from the Governor of Zanzibar and the Sultan of Muscat There is a slave market at Zanzibar, to which 10,000 slaves are brought annually.

CHINA .- Dr. Parker has had applications from men high in office for medicinal prescriptions, which seems to afford reason for believing that he will be permitted to remain in China, as a practising physician.

GREECE. -- Dr. King has completed the translation and printing of Baxter's Saint's Rest in the modern Greek language. Dr. K. states that a wealthy Jew is trying to negotiate for some land in Palestine, on which to plant a colony of Jews.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The missionaries have applied to the American Bible Society for aid to print ten thousand copies of the entire Scriptures in the Hawaiian language. They estimate, that there are on the Islands 12,000 children capable of reading and receiving in struction from the printed Bible if they had it. They think that Bibles could not be distributed in any country, or among any class of mankind, with more animating prospects of usefulness.

RURAL VOLUNTARVISM. -- An aged farmer at Stewkley, Bucks, has recently erected, at his own expense, a neat and substantial chapel, capable of containing more than 500 persons, and also a large school-room, for the religious benefit of his rustic neighbours and their children. The respectable edifice, which is a great ornament to the village, was opened for public worship last week, by the Rev. R. Newton, of Leeds. If other rich yeomen would "go and do like wise" for the deprayed population of many villages, the necessity for the establishment of a rural police would soon be obviated, by the moral and guardian influence of an useful education and an evangelical ministry .- London Paper.

There are twenty-one places of Protestant worship in Paris .-Eleven of these are called French, two German, five English, and three American.

There are eight Protestant periodical works published in France and three in Switzerland. There are six Roman Catholic periodicals issued in Paris.

The Bible has been published in one hundred and eighty-five d fferent languages.

For the Christian Guardian, BIGOTRY.

Henry. Thomas, I am glad to meet with you, as I have for some time past wished to converse with you about different things; but especially about Bigotry. I hear people talk much about it, but I do

not know exactly what it means. I wish you would tell me.
Thomas. I suppose you have heard much said about it. word that is in every body's mouth; and though no one is willing to acknowledge himself a bigot, yet few are entirely free from it. The word has been variously defined; but the best definition I think I ever saw is the following: "A tenacious adherence to a system or opin-ion, adopted without investigation and defended without argument, accompanied with a malignant, intolerant spirit towards all who

H. If that be a true definition of bigotry, it places a bigot in any but an enviable position. He cannot much enjoy christian society or fellowahip with any but such as happen to be of his opinion. T. The person should be pitied, not envied. He is a sort of iso-

lated being, living almost alone in the midst of a multitude.

H. But, Thomas, you do not mean to say that we should imbibe a part or all the opinions of every one, whether right or wrong, in order to shew that we are no bigots. T. No. I do not.

H. But tell me, then, what you think should guide us in the exercise of christian feeling and fellowship with people of different denominations, and whether we should, or whether we can safely, hear ministers of different denominations preach?

T. The scriptural rule is very plain. Love to our fellow christians is to influence us in all these things. And where this exists in the heart, no great difficulty is experienced. As to attending the minis try of other denominations beside those we call our own, I think we should when we have the opportunity, when we know they preach the doctrines of the Bible. But to attempt to follow every person indiscriminately would be an instance of the worst kind of latitudinarian-ism. Religion, whenever it is enjoyed, forms a fixed principle in the soul. It gives no quarter to erroneous principles; but it does not harbour ill will towards uny one. It teaches us to love all men for Christ's sake. I may, notwithstanding, feel and manifest a decided opposition to erroneous sentiments and doctrines, and still feel no In the other British Provinces the rule exists unmutilated. As in ill-will towards him who holds or propagates them. We may think that some men or the ministers of some denominations preach in a more evangelical manner than others, and we may derive more advantage from them than we can from some others. In that case we should prefer the ministry of those who benefit us most. But to tenaciously adhere to a set of opinions without thoroughly investigating them, and to follow with a blind zeal a sect or party whether right or wrong, is not only a dangerous course, but it shows an invincible obstinacy,the foundation of which, in general, is ignorance. We have no right, protestant Prince, even there I believe a Christian missionary could however, to set up ourselves as infallible judges in these matters. though we should at all times be careful to come at the truth if possi-ble. And yet candour would oblige us to examine the characters and motives of all men impartially before we judge of them.

H. Well, I suppose you are right. But I must confess that, according to your explanation of bigotry, I have been somewhat of a bigot; because I have heretofore thought that whatever came from a certain source was right, and every thing that differed from it was

wrong.

T. The influence of education is very great; and we are generally ought not, however, to disregard instruction. In infancy and youth we are altogether incupable of acting and thinking for curselves, and our Heaven'y Father has accordingly made it the duty of parents to instruct their children-" To bring them up in the fear, and nurture, and admonition of the Lord." The Lord also by Moses expressly commanded the children of Israel to observe this duty. Deut. vi. 6, 7. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and different sons, on similar occasions. In the November number of the shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." This I regard as all important; and so far from making bigots of them, it would give them enlarged views of the nature of the Christian religion, and convince them that gifts and graces are not confined to any particular nation, nor to any particular branch of the christian church; and that we should be willing to get good, whoever may be the instrument, though he be not able to pronounce the "shibbeloth" of our party.

H. But, Thomas, I am not exactly convinced after all that the position you have assumed is correct. I now happen to remember that the Apostle Paul, in writing to his son Timothy, cautions him to ahun profane and vain babblings; for they will increase unto more ongodiness. And their word will eat as doth a canker; of whom is Hymeneus and Philetus." II. Tim. ii. 16, 17. I suppose the caution there given applicable to the case in hand.

T. You are greatly mistaken in your application of that text. If a minister preach the gospel of Christ, we should hear him when we have opportunity, and profit by his preaching; which we may do if, instead of sitting as critics, we put ourselves in the posture of learners, and receive the truth in the love of it. Besides, the persons whom the Apostle mentions, and about whom he cautions Timothy, endeavoured to introduce into the church a fundamental error, which would sap the foundation of the christian religion, " Saying the resurrection is already past, and overthrew the faith of some." must see that your application of that text is incorrect. If you look at I. Tim. vi. 20, you will find another caution given in these words:
"O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called." It is thought by some that the Apostle had the Gnostics in view. And you will find many such warnings in Scripture, which, so far from justifying a narrow, bigoted, and exclusive spirit, absolutely condemns it.

H. The Gnostics ! and who were they !

T. They were a set of heretics who exceedingly troubled the early christian church. And the principles of this heresy are supposed to

of Greece, and perhaps both; and boasted of deeper knowledge in the scriptures and theology than others, and forsaking the simplicity of the gospel, pretended to be wise above what was written. Cerinthus, against whom it is supposed St. John wrote his gospel; the Nicolaitans mentioned in the Revelations, and the Ebianites, were all early Gnostics. It would take too much time to explain all the peculiarities of these heretics. Some of them, however, believed in the existence of two independent beings-the one good, the other evil; and thus they accounted for the existence of moral good and evil among men; that the soul is an emanation from the Deity as a part of himself. At death the soul returns to the Deity; not, however, to retain its individuality, but to be re united to him as a drop of water falling into the ocean is lost in the general mass. You must, therefore, see that it was absolutely necessary that the Apostle should warn his brethren against teachers of this description, whose aim was to "turn them from the simplicity of the gospel." If we are conversant with the scriptures, as we should be, it will not be so hard a matter to distinguish between true and false teachers, "To the law and the testi-If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Nor do those people who are most bigoted always select teachers the most faithful and zealous, as the very nature of bigotry is to blind our eyes against every thing except what

happens to fall in with our own narrow and prejudiced views. II. Well, Thomas, you seem to have the betterside of the question this time; at all events you may be right. But if you are, I am wrong, One thing is very evident, and that is, if christians had less of bigotry and party spirit, and more love for each other, and more zeal for the interests of religion generally, it would be much better for the church and the world.

T. It certainly would. I hope the time is not far distant when very follower of the Saviour will be willing to recognise his brethren in Christ wherever he may find them.

H. Such a state of things is very desirable. I should be glad to converse longer with you, but time will not admit. I will, however, avail myself of the earliest opportunity of other conversations with you on different subjects. I hear people talk much about superstition, and fanaticism, and enthusiasm. I should like to know what they

T. I shall always be willing to afford you all the help I can in this, or any other way, whenever you may think proper.
Orillia, March, 1840.

For the Christian Guardian. WESLEYAN ABSTINENCE RULES.

Mn. Eprron,-Some time since, I ventured to make a few remarks and offer two or three suggestions, relative to certain desired alterations in Methodistic rules and practice with regard to the traffic ing and the ordinary use of, spirituens liquors. I was then as I am now most anxious, for many weighty reasons, that our reproach as a professing people, because of these things, should be legitimately, speedily and forever wiped away.

I intimated, particularly in my second paper on the subject, the propriety of taking some decided action at our rapidly approaching session of Conference, and of course felt solicitous that all especially concerned in making such changes, should in the mean time take such an interest in the matter as would result in a suitable preparation to propose and adopt at the proper season whatever measures might be eemed necessary to secure the accomplishment of the good desired. However, as little or nothing has been said or done since that I

know of in any measure likely to effect the object, I am almost constrained to assume that my views do not meet the views, generally, of our friends, and that my anxieties are not reciprocated by any considerable portion of those more directly concerned in effecting any improvements in our existing rules of government. But, be that as it may, I do and must consider the main positions taken in the papers referred to are fair and tenable, and that the necessity for the changes proposed is of the most urgent character, whether we look to our conever, be distinctly understood, that I have no disposition to press this important point with undue haste; for the nature of the alterations sought, and their bearings upon our future operations, should be well understood. Obviously it would be of no advantage, but rather otherwise, to make our general rules truly Wesleyan touching 'spirituous liquors,' unless we are prepared to act fully up to them in their improved condition. In the eyes of all who pay attention to what Metho. dism was with respect to intoxicating drinks—to our professions, as eminently bent on doing the greatest possible amount of good to the utmost possible limit-and to the rather general patronage we give to the great Temperance effort, we appear inconsistent enough already, when, in the face of these facts, our rules positively authorize the traffic in spirituous liquors by every member of the church, barely excepting those who preach the gospei, and the use of them to any extent short of actual drunkenness by all without any exception. A license this as contrary to both the letter and spirit of primitive Methodism as would be the sanctioning of Sabbath-breaking, smuggling, or slavery. But we would appear far more inconsistent should Mr. Wesley's original rule be restored, and we pursue our present course. force there it prohibits drunkenness, buying or seiting spir liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity; but I have been informed (and I hope I may be corrected if I have been misinformed) that even in Lower Canada members of society, and office bearers too, are deeply engaged in the destructive business of trafflicking in the poisonous fluid, and the fair inference is that the article is ordinarily and habitually used by many more. Now, we have the same class of persons in our societies, but there is this difference-our rules recognize the traffic and use as lawful, and of course such persons with us are Methodistically innocent, and we can (in this sense) consistently tolerate them as church members. In Lower Canada such traffic and use are prohibited; such persons, therefore, with them, are Methodistically guilty, and to countenance them as church members is to tolerate as such those who habitually break a rule which they are voluntarily pledged to observe-a rule which Mr. Wesley says " We are taught of God in His written word to observe," and which "His Spirit writes on every truly awakened heart." I can have no desire to add to the pitifulness of our plight by any change unreduced to practice. Without the proposed change and its concomitants, our Zion cannot cleanse itself from the evils of intemperance; but I repeat that the change would be worse than uscless unless it is to be carried out in full and efficient operation. It ought to be made with the intention of enforcing the observance of the original rule—of subjecting all transgressors to the admonitions of the pastor, and of granting to them the forbearance of the church for a season—and if any prove obstinate, to the painful but conservative act of expulsion. They can have no more place among us, and the fault is entirely their own, for "we have delivered our own souls." An alteration on any other principle than this honest one will receive no countenance from me, but my decided opposition. If it can be fairly effected, I have no fears as to the consequences. Few, comparatively few among us, are actually in the snare. It cannot be but that the most of these will forego so vile a business, and practise in accordance with the expressed wishes of the church; and the few, if any, who under such circumstances would obstinately refuse to yield to their brethren, will by such refusal furnish all the evidence required that the church can advantageously

I may perhaps trouble you again on this subject-though perhaps mite as much has been said upon it as one individual ought to say. If I exceed proper hounds, my only apology is the importance of the question. This to me is such as forbids my silence (unless abler brethron speak) while speaking is likely to accomplish any beneficial

Prescott, March 25th, 1840.

Efficacy of the Blood of Christ .- A thousand saints with all their fortifude, patience, and united efforts, could not bear the burden of one sin. What, then, did Christ endure when all the sine of the world were laid upon Him! "Herein is love"—superlative, incanceivable, infinite—"that he sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins"—without any exception of any sine or sinners. Why do I not steadily believe it? Why do I harbour a doubt of it? Why do I ever forget it? Why am I not always rejoicing in the happy assurance of it! Nothing but the blood of Christ can wash out the foul stains of my life; and that will do it. As sure as sin is death, Christ is life .- Rev. T. Adam.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.-How often do we see the starched dandy. or would be literateur, speaking contemptuously of the laborer, although some of the most illustrious men have followed the plough or lived guagers. Does God hold the laborer in high esteem? He placed the first human being—whose soul had as yet bean undefied by sin, whose frame was uninjured by crime, whose intellect was free from error—in a garden which he was commanded to cultivate. Aye? and he to whom angels ministered-whose glorious God head was

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: Yonge Street Circuit,-Rev. G. Poole, Treasurer.

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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1840.

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, AND PRESENTERIAN MAGAZINE.-The March number of this welcome and instructive monthly visitor is more than usually interesting. The contents of this No. are, Pres bytery versus Episcopacy; General Assembly's Deputation to Palestine; Economy of Insects; Lectures on the Revival of Religion; Red Sea, Thoughts on National Humiliation; Ishmael in the Desert; The Church of England, a half Reformed Church; On the need of a Revival of Reli gion in the Presbylerian Church of Canada; The Shorter Catechism.

The first article contains a brief argument in proof of the priority of Presbytery to Episcopacy. The report of the General Assembly's deputation to Palestine is highly interesting. But the two most elaborate articles in this No. are, "The Church of England, a half Reformed Church," and "The need of a Revival in the Presbyterian Church of Canada." The former article, though under a rather ominous title, contains a lucid historical proof and illustration of the facts, that what is tern.ed "High Churchism," in the Church of England, is essentially a species of Popery, and that a succession of these semipapists has existed in the Church of England from the Reformation to the present time; that their doctrines have been the causes of the persecutions and convulsions which have, at different periods, agitated the United Kingdom and endangered its institutions; that the present Oxford Tract writers are but the successors of the Lands of former ages. Proofs are also adduced that The Oxford Tracts are highly extelled and recommended by Roman Catholic publications and Clergymen, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. One of the most distinguished of these Oxford Divines says, in a letter to a friend, "Why do you praise Ridley! Do you know sufficient good about him to counterbalance the fact that he was the associate of Cronmer, Peter Martyr, and Bucer."-" Really I hate the Reformation and the Reformers more and more." And again, speaking of Bishop Jewett, 'one of the brightest names of the Reformation'-" Jewell was what you would call, in these days, an irreverent Dissenter."

This article should be generally read. We regret that its great length pre cludes its insertion in our columns. The Oxford Tract Divines have been defended and their Tracts recommended in the columns of The Chaves—the organ of the branch of the Church of England which exists in this Province, and which claims to be the "pillar of the Protestant Reformation?" Would the authors of such sentiments be tolerated in the Predsyterian or Methodist Church 1. Yet some of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times" are distinguished Divinity Professors in the Oxford University, and others of such sentiments be tolerated in the Established Church. The Oxford Tract Divinity Professors in the Oxford University, and others of the such or the Established Church. The Oxford Tract Divinity is frequently called Puszyiam, from Dr. Puszy,—its most learned justly observe—"The more attentively we consider the character and tendency of Puszyism, our ficiling of sadness assumes a deeper tone. This delusion is, sauredly, one of the strangest threadom or retention of office to Lord John Russell; which we have so easy a solution of any difficulty by applying blue. Well, indeed, may the Church of Rome exult to witness the contempt puzzed upon the Reformers by some of their own spiritual descendants; and well may she high the Puszyism of the Course of the Carry out the principles of government and explained by Lord on the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord on the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord on the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord on Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government of explained by Lord on Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord of the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord of the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government, explained by Lord of the Russell, we shall so far as is in our power uphold the government. The power of the Lord of the Russell, and the recommend of the strangest p defended and their Tracts recommended in the columns of The Church-the We know of nothing that would be so likely cordially to unite all the wise and good of other denominations, in resisting her claims, and securing for her that treatment which the betrayal of our great Protestant cause would so righteous ly merit. We, however, hope better things. It affords us satisfaction to learn that the Rev. Thomas Powell (a Wesleyan Minister) is preparing a second edition of his able work on the Apostolical succession

of the spirit of prayer in our churches;" 3rdly, from "the prevalence of a lukewarm spirit amongst the members of our church." The remarks under this last head, are of general application. We extract them, and recommend them to the serious and practical attention of our readers:

"III. The prevalence of a lukewarm and worldly spirit amongst the members of our church proclaims the need of a revival. . Some commentators have supposed that the state of the seven Asiatic churches, as these have been described in the messages sent to them by the Lord Jesus himself, through the apostle John, was intended to represent the condition of the universal church various successive ages .- This is undoubtedly funciful. Yet it must b admitted that the last mentioned of those churches bore a character such as admitted that he last menhouse or mose conceus one a character such as that which the church in this late age of her existence extensively possesses freat partions even of the Protestant Church, are Laodiconn-like lukewarm, and proud of their supposed excellencies and privileges. Paul's description of "perilous times in the last days" is more certainly prophetic. And it is of "perilous times in the last days" is more certainty proposed. And it is probable, that those days are now near at hand—if they have not already come. Now it would argue great blindness or presumption in us to look for the evils which the apostle there enumerates, within any one portion of the visible church. Not even she, who is styled "the mother of the abominations of the earth, has in herself exclusively all the vices which are to prevail "in the last days." has in herself exclusively all the vices which are to prevail "in the last days." As we value the church, with which we are connected, for the extent of the reformation which has passed upon her, we should be concerned to have her delivered from those vices. And is it not too characteristic of us, that we possess, yea and glory in "the form of godliness," while yet we denythe power of it.—Who so ready as we to boast of the copiousness and orthodoxy of our confession and catechisms, of the simplicity and scripturalness of our modes of worship, and the general deconcy of our people? Yet alas! with privileges confessedly great, and an exterior highly promising, how little of the power and heauty of christianity do we exhibit! With very many amongst us, faith in the Son of God seems incapable of regenerating the soul to a life of holiness—and the doctrine of the cross, it might be thought, had no power to destroy in those who receive it, the love of sin, and to cantivate them power to destroy in those who receive it, the love of sin, and to captivate then to the obedience and service of Christ.

In the passage to which we have referred, the apostle says, "men shall be In the passage of which we have referred, the apostic says, then shall be lovers of their own selves, covertous [or according to the plain Greek, lovers of money]... lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." The conduct of multitudes of our own, and other evangelical denominations in these times, would almost make one think that the spostle was very simple in supposing that men should be any thing but right hearty lovers of wealth and pleasures, and worldly distinctions and honors. We engage ourselves by the sacramenta bond to be the Lord's servants; yea, to be whelly and absolutely his, and recognise his law as directing us to serve him with all our power of mind and body, with our whole influence in society, and our worldly substance; but alas! our course through life, our insincerity and hypocrisy are in numberless instances detected. —A scheme for advancing the cause of God in the world demand ing our co-operation and pecuniary offerings will detect the avarice of some. An occasion of feating and revelling, soliciting our participation, will bring out the pleasure-loving disposition of others. And our inordinate self-love and aversion to self-definal, are too plainly evinced by our listlessness and sluggishness in all that relates to our worldly interests.

The consideration of these and other views of our features and activity.

The consideration of these, and other views of our state as a church, may rell be for a lamentation. The lukewarmness and self-sufficiency which the exalted Redeemer would not tolerate in the days of John, will not obtain from We are therefore infinitely concerned to be awakened by his threatenings, and to comply with his gracious call, "Bo zealous those who were sent out to organize the states dependent on Athens, were and repent." May we all, ministers, elders, and people, hearing that call, called cpiecopoi; and just as this name seems to have become generally curseek by earnest supplication and deep contrition to have the spirit of light and re-of holiness and power poured out upon us."

HAMILTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—An entire week has been occupied in Hamilton in electing a President of the Board of Police. Great before the Judges,

REMARKS ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCHES ON THE TENURE OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

A few months since we had much pleasure in laying before our could such an appointment have so appropriately emanated, as from the father readers the celebrated despatch of Lord John Russell on the tenuro of public and founder of the Methodists Societies, whose paternal supremacy was recognized throughout the whole connexion?" have to express our great satisfaction on the perusal of Lord John Russell's late despatch on the question of responsible government, and on the subject of the administration of government in the North American Colonies. We are enabled to do so more cordially, and with better feelings than those displayed by a contemporary, because we are unable to perceive the inconsistency, the want of logical precision, and the difficulty of explanation, which that contemporary, in his narrow view of the subject, appears capable of entertaining.

The two important state papers referred to must now be regarded as the text book from which the principles of government entertained by Her Majesty's confidential advisers are to be gathered; and those documents can be quoted for the time to come as proceeding from incontestible authority. They should, therefore, be carefully examined and fully understood.

In the first place, we have the despatch of Lord John Russell explaining the tenure by which offices in the Colonics are in future to be held; and, secondly, we have the despatch published by us last week on responsible government and the future mode of administering the government in these colonies.

the future mode of administering the government in these colonies.

As regards the first of these state papers, we have been surprised at the latitude of construction indulged in by many politicians of different classes. The document in itself consisted of a very plain and energetic declaration on the part of Her Majesty's responsible advisers, that in future they would be obeyed by the Colonial functionaries whom they called into existence, or maintained in office; and that while they coerced no man's conscience, and demanded no debasing concessions on the part of public officers, they saw the propriety of

resignation the moment it was discovered that the officer could not conscientiously, thoroughly, and zealously act with his government.

By itself this document merely established the proper and constitutional dependence of one part of the government upon the other, and demonstrated the absurdity of a government consisting of heterogeneous and opposing materials. We have seen the bad effects of a different practice; and being consistent that the government could were obtained that the government could be supposed to the property of the confidence of the people to vinced that the government could never obtain the confidence of the people so long as its own confidential officers felt themselves at liberty to retain office and oppose its measures, we bailed the publication of the despatch, not strictly as a novelty in theory, but as an abolishment of a practice inconsistent with all

sound theory of government, but which had crept into the administration of public affairs, to a greater or less extent, in all the North American Colonies.

The more extended interpretation gives to this paper, as establishing a new theory of government, we could never see any foundation for in the document itself—as we intimated in our comments upon it at the time of its publication.

That despatch was issued for a precise and specific purpose; namely, that of infusing unanimity amongst those who had the direction of public affairs—and

beyond this point it did not go.

The senseless clamour raised in the House of Assembly against this despatch, as coercing public functionaries to vote in the Legislature against their better adgment, we regarded with contempt,—satisfied as we were that no man liming to be considered honorable or high minded, could, consistently with claiming to be considered honorable or high minded, could, consistently with that character, remain connected with a government whose acts he felt bound to oppose and discredit. And the higher the feeling on the part of the functionary of government, and the more unbending the integrity which he laid claim to, the stronger appeared to us the necessity of his abandoning totally the government whose policy did not meet with his cordial approval.

The second despatch of Lord John Russell gives a clear and candid exposition of the principles under the operation of which the first despatch might be

rought to bear upon the question of responsible government.

this question is, the prevalence of local or Imperial supremacy—whether the people of the colony represented in the Colonial Parliament shall be supreme, or whether the Government of the Empire shall not be the ultimate responsible ody in which supreme power is to be sought.

Lord John Russell's recond despatch contains a full and lucid exposition of

until we shall have reason to find fault with their future actions. The theory of government is not the plan of each nominee to office, and his merits should

edition of his able work on the Apostolical succession."

In the article "On the need of a Revival in the Presbyterian Church of Canada," the writer adverts to the favourable indications of a Revival of Religion in the Church of Scotland at home, and then argues the need of a revival of Religion in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, 1st, from "the want of power in the ministry of the word and ordinances;" 2ndly, from "the want of the spring of the ministry of the word and ordinances;" 2ndly, from "the want of the spring of the s

* The Editors of the following papers have already expressed themselves satisfied with the recommendations of Lord John Russell's Depatch; namely, the British Colonist, the Pariot, the Examiner, the Mirror, the Commercial Herald, the Hamilton Express, the Niagara Chronicle, and the Montreel Gazette. The Hamilton Journal and British Whig have inserted it without remark. The Globe dissents. The Examiner pronounces the Despatch "the full concession of responsible government, as he has always understood and advocated it." This is an extraordinary statement; but we are pleased that our contemporary is satisfied. We have been told that Mr. Attorney General Draper is also satisfied; and we have heard it saided that Mr. Baldwin read the Despatch before he was appointed Solicitor General. Thus are all parties at last agreed as to our furure system of government. Then may "past differences be forgottent" on all sides.

TORYERRED FROM LAST WEEK.]

"THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION."-" THE CHURCH."-For some weeks or conths past the Editor of The Church has been republishing a work entitled "Perceval's Apology for the Apostolical Succession " Such an absurdity certainly needs an 'apology." The Editor has concluded his task by an elaborate editorial on the subject in last Saturday's Church. Having discussed this question in a controversy of more than twelve duration with the Editor of The Church himself in the years 1827 and 1828, we are not inclined to renew it at the present time. At that time we did not shrink from grappling with every authority, fact, and criticism on which one antagonist based his assumptions; and we are not disposed to go over the ground again, especially as the whole subject is discussed with learning and ability in works which are access every inquiring reader. The Editor of The Church very modestly states that all "Presbyterian" ordination is derived from "an individual or individuals who never received authority to confer that commission." On this point the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Richey, in his Life of the late Rev. William Black, of Nova Scotin, are so applicable that we cannot forbeat the insertion of them. Referring to Mr. Wesley's ordination of Dr.

"It has been alleged that it was preposterous for Mr. Wesley, who was himself only a presbyter, to assume the authority to ordain a Bishop. But this apparent incongruity results not from his principles, but from the assumption of those who impugn his procedure, that hishops and presbyters are distinct orders, a position of the fallacy of which Mr. Wesley had long been convinced. This conviction was founded upon the fact, that those appellations are indiscriminately applied in the Scriptures to designate the same station of the ce it is plain that the orders were originally identical. Thus the olders of the Ephesian church are addressed collectively by St. Paul as emiscopoi, bishops; (Acts xxvii: 17, 28) and where he directs Titus to ordain presbyters, he immediately calls them episcopoi. (Titus i: 5-7.) On two other occasions (I Tim. iii: 1, 2; Phil. 1: 1) the office of presbyters is called other occasions (1 1 im. in: 1, 2; Phil. 1: 1) the office of presbyters is called by the same Apostle episcope; and that of diakonoi, deacons, is immediately afterwards referred to, as the only other office existing in the church. In like manner the Apostle Peter exhorts presbyters "to discharge the office of bish-ops"—episcopountes (1 l'et. v: 1, 2.) Presbyter appears appropriately to denote the rank or office itself, and bishop intimates the duties that devolve upon those who sustain that rank. According to the most learned of ecclesiastical historians, Neander, *" the name of presbyters, by which this office was at first designated, was transferred to the Christian church from the Jewish synagogues. But now, when the churches had spread themselves among the heathen of Grecian origin, there was associated with this appellation, thus borrowed from the civil and religious constitution of the Jews, another name, more connected with the mode of designating social relations among the Greeks, and better adapted to denote the official duties connected with the dignity of presbyters. This was the appellation episcopos, overseers, over the whole church and over all its affairs; just as in the Attic civil administration, rent in the language of civil life, to denote any kind of governing superinten-dance in the public administration." Nothing can be plainer, than that not-withstanding this shade of difference in the import of these appellations, they designate one and the same office, siace, as we have sufficiently proved, they are used interchangeably by the Apostles as being entirely synonymous. It was not until the age following that of the Apostles, if so early, that the person excitement has been created; votes have been manufactured; a public meeting who presided in the deliberations of the presbyters was distinctively entitled

Bib. Repository, vol. iv. p. 254.

merely as a primus inter pares, the first among equals. It must now be obvious to the reader, that in the appointment of Dr. Coke as a superintendent or bishop, Mr. Wesley closely followed the Scriptures and the primitive church. It was the extension of the Doctor's office for a special purpose, not the invest-ing him with a new one. And from what individual or number of individuals

It is thus that by a few words of appeal to the "Law and to the Testimony," the whole colived anti-Protestant theory of The Church against Presbyterian ordination is swept away, and the folly of his assumptions exposed. The Editor of The Church oncludes his observations with some remarks on "the restoration of CHRISTIAN UNITY." He says-" The various theories promulgated for the accomplishment of this happy and glorious end, separate from the restoration of one uniform government and discipline

In a says—"The various theories promulgated for the accomplishment of this happy and glorious end, separate from the restoration of one uniform government and discipline, will end in vanish because based on error." How very unassuming! As well might the Editor of The Charch assert that there can never be unity amongst nations without one "mailorn" civil "government and discipline;" or unity amongst the families of a nation without one form of domestic government and discipline; or unity amongst agriculturalists without uniformity in the propert of dilage; or unity amongst agriculturalists without uniformity in the mode of tillage; or unity amongst agriculturalists without uniformity in the forms and dimensions of their hats, coats, and pantaloans.

Our principal object, however, in alkiding to The Charch, is to reply to his instinuations of Saturday. In introducing the letters of Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Newbury, the Editor of The Charch has the uniformity in the dental or refusation offered by ourselves [The Church] was received, as was becoming, with the respect of silence." It is easy to insinuate, to assert, or to deny; in formish the reason for the one or proof in support of the other, is more difficult, yet not less important. The Charch has targety dealt in the former, but usually excused himself from the latter. For a long time, we men this unjust accusations or representations with direct deniels, and took the pains to meet his "serious inaccuracies of statement" with "refutations." but these were invariably "received, as was becoming, with the respect of silence." As, therefore, the Editor of The Charch never would recall a misstalement, or correct an error, or acknowledge an explanation, we have, we nearly determined never again to totice any of his statements or dualist in relation to ourselves; [and we have seldom since done so;] and for the following amongst other reasons—

The Editor of The Charch never would face a question at issue; he would pounce upon it with with vulture-like avidity. Such a sys

"Scarcely had we written the above when, as if in direct testimony against the un-Wesleyan and anti-Protestant course which the Editor of the Guardian has thought proper to pursue, there came into our hands an Irish Journal con-tuining an interesting description of a public meeting in Dublic, in commensor ration of the centenary of Wesleyanism. On that occasion, where a Rector of the Established Church presided, the Rev. Adam Averell, President of the Conference, delivered, amongst other admirable remarks, the following senti-ments, more worthy to be responded by the Editor of the Guardian than the TAUNTS and LIBELS he is in the habit of culling from seditions and unchristian

prints:

"In now celebrating the centenary they were thankful to Almighty God for continuing it for one hundred years. They had a fair prospect before them, which the people of the colony are to assert their own powers of self-government.

He has further shown that it is neither the interest nor the desire of the Imperial Government to interfere with our local affairs further than what is absolutely required at the hands of supreme authority when the character of the government or the general interests of the empire require such interference; and he has pledged the faith of government will be restrained.

This declaration, we are glad to perceive, appears to be satisfactory to all parties." The difficulties which now arise do not relate to future nots of the government or the legislature, but to theoretical opinions which have been heratofors expressed.

onvenient and rayoute mode of waters—barn our measure manuation.

Again—the Editor of The Charch copies Mr. Newbury's letter to us, and refers to it as a decisive proof of our "inaccuracies;" and yet he does not so much as allude to our refutation of Mr. Newbury's statements, by references to the highest authorities of which the case would adult, the Ledger of the Wostryan Book Room and the Records of the Conference,—although the Guardian containing that refutation must have been lying to fore him at the time the published Mr. N's letter: We sake the Editor of The Charch If this is ingenuous.' Is it just between man and man! Is it honest with his readers? Even success by such means it is ess desirable than honorable defeat.

We trust that, after the above remarks, we shall be excused in the judgment of our readers, if we henceforth exercise our discretion in noticing the personal lusinuations or the Editor of The Charch. Honest with his readers? We have end to active existence. The birth plane, the education, the character of the Methodist Ministry were first impurped; then the ministerial validity and organization of the Methodist Charch; subsequently attempts to divide its ranks, and to weaken its ministry; and finally the weapons of personal insimuation against ourselves. This last resort of controversialists, who have been routed and driven from every other position, involves a descent in the order and principles of ecclesiastical discussion down which we are not bound to follow an adversary. We have only to add, that whilst we shall ever be ready to correct errors in which we may chance to fail, by whomsever detected—we shall persevere in defending the institutions and character of Methodists, and in pronowhomseever pointed out- and to retract a wrong position, by whomseever detected—we shall persevere in defending the institutions and character of Methodism, and in promoting its extension in every possible way, regardless alike of honourable opposition, or of lishonourable viguemention.

The Secessions from the W. M. Church.-The Western Methodist) Christian Advocate of the 20th ult., in copying our account of he four secessions, remarks as follows:

So many secessions in Canada heralded everywhere, with notes of exultation on the part of those who gain by our supposed loss, (we say our, for Methodism is a unit) roused some unpleasant queries in other realms. We wondered nd desired to understand the "whys and wherefores."

The Guardian adds, "Had 'The Church' (the paper of the Establishment

in Canada) been content with a simple announcement of these secessions, we should have thrown over them the mantle of silence." We, however, were anxious to know the particulars, and deem them of sufficient interest to spread before our readers. We may say of these secessions, as Blackstone does of gentlemen in his time, "They be right cheap."

We copy the following from the Virginia and North Carolina Conference fournal of the 19th ult:

Causes of secession from the Methodist Church.-An article on this subect will be found on our second page. It is copied from the Christian Guar-lian, a Wesleyan Methodist paper of Upper Canada. We publish it because, I. The fact of such secessions is frequently paraded for party effect. 2. Because human nature is the same all over the world. 3. Because like causes produce like effects. 4. Because we have seen the operation of causes not ery dissimilar from those coumerated in the article under consideration; and Because such secessions are generally construed into arguments against the losing Church, and in favor of the gaining, if these terms are properly placed. Those in the secret on such occasions generally transpose the terms, and consider the party left to be the true gainers in the transaction. We know several instances in which Methodism has lost nothing by the desertion; and the re-ceiving Church has gained little beside the privilege of boasting of the fact.

THE NORTH EAST BOUNDARY QUESTION .- In another column ill be found very late, very important, and very threatening correspondence n this question between Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. orsyth, American Secretary of State. Both parties are completely at issue on the nature of the arrangement between the two governments, pending the settlement of the Boundary question itself; and both write strongly. Mr. Fox says-"Her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of Her Majesty's rights;" and adds, " If the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be a collision between Her Majesty's troops and the people of that State, the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue there from, be they what they may, will rest with the people and government of the United States." This Mr. Fox says by the express authority of the British Government. Mr. Forsyth replies, by order of the President, that "unless alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divest the government and people Guardian.

of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine." The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, after stating the substance of the corresp condence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, draws the following five conclusions, in the 2nd, 4th, and 5th of which we concur:

1. That we were right in conjecturing, the other day, that Sir John Harvey had received "renewed instructions from his government" to take a little

2. That this new dispute that has sprung up is eminently useless; unnecessary, and inconsequential. Because the government of Great Britain has under consideration a proposal from our government for another arbitration, which may, ought to, and probably will, bring about an adjustment of the whole

ontroversy.

3. That Great Britain ought not to delay so long in responding to the pro-

possil; and that, pending the delay, she ought not to do any thing tending to create new embarrassments.

4. That there is no probability of a war—which would be the wickedest and most senseless thing imaginable. And,

5. That every body will do well to keep cool and exercise yet a little more

of that patience which has kept this matter quiet, though alive, for the last fifty years and upward.

The Patriot of yesterday sounds the note of war with the United tates. Men will readily believe what they wish to be true. We apprehend to collision with the United States; but every man should be ready to do his duty when called upon. The military defences of the Canadas, in every respect, were never half so efficient as at the present time. They are also undergoing great improvements; and many new fortifications are being erected.

Extract from a Despatch addressed by the Governor-General Lord John Russell.-The London Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, nder date January 31st, gives the following extract of a Despatch from the Sovernor-General to the Colonial Secretary. It is without date; but seems to have been written in October, shortly after His Excellency's arrival in

"I am happy in reporting to your Lordship, that as far as it has hitherto been possible to ascertain, this Province is quiet at the present moment. It must not, however, be supposed that the feeling of the French Canadian population is changed, although a sense of their weakness, and of the great power of the Executive Government in Canada, keeps them from any acts of it of the Executive Government is Canada, keeps them from any acts of inamor-dination. They appear new also to despair of obtaining from the United States that assistance on which they formerly calculated as their greatest sup-port in attempting to overthrow the constitution of the Province, especially since the convictions, which have been obtained in the United States of some of the brigands-the last that of Van Ranselear,-which have, undoubtedly, produced a good effect.

"It is most important, however, that accurity should be taken against the efforts of designing men to mislead and delude the peasantry, and I shall not hesitate to propose to my Special Council the renewal of such of the Ordinances, having this object in view, as may be near their expiration.

"I have had repeated conversations with Sir George Arthur on the state of Upper Canada, and I learn from him that in that Province there is no prospect of any serious disturbance. It is my intention to proceed to Toronto about the 18th of next month, and I have directed Sir George Arthur to summon the Legislature of that Province to meet mo on the 3rd December. I have, &c.
"(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.
"The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c."

Another Despatch from His Excellency the Governor-General will be found nder the head of Foreign and Domestic news.

IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, Thursday last was observed in this City as a public holiday. An Ox was pasted, and a great number of poor people were feasted in the market square mon Roast Beef and Plum Pudding. The day was beautiful; the market place was tastefully decorated with green boughs; the assemblage was numerous. The military bands attended; and the National Anthem was played, The entertainment was got up on a large scale, and went off with great eclat. In the evening the City was brilliantly illuminated; various and beautiful tranparencies were exhibited in different parts of the city.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., at the suggestion of the British Consul, on ntertainment was provided, by subscription, for the Widows and Orphans of English, Scotch and Irish origin residing in the City and vicinity of New-York. Mr. Niblo generously gave his establishment and gardens for the occasion; the Manhattan Gas Company roasted the Ox, by gas, free of expense. Six hundred and ten sat down at the entertainment; 410 widows, 92 orphan boys, and 103 orphan girls. The great cariosity of the day was the colossal Wedding Cake-made of the richest and best materials-fifteen feet four inches in tircumference, ten inches thick, and one thousand and seventeen pounds in weight. It was iced all over, beautifully ornamented with fanciful and appropriate devices, and upon it stood a finely executed bust of Her Majesty. Several appropriate speeches were delivered on the occasion. Amongst others who spoke was Mr. T. C. Grattan-author of "High Ways and Bye-ways"and son of the celebrated Henry Grattan. Mr. Grattan maintained that Her Majesty had settled the Boundary Question-between single blessedness and wedded life-that she had become a citizen of the United States, as she had entered into the State of Matrimony, the oldest and happiest of any State in the Union,-and concluded by recommending all the young ladies to follow as quickly as possible the good example so recently set by Her Majesty Queen l'ictoria.

The Rev. L. P. Bayard offered thanks at the fete in the following words. We close our notice by responding to, and joining with the thousands of our readers in, the supplications thus expressed:

"Most Gracious God, the high and mighty ruler of the universe, king of not be tried by this test. The theory belongs to the government, and not to the individuals composing it; and approving as we do of the liberal and enlightened policy of the Governor General, we are disposed to support those who enlist under his banners.

It is thus we would reconcile our cordial support to the Attorney General, supposed to be on different sides in polities; we had correct sides in polities; we had to the Solicitor General, supposed to be on different sides in polities; we had to the Solicitor General, supposed to be on different sides in polities; we fact that the statements of the bridgest and solve the belows to the support to the Attorney General and the vides our repeat to the support to the Attorney General and the solicitor General, supposed to be on different sides in polities; we have the belows on the bridgest authorities to the processing this present to the process the bridgest authorities of the process the bridgest authorities to the process the process the bridgest authorities to the process the process the bridgest authorities of the process the process the bridgest authorities to the process the process

> tions among them appear to be the Grand Duchy of Posen, Wallachia and Moldavia, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Palestine.

> A GREAT RIOT, with many torn garments and broken heads, coursed in the city of New York on the evening of the 27th ult. It appears that flagrant abuses arise out of the present system of voting by ballot in that rity; in consequence of which the Legislature has been petitioned to pass a registry law, for the registration of voters. A bill for that purpose had, at the atest dates, passed the Legislature of the State of New York. A meeting was called in the Masonic Hall by the advocates of the bill, and was riotously broken up by their opponents. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser describes the scene as most disgraceful.

> NOVA SCOTIA.—The Quebec Gazette of the 27th ult. says-"The two Houses of the Nova Scotia Legislature have got into what our neighbours cell a snart, and it appears that the new Civil List Bill, passed by Council, that it is not conformable to the Despatches from the Home Government for the surrender of the Crown revenue. These snarts are very unpleasant things, and we think are becoming very general in the Legislatures of all

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In the London Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette, under date the 29th February, the writer says-

"It is with pleasure I state that our Government are disposed to extend their assistance to the encouragement of emigration to Canada. The Duke of Argyle, and many Scotch and English Noblemen and gentlemen, waited upon the Colonial Minister the day before yesterday and received assurances of support. There is no improvement in the Canada Trade here. In shares.

THE GLOBE.—This is the title of a new paper published in his City, by Mr. John Carey. It is edited with Mr. Carey's well known ability, independent of all parties and governments. We have received the

Our readers who have strong norses for sale, are referred to the Commisariat Advertisement in this day's Guardian.

The Special Council of Lower Canada is summoned to meet

at Montreal, on the 20th instant. To Correspondents .- The Rev. Mr. McNab's letter on the J. C. Academy will appear next week. The communication of "Acquinnus"

involves facts, which ought to have been verified to us by a responsible name. We think but few of our readers could have been present on the occasion refer-Her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in red to-none who would be likely to be converted by a St. Patrick's discourse the question-unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than in support of the doctrine of transabstantiation. The obituaries of Mr. C. have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjust- Bogard, and Mr. John Coleman have been received, and will appear next ment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox, in the name of his government, week .- We regret that Col. E. W. Thomson's address to the electors of the has been hold; resolutions have been adopted; the return is to be contested episcopes, and then he was regarded not as superior to the rest in rank, but may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences second riding of the County of York came too late for insertion in this day's

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From late English Papers. Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson, to Lord John Russell.

Government House, Montreal, Nov. 18, 1839. My Lord,-I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that baving sun moned the Special Council, by proclamation, to meet on Monday, the 11th instant, I then submitted to them the question of the Re-Union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and solicited their opinion respecting it.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. I received from that body the address, of which and my answer, I have the honour to enclose copies; and I likewise transmit an extract from the Journals, from which your Lordship will learn their

I beg your Lordship to remark, that the Members composing the Special Council remain the same as during the administration of my predecessor. It may be necessary hereafter, in the exercise of my discretion, to make some alterations, with a view to increase the efficiency of that body; but I felt that as the opinions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Union are well known, it was extremely desirable that I should if possible, submit the consideration of that important question to a Council in whose selection I had

myself no choice.

It appeared to me that to secure the due weight in the Mother Country to the judgment of a body so constituted, it was indipensable to avoid even the possibility of an imputation that I had selected for its Members those only whose opinions coincided with my own.

I had moreover every reason to believe, from the motives which guided my edecessor in his choice, that the Council contains a very fair representation

of the state of feeling in the different districts of the Province.

For these reasons I determined on making no alteration whotever; and it is with great satisfaction that I can now refer to the opinions of this body, adopted almost unanimously. Their views as to the urgency of the Union, and the advantages likely to result from it to the Province, are set forth in their address in terms so forcible, as to leave me nothing to say with reference to their opinion. But I must add, that it is my decided conviction, grounded upon such other opportunities as I have enjoyed since my arrival in this country, of ascertaining the state of public feeling, that the speedy adoption of that easure by Parliament is indispensable to the future peace and prosperity of

All parties look with extreme dissatisfaction at the present state of Govern-Those of British origin, attached by feeling and education to a Constitotional form of Government, although they acquiesced at the time in the establishment of arbitrary power, as a refuge from a yet worse despotism, submit with impatience to its continuance, and regret the loss, though no fault of their own, of what they consider as their birthright. Those of the French Canadians who remained loyal to their Sovereign and true to the British connexion, where the same feelings; whilst among those who are less well affected or more easily deceived, the suspension of all constitutional rights affords to reckless and unprincipled agreetoes a constant topic of excitement.

All parties therefore, without exception, demand a change; on the nature of

that change, there undoubtedly exists some difference of opinion. In a country so lately convulsed, and where passions are still so much excited, extreme opinion cannot but exist; and accordingly, while some persons advocate an immediate return to the former Constitution of this Province, others propose either the entire exclusion from political privileges of all of French origin, or the partial dismemberment of the Province, with the view of conferring on one portion a representative system, while maintaining in the other a despotism.

I have observed, however, that the advocates of these widely different opin tous have generally admitted them to be their aspirations, rather than measures which could practicably be adopted, and have been unable to suggest any course except the Union, by which that at which they uim, namely, Constitutional Government for themselves, could be permanently and sofely

There exists, too, even amongst these persons, a strong and prevailing desire that the Imperial Legislature should take the settlement of Canadian affairs at once into its own hands, rather than that it should be delayed by a reference to individual opinions, or to the schemes which may be put forward by different sections of local purties.

The large majority, however, of those whose opinions I have had the oppor-tunity of learning, both of British and French origin, and of those, too, whose character and station entitle them to the greatest authority, advance warmly the establishment of the Union, and that upon terms of perfect fairness, not merely to the two Provinces, but to the two races within this Province. Of the extent to which this feeling with regard to the Upper Province is carried, your Lordship will find a most conclusive proof in the Resolution of the Special Council respecting the dobt of Upper Canada. By this resolution a large sum, owing hy that Province on account of public works of a general nature, is proposed to be charged on the joint revenues of the United Province. Upon other details of the arrangement, the same feeling prevails. It would be however, useless for me to trouble your Lordship with respect to them, until I have had the apportunity of ascertaining the views and opinions entertained by the people of Upper Canada. If, however, as I trust, the principle of Re-Union people of Upper Canada. If, however, as I trust, the principle of Re-Union should meet with their assent, I am of opinion that it can only be in consequence of demands of an unwarrantable character upon their part, that difficulty will arise in settling the principal terms. I have, &c.

C. POULETT THOMSON. THE ROYAL COURTSHIP .- As several inquiries have been made of us as to the modus operandi of the Royal Courtship, we copy the following from the London Literary Gazette-published in the early part

Our young and gracious Queen has, from her lofty station, been of late rather embarrassed.

It became necessary for her to indicate her preference for Prince Albert sufficiently to make him acquainted with the royal partiality, and so put affairs in train for the arrangements which we now officially know are in progress. This was a delicate task, but the Queen acquitted herself with equal delicacy and tact. At one of the palace balls she took occasion to present Prince Albert with her bouquet, and the hint was not lost on the gallant German. His close uniform, buttoned up to the throat, did not admit of his placing the Persian-like gilt where it would be most honoured; and he immediately drow his penknife and ript a slit in his dress nearest his heart, whore he gracefully de-

Posited the happy omen!
Again, to announce the projected union to the Privy Council was an easy duty to that of infimating it to the principal party concerned; and we understand that here also our Sovereign lady displayed unusual presence of mind and female ingenuity. The prince was expressing the grateful sense he enterand female ingenuity. The prince was expressing the grateful sense he enter-tained of his reception in England, and the delight he had experienced from the kind attention shown to him during his stay, when the Queen naturally put the question upon which their future fates so much depended- If your high-

And thus it is, according to the accounts which descend from the high atmosphere of royalty, that reigning Queens are woord and wedded!

Labours of the Swedish Army.-It appears from a statistical account of the public works of Sweden that, from 1818 to 1838, the Swedish army performed, in the works of public utility, 5,360,700 journeys, (the journey is the day's work of one man) viz: canais and rivers, 4,164,000; roads and banking, 130,000; civil constructions, 241,000; fortifications, 501,700. It this means that in 1832 the canal of Gothia, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, across the widest part of the Swedish continent, was

Switzerland consists of 22 or 23 small cantons loosely associated in a confederacy similar to that which existed in this country before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Some of the Cantons are Protestant, but the majority of them are Catholic. A majority of the Protestant clergymen are Neologists, but a rapid improvement is taking place, and ministers who are sound in their views, according to the standard of soundness among the mesnumerous Protestant sects in this country, are increasing in numbers

The number of persons in Ireland who have taken the Temper ance Pledge amounts to 350.000. In Cork 130 publicans have given up business. There are upwards of 7,000 members in Dungarvon, in Killkeany 3,632

and in Waterford upwards of 12,000. Disorganization of the Tory Party.-During the last few years the Conservative party has been gradually increasing in strength; and the public confidence in the character of its parliamentary representatives has me degree been gaining ground. At the very moment, however, that this powerful body would seem to have resumed its original position, and is likely to offer an impenetrable front to its opponent; at that critical juncture of its affairs, when an example of firmness and consistency is most needed, Sir Robert Pecl throws the whole weight of his personal influence into the ministerial scale, and assists Lord John Russell in establishing the monstrous doctrine that the House of Commons is to be allowed to outrage the liberty of the aubject with impunity, whenever it may think proper to decide that it is its privilege to do so. The effect of this second defection, at such a time—whatever the intention may have been-will be once more to disorganise the Conservative party; and, by creating grounds for the hopes included in by the ministerialists, that Sir Robert Peel will, ere long, be found voting on their side, strengthen their feeble and disjointed party. The want of confidence which has been thus created in the Conservative camp cannot have been with out its influence in Southwork, at Birmingham, at Newark, and at Davenport where, with the fairest prospects of success, the Conservative cause appear to have been sacrificed. As for the motion of the 23th, we anticipate no useful result from it whatever. A majority against it is already certain, and the chances are fully to one but that some few. "woiters on providence."—those contemptible animals who never give a vote until they have ascertained which way the cat will jump—will assist in swelling that majority. The conduct of Sir R. Peel, in supporting, as he has done, the present apprincipled ministry, is a gross outrage on the liberty of Englishmen—on outrage having neither reason nor precedent to support it—has created universal district and dismay, and will lead to consequences of more importance to the country than would and will lead to consequences or more importance to the country than would appear from a superficial view of the matter. Our own impression decidedly is, that before two years have elapsed we shall have a sort of hybrid Whig-Tory Government, in which, provided he is "top sawyer," the right hon. bart, will not refuse to take a part, and thus will the hopes of the genuine Protestant Conservative party be once more prostrated before private interest and private predilections.—United Service Gazette (Tory paper).

LATE FROM CHINA.—By the ship Albion, Captain Lovett, we have a file of the Canton Register, (now published at Macao.) to the 3rd of December inclusive. This arrival brings intelligence of the final and eternal prohibition of trade between England and Chine, so decreed by the Chinese authorities. Whether they will not change their minds hereafter, upon compulsion, remains to be seen .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mexico.—The New Orleans papers bring late and interesting intelligence from Mexico-how the Federalists, adendoning in despair their attempts to overthrow the existing central government, have established a new and separate republic including some of the Northern provinces, which they have called the "Republic of Rio Grande;" how they have organized, by the appointment of a President and other officers of state-and how sundry Mexicans of distinction have joined them .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

UNITED STATES.

United States Senate, Thursday, March 26. Boundary Question .- The Chair submitted the following mesage from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate herewith copies of official notes which have passed between the Secretary of State and the British Minister since my last message on the subject of the resolutions of the 17th of January. Washington, 26th March, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, March 13th, 1840. Washington, March 13th, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by his Government to make the following communication to the Secretary of State of the United States, in reference to the boundary negotiation, and the affairs of the disputed territory.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the official note addressed to the undersigned by the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 24th of last December, in reply to a note from the undersigned of the 2nd of Navanhean proceeding in which the undersigned are tested in the new of his

November preceding, in which the undersigned protested, in the name of his Government, against the extensive system of aggression pursued by the people of the State of Muino within the disputed territory, to the prejudice of the rights of Great Britain, and in marifest violation of the provisional agreements entered into between the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of the last year. Her Majesty's Government have also had their attention directed to the public message transmitted by the Government Adaptate the Legislating of the State on essage transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on

message transmitted by the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of the State, on the 3rd of January of the present year.

Upon a consideration of the statements contained in these two official documents Her Majesty's Government regret to find that the principal acts of encroachment which were denounced and complained of on the part of Great Britain, so far from being either disproved, or discontinued, or satisfactorily explained by the authorities of the state of Maine, are, on the contrary, persisted in and subtled acrowed.

publicly avowed.

publicly avowed.

Her Majesty's Government have consequently instructed the undersigned once more formally to protest against these acts of encroachment and aggression.

Her Majesty's Government claim and expect from the good faith of the government of the United States, that the people of Maine shall replace themselves in the situation in which they stood before the agreements of last year wore signed; that they shall therefore retire from the valley of the St. John, and confine themselves to the valley of the Aroostook; that they shall occupy that valley in a temporary manner only, for the purpose, as agreed upon, of preventing depredations; and that they shall not construct fortifications, nor make roads or permanent settlements.

manent scitlements. Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that Until this be done by the people of the State of Maine, and so long as that people shall persist in the present system of aggression. Her Majesty's Government will feel it their duty to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of Her Majesty's rights. And Her Majesty's Government deem it right to declare that if the result of the unjustifiable proceedings of the State of Maine should be collision between Her Majesty's troops and the people the responsibility of all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, be they what they may, will rest with the people and Government of the United States. The undersigned has been instructed to add to this commination, that Her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report, it was believed, would be completed and delivered to Her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary nezotiation.

necotiation.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

H. S. Fox.

Mr. Forenth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington, March 25, 1840. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, acknowledges to have received Mr. Fox's communication of the 13th instant, in reference to the boundary negotiation and the affairs of the disputed territory. The information given in the closing part of it, that a reply to the last proposition of the United States upon the subject of the boundary may be expected in a short time, is highly gratifying to the President, who has, however, given directions to the undersigned in making this acknowledgment, to accompany it with the expression of his profound regret that Mr. Fox's note, is in no other respect satisfactory. After the arrangements which, in the beginning of last year, were entered into on the part of the two governments with regard to the occupation of the disputed territory, the President had indulged the hope that the causes of irritation which had grown out of this branch of the subject could have been removed. Relying on the disposition of Maine to co-operate with the Federal Government in all that could lead to a pacific adjustment of the principal question, the President felt confident that his determination to maintain order and peace on the border would be fully carried out. He looked upon all apprehensions of designs by the people of Maine to take possession of the territory, as without adequate foundation; deeming it improbable that on the eve of an anticable adjustment of the question, any portion of the American people would without cause, and without object, leopard the success of the negotiation and endanger the peace of the country. A troublesome, irritating, and comparatively unimportant, because swould be left free at once to discuss and finally adjust the principal question. In this he has been disappointed.—While the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government at home have been attended with unlooked for delays, its attention has been diverted from the great subject in controversy by repeated complaints, imputing to a portion of the people of the United States designs to violate th

It is to be regretted that at this late hour so much misapprehension still exists It is to be regretted that at this late hour so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British Government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed tentory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox, to Her Majesty's Government, more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject; and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

views which prevail as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of Jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th of February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that Her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armad party which had been sent by Maino into the district bordering on the Restook River; and that, on the other hand, the Government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangement had other objects—the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depreciation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Bronswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangement between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23d and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound hinself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to take military possession of the Territory, or to repel from it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Governor that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb by arms the province of New Brunswick in possession of the Madawaska settlements, or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces. As to possession and Jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of part of the disputed Territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so. With that understanding, Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent farther depredations.

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the state of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr Fox has assumed two positions, which are not

addressed to the undersigned, Mr Fox has assumed two positions, which are not authorised by the terms of those agreements: Ist, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the disputed territory for the purposes stated in the agreement, he does so with the restriction that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2d, by making the advance of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement, he assumes to extend the limits of that settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in oither of these positions.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey; defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing farther depredations within the disputed territory; was assigned to the state of Maine after her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the terridressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions, which

her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and prevent farther depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb by arms the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientions discharge of an obligation imposed those her has a sugary convect, that the From these. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and in the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident that when those acts shall have been considered by Her Majesty's Government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th December last, and in connection with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of Her Majesty's Government, that the faith of existing arrangements is to be looken on the part of the United States.

ared to excite the apprecianions of Her Majesty's Government, that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advance of the Maine posses along the Restook to the Mouth of Fish River, and into the valley of the Upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure Her Majesty's province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrunt the usual communications between New Brunswick settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces. The agreement could only have referred to the Mada-waska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valley of the St. John through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska acttlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of Her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to embrace any portions of the disputed territory; and the rights given to the province of New Brusswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by Her Majesty's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision. The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the

exercised by Her Majesiy's authorities an extent which would render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favour of Great Britain.

If the small settlement at Madawasha, on the north side of the St. Johns, means the whole valley of that river—if a hoom across the Fish River, and the station of a small posse on the south side of the St. Johns at the mouth of Fish River is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty-five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of Her Majesty's Government under it, or how the state of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the crection of military works for their protection—and accommodation, of which

of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against Her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently replexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the roccedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

If, as Mr. For must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal

If, as Mr. For must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of the property from farther spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favourably contrasts with that of the colonial authorities of Her Majesty's Government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the uze of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party, is essentially military in its character, and can be instified only by a well founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his Government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their

unarmed inhabitants of a friendly state, pursuing within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorised spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless Her Majesty's Government shall forthwith atrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined effects than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. For in the name of his Government, may most unfortunately hance.

Rut no procedure of the conand pacino and pacino and may most unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the Government and people of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. The duty is as simple as it is imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the Federal Government, and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be exponents by the decision of a disinterested and of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal, selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third

In all the subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his appnion es to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of Her Majesty's Government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the constitutions the part of the resident will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the constitutions the part of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the Government and people of the United States, or of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of Her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the responsibility for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States. The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c. John Forsth.

To the Hon. II. S. Fox, &c. Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, March 26, 1840. The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and ministe plenipotentiary, has had the honour to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encronchment and aggression which are still per sisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine, within

certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mt. Forsyth's note to Her Majosty's Government in England, and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of Her Mojesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add my farther reply thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the United States, with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by he Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negotiation of the boundary question, offers to her Mojesty's fights penting the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of

State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consider The Hon. J. Forsyth, &c. &c.; The Boundary Question.—The following resolution was

passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine on the 23d ult.: "That unless the British Government, during the present Session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the boundary question, it will be the duty of the General Government to take military possession of the disputed territory; and in the name of a sovereign state, we call upon the national government to fulfil its constitutional obligations, to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary, and to protect this state in extending her jurisdiction to the

itmost limits of our territory." LOWER CANADA.

Militia Force.-The Montreal Transcript says-" That intructions have been received from Her Majesty's Government directing that 1100 Volunteers be embodied for two years from the 1st of May next, for this Province, and that the Adjutants of the Sedentary Battalions in this city are to

remain on half-pay for another year."

A letter from Cornwall in the Bathurst Courier says, that an order had bee received by the Commanding Officer there, to ascertain how many men would be willing to volunteer after the 10th inst., as it is the intention of His Excel lency the Commander of the Forces to embody 1800 men for two years service in any part of North America.

Death of the Judge Advocate General.—It is with regret that e have to announce the death of A. R. HAMEL, Esquire, advocate general of we have to amounce the death of A. R. HABEL, Esquire, advocate general of Lower Canada, and one of the Commissioners of the recently constituted Court of Requests, in this province. He died in the township of Leeds, county of Megantic, on the 23rd instant, where he had gone to hold the court for that county. He found himself unwell in the afternoon, and died in the night, it is supposed from an apoplectic attack.

Mr. HANEL was a Lawyer of respectable talents and honourable character. In all the relations of private life he was most exemplary. His death is a new subject of affliction to the Quebec bar, and coming so soon after the loss of ANDREW STUART, it is the more severely felt by his fellow citizens generally, who have a deep interest in the talent and respectability of the profession. Quebec Gazette, March 25,

We are truly happy to find, from a well written and judicious rticle in the Canada Inquirer, that the tone and features of public feeling i the London District of Upper Canada had been greatly altered and improved almost immediately after the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General in Upper Canada; so rapid, extensive and beneficial are the influences of a poli-cy such as that which has been pursued by His Excellency in Upper Canada especially on the important subject of the Union of the Provinces. After quot ing the Governor General's patriotic parting advice to the Legislature, ing the Governor General's patriotic parting advice to the Legislature, our contemporary of the Lagister has anticipated the observations contained in our last number, as to the necessity of forbearance and good feelings on all hands, during the present important conjuncture, when a bold, and, we hope, an effectual effort, is about to be made, both here and in the Mother Country, to revive the hopes and regenerate the energies of the country. It has long been the desire of all parties that such an effort should be made; and now, while it is in course of being accomplished by the consent and with the approbation of both Provinces, especially of the free and independent one of Upper Canada, it would be lamentable in the extreme, if any obstacles were thrown in the way by any degree of unreasonable conduct or turbulent disposition, on the part of any portion of Her Majesty's subjects. Let us all await the groat event with patience, and that respect which it becomes us to entertain for the constituted authorities of the Empire, and who, we are persuaded, will neither administratively nor legislatively adopt any measures that will injure or oppress administratively nor legislatively adopt any measures that will injure or oppress us. It is in this spirit, we are glad to observe, that the article in the Canada ouirer to which we have alluded, is couched; and we have, therefore, much Tangarer to within we have allude, is coorded; and we have, therefore, much satisfaction in making the following extract from it:— [The article from the Canada Inquirer, from which the extract referred by the Montreal Gazette was made, was copied into the Guardian of the 11th uk.]

AGRICULTURAL.

THE ERROR OF TILLING TOO MUCH LAND. There is no error more common or the source of greater loss to the producer

and to the country, than the one of which we now speak. Notwithstanding the many improvements in agriculture, this most important of all, cultivating well what is under improvement, seems to be least understood and least felt. Every farmer seems to be seeking for more land, adding acre to acre, and field to field, instead of striving to bring what he has under the highest state of cultivation. In no part of the Union is this evil more prevalent, than in East Tennessee. There are thousands of acres that are now skimmed over at an expense of much time and labour, which in consequence of this system of culture, afford but a scanty remuneration: a small part of which, if otherwise cultivated, would gladden the heart and well repay the increased care bestowed upon them. If every farmer could have a better crop by cultivating a few acres than thrice that number, he would certainly stand much in the way of bis own interest not to try it. It is a good maxim—always to endeavour to make the means meet the end in view. If a farmer had but force sufficient to cultivate as he ought seventy acres, he would certainly be very foolish to attempt to till three times that quantity of land. The adage—"that a thing well done is twice done," applies with as much truth in farming as in any occupation that can be named. Land should be so tilled, as to eradicate weeks from it to as great any expensive to a create for well. from it to as great an extent as possible; for a crop of weeds that is left to scatter its seeds this year, will require much more labour to exterminate next year. Land should be sufficiently rich to produce a good crop of the kind that may be put upon it; for the same care will produce a good crop on good land, which will make an indifferent one on poor land. The first step then, to be taken, is to earich the land. After it has been brought into a fit state for cultivation, it can be kept so with comparatively little care and labour. We are persuaded then, that it would be the interest of most of the farmers in East Tennessee, as it regards the saving of time and labour, and producing much larger crops, to take a part of their farms and improve them as they should, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement. The movements of British troops lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the crection of military works for their protection and accommodation, of which authentic information recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations established beyond a doubt, left unexplained, or uneatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note

cours richer lands and greater enjoyments in States farther west. that experience and observation will warrant us in saying, that the wealth, comfort and happiness of a people do not depend on the natural advantages of soil or climate, which they possess: and that those sections of the Union, have but a few of these advantages, by the increased care and diligence of the people fully make up for them. Let the people of least Tennessee pursue a proper system of cultivating their lands, and it will soon compare with the most favoured portions of this country in beauty and fertility.—Farmer's Cabinet.

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HUSBANDRY.

Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember, that there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted, and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage; even heath, if it can but be ploughed, and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeed-

ing crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass, and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do best, except onions, carrots and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are

seculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to tself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener. han once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the veriety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of 5, 6, or 7 years, according to the nature,

6. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try, and see.

Sow GARDENS EARLY .- Sow beets carrots, and other garden auce, early; and you will find the benefit in having a plenty of these earlier than those who sow late. The reasons for sowing early are, that the seed is more sure to come up well, when the ground is moist early, than when it is dry late; and the garden flea is not as likely to take the early as the latter plant. If the seed fails, or the insects destroy the young plant, there may be time for a second sowing, perhaps as soon as those who sow late, from fear of the seed rotting in the ground.

MISSIONARY MEETING .- The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary will be held (D. V.) at RICHMOND HILL, on Monday evening, the 13th instant, at 7 P. M. The Rev. Mr. Stinson will

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- A Meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society will be held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bay Street, on FRIDAY Evening next, the 10th instant. Chair to be taken at 7 o'er

Quarterly Meetings for the Ottawa District-4th Quarter.

 Richmond, April 18th & 19th. Cumberland, Mây
 18th. Mississippi, Mây
 18th. Osgoode, 23rd & 24th. Clarendon, 9th & 10th. Bytown, 30th & 31st. Ottawa, 6th & 17th.

The District Meeting will commence in Bytown on Thursday, May 23th, at 0 o'clock, A. M. RICHARD JONES, Chairman.

The Superintendants and Teachers of the Primitive Methodist Sabbath School, Bay Street, take this opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous friends for the liberal sopply of Refreshments to the Children of the above School, on the 2nd instant.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

Toronio, 4th April, 1840.

Davit Swallow, Sect.

BIRTHS .- Ia Kingston, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Robert McGill, of a daught

On the same day, the lady of the Rev. M. Lang, of a son. MARRIED.—On the 12th of March, by the Rev. H. Montgomery, Mr. Thos. thompson, to Miss Sarah Clark, both of the Township of Blenheim.

By the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, January 16th, Mr John Grant Ross, of Belleville, to Miss Elizabeth Canniff, of Thurlow.

By the same, Feb. 6, Mr. Samuel Farley, to Miss Hannah Jones, all of

By the some, March 12, Mr. James Nesworthy, to Miss Harriet, only By the same, March 25, Mr. George Finkle to Miss Maria Ray, all of

In Hamilton, on the 31st March, by the Rev. E. Evans, Chairman of the London District, Edwin Dealtry Bevirt, M. D. of Marshall, Michigan, Son of the Rev. Thos, Bovitt, Wesleyan Minister, of Brantford, and Nephew of the Venerable Thomas Dealtry, Archdeacon of Calcutte, to Miss Aurora, daughter of Mr. Thos. Fingland, of Hamilton, U. C.

On Thursday, the 12th ult, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Robert David Rogers; Esq., second son of the late David McGregor Rogers, Esq., of Haldimand, Newcastle District, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Birdsall, Esq., of the township of Asphodel. By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 18th ult., at North Port, P. E. District, Mr. Charles Howell to Miss Harriet Ann Pake, both of Sophiasburg:
By the Rev. J. Currie, on the 11th blt., Mr. Robert Roe, of Mountain, to
Miss Mary Malay of the same place.

Miss Mary Maloy, of the same place. DIED .- At Lake Lodge, near Niegara, on the 18th March, George Stewart,

cond son of Mrs. Connolly, of that place. In Ningara, on the 28th ult., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Barker.

At Kingston, on the 26th ult., Elizabeth Johnson, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Morley, aged 14 months. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 7.

J. Currie, W. Price; G. Miller, W. Scott, P. Kerr, W. Griffis (we have none,) R. Corson, J. Lever, T. Demorest, W. Steer, G. Ferguson, H. B. owes 12s. 6d. E. Ryerson, R. Jones, H. Montgomery. UST PUBLISHED, — SERMONS ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS: By MATTHEW RICHEY, A. M., Author "The Life of the Rev. W. Black." To be had at the Wesleyan Metho-

dist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buildings.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, THE PRUGAL HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL, containing a number of useful Receipts in Cookery. To which are added directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables. By a Canadian Lady.

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SCHOONERS. COMMISSABLAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted.) from all persons willing to Charter to the Commissariat a SCHOONER, for the performance

of the undermentioned services, viz:

To receive on board at Penelanguishene, on or before Saturday the 13th
July next, about five Cabin and fifteen Steerage Passengers, (more or less, and
who will be victualled by Government,) and such quantity of Stores and Indian Prosents, including Gun Powder, as may be prepared for shipment by the Commissariat Officer stationed at that Post; and to convey the whole of the Stores and Passengers to the Manatowauning with all possible dispatch; leaving Penetanguishene on or before Saturday the 25th July next. The Schooner will be expected to remain at the Manatowauning, if so required, until the 12th August following; and then to receive on board, and convey to Penetanguishene, and there land, the said Passengers, together with any surplus Stores or Provisions that may remain unissued; and it is to be understood that the Tenderer is to engage that the Vessel shall touch at Amberst-burg on her way up to Penetanguishene, for the purpose of taking on board such Stores as may be required to be shipped at that Post, for the Manato-

wauning.

The Schooner must be first rate, properly found and conditioned, and not least than 140 Tons measurement; and every convenience which the Vessel can afford, as regards Cabin accommodation, the use of the Stove for Cooking, &c., is to be at the disposal of the Passengers.

The Tenders must state, in words at length, the sum in Halifax Currency at which the Vessel will be placed at the disposal of the Commissariat, for the trip from Penetanguishene to Manatowanning, and back to Penetanguishene; and the daily rate of cherge for remaining at Manatowanning; which charge will commence on the day ensuing the unloading of the Freight, and terminate on the re-embarkation of the Passengers and Stores.

Payment will be made at this Office, upon the production of a Certificate from the Commissariat Officer employed on the occasion, that the Contract has

duly and faithfully been performed.

Two good and sufficient Sureties will be required for the due performance of the agreement.

HORSES.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, 4th April, 1840. REQUIRED for the Service of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, A NUMBER OF GELDINGS:

Age, from 4 to 6 years Height, 15 hands and 2 Inches

Sound and free from vice—quiet to ride or draw. Price-126 Dollars. Officers authorized to make purchases will attend at-

GALT, Tuesday, April 14th. HAMILTON, Wednesday, "15th. Toronto, Saturday, "18th. TORONTO, Saiurday, MARKHAM, Monday, " 20th.

44 2

Grand River Navigation Company's Office.

OTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company, will take place at the Company's Office, Seneca, on the first Monday in May next.

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

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 25th March, 1840. To C I is hereby given, that Sealed republic will be admitted by the left April next, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 16th April next, at 12 o'clock on the evening of the 18th. The Board of Trustees, the Committee, Adems' Roman Antiquities willing to supply the undermentioned articles for the service of the Royal The ensuing Term will commence on the 28th of May.

Legineer Department at this Station, viz:

14th of April, and continue tures days. The Exhibition will take piece. Adems' Roman Antiquities and friends of the Institution generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

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

Anecdotes of Bombay Missing Christian

do. or do. Door Handles, with latches, carriers, catches, and screws, complete, ... sets 6
do. or do. Blooks and Staples, for Blinds, with 9´in.

Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office; and no Tender will be noticed if made in any other form.

Payment will be made by the Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper. Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, upon application to the Clerk of the Works, Royal Engineer Office, Peter Street.

Terms to be stated in Halifax Currency. TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN:-The time is approaching when the exercise of the Elective Franchise will devolve upon you, and I beg to present myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having been invited myself for that distinction, at public meetings held successively at Barrio, Beaverton, and Medonte, you have been apprised by the replies which I made to the gentlemen who composed those meetings, that I readily responded to the call of my friends, and consented to be put in nomination.

I have been for some time before the public in another capacity, which must have afforded you ample opportunity to judge of my fitness for the duties which your Representative will be called upon to discharge; and should you be pleased to return me to Parliament, I trust that the same spirit of independence will mark my career there, which has characterised my conduct, since my entrance into public life. Indeed, the flattering manner in which my nomination was first made, without any solicitation or interference on my part, and afterwards so generally concurred in throughout the county, are gratifying proofs of your confidence in my integrity, and of your desire to commit your interests into my hands for

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

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

In these views you will, I am persuaded, concur; and, offering them

to you as I do, in the true spirit of candour, they will serve to show you the general grounds upon which I am desirous of supporting the govern-

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

I have, since my coming to the province, lamented the want of means of education, in the rural districts, and are the state of the province, lamented the want of means of education, in the rural districts, and are trained at the province, lamented the want of means of the province, lamented the want of means of the province, lamented the want of means of the province of the province, lamented the want of means of the province of the province, lamented the want of means of the province of the province, lamented the want of means of the province of the

of education, in the rural districts; and appreciating the bonefits which the subscribers have been determined, by the beaviness of the operations and the proper tion, and by the present prospects of the country, to offer the greatest Memoirs schools to resort to. I shall, therefore, at all times, give my assistance, most cordially, to the furtherance of every feasible plan, having for its instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

object the establishment of schools throughout the province, with compo tent teachers.

I find that this address has already exceeded the limits which I intended, and without drawing farther upon your patience, I beg to subscribe myself. Gentlemen. Your humble and devoted servant. Toronto, 23d March, 1840. HUGH SCOBIE.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN, --You will soon be again called upon to exercise your Elective Franchise, and after the frequent promises and flattering assurances of the support of a number of the respectable Freeholders of the Second Riding I avail myself of the opportunity of offering myself

Gentlemen,-Should I be the honoured individual of your choice, I Gentlemen,—Should I be the honoured individual of your choice, I they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and dissemilation assure you that I will devote myself wholly to your service; as a nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fover faithful sentine I shall be ever found at my post, faithfully to watch; and Ague has arrived.

Kay's Travels in Caffraria nating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fover knox's Christian Philosophy Keith's Use of the Globes faithful sentine I shall be ever found at my post, faithfully to watch, and Ague has arrived.

I have the honour to be, Gen.

It is not for the men tlemen, your obedient Servant, Toronto Township, Centre Road, No. 12, JOHN TILT.

March 16th, 1840.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

BALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing else. where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., apposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Young Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840. NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an experienced person for the running of a double Saw-Mill at this place for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Scows or Boats for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be required.

DAVID THOMPSON.

Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840. ARM TO LET, on shares, within 82 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be 14th of April, and continue three days. The Exhibition will take place dings, King Street, Toronto.

Cobourg, March 21, 1840.

C A N A D I A N S C H O O L B O O K S. Alleine's Alarm

The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the folBook of the Months lowing popular School Books:

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

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar, adapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Morray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—Reformed Pastor Saints' Rest trongly half bound.

ig persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Butterworth's Concordance Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, Bang's History of the M. E. Church the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The Brown's Antiquities of the Jews edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with an Appendix, containing Excercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound: retail price. 9d. PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of Geography; being an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 7½d.

This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population.

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

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

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, jun. Price 2d. In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary

use in both Provinces; as also of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOKS. IF A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants. ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal.

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

Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR .- Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any aum, from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent above per. Price 2s 9d. Montreal.

43

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

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

Port Credit, March 24th, 1840.

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

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

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY. The Committee request the attention of the Religious Public to a New Supply of the London Religious Tract Society's Publications, lately received at their Depository, which will be disposed of at their usual low prices.

JAMES CARLESS, Depositary. Depository, 23 Yonge Street, 8th February, 1840.

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

instruction of the rising youth, I continue to be the firm advocate for the inducements to small as well as large cash buyers appearing in Terento introduction of a general system of education, by which the children of with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the the farmers can have, within a convenient distance of their homes, first time secured to the Trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods at the commencement of the earson. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

N. B .- I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the spring ships, containing the newest styles in Fancy Goods. Front Street, Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1840.

L E T, The House now occupied by WILLIAM CAMPBELL, known as the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL. It is one of the best Tavern Stands in Upper Caneda. Possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber. S. SHIELDS, 53716 Market Street. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1840.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time the Second Riding I avail myself of the opportunity of offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Gentlemen.—Being more or less acquainted with the most of you, and residing among you for upwards of fourtoen years, enduring the toils and hardships of a new country with you, you have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with my political character.

Gentlemen.—With respect to my political character.

Gentlemen.—With respect to my political principles, my motto at the present, is as it ever has been, the support of the Crown and the rights of the People. With respect to the great question of Responsible Government, I am a warm advocate of it; the British Constitution it is my ardent desire to see established in reality within these Provinces, so that

ment. I am a warm advocate of it: the British Constitution it is my ardent desire to see established in reality within these Provinces, so that they may be a long and a lasting jewel in the British Crown.

With respect to the roads in the interior part of the Riding they have been greatly neglected, and to this part of public improvement I should devote my best endeavour. I know well the difficulty and hardships, by experience, that we all have endured; and from the stake that I hold in the British Country and average that this wart of public improvement I would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the the Riding, you may expect that this part of public improvement 1 would disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be not neglect.

estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what With respect to Education and Public Improvement generally, as far is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted Irish Preac koran, the with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his koran, the object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that Knex's Works

> 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 quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such or on a liberal Credit.

It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says ason, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made 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 PHŒNIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffar's Good Sama RITAN, a copy of which accompanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale. 37 French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appli-

cation at the office, 375 Broadway.

[37 All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

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

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

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

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION CATALOGUE OF BOOKS JOSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

ndon Encyclopedia Anecdotes of Bombay Mission Leland on the Scriptures Leighton's Works Abbott's Young Christian
..... Little Philosopher Lady of the Manor Albums Alleine's Alarm Levizac's French Grammar Locke on the reasonableness of Chris' Lander's Expedition to the Niger Lessey on the Priesthood of Christ Bean's Family Worship Life of Rev. Wm. Black Benjamin's Architecture John Smith Wm. R. Peck Memoirs Lady Maxwell Melville B. Cox Sermons Early Methodist Preachers
.... Eminent Missionaries Brant's Life Dr. Clarke Simon Episcopius Apostles

.... John E. Trezise

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..... Mrs. Rogers Mrs. Cooper Mrs. Tatham

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Modern Judaism

.... Col. Gardiner

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary Lives of Celebrated Travellers

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Milner's Church History

Missionary Gazcateer

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Mudie's Earth

..... Heavens -Murray's Grammar

..... Sea

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History

Mawe's Gardiner Modern Voyages and Discoveries

..... with Witnessing Church Maury on Eloquence

Mayor's Spelling Book
Meadow's French and English Dict'ry
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Pike & Hayward's cases of Conscience Plutarch's Lives

Patterson's Church History

Pierce's Sinner Impleaded

Pacley's Universal History Tales about Christmas

..... Christmas Gift

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Pascal's Thoughts on Religion
Phillip on Christian Experience
Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome

Richey's Mode of Baptism

Ruter's Church History Rowe's Friendship in Death

Richmond's Annals of the Poor Rollin's Ancient History

Stewart's Visit to the South Sees Sanford and Merton

nday School Teacher's Guide

..... Select Sermons
.... Liberty of Prophesying
.... Holy Living and Dying
.... Life of Christ
Treffry on the Eternal Sonship
.... Infidel's own Book
Thomson's Seasons, &c.
The Student's Greek Testament

The Student's Greek Testament

Watson's Theological Institutes

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

Telemaque (French) Taylor's Historians

..... Dictionary

..... Journals

..... Sermons Notes Primitive Physic

.... Presorvative Original Sin

Whitefield's Sermone

..... Christiau Perfection

Wraxall's History of France
Wood's Tropes and Figures
Word's Miniature of Methodism
Walkingame's Arithmetic

Watt's Pealms and Hymns

Young's Night Thoughts

Young Geographer

Wright's Greek and English Lexicon

Wayland's Human Responsibility

..... Sermons Whole Works

..... Conversations

Sallust (lutin) Simpson's Plea for Religion

Smith's Wealth of Nations

Taylor's (Jeremy) Works Select Sermons

Robertson's Works
..... Scotland

Russell's Europe Rutherford's Letters

Simpson's Euclid Snowden's Sermons

Stories for Youth

Rose and her Lamb

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

Nalan's Sermons

Prayers for Families

Pridenux's Connexion

Nelson's Journal

Paley's Works Pulpit, the

Practical Farmer

Pike's Guide

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..... Henry Lougden

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..... R. Bardsall of York

Thomas Walsh

Janeway and Pearce

John Valton James Bandy

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..... Saints' Rest

Basket of Flowers Buffon's Natural History Bellchamber's Biographical Diction's Brown's Concordance Bonnycustle's Mensuration Algebra Key to do. Benson's Fletcher

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..... Succession of Sacred Litera

Sermons Anciont Israelites Life Campbell's Rhetoric
Campbell on Miracles Conder's Geography Coleman's Sermons Conversations on do. the English Constitu Cecil's Remains Copley's Cottage Comforts Christian Mariner's Journal

ture

Carpenter's Scripture Natural History
China and the English
Contenary of Methodism
Child's Botany Companion to the Bible Complete Farmer Clerk's Assistant Covel's Dictionary of the Bible Christian's Manual Common Prayer Cowper's Poems Cicero's Orations (latin) Casar's Commentaries (latin) Carpenter's Spelling Book Combe on the Constitution of Man.

Cook's Voyages round the World Cudworth's Intellectual System Dick's Theology
..... Philosophy of Religion
..... Christian Philosopher Davies' Legendre

Davenport's Dictionary of Biography Drew on the Resurrection Daubney's Sermons
Doddridge's Family Expositor
Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare
Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History Encyclopedia Americana

Ellis' Knowledge of Divine Things

Fireside Piety Fisher's Instructor Godwin's Necromancers Goldsmith's Works Animated Nature Natural History Guad's Book of Nature Gummere's Surveying Greenland Missions Goodwin's Justification Gymnastics and Calisthenies

Glen on the Sabbath Germs of Thought Gay's Fubles Hume, Smollet, and Miller's England Horne on the Scriptures Hutton's Mathe | Hall's (Robert) Works

.... on Modern Infidelity Hick's (Samuel) Life Hall's (Bishop) Contemplations devotional and practical Treatise
Help to Self-Examination Hofland's Merchant's Widow Horace (latin)

Isaac on Universalism Introduction to Christianity Jenks' Family Devotion Johnson's Works Johnson's Diamond Dictionary Irish Preacher

STATIONERY. Foolscap paper

Letter paper, plain and faint lined assorted colours Note do. plain, embossed, and gilt edge Drawing paper Bristol Board assorted colours Quills, assorted qualities Ink-stands, glass and pewter

Parchment.

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

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

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

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

and Frax Seeds Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

RESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Just received a general assortment of Fresh British and American

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

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

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

R. ARMSTRONG 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 com. pete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS.
Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cettons, Merinos, Prints, light and derk Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Suiars, of various

157. King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525tf H E A P S I D E HOUSE,

8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market poculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them. J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both

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

to the community. Dec. 9, 1839.

R E MOVA L.— CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C.B. & Co., have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110

A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hard-mars. Cotlere. Sc. Sc. suitable for this Market. 527 R E M O V A L. -- The Subscribers beg to inform the infriends that they have removed their place of business to the Store formerly occupied by the late S. E. TANLON, Esq. No. 173. King Street Theory.

BENJAMIN & BROTHERS. DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY. -S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced husiness in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed

her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors. Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to

on made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514 PASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING. and II A B E R D A S II E R Y .- Mrs. Porter and Miss Kino, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bunnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms.

Toronto, October, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1104 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

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls. Bonnet, 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 Pro-vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faurt Tarres, 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 pears, and in the ingrafiles and bedding the introduct the seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. Jesse Buel, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

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

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 conts.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will

be 1s. 103d. (371 cents.) and the Chetry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt C. BEAULE. St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 ly

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES SANDERSON begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened the Shop lately kept by Mr. Samust. 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.

PASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

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 Clothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the Commercial Trude of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. - The Susscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron 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 Axietrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto—Hamilton—Brantford—and London; or at the Manufactory.

Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Tuelve Shillings and Sizpence 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.

**Altravelling and local Freachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church sea authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents what is procure ten responsible subscribers, and id in the collection, &c. one copy will be een gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

Altrommunications, unless from authorised Agents, wast be post poid.

3. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fond of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Prenchers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospei.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.