### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, & GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

#### CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

[From the Rev. John Fletcher's Works.]

"Your doctrine of perfection makes it needless for perfect Christtians to say the Lord's prayer; For if God vouchsafes to 'keep us this day without sin,' we shall have no need to pray at night that God forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass

against us."
We answer, 1. Though a perfect Christian does not trespass voluntarily, and break the law of love, yet he daily breaks the law of pation and purification of the church-the christianization of the world. Adamic perfection, through the imperfection of his bodily and mental Study and pray, pray and study-pray and labour, labour and praypowers; and he has frequently a deeper sense of these involuntary and the work is done-trespasses, than many weak believers have of their voluntary breaches. "Brethren, on to the of the moral law. 2. Although a perfect Christian has a witness that his eins are now forgiven in the court of his conscience, yet he confidence in your Divine leader. Messiah the Prince. "knows the terrors of the Lord;" he hastens to meet the awful day of God; he waits for the appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ in the character of a righteous Judge; he keeps an eye to the awful tribunal, before which he must soon be justified or condemned by his words; he is conscious that his final justification is not yet come; and there-fore he would think himself a monster of stupidity and pride, if, with an eye to his absolution in the great day, he scrupled saying to the of his life, "Forgive us our trespasses." 3. He is surrounded with sinners, who daily trespass against him, and whom he is daily mankind. Bowing himself, therefore, under the enormous load of all would be, Work, work, while it is called to day. relatives and his brethren, daily commit against God, he says, with a rest will be. fervour that imperfect Christians seldom feel, "Forgive us our tresobserver of the apostolic precept, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ;" and, of consequence, we do not scribble to say, that such a person is the most perfect Christian in the whole assembly.

"Sin is that which humbles us, and drives to Christ; and therefore, if we were free from indwelling sin, we should lose a most powerful incentive to humility, which is the greatest ornament of a true Christ-

We answer, Sin never humbled any soul. Who has more sin than Batan? And who is pronder? Did sin make our first parents humble! If it did not, how do our brethren suppose that its nature is altered for the better? Who was humbler than Christ? But was he indebted to sin for his humility ! Do we not see daily, that the more statul men are, the prouder they are also? Did you never observe. that the holier a believer is, the humbler he shows himself? And what is holiness, but the reverse of sin? If sin be necessary to make us humble, and to keep us near Christ; does it not follow that glorified saints, whom all acknowledge to be sinless, are all proud despisers of Christ? If humility is obedience, and if sin is disobedience, is it not as absurd to say that sin will make humble, that is, obedient, as it is to affirm that rebellion will make us loyal, and adultery chaste? See we not sin enough, when we look ten or twenty years back, to lumble us to the dust for over, if sin can do it? Need we plead for any more of it in our hearts and lives? If the sins of our youth do not humble ais, are the sins of our old age likely to do it ! If we contend for the life of the man of sm, that he may subdue our pride; do we not take a large stride after those who say, "Let us sin that grace may abound; beget a dove? And will not men gather grapes from thorns, sooner than humility of heart from haughtiness of spirit ?

The strange mistake which I detect, would not be so prevalent among our prejudiced brethren, if they were not deceived by the that you may be wise, must be converted, and become as little chil-plausibility of the following argument:—" When believers are humbled dren, be born sgain of the Spirit of God, created anew in Christ Jesus, for a thing, they are humbled by it; but believers are humbled for sin : and therefore they are humbled by sin.".

# PASTORAL VISITATION.

(From a "Pastoral Charge," by the Rev. J. A. James.) Approve yourself as a minister of God, by the character of your visits to the houses of your flocks.

As an under shepherd of the Lord Jesus Christ, you will labor to say, in imitation of him, "I know my sheep and am known of mine, Endeavour to conduct all your private intercourse with your friends in such a manner, as that their esteem may be conciliated by all they see of you. Happy will it be for some ministers, and happy for their people too, if they could always be seen at the distance of the pulpit their failings would then be lost like the spots of the sun, amidst the blaze of public splendor, with which they are invested, but which upon a nearer inspection are too broad and dark to be unnoticed. Like the works of nature in opposition to those of art, our character should appear the fairer, in proportion as it is microscopically inspected...

Let all your visits be appropriate. Go as the minister of God, and go to approve yourself such. It is in private that you can make full proof of your ministry, by an affectionate solicitude for the spiritual welfare of your flock; by improving your intercourse to some valuable purpose; by retracing and retouching the impressions produced in the public service of God., There, nothing can be set down to a thirst for popularity, but all will be traced up to a heart devoted to your work. Never do we seem so dear to the hearts of our people as when in their own houses we manifest an affectionate anxiety for their eternal salvation. How much better, how much more elevated every body from your presence, and creating a solitude wherever you come : but even this is almost better than the constant levity of a bufinnocent, cheerfulness, never degenerate into frivolity. Weight of selves; but, pay no regard to the threatenings. character is of immense importance to you, it will give an additional "I warn you not to attend those Meetings or momentum to every sermon you preach; and this is gained or lost in ministers insist upon the necessity of inward religion, or the new secret. It should be perpetually remembered by you when in company, that the same persons who see you there, will on the approaching sabbath be sitting at your feet to receive instruction.

I trust, my dear brother, you will not by any part of your conduc lead your people to conclude that they cannot please you better than by asking you to a feast. Do not appear fond of celebrating the private carnival. This is one of the many roads that lead to contempt. Jesus, your great master, should in this respect be your mo--Jesus, not only as a preacher upon the mount, but as a visitor

in the house of Mary Your visits should not be long. You have no time for this, and in deed it is not necessary. Half an hour, or an hour well improved would give you an opportunity of saying very much that is useful .-Avoid the character of a lounger and a gossip. You are to teach the

value of time, and will do this best, practically.

Your visits should be impartial. Many pastors by confining their the different members of the church. It cannot be supposed, in the care.

common course of things, that you will have no favorites, no private friendships; but what I mean is, that these are not to be allowed to interfere with your official and universal obligations. As the common centre of the society you are to unite all hearts to each other, by uniting them all to yourself. Especially remember the sick and the

tion, carly rising, diligent study, and by a last undulation, the mischief reaches the pulpit itself.

#### REVIVALS.

"Expect great things-attempt great things-the triumph of truth the conversion of sinners—the improvement of saints-the emanci-

"Brethren, on to the conflict-see but that your armour be of the true celestial temper, and that your hearts be in the right place, full of

" Your weapons, not carnal,' will prove mighty through God in pulling down strongholds.' God will arise and his enemies shall be scattered, and they who hate him shall flee before him? Let the church but do her duty, and her Lord and King will fulfil all the glori-

ous things which have been said of her. useful in the church and in the world will soon be over. When in our in desolating judgments upon her children. This opened the fountain ecclesiastical assemblies, we look around us, the inquiry is forced upon us, 'our fathers where are they !' Blessed be God, with regard bound to forgive; and his praying that he may be forgiven now, and to many of them, we know well where they are—they are where we in the great day, as he forgives others, reminds him that he may for tope by and by to be. 'The watchmen of Ephraim are with their feit his pardon, and binds him more and more to the performance of God.' They have 'died in the Lord,' and are blessed. 'Yea, saith the important duty of forgiving his enemies." And, 4. His charity is the Spirit, they rest from their labours, and their works follow them.' so ardent that it melts him, as it were, into the common mass of Could they address us from their thrones on high, their language · He is worthy for the wilful trespasses which his fellow mortals, and particularly his whom ye do this.' 'The more you toil and suffer now, the sweeter

"Brethren, the time is not only short, but uncertain. Since we las passes," &c. "We are heartily sorry for our misdoings; (my mot for a similar purpose, one of our brother elders has been called to own, and those of my follow sinners;) the remembrance of them is his account, we trust to his reward. On his way home, he conversed grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable." Nor do we with his minister with deep interest on the subjects which had enga doubt but, when the spirit of mourning leads a numerous assembly of ged our consideration, and expressed his resolution to be more active supplicants into the vale of humiliation, the person who puts the and faithful in the discharge of the duty of watching for souls. Ere shoulder of faith most readily to the common burden of sin, and twelve hours had run their course he was in eternity. We do not hold heaves the most powerfully in order to roll the enormous load into life by a more secure tenure. With some of us the shadows are the Redeemer's grave, is the most perfect penitent,—the most exact rapidly lengthening; and our presbytery has had striking evidence.

Were I more like thee, I could not pass a day without shedding many a fervent prayer; without heaves the most powerfully in order to roll the enormous load into life by a more secure tenure. With some of us the shadows are the Redeemer's grave, is the most perfect penitent,—the most exact rapidly lengthening; and our presbytery has had striking evidence. within its own limits, that the sun may go down at moon, and that some of the loveliest 'trees of righteousness,' though the 'planting of the Lord,' may 'wither in all the leaves of their spring.' Oh! et us have our loins girt, our lamps burning, everything ready for the Master's call. What he save to one He says to all, ' Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give to every man according as his work shall be—occupy till I come—watch. "—Brown's Address.

> The following production displaying much ingenuity and irony, was written by the late Rev. WILLIAM BLACK, of Halifax, N. S., at a time when he thought infidelity prevailed in that place. We give it as an original of its kind, and hope, should it meet the eye of a extract the article from the Memoir of Mr. Black, by the Rev. Matthew Rickey, A. M .--

> BEELZEBUB TO HIS LIEGE SUBJECTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HALIFAX.

"Well-beloved and trusty friends,-I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging your faithfulness to my interest. You are, indeed, at large. The time, however, is not far off, when they will command my loyal subjects; and have hitherto maintained your ground against all the remenstrances of conscience, the dictates of reason, and the calls of Scripture. You are true Musselmen—steadfast believers in that form of sound words which I have committed unto you. Be faithful unto death, and I will reward you.

The Scriptures are a mere artful contrivance of men, designed to let us continue full of indwelling sin that humility may increase? keep the vulgar in awe. Jesus Christ was a specious imposter; and What is, after all, the evangelical method of getting humility? Is it his followers a set of melancholy enthusiasts. The religion of the not to look at Christ in the manger, in Gethsemane, or on the cross; Bible is a system of restraint—a burden—a yoke intolerable to be to consider him when he washes his disciples feet; and obediently to borne. Reject it, O my children! Believe it not, O ye trembling listen to him when he says. "Learn of the to be meek and lowly in Felixes! and thou unstable Agrippa! why art thou almost persuaded heart.". Where does the Gospel plead the cause of the Barabbas and to be a Christian—a thing so inconsistent with thy happiness? the thickes within! Where does it eay, that they may indeed be Christianity requires you to deny yourselves, to take up your cross, to mailed to the cross, and have "their legs broken;" but that their life forsake your most pleasurable sus, and denouses damnation on your must be left whole within them, lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them, lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them, lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience, it declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse obedience. It declares that you must be left whole within them. Lest we should be proud of their heads, if you refuse your most pleasurable suns, and denouses damnation on your must be left whole within them. sin? And how can pride be productive of humility? Can a serpent marks even what you say, and that he will not hold you guiltless when you take his name in vain, though it be done merely from habit. It avers that the companion of fools shall be destroyed. Nay, it even goes so far as to say that you, my trusty servants, must become fools. O Thou who art "a light to lighten the Gentiles," ne "the glory of that you may be wise, must be converted, and become as little chit. thy people Israel!" be made inwardly holy, or you never can be barny in time or in oter

darkness, on the right hand, and on the left. Put on the helmet of presumptuous hope-the breastplate of unrighteousness-the sword of houghts away from you; suffor them not to prey upon your minds, in proselytism. The people, of course, were doubly termented.

Ind disturb your repose. They will induce melancholy, and it may be,

A new scourge fell upon them in the invasion of the Crusaders, at and disturb your repose. They will induce melancholy, and it may be, bring upon you the opprobrious name of enthusiast, fanatic, or Methodist. If such thoughts should at any time irresistibly obtrude them selves, and interrupt your quiet, be advised by me, my children, not to resort to those cowards who have fled from my banners, and enlisted under Emmanuel; for evil communications corrupt good manners.

Besides, their malady is as contagious as the plague.
"Meddle not with that antiquated book, the Bible. It is a legend consisting of old Jewish fables, and unaccountable mysteries. It would fain make you believe, that, three are one, and a child, the mighty God. If you look into it at all, let it be only to beguile a tedious hour on the Sabbath, when conscience will not permit you to read a play or a romance. And when you do at any time read: it beware of applying any part of it to your own state of mind, which would be a sure way to disturb your peace. When you meet with any case of unfaithfulness in a professor of religion recorded there, and characteristic is this, than that low jocoseness and familiarity, in mark the baseness of his fall, but take no notice of his repentance. which some indulge. I do not wish you to be a mere pulpit spectre; If there appears any thing equivocal in what you read, always attach that baunting the abodes of your flock shrouded in sullen gloom, terrifying | meaning to it which is most pleasing to the flesh. Those parts of scripture which treat of regeneration, repentance, faith, and holiness, Ladvise you to pass by; especially Christ's Sermon on the Mount, foon. Maintain a dignity of behaviour: especially in the season of and his dialogue with Nicodemus. Apply all the promises to your

> " I warn you not to attend those Meetings or Churches where the birth. If you hear any, select those downy doctors who prophesy smooth things to the people, and tell them all is well. If there be such a place as heaven, do not imagine that it is necessary in order to arrive there, to enter in at the strait gate of conversion, or to walk in a narrow way: a little heathen morality will answer every purpose

"Pursue the honours and riches of the world, and that ardently resolutely, constantly-and its pleasures too. These will be of great service in shielding your minds against the gloomy impressions of religion. Think not there is any harm in killing a few hours; you have long to live yet; it is too soon to think of dying. What imag. inable harm can there be in attending balls, macquerades, plays, or operas. No, No, my sons! these will divert your minds from those nelancholy subjects-Death, Judgment. Hell and Eternity. - Is there any thing irrational in such innocent amusements; or what if, after being involved during the day in the cares of business, you should Your visits should be impartial. Many pastors by confining their attention to a few families, have alienated a large portion of their the dignity of an intelligent being? Send round the merry glass at flock from themselves, and sown the seeds of lasting jealousy between the club, or quaff the cheering bowl at the tavern, to drive away dull this has occurred in the history of any other race; Europe in general the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars

"Further, my children, let me counsel you to read plays, novels, histories, or any thing of that kind that may come to hand, calculated to amuse the mind and dissipate all anxious concern about a future state. Particularly I recommend to your attentive perusal the works of Voltaire, with those of Hobbes and Rochester; only add not the dying recantation of the last, for he turned coward when death stared Let your visits be seasonable: and if they are seasonable I am sure him in the face. Voltaire my servent has done me much service. they will not be late in the evening. Always sup at home. Late He employed all his skill and talent in support of my cause. He visiting is an enemy to family religion, domestic order, private devo. shall in no wise lose his reward. Nor you, my faithful servants, pro-

vided you only remain faithful unto death. " If Emmanuel, my sworn enemy, knock at your door,-and I know he will-give him no admittance; despise his word; quench his Spirit; listen not to the voice of his servants.

"From your Royal Sovereign. " DIABOLOS, alias Breizebur."

#### . THE REDEEMER'S TEARS.

All the tears which Jesus shed on earth, were tears of compassion These he wept over Jerusalem, were, perhaps the most tender and the most numerous. There was much pathos in the transaction at the tomb of Lazarus. But that was the grave of a friend, and he was surrounded by those whose tears were yet freely flowing for their recent luss. He gazed upon a rebellious and guilty city, thronged with his bitterest enemies, who thirsted for his blood. He foresaw the sufferings he was about to endure without her gates. These, however, elicited as tears. ever, elicited no tears. He looked further, to the tempests of wrath, which were already gathering over her towers, and were soon to burst of his compassionate sorrows, and if tears alone could have saved her,

she had not perished. And do I look back to the full accomplishment of Jerusalem's woes with only the common interest of a student of history? Can I contemplate the present state of her outcast and scattered families, and withhold the tribute of a tear? Surely, the callous indifference of Christians to the condition of the children of Israel, has been a part of the curse denounced upon unhappy Zion. Nor has it been less than a partial curse to ourselves. "I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee."

O Saviour! let one of those tears as it were fall upon my heart, and assimilate it to the tenderness of thine. Then shall I look on sinners generally, as thou didst; and my best affections, and my most s'renuous efforts, will be engaged to every plan which promises well for the wide diffusion of the eaving benefits of thy redeeming love. Were I more like thee, I could not pass a day without shedding many using some means for the salvation of perishing sinners .- Rev. J.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE BIBLE.

The venerable Dr. Boudinot, one of the most distinguished philanbropists of the present age, in a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Susan V. Bradford, inserted as a preface to his "Age of Revelation," has the following very impressive and just remarks:—

" For nearly half a century," he says, "I have anxiously and critially studied that invaluable treasure; and I still scarcely ever take it up that I do not find in it something new-that I do not receive some valuable addition to my stock of knowledge, or perceive some instructive fact, never before observed. In short, were you to ask me to recommend the most valuable book in the world, I should fix on the Bible, as the most instructive, both to the wise and ignorant. Were sceptic, it may at least make him ashamed of his religion.—We you to ask me for one affording the most rational and pleasing enterextract the article from the Memoir of Mr. Black by the Ray should you renew the inquiry, for the best philosophy, or the most interesting history-I should still urge you to look into your Bible. would make it, in short, the alpha and omega of knowledge: and be assured that it is for want of understanding the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, that so little value is set upon them by the world a very different reception among the sons of men."

## VANITY OF EARTHLY SPLENDOUR.

Abderame, Caliph of the Moore in Spain, reigned in the greatest magnificence and honor. After his death, the following was found in his writing :---

" Fifty years have elapsed since I became Caliph. Riches, honors, and pleasures I have enjoyed in abundance, and have exhausted them all. The kings, my rivals, esteemed, dreaded, and envied me. All those things coveted by mankind, were bestowed by heaven upon me with a prodigal hand. In this long space of apparent felicity, I have calculated the number of days in which I have found myself happy; the number amounts to fourteen. Mortals, hence appreciate the value of splendour, of worldly enjoyments, and even life itself."

We copy the following from the March number of Blackwood's Magazine. This epitome of history is most interesting at the present period; and the poetry of the very highest order. We have not been

JERUSALEM.

Vast as is the period, and singular as are the changes of European sin; and therefore they are humbled by sin."

nity. But care ye for none of these things. Gratify the passions history since the Christian era, Judea still continues to be the most The flaw of this argument is in the first proposition. We readily which God hath given you. Had he not designed you should gratify interesting portion of the world. Among other purposes, it may be grain that penitents are humbled for sin; or, in other terms, that they them, he would not have planted them in your nature; therefore fear for the purpose of fixing the general eye upon this extraordinary land, humbly repent of sin: but we deny that we are humbled by sin. To not great flock! it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the that it has been periodically visited by a more striking succession of show the absurdity of the whole argument, I need only produce a kingdom; and where he is, there shall also his servants be. Give the great public calamities than perhaps any other region. With less to sophism exactly parallel. "When people are blooded for a cold; tongue from speaking guile; neither be in the least torrified at your been constantly exposed to invasion. Its rain by the Romans in the and therefore people are sometimes blooded by a cold." Arm yourselves. O my trusty servants, with all the armour of rian, who, in turn, assumed the precarious sovereignly of the neighbouring Asia. After ages of obscure misery, a new terror came in the Saracon invasion, which, under Amron, on the conquest of my spirit, which is my word, and let your feet he shod with the preparation of my gospel. Let falsehood be the girdle of your loins; but may well conceive to have abounded in horrors, gave Jerusalem into the hands of the Kaliph Omar. On the death of Omar, who died by quench all the flory darts of the holy one. At times, O my children, the usual fate of Eastern princes-the dagger-the country was left you feel depression of spirits—consciousness of guilt—fear of death— to the still heavier misgovernment of the Moslem viceroys—a race of dread of judgment, and terror of hell. But O fear not! Drive such men essentially barbarian, and commuting their crimes for their zeal

the beginning of the 12th century, followed by a long succession of bitter hostilities and public weakness. After almost a century of this wretchedness, another invasion from the Desert put Jerusalem into the hands of its old oppressor, the Saracen; and in 1187, the famous Saladin, expelling the last of the Christian sovereigns, took possession of Palestine. After another century of tumult and severe suffering occasioned by the disputes of the Saracen princes, it was visited by still more formidable evil in the shape of the Turks, then wholly uncivilized-a nation in all the ruleness and violence of mountaineer life, and spreading blood and fire through Western Asia. From this date (1317) it remained under the dominion of the Ottoman, until its conquest, a few years ago, by that most extraordinary of all Mussulmans, the Pacha of Egypt, -a dreary period of 500 years; under the most desolating government of the world. It is equally impossible to read the Scriptural references to the future condition of Palestine, without discovering a crowd of the plainest and most powerful indications, that it shall yet exhibit a totally different aspect from that of its present state. Enthusiasm, or even the natural interest which we feel in this nation, may colour the future to us too brightly; but unless anguage of the most solemn kind, uttered on the most solemn occasions, and by men divinely commissioned for its utterance, is wholly inmeaning, we must yet look to some powerful, unquestionable, and splendid display of Providence in favour of the people of Israel.

The remarkable determination of thropean politics towards Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, within the few years; the not less unexpected change of manners and customs, which seemed to defy all change; and the new life infused into the stagnant governments of Asia, even by their being flung into the whirl of European interests, look not unlike signs of the times. It may be no dream, to imagine in these phenomena the proofs of some memorable change in the interior of things-some preparatives for that great providential restoration, of which Jerusalem will yet be the scene if not the centre; and the Israclite himself the especial agent of those high transactions, which shall make Christianity the religion of all lands, restore the dismantled beauty of the earth, and make man, what he was created to be-only "a little lower than the angels."

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular ircumstances of this most singular of all people. Under all their calamities and dispersions, they seem to have remained at nearly the having doubled its population within the last hundred years, and for ever and ever.

England nearly tripled hers within the last half century; the proportion of America being still more rapid, and the world crowding in a constantly increasing ratio. Yet the Jews seem to stand still in this vast and general movement. The population of Judea, in its most palmy days, probably did not exceed, if it reached, four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not much more than three; and their census, according to the German statists, who are generally considered to he exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses-about three millions. They are thus distributed :--

In Europe, 1.916,000, of which about 658,000 are in Poland and

Russia, and 453,000 are in Austria.

In Asia, 738,000, of which 300,000 are in Asiatic Turkey.

In Africa, 504,000, of which 800,000 are in Morocco.

In America, North and South, 5,700. If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in and numbers will be about 3,180,000.

This was the report in 1625—the numbers probably remain the ame. This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of universal increase, is doubtless not without a reason-if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Israel a separate raco through eighteen hundred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined; broken, yet firm; without a country, yet dwellers in

all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since-has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws society, and even the common progress of nature, without a cause, and that cause one of final benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?

It has come! and the throne
Of the robber has reeld;
And turbans are flouing
In gore on the field.
I see the proud cliefs
Of the West in their mail;
And my soul loves the standard
They spread to the gale. Twas eve on Jerusalem!
Glorious its glow
On the vine-cover'd plain,
On the mount's marble brow,
On the temple's broad grandeur,
Enthroued on its height
Like a golden doned isle
In an ocean of light;
And the voice of her mutilitudes
Rose on the eir,
From the vale deep and dim,
Like a rich evening hymn,
But whence comes that try?
Tis the try of despair?

What form stands on Zion ?-

What form stands on Zion?—
The prophet of woe!
His form worn with travel,
His locks living snow.
His hand grasps a trumpet:
The heart's blood runs chill
At his death sounding blast:
All the thousands are still—
All fixing their gaze,
Where like one from the tomb,
The shroud seems to swim,
Round the long, spectral lims,
And the lips pour in thunder
The lerrors to come!

"Thou'rt lovely, Jerusalem!
Lovely, yet stain'd!
Thou'rt a iton's whelp, Judati,
Yet, thou shalt be chain'd.
Thou'rt magnificent, Zion!,
Yet thou shalt be lone;
The pligrith of sorrow
Shall see thy last stone.

"Hark, bark to the tempest—
What roar fills my ear I
"I's the shouting of warriors,
The east of the spur.
The east and welf
On that tempest are roll d—
Twin demons of havee,
To ravage thy fold.

"They rush through the land

As though forests the fire;
Woo, we're to the Infant,
Woe, we to the Infant,
Woe, we to the sire!
Rejoice for the warrior
Who sinks to the gravs;
But weep for the living—
A ransomless slave.

"But, vell'd be mine eyeballs!

The red torch is finng.
And the last dying hymn
Of the temple is sung!
The minar is vanish'd,
The glory is cone;
The crise is infill'd,
The last vengeance is done!

Magain all is tlatkness:
Year rolls upon year;
I hear but the fetter,
I see but the bler.
But the flons are coming:
They roar from their sand;
They roar from their sand;
Curse of the land!

"Like the ewamp gender'd hornets,
They rush on the wing
By thousands of thousands,
With death in their sing.

" Where, where sleeps the thunderbolt? Heaven! hear the cries

Like vultures, they sweep
O'er Moriali's loved hilt,
And the corpse covered valleys.
By Kedron's red rift.

Of the Ishmaelite slave To his Prophet of lies.

His frenzy of prayer; Mix'd with 15 acl's lament Of disdain and despair.

Hear the howl to his demons.

Again all is darkness:

" Stay, vision of splendour! On Jordan's rich marge They rush to the battle, Earth shakes with their charge

Like lightning the bloze
From their panoply springs:
I see the gold helins
And crown a banners of kings:

"Yet evil still sinites thee, ,
Thou daughter of tears!
No trophy is thine
In the strike of the spears.
The stately Grounder
And Saracon lord
But give thee the choice
Of the chain or the sword.

"Again all is silence!
The long grass has grown
Where the crossbearer sleeps
In his rich sculptur'd stone;
And the land tred by prophet
And channed by bard,
is left to the too.
Of the wolf and the pard,

" But who ride the whirlwind? The drinkers of blood:
From the summit of Lebanon
Rushes the flood.
The Le Torcoman ravening
For stangiter and spoil;
Oh, helpless gazelle.
Thou art now in the toil.

"King of kings! on our neck.
Site the slave of a slave,
As wild as his mountains,
As cold as our grave.
All his sceptre the scourge,
All our freedom his will;
Yet thy children must linger—
Must agonize still.

" Fly swift, ye dark years!
Still the savage is there...
The tiger of nations.
Is conclud in his lair.
The field is a thicket,
The field is a thicket, the city a heap,

Can but wander and weep "King of kings! shall she die !

Hark! a trumpet afar—
It thrills through my soul,
Yet no trumpet of war.
I hear the deep trampling
Of middles of feet;
And the clouding of midlons,
tenn and sweet.

The voices of thunders
Are rolling on high;
The pomp has begun
The redemption is nigh;
I see thy crowated fatters,
Thy prophets of fire,
And the martyrs, whose souls
Shot to heaven from the pyre-

"Who comes in his glory,
Pavillon'd in cloud?
Judah, cast off thy shame!
Israel, spring from thy shrond!
The King has avenged these—
He comes to his own,
With a comes to his own,

But Zion his Turone

On DEING IN DEET. To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debts haunt the mind: a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a debtor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched... Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man-independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompt him to wrong his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down? Friendship is never dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspected affection to ensuare the friends of his youth, burrowing money which they must hereafter answer for. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved. He swallows up the provision of aged parents, and the portion of sisters and brethren.

The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate, he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which, in a better cause, might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow unobserved the seeds of fraud.—

Dr. Chalmers.

Anecdors of George III .- At the time when his Majesty George he Third, desirous that himself and family should repose in a less public sepulchre than that of Westminster Abbey, had ordered a royal tomb to be constructed at Windsor, Mr. Wyatt, his architect, waited upon bim with a detailed report and plan of the building, and of the manner in which he proposed to arrange its various recesses. The king minutely examined the whole, and when finished, Mr. Wyou, in thanking his Majesty, said, "he had ventured to occupy so much of his Majesty's time and attention with these details, in order that it might not be necessary to bring so painful a subject again under his notice." To this the good king replied, "Mr. Wyait, I request that you will bring the subject before me whenever you please; I shall attend with as much pleasure to the building of a tomb to receive me when I am dead, as I would to the decoration of a drawing room to hold me while living; for, Mr. Wyatt, if it please God that I shall live to be ninety, or an hundred years old, I am willing to stay; but if it please God to take me this night, I am ready to obey the some

USEFULNESS is the only material of immortal fame. The admired achievements of the warrior-the splendid retinue of gorgeous epithete that emblazon the names of statesmen-and the envied garland same amount as in the days of David and Solomon, never much more that decorates the brow of genius, are often the precursors of overin prosperity, never much less after ages of suffering. Nothing like lasting shame and contempt; but "they that are wise shall shine as

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknow ledges the receipt of the following sums:

Hallowell Circuit-Rev. J. BLACK, Treasurer. 

TOMIGHT TERRAINS, TITLES OF THE A	Littonius iteisii terestitee & & & .
Norman Webster 2 0 0	Wm. Hubbs 1 5 0
Andrew Austin, M. D 4 0 0	Isaac Frair 1 0 0
William Benson 1 5 0	Elijah Starr 1 0 0
Wm. O. Richards 0 5 0	Thomas Yarwood 1 0 0
Miss C. Ballard 0 5 . 0	Andrew Miniker 1 0 0
	Isaac Miniker 0 10 0
William Foster 0 15 0	Sheldon Dulmage 0 5 74
	Public Collections Oct. 25th 1 10 44
Wm. Cariton 0 5 0	1
Colborne Circuit-Rev	. Wm. Haw, Treasurer.

John Jaques ...... £4 3 4 | Sosan Greeley ...... 2 10 0 Christopher Jaques ..... 1 5 0 | Sayah Simmons ...... 0 5 0

#### CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—I am persuaded that the lovers of our Zion fully concur a the sentiment of Solomon, " As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news in the sentiment of Solomon, from a far country." This is particularly so when it relates to the prosperity of the work of God. We greatly rejoice in the victories of the cross in the Canadian department of His work, but this does not prevent our feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of the cause in other parts of his vineyard, and more especially in the land of our fathers. An extract of a letter from Lostwithiol. Cornwall, England, may not be uninteresting to your readers:

"God has been graciously pleased to pour out of his Spirit in this place. From 60 to 70 have been brought 'from darkness to light, and from the power of Saran unto God,' having obtained the remission of sins through faith which is in Christ, and 50 notes of admittance have been given. This work has extended even to the children in the Sabbath School; many, not more than 12 years of age, are rejoicing in the God of their salvation. 'Out of the month of babes hath he perfected praise.'

Break forth into singing, ye trees of the wood, For Jesue is bringing lost sinners to God.

That the practice of drinking intoxicating liquors, in what is called modera tion, is the prolific parent and continual nurse of Intemporance: It therefore becomes all who would suppress the latter, to avoid the former.

4. Moved by Rev. James Richardson, seconded by Peter Lawrence, Esq., been most glorious; every obstack appears to have given way, and there are not houses in the place in which there are not some converted from the error of their ways. Brother Peters says he never saw so powerful a work before. Many fell on the floor, and rearred 'for the disquietude of their souls;' while others, having received 'the spirit of adoption,' were crying 'Abba, Father.' May he ride on from conquering to conquer, until it shall be sung, 'Hallelojah, the Lard God Omnipotent reigneth.' 'The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our God, and of his Christ.''

Yours affectionately, S. C. Philp.

Yours affectionately, S. C. Philp.

RELIGIOUS PROSPERITY .-- The last few months have brought to our view much cause for gratitude to God, in an account of the blessings which he has bestowed open the Churches in the various parts of our land. Nearly every exchange paper contains items of intelligence upon this subject of the most encouraging character. God seems to have visited his people with the most encouraging character: Good seems to have visited his people with bleasings in every part of his Church and in every quarter of the land. In this city we have been witnesses of his manifold blessings. In almost every denomination of Christians, there have been found evidences of his presence and power, and many souls have been apparently converted by his grace, and brought into an union with the several Churches in this place. Of the Episcopal Churches of this city we may also speak particularly with much encourage men and gratitude. There have been about six hundred persons added to the communion of the different Episcopal Churches here, within six months past. All the occasions of religious worship and instruction have been well attended, and every congregation has exhibited an interesting and encouraging aspect. As an Episcopal Recorder, we feel exceedingly happy in recording these im-

portant facts
Of the additions which have been made to some of the Churches referred to, we know but little. But in those more particularly under our observation, God has blessed the preaching of his word in a very remarkable manner, and in some exceedingly affecting cases. Many have been converted to Him, of whom but little hope could been been entertained. The reality of their conversion, for the time they have run, cannot be doubted. He has showed the greatness of his power, and of his love in these instances of his renewing grace, and we cannot but take much encouragement still to hope for the salvation of others, who now appear to be dead in their sins. When God is thus drawing nigh to a people, the privileges of sinful men are great, and their responsibility d danger in rejecting them become also fearfully increased.—The Episcopa

POOR OLD BARBARA. - Extract of a letter from Bro. Johnson at the Indian Mission School, to the Editors of the Western Christian Advocate. Among other facts he relates the following incident which equals anything in the history of Missionary collections,— Western Journal.

"But that you may not be discouraged, I will tell you an anecdote in con-usion: Two evenings ago, just after I had received the melancholy tidings in your letter, I was sitting in my room and talking with the preacher in charge of Independence Circuit, about the propriety of his commencing immediately to take up collections on his circuit, to relieve the missionary society from its present embarrassment, when I hear i some person knock at the door. It was opened, and one of our Indian class-leaders walked in. I asked him if he was opened, and one of our Indian class-leaders walked in. I asked him it he was well! He said that he was not sick, but he did not feel well, for he felt ashamed; and then handed me a handkerchief, with thirty dollars in silver tied up in it; and said. "This is from old Barbara, to help along in the missionary cause; and as she is a poor old women, and has no one to help her, and has been sick a long time, I feel so ashamed when I think about how much the has given for this good cause, while I, who am young and able to work, have given so little, I cannot feel well. I feel ashamed all the time." Now, and Barbara in white warms and ill the time." Now, old Barbara is a white woman, and lives among the Delaware Indians. Sh old Barbara is a white woman, and lives among the Delaware Indians. She is a living prisoner, while young, during the war; and when peace was made, some of her relatives heard of her; and went after her; but she had an Indian husband, and would not leave. She and the whole family have been converted to God, since our mission was established among the Delawares. This old has been sick for nearly a year, and does not expect to live long; but she has witnessed such a change in the Indians since the gospel was introduced among them, that she seems disposed to deny herself of even the necessary possible that abstinence may be safely adopted by any Wesleyan Minister; and if the great Founder of Methodism could rise from the dead and revisit us, I feel assured he would call upon the Wesleyan body to form them selves into one great united Abstinence Society. The writings of Wesley so entirely show what his views were on this subject, and I have no hesitation in making such an assertion." nourishment in sickness that she may be able to contribute something to aid i

Missions and the millennium-a wedded pair. "What God hath joined Many a queenly heart will sigh after her high seat and unfuding honours before the throne of God.—White will be her robes, and sparkling her diadem in that bright world to which she hastens.—O, how will her ear liston when Jesus shull say, "Come! I was an hungered, and you gave me meat."-West. Chris. Adv.

# CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

[Extracted from the Report.]

Statement of Issues, 1839-40,-7343 Library Books; 3393 Elementary Books; 265 Union Questions; 172 English Bibles; 143 Eng. Testaments; 11 French Bibles; 26 Fr. Testaments; 88 Hymn Books; 75 Maps; 17,690 Tracts.

Number of Scholars 55 12; Number of Teachers 646; Schools aided and reported 96, not reported, of which no account can be given, having fulled to fulfil their engagements 43, making 139; Schools aided last year, 64. DURHAM CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL .- Agreeably to a forme

PURHAM CONGREGATIONAL PROPERTY OF A YOUNG WOMEN OF Canadian parentage, from the Roman Catholic religion, in nearly her own Canadian parentage, from the Roman Catholic religion, to nearly her own words, in hopes it may be useful to others, and encouraging to the church of

God generally. She begins thus:—.

"At the age of ten years I was admitted to the communion of the church. and was to expect a new heart, but as I grew in years my heart only became more carnel. I went regularly to confession, and trusted that all the sins is had committed the priest could forgive. In this way I continued till the age of sixteen, when I was confirmed by the Bishop, and was taught to expect the out-pouring of the Hely Ghost with his abounding graces. But here again disappointment was only experienced. Residing in the neighbourhood of some English people, I soon got the English tongue, and my parents encouraged me by sending me to an English school. I soon learned to read, and received as a present a New Testament in school. This was the first means of grace that fell into my hands, and though my parents did not forbid me the use of it, I still pontinued trusting altogether to the penances laid on me by the priest.

"I now hired as servant to a member of the Congregational Church of Durham Here I was taught for the first time to think for myself and search the Serip tures, for in them were the words of eternal life. He also took pains to instruct me in the doctrines of the Saviour, and gave me one of the Society's Bibles, of which I was very proud, with this injunction that I should not give it up to the priest, who was in the habit of taking Bibles and Testaments from those of his nion and burning them; and has since taken two New Testaments from sommulator and outling them, and has stated the state attending my father's house given to them for my younger brothers and sisters attending school, by the same hand. I was told to pray to God in secret over it, that He would give me a heart to understand and receive its truths. I pondered these a my mind, and promised to fulfil so far that the priest should never things in my mind, and promised to think so far that the priest should never dispossess me of my Bible, which I took delight in reading. I still went to confession till the priest put such questions as delicacy forbids me to reveal. I now was convinced that priests were not ambassadors of Christ Jesus. Shortly after this I went to reside with a piously inclined woman, while my mind was ill at rest. Observing this, she recommended me to attend the Congregational Sunday school of Durbam which had but lately commenced, and whose teachers were highly recommended as pions and zealous instructors. I went, and have reason to bless God for what I here received. I now determined to have nothing more to do with the Church of Rome. Our lesson at school was on the 2d chapter of Matthew's Gospel, in which I took great pleasure, and was every day more delighted with my instructions and instructors. In a few Sabbaths 1 was directed to our Saviour's conversation with Nicodemus, and while I pondered and wondered, I saw and felt the necessity Nicodemus, and while I pondered and wondered, I saw and left the necessity of a new birth. I think on the same day we sung that beautiful hymn, the 10th of Watts' Divine Songs for Children; the last versu particularly struck me; I feared I should be out down in an unregenerated state, the awful consequences of which filled my mind. The Sabbath following the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Danwille, Vermont, preached in the new Congregational Church of Durham, on 'It is boarders who wish to lodge in the house, are taken at \$4, and those who do shall be well with the righteons.' But I felt it was not so with me. I had not wish to lodge in the house, at \$3 per week. There is a showering and not wish to lodge in the house, at \$3 per week. There is a showering and yet closed in with a crucified Saviour by faith in his blood. I continued in this bathing room attached to the house, accessible to permanent boarders without unhappy state for about two weeks more; and seeking the conversations of my charge; and to such others as may wish, at a very small expense.—N. Y. Ch. teacher, even through the week, when one day at my usual work, God Adv. & Jour.

was pleased to set my soul at liberty to praise him, by that cheering invitation, 'Come yo blossed of my father, inherit the kingdom,' &c.' 1 now thought it my duty to join the church, and made application through

I felt anxious for my parents, and feared to acquaint them my instructor. I left anxious for my parents, and teared to acquaint orien with my resolutions, for I could not expect their concurrence. However, in this providence was pleased to disappoint my fearful heart, which trembled at the consequence of revealing to them my resolutions. I found them calm, and though enemics to my new principles, determined not to oppose mo with persecutions; and blossed be God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, I am not without the hope that at least some of my dear relatives will yet, follow me in the freedom of the Gospel of Christ."

Extraordinary Memory.—There is in Brampton Wesleyan Sunday School a little girl, under eight years of age, who can commit to memory, within a few hours' notice, any chapter in the Old or New Testament. ory, within a few hours' notice, any chapter in the Old or New Testament. Last week she said to one of the teachers the whole book of Hebrews, and the List week she said to one of the teachers the whole of St. John, together containing 350 verses. She co the whole within an hour and twenty minutes.—Derbyshire Conrier.

### TEMPERANCE.

For the Christian Guardian, ANNIVERSARY OF THE TORONTO TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first Annual Meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society was held in the City Hall, on Friday evening last, 22nd instant,—Jesse Ketchum. Esq., in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Geo. Poole, a Report from the Committee was read, from which it appeared that 406 persons have joined the Society from its commencement, fourteen months ago; of these 35 are non-residents in the City, 3 have died, 10 withdrawn their names, and one disowned; leaving the number in the city 357, to whom were added at this meeting 15, making in all 372 pledged Tectotalers in the City of Toronto. The following Resolutions were submitted and adopted :

1. Moved by the Rev. II. Wilson, seconded by Rev. W. Christian,— That the Report just read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the

Official Control of the Control of t pon every person, whether he is or is not a momber of a Temperance Society.

3. Moved by Rev. John Roaf, seconded by Rev. George Copway, (Indian

This Society shall be denominated The They readed Regionarton Society of the City or Toronto; the object of which shall be to suppress, by precept, example, and unity of effort the dangerous and injurious practice of delaking intoxicating Liquies. Every person Signing and adhering to the following Pledge shall be a Member of this Society, without distinction of fex, religious creed, political party, or condition of life:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree to abstain entirely from taking or trassicking in Intoxicating Drinks, except for Medicinal purposes, and Wine on Secramental occasions; and to promote generally objects of the Society.

the objects of the Society.

III. A Committee, of not less than Twelve Members, with power to add to their number, shall be chosen Annually at a General Meeting, to transact the business of the Suctety; Five of whom shall form a quorum.

IV. The Committee chall appoint one of their number to act as Secretary, and another as Treaturer.

V. The Committee shall appoint one of their number to act as Secretary, and another as Treaturer.

V. The Committee shall meet at stated periods fixed by themselves, and on extraordinary times at the call of the Secretary.

VI. A General Public Meeting shall be held as often, at least, as once a Month, at such particular time and place as may be fixed by the Committee; one of which Meetings shall be the General Anniversary of the Society, when a Report of the proceedings for the year-thren ending shall be read, and a Committee closes.

VII. Whenever a report shall reach the Committee of any Member violating the Pielge, the Committee shall appoint one or more to longing into the matter, and, if necessary, admonths the offender, for the first and second offence; but for the third offence in the same person, the Committee, after heling satisfied of the truth of the report, shall strike off his name, and consider such person no langer a Member of the Society.

VIII. All the Meetings of the Society and Committee shall be characterized by an acknowledged dependance on Livine aid, in a suitable Address to the Throne of Grace.

Grace.

X. Any Amendment to these Rules and Regulations may be made at an Acqual Meeting, such Amendment having been previously agreed to by the Committee. 6. Moved by Rev. George Poole, seconded by P. Lawrence, Esq.,

That the following persons constitute the Committee for the ensuing year:—
Rev. Messrs. J. Roaf, J. Harris, J. Richardson, E. Ryerson, and W. Christian;
Messrs. Jesso Keichum, J. H. Lawrence, John Tyner, A. T. McCord,
M. McLellan, R. Wightman, R. H. Brett, A. Christie, John Boyd, and Wm.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Roaf, it was unanimously resolved,— That the respectful thanks of this Society he given to His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, for his prompt loan of the City Hall for this Meeting.

The attendance was large,—the speakers all in earnest in advocating the nod cause. One of the individuals who joined the Society was the "Com-The attendance was integr,—the appearers on an according to the individuals who joined the Society was the "Commuted Pensioner," alluded to by John Dougall, Esq., in his report of a meeting held in this City in February last. The meeting, which extended to a very late hour, was brought to a close by singing a Doxology, and Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richardson. .

TESTIMONY OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER -At the celebration of the opening of the Temperance Hall, at Pocklington, Yorkshire, Rev. R. Tabraham, a Wesleyan, said, "During a period of 47 years I have been almost a stranger to spirituous liquors; and though for a part of that time I was a sojourner upon the stern rocks of Shetland, and have been tossed upon was a solution of the stern to the billowy surges surrounding those tempestuous shores, in my passage from island to island, I never folt any real necessity for the assistance of innoxicat ing liquors. It is about 20 years since I commenced the responsible office I hold as a minister of Christ, and I then saw my way so clear as to the use of ardent spirits, that I resolved never to drink any. I also determined to limit my use of wine to a single glass at a time, and to be very sparing in the use of all liquors. Five years ago I made up my mind to leave intoxicating drinks altogether, and I can truly say I have not felt the want of them. I stand here as a living proof that abstinence may be safely adopted by any Wesleyan Min-

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN IRELAND .- A communication in the Albany Argus contains the following statement respecting the wonderful progress of this great moral reformation, now in active operation, and chiefly brought about, under Providence, by the powerful labours of Father Matthew and his associates. There can be no good reason to doubt that the result will be salmary, and that the prospects of Ireland will brighten if this great cause ne well anatained and carried out to the extent anticipated :--

The Dublin Weekly Register of February 1st states, "that the number already enrolled on the Total Abstinence pledge amounts to 600,000."—Luter ents give the number as one million, and not an instance yet known o

The Limerick Chronicle says, "that deposits in the Savings Bank have nearly quadrupled in three months." In Cork not a drunken person was seen

The Liverpool Mercury states, that already "the distillers in Ireland in consequence of the overstock of whiskey (caused by the temperance habits of the Irish people,) are now seeking a mart in the West India and Portuguese

At the Waterford quarter sessions, the Chief Magistrate congratulated the grand jury upon the absence of crime in the city since the visit of the Rev Father Matthew.

At Castleamer, 16,000 persons took the pledge in two days. Wherever the subject is presented the people are ready to receive it, and it is confidently anticipated that the whole population of Ireland will speedily be brought under the healthful influence of the principles of entire abstinence from all that can

LONDON vs. NEW YORK .- The following table compiled from official documents shows a tremendous exchange against our city of mortality

and crime for less year.		
		In New York.
Total Deaths,	16,685	7,953
Men died,	8.406	4.389
Women,		
11 Oction, 1		0,002
l	<del></del>	
Murdered,	1	
Poisoned,		. 14
Killed by smothering and various ways	5,. 0	. 28
Drowned,		. 36
Burnt to death,		
Killed by accident,		
Millert by accident,		
Suicides,		
Unknown deaths, probably murdered,.	12	179
Still born,	432	. 592
Intemperance,		. 33
***************************************		
	740	1,048
Consumption,	1.974	. I.315
Apoplexy,		
Childbirth,		
Hydrophobia,	1	2
Insanity,		25
1 2000000000000000000000000000000000000		

Landon has from one to two millions of people. New York 300,000, ye here are seventeen distinct murders in one year; twenty-eight persons smothered or made away with in that way; one hundred and seventy-nine destroyed, nobody knows how; besides burning and drowning, and accidents, and riots, and fires, of all kinds. Whence all this? We answer and let every man in ur city hear it, in New York there are five Grog Shops where there is one in London.-Temperance Journal.

# A CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840.

OUR APPROACHING CONFERENCE.—The annual assemblage f the Ministers of the Weslevan Methodist Church is replate with interest and importance, not only to the ministers themselves, but to the entire member ship, and we may add, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of selfology, to the province. It is an ecclesiastical body professing to have no righer and no other aim than the promulgation of Bible truth for the instruction, illumination, and sanctification of dark and deprayed men, and the further edification and spiritual advantage of persons who have already received the precious word into good and honest hearts. Their solicitude and endeavour s "to spread scriptural holiness through the land." They are under shepherde of the "Shepherd and Bishop of souls," convened to consult about the flock over which the Lord has "made them overseers," to act for the support and security of that flock, and to bring under supervision their own conduct as they whose acknowledged object and duty is, to "watch for souls as they that must give account." After the perplexities, vicisaitudes, toils, sorrows and joys of another year, again they see each other in the flesh; they meet in the strength of the Lord, the voices of salutation are mingled, fraternal principles are invigorated, heart comes still nearer to heart, and every heart nearer to Jesus; to whom, while they acknowledge his past mercies, and their present responsibility to Him, they say

"" Appointed by thee, we meet in thy name."

O exalted and happy employ, to "publish the gospel of peace!" We would remind our Members and Congregations of the sentiments with which they should be inspired on the occasion. There should be gratitude to God, and a scrutinization of the heart. What are the mercies received ?-The "unsearchable riches of Christ" have been statedly preached to them the ordinances have been administered, numerous means public and private have been vouchsafed, christian communion has conferred its advantages, the spirit of truth and love and power has been shed forth on individual bearts and on worshipping assemblics. None of our Ministers, we believe, have la bouted in vain, some have been favoured with unusual success, and scores or their respective circuits, are seals to their ministry, who shall be their " crown of rejoicing" in "the day of Christ." Let not a single mercy from the skies be unthought of, and let the language of the sanctuary-private, family, and public, be, "Hitherto bath the Lord helped us." Yes, God of love, and God of Methodism, take all the praise! What improvement has taken place while the year has been passing away? Has there been an increase of faith and love? Has the spirit borne witness without interruption? Has there ocen a higher delight in fellowship with the Father, the Son and the Spirit?— Have more tears been shed over sinners, prayers offered for them, blessings mparted to them in honour of our faith? Have we had bowels yearning for their salvation, loftier expectations of the success of the Saviour's cause, ar ardent zeal in promoting that success? Have the doctrines, discipline, and agencies of Methodism been more highly appreciated? Sinco the last Con rence, the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism has been celebrated-with what recollections, views, and eniotions? Has that incomparable system ap peared lovelier than ever for its wisdom and charity, and perfect adaptation and efficiency? What has the inspiration of the celebration been in on ase-O have we made our calculations of the future from the past, and said in mighty faith, the future of Methodism shall be much more abundant in its blessings? As to the great body of hearers: can they say they have been punctual, and serious in hearing the word? Has faith been mixed with their hearing, and regeneration taken place, and a preparation for the eternal judgment commenced in earnest? Have individuals who have long heard the truth preached at length received it? Have all parents received Christ themselves, and then as is their bounden duty, manifested a wise anxiety for their children? Have converted children been prompt in adopting prudent and affectionate measures for the conversion of their unrenewed parents? More night be said: but it will be seen what we mean, and how we would have the Conference occasion to bear on the moral and spiritual lot of all who are in fellowship with us, and of those who prefer the polpit exercises of our Minis

We would remind our Members of the call there is for them to bestow a deepless vigilance on their personal piety during the absence of their Pastors. That absence is necessarily protracted, and as a consequence, the regularity of their ministrations is interrupted. In such circumstances every one should do his best to prevent the deprivation arising from pulpit interruptions, from being hurtful. Our Local Preachers, Exhorters, and Leaders, whom we shall ever highly esteem, would do well, if possible, to add to their valuable labours. And let not their services be undervalued. Methodism owes incalculably And let not their services be undervalued. Methodism owes incalculably much to them. Not one less should frequent the house of God, the meetings for christian communion should be as well attended, prayer meetings should be determinedly upheld, and we wish to say, every individual in possession of piety, whether male or female, should consider it, his and her duty to call on God. In thus expressing our opinion of pious females we may be charged by some with tenerity. We heed not the charge. What was sanctioned by the Apostles, and by the Wesleys, may be—ought to be sanctioned by us. To maintain the piety of the heart during the temporary lack of public means, let the spells of witcheraft, and covered with the charms of their Fetish worship. Now come the aborigines of the two Americas, and the islanders of the great.

the ministerial garb. The time of our Conference is their time of proselyand he who would make converts in opposition to these, betrays a spirit like his who tempted Ere. No specific directions can be given on this subject, the schemes of our enemies being so varied and unforeseen. Your Bible, the Spirit, the Discipline, and your own judgment must direct you. Two general directions we can give : Be Christians : Be Wesleyans.

A word respecting finances: they must be sedulously maintained. The Methodist Ministry is dependent on the voluntaryism of its members and friends; and we believe, ever will be. But might not the motives of christian eve be more influential? Is all done that love and economy can do? The enquiry is deserving of more than a passing thought. They who preach the gospel should "live of the gospel." Our funds are numerous and necessary. The contributions designed for the support of your own circuit ministers hould reach the amount stated in the Discipline, for when received it exceeds not the outlay unavoidable on their part. Less than that, is productive of anoyances and painfulness-felt, but not always expressed. The established funds of the Connexion you are not ignorant of: they ask your support. One here is which demands it: we mean that which supplies the means of subsistance to your aged and infirm, or afflicted Ministers. Never forget them .-They are your fathers and brethren: care for them. The Centenary contribe paid with promptness and punctuality. Our Book Establishment is destined to be of enercasing utility to the Province, and its calls, when Conferince comes, should be answered. " Arrears" is a word we hope will become obsoleto among us.

We trust it is not necessary for us to say there should be submission to the decisions of the Conference. An association, or corporation, or any other body by whatever name it may be called, supposes this. Do the decisions of isters? Whenever they are in accordance with its fixed and known regulations, deference is to be expected, and more than that, an enforcement of its requirements by every member is a solemn duty. No precept of Holy Scripture is have been more implicit observers of this inspired command than the Metho-

Pray for your Pastors: pray for them in their daily sacred labours: pray for them during their coming deliberations. If they have "grace and gifts," they have them from above; and if they are to be fresh and vigorous, from above they must continue to have them. They have a heavenly "treasure," but it is in "earthen" vessels. They envy not the honours of a visions ry "succession," but they trust they participate in those af a genuine Apostolical succession. They meet to transact the Lord's business-the business of ess. If they devise plans, it is for your good. If they weep, it is with you. If they rejoice, it is over you. 'Are they determined to spend and be spent? It is to save you. Have they a people with whom they would ever be? Their concern? It is that they may be able "to present you faultless before the throne with exceeding joy." Some of you are their spiritual children. You know them: you love them. Many of them have been evangelists among you long. You have heard them preach Christ in your chapels-school housesshanties-woods. They have entered your doors, eaten with your children, rested in your beds, wrestled with you at your family altars, raised their hands o bring benedictions down on your households. They love Methodism, for they know what she has done—is doing—will do. They glory in "the cross of Christ;" and their holy and happy and only duty is, to take you to, and keep less of meretricious elequence, or the power of human argumentation? Will the chaos of the moral world be reduced to order by less potent energies than those

THE HOLY SPIRIT NEEDED .- "When he, the Spirit of truth, is ome, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall be speak; and he will shew you things to some. He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mino, and shall shew it unto you," Inspiring promissory announcement! The disciples heard it with joy, hope was begotten, the time of the descent of the Spirit was the subject of their bright anticipations, they were confident of a fulfilment of their Lord's promise, and they antedated in selicitous emotion the results of the effusions of the Holy Ghost. "When the day of Pentecost was fully come," and the disciples were assembled "with one accord in one place," the promised and prayed-for descent took place: there was the "rushing mighty wind," and they spake "with other tongues," and the spirit "sat on them," and "the multitude came together," and Peter and the other Apostles preached, and many "were pricked in their hearts," and they cried, "Men and brothren, what shall we do ?" and the Gospel was presched to them, and they believed -had "all things common"-" continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine and in fellowship," " and in prayers' -- were daily " in the temple," and thousands " were added to the church :"

"With grace abundantly endued :
A pure, believing multitude."

The existence of an evangelical community in our world is an irrefrigable vidence of the presence of the Spirit. We can have no conception of men having a belief contrary to the belief, and affections different from the affections. of the mass of mankind, who are in error and sin, without the intervention of the Holy Spirit. Whence the faith, the peace, the hope, the happiness they share? Whence their avoidance of principles and practices which would desecrate their spirit if it came at all in contact with them? Whence the opposition in their daily course to that of the sons of darkness? The Spirit makes the difference. The Book which Christians believe in is different from the text book of the world. The servants of the church are the decided enemics of the world. All her institutions and agencies proclaim her isolation of position, her purity of character, her sublimity of design, her princely potency; and there is brought to our judgment and to our heart, with an irresistible impression, this affirmation-" My kingdom is not of this world."

This we acknowledge with a promptitude, and, we hope, with a gratitude, so would ever have marked. The Spirit has come to our world: the Spirit stays. But we cannot be blind to daily facts transpiring within the precincts of the community to which we have borne testimony, and in every place of our wide world; and such is their unhallowed aspect, and heart-saddening accumulation, that all we have to say seems to throw itself into one exclamatory senence-We want more of the Holy Spirit!

The state of the Church itself shows its RECESSITY. We have spoken of its nembers as they appear to combination, and we are prepared to validate the cestimonial to her purity, her peace, and her power; nevertheless, a charge may be brought and substantiated against some of her professed friends... With ome, all that remains is the name--Christian. With others, the "first love." with all its ardour, is extinct. There may or there may not be a punctual observance of duty. A heartless monotony is the prominent characteristic of certain persons' use of means. A special effort is dreaded as fanaticism; and every thing in the circumstantials of God's work, not accordant with their preonceived notions of order, is denounced as pestiferous. The want of defence on the part of a class of professors well known, when the infidel attacks, is at ousillanimous and dishonourable concession to him. In others, a want of sufficient intropidity to risk an onset designed to demolish a saturic strong hold, is evincive of a cool attachment to Christ; while the bulwarks of Christianitythe massive religious institutions of our country-are left to be strengthened and secured by the wisdom, charity, and heroism of the devoted. ". Here are reasons to move Christ to step into the midst of his church and say-and there should be humiliation while he does say-"I have somewhat against thee."

The state of the World calls for the Spirit. Our own Province claims, as it shall have, our first notice. Here are thousands who, though favoured with the gospel, and apprized again and again of its incomparable privileges, permit it not to share a tythe of the attention the world obtains. Thousands more hear it not. Our youth, for the most part, are neglected. Scepticism is fortered. Libertinism threatens. Immorality shocks and curses a A bigoted ecclesiastical policy would envelope the beauty and brightness of Christian societies in darkness-the darkness of non-existence. Passing our own boundaries, we step into an illimitable region. There meets our view delapidated churches-systems of error and vice-some isms which are allied to devilism." A worldly piety is not uncommon. Every clime has its gods. Popery, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Atheism, Infidelity, Paganism and Somi-Paganism, Unbelief and Sin, hold the world in vassalage; and more than six hundred millions of human beings are the vassals. What power but Omnipotence can disenthrall them! O God, become man's deliverer! The call for God to become man's deliverer will be heard on reading this awful passage from a Sermon by the Rev. John Harris: (2) 3-12 7. (2) 9

there be much more prayer and meditation in the family and in the closet. God will give his blessing.

Another suggestion which we deem of no little importance, is, that the interests of Methodism must be watched and secured during the absence of the
Preachers. We have said that their absence is necessarily protracted.

This
is not unknown to designing and mischievous men, some of whom appear in
the ministerial garb. The time of our Conference is their time of proselythe ministerial garb. The time of our Conference is their time of proselytism; it is their harvest time! Show them your utter detestation of the tricks
of cunning, and denounce the chicanery of envy. Never stoop to the mean
ness of proselytism yourselves,—frown on him who proselytes. Scripture,
treason, common-sense, and christian love, allow men to judge for themselves;
the creatures! Where is they church? O, righteous Father, the world hath not
the creatures! Where is they church? O, righteous Father, the world hath not
the creatures! Where is they church? O, righteous Father, the world hath not
the creatures where is they church? O in the common sense, and christian love, allow men to judge for themselves;
the common-sense, and christian love, allow men to judge for themselves;
the creature of the chicanery of envy. It is the common sense, and christian love, allow men to judge for themselves;
the creature of the chicanery of envy. It is the chicanery of sever under the chicaner.

In an analysis discovered—a vast fraternity of sever under the chicanery of sever under numbers as they passed? Six hundred millions at least. Did you ask selves, as they passed, whither they were going? Follow them, and see." Man's agency, without Divine influence, is idleness; his wisdom, folly: his

strength, imbecility; his successes, disappointment and despair. There may be crudition, profound, and a facility in certain performances; but nothing done in the enlightening of a single soul, not a prejudice weakened, not a sin extirpated. The man of varied accomplishments may present himself at the acred desk, and fix a listening throng by a Grecian eloquence, and not a soulbe concerned to know itself and the Saviour. We louth the attempts of some to gratify a fastidious appetite. They must rise, we know not where, to satisfy the aspirations of proud minds; and their elevation is that of the aeronaut, vaic, giddy, and perilous. It is an elevation without dignity and utility. Away with the childish solicitude to please a squeamish taste! There must be a purer motive, and more piety in the course pursued, and the calculations made must comprehend the wisdom and the power of God. Man may prepare his enginry, and right it is be should; he may have every necessary part, and every part well adjusted; he may erect the whole, and shew an exactness and beauty. displaying skill and taste; the machine may be perfect and patent in its construction: but its complex wheels have no motion, no revolutions, till a power be brought to bear. Man may prepare his vast and various instrumentality butions named under the impulse of an admiring and a thankful heart, should for the renovation of his species, but not a soul is transformed till Johovah reach out His hand and apply the instrumentality. There is one truth which should be indelibly engraven on every heart; and that one truth is this-Without me ve can do pothing."

Bible quotations might be multiplied to show the necessity of the Holy Spirit, and that sanctification is attributable to Him. The Bible as a whole teaches us these two lessons. The great and marvellous dissemination of religious truth in "the latter days" is His work. In Zechariah-" I will pour the Conference pertain to the enactment of law or the appointment of its min- upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplication; and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him." Joel: "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and more explicit than "Obey them that have the rule over you." No christians your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions: And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my spirit." Many facts inculcate the same doctrine. Glorious facts! Regeneration is by the Spirit. " Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us by the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost." 9 " But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God; even to them that believe on his name. Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." . "God bath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through the sanctification of the Holy your souls. They live not for their own aggrandisement, but for your happi- Ghost." He,- then, who cannot perceive the indispensableness of Divine operations is wilfully blind; and, on the other hand, he who in the madness or the mistake of his mind essays self-regeneration, leaves himself without the blessing. We require the Divine impulsation for individuals; we require it for language is "It is in our hearts to five and die with you." Have they one families: we require it for communities: we require it for the race-ransomed, but not renewed. This Spirit must sweep away the refuge of lies, superstitions, idolatries, iniquities; yes, this. The Rev. Richard Treffry, sonr. is thrilling and convincing on this subject, in his pamphlet on Revivals:

In all revivals of religion there is much that is abrupt and startling; and that cannot be accounted for on the principles which man's wisdom teachetl; but a more potent agency of the Hoty Spirit, attended with more extraordinary phenomena than man has ever witnessed, will be employed in effecting the final trainwhof train over all the agency of the first control of train over all the agency of the first control of the first triumph of truth over all the gigantic systems of error and falsehood, that infest the world. Can it be thought that the waste places of the earth will break forth into singing, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose, by the inere witcher-ies of meretricious eloquence, or the power of human argumentation? Will the

mediatorial work performed by the Son of God-what but a bestowal of the the Spirit for the perfect parification and glorification of man? The gift of the . it Spirit is the purchase and the reward of the Redeemer's death on Calvary. When the Son of God rose in majesty and love from his own eternal throne to mer come to earth, this was his object: when he became Emanuel, this was his manabjects every corrow he bare and insult he endured, was to gain this object: when, at the eventful crisis of his death, he pervaded hell with fearfulness and ; we heaven with wonder, the overwhelmings of the spirit at the Pentecost was his object... " For the joy that was set before him, he endured the cross, despising the shame." This was the burden of his promise and his prayer shortly before his crucifixion: "And I will pray the Futher, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever." When the occurrences of the day of Pentecost were beheld by him from on high, the joy constituting the . object of his poblest enticipations was fountain-like; every heart on that day an which became pierced, every tongue that implored, every act of faith performseed, every saint that rejoiced, was seen with joy. And whenever or wherever similar effects follow the presching of the Cross, again-again he has joy. O will two value at the highest estimate the design of the work of redemption, in our and argumentation for the needed agency of the Spirit!

region. What dispusal are we to make of those inferences which are, without fallacy, day drawn from the fact of the Holy Spirit's descent? We ingenuously confess your utter incapability to make any disposition of them but what is favourable m to our argument. And the same may be said of the fact of Christ's death. Christ has died for sinners. The Holy Spirit has come from on high. Authenticity can do no more in establishing the facts. But what if man's condition did not call for a purchase, being made of the blessings of the Spirit of Holimess? . Christ has died in vain: his is a useless death: the whole Mosaic system was fatile: the inspirations of the Prophets instairy. No: Jesus has paid the inestimable price of his own life, that spiritual blessings might be imparted to and diffused among mon. Men, therefore, need them. If the infidelity of man's heart could be dislodged, his evil propensities subdued, his life regulated, independently of a superior-a supermutural assistance, why, we demand, came there from the skies the Spirit, sitting on men in form of "clo wen tongues like as of fire?" And why, having once come, does that Spirit abide with men? Abide, do we say? Yes, abide. He is treated as if he were an enemy to man; yet he departs not. We speak of the mass of mankind. The Spirit would be our tutor, -we will not be pupils; he comes to hearts of earnity to pacify,-we maintain our hostility; we hear his calls to are prepare for eternity,—we are already prepared, if depravity and vice be a prere parations; and our opposition to the Spirit is aggrevated by a triumphing inso lence. His forbearance tells us we require him : our infamy tells it too. The . Ringerings, long suffering, and love of the Holy Spirit can be thus accounted or for -I le knows we cannot save ourselves!

Singerings, long suffering, and love of the Holy Spirit can be thus accounted for—He knows we cannot save ourselves!

The unascration of Jesus to the all-important work of propagating the gostomay instruct a class of men who give presumptive proof that they can discharge ministerial obligations without the Spirit. A romantic "succession" is those authority and strong-hold, irrespective of God or the Devil, truth or false-hood. Not so with the Messiah! He when once in the synagogue at attracted with pass, and a new election take place under its provisions, his influence in the return of members would be almost annihilated.

The London Chronicle (ministerial) states that some time in March instructions were sent out to the Governor General of Canada and the British Minister at Washington, to arrange the incidental question respecting the extent and occupation of the disputed territory, which was the subject of the last-published correspondence between the latter and Mr. Forsyth. This correspondence The consecration of Jesus to the all-important work of propagating the goshood. Not so with the Messiah! He when once in the synagogue at Not so with the Messiah! He when once in the synagogne at attracted much attention in London, and was vehemently discussed in the upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, for from the tone of the discussion, and from other circumstances, that an and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." . The judicious Wesley says on these words, "He hath anointed-with the Spirit. He hath, by the power of his Spirit which dwelleth in me, set me apart for these offices." Is such the statement made in the scriptures even of the Son himself? Every man of succedetal character should perform his functions under the conviction that he cannot but with peril make any thing a substitute for the "unction" of the "Holy One of Israel." Jesus was filled with the spirit, and " signs and wonders" dignified his path.

And what is it that invests the Apostles with a sublimity of character and purpose? They had been indeed carnal, their designs grovelling, their expectations worldly: an earthly king, and perishable splendours, would have satisted their desires. But "a change comes o'er them," We find them speaking with "new tongues"-exalting Christ-promulgating his doctrinescontemning dangers-erect and persevering and dauntless with death before them. Ah! they had been at Jerusalem! and the Holy Spirit had been there: there opened the heavens, and light beamed forth: there were the flood-gates raised, and the waters of life rushed and deepened, and rushed again: there the Spirit came on them. Then they could preach as they never could before; and consequences, glorious, animated them. Theirs were days of gospel victory

In intimate alliance with this topic, is the conquering power of the Spirit on An antimate attacked with this topic, is the conquering power of the Spirit on the Jew's heart; which is another confirmation of the avowal—Man is imposed to the Holy Ghost. The augmentation of five thousand to the church that the time of Pentecost, was not an augmentation of Gentiles, but Jews and the time of Pentecost, was not an augmentation of Gentiles, but Jews and the time of Pentecost, was not an augmentation of Gentiles, but Jews and the time of Pentecost, was not an augmentation of Gentiles, but Jews and in London on the 20th April. He is on a special mission matter of certainty that some of them had witnessed our Saviour's miracles:

The Apostles had wrought miracles were insufficient to convince and change. The Apostles had accompanying them. Men who had been wondering spectators of a blind man when his eyes were opened; of a denoting to the laws of the most eminent lawyers in Hanover have given their opinions should the marriage of the most eminent lawyers in Hanover have given their opinions should the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray was valid, according to the laws of Hanover, and that his son by that marriage is therefore entitled to succeed to the throne, in cose of the death of the present King fore entitled to succeed to the throne, in cose of the death of the present King without issue copable of inheriting.

The Apostles had accompanying them. Men who had been wondering spectators of a blind man when his eyes were opened; of a denoting to the laws of Hanover have given their opinions according to the Dask Indies.

No v A S C O T I A.

British Steam Packets to Halifax, Boston, &c.—The Great when dispossessed of devils;—now not only wondered thanked and the whole of the British possessions in the East Indies.

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The Apostles had according to the laws of the most eminent is to be transferred from Calcutus to Bombey. the presidencies abolished, and the whole of the British possessions in the East Indies.

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The Apostles had according to the laws of the most eminent than the marriage of the capable dencies abolished, and the whole of the British possessions in the East Indies.

No v when dispossessed of devils;—now not only wondered, not reper they went to Calvary believing, wondered they had not gone before. What all of newspapers.

American flour was selling, at the latest dates, at 27s 6d, duty Inspired page? Shall the wisely adapted means, under the dispensation of the Spirit, be unemployed by us? Shall the gentle or the arousing operations of the Spirit be resisted? Shall the perishing myriads in the world have the life of the Spirit withheld from them by our supineness? Shall there be a postponement of the world's renovation by our forgetfulness of the exclusive ability
which the Spirit has to renovate? Shall man be made God? When—O
when shall we believe God? How long has he said to us, "Not by might, nor
by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts?" The Holy Spirit is

We intend writing an article for insertion next week, in continuation of the above, in which we shall endeavour to show how the Spirit, which is needed. may be obtained.]

" THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—We are informed that the REV. JAMES RICHARDSON, has been appointed travelling Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, to the duties of which office he is to be exclusive ly devoted. We congratulate the officers and friends of this noble colonial Society on the appointment, which is so evincive of a spirit of holy enterprise. We wish Mr. Richardson divine aid in his arduous but pleasing work-the Society itself unparalleled prosperity-and the approach of the period when a copy of the sacred Scriptures shall be found in every Canadian dwelling.

We have had politely sent us by the excellent and learned author, a sermon entitled " Love of God and of our Neighbour," by the Rev. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., M. R. I. A. Principal of U. C. College; for which we offer our best thanks. It is our intention, very shortly, to give it more than a

We are without any further report of the proceedings of the General Conference; but we hope to be able to continue our abstract of them next week; and at the same time present to our readers a beautiful speech, delivered by the Rev. Robert Newton at the recent Bible Meeting held in New-

be found in another column. We much regret that our editorial duties prevented us from participating in the pleasures and profit of the meeting; but our heart was there; and we wish the institution—laudable and necessary as it is, heart was there; and we wish the institution—laudable and necessary as it is, heart was there; and excepted by the former. Indeed it is understood to have been asked for by the King of Naples.

The Rev. Joseph Stinson has returned from the American General Conference; and the Rev. Messrs. E. Ryerson and J. Ryerson may be expected to return by Saturday next.

ocices of CAMP MEETINGS, inserted in another column, and to express a hope that these special means will be highly appreciated, and, by the blessing of God, made a present and an everlasting benefit to very many souls. The General Book Steward would apprize the Ministers and

Members of the Wesleyan Church, and the public generally, that he is expecting to receive shortly, from London and New York, an extensive supply of the choicest standard Works, comprising Hymn Books, and publications for

A synopsis of the proposed Bill for the Union of the Provinces is on our last page.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of May 16.
The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Easter adjoint. The House of Commons re-assembled, after the Lester adjournment, on the 29th April. The House of Lords stood adjourned to the 30th. The first business, after petitions, was the report of the election committee on the Cambridge election. It set forth that the returned member, the hon. Manners Sutton, (Tory) was not duly elected—that he had been guilty of bribery, and

that an extensive system of bribery had prevailed at the election.

Lord Mahon asked what instructions had been sent to the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean as to the course to be pursued with Naples. report was current that hostilities had actually commmenced—he wished know if accounts to that effect had been received by Government.

Lord John Russell answered in the negative.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell said that on the next day he would state the actual position of the negotiations concerning

the Maine boundary question.

The other proceedings of the session were on local matters.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on the 31st were of no particular

The proceedings in the House of Lords on the dist were of no particular interest. In the House of Commons there was not a quocum present at 4 o'clock—consequently the Speaker adjourned the House.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the Chinese difficulties have arisen in part from the killing of a native by some English sailors, in a row, and the refusal of Capt. Eillot to surrender the culprits for trial by the Chinese authorities. lusar of Capt. Effect to surrender the culprits for treat by the Chinese authoraties. He thought it best to take the matter into his own hands, and therefore, after a trial of some sort, sentenced five of the sailors to a certain period of imprisonment in England. They arrived, about the end of April, and were almost immediately set at liberty, the law officers of the Crown being of opinion

most immediately set at liberty, the law others of the Crown being of opinion that Captain Elliott had no authority to sentence them as he had done.

Benjamin West's picture of the Annunciation, painted for the church of St. Marylebone, was sold on the 29th April, by order of the vestry, at auction, for ten guineas! It was painted in 1817, and the artist was paid for it £800. On the 24th March the great Hebrew printing office at Wilna was destroyed by fire—loss estimated at 200 000 citer rubbes. by fire-loss estimated at 200,000 silver rubles.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first lady of the bed-chamber to the Queen. The Countess was 28 years of age.—
She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister of Lord Morpeth. Lady Dover, and the Dutchess of Sutherland.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Waldegrave is also announced—brother of the

Earl of Waldegrave. About a year ago he married the daughter of Braham

Mr. O'Connell employed his Easter holidays in "agitating" most strenucusly against Lord Stanley's registration bill. In Dublin he got up an immense meeting at which strong resolutions against the bill were passed, and the great Daniel himself was never more prolific in speeches, letters, &c. or more successful in rousing the people. It is indeed with him a struggle for

effort in earnest will immediately be made by the British Government to bring

A meeting was held in London, April 24, to protest against the "opium war"—Earl Stanhope in the chair. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a petition to Parliament, which was to be presented in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhops, and in the Commons by Lord Sandon. It was resolved also that the resolutions should be done into Chinese and sent to the Emperor of China.

The great Anti-Slavery Conference is to commence its sittings in London on the 12th of June. The venerable Thomas Clarkson has declared his intention to be present, if he is alive at the time.

The Post-office stamps were to come into use on the 6th instant.

Intelligence had been received of the death of Sir Henry Fane, recently ommander-in-chief of the British forces in India. He died on board the

Malabar on the 24th March.

Malabar on the 24th March.

The budget was to be brought forward on the 8th of May.

The Cork Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, April 12th—supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas. Mr. & Mrs. Wood had taken their benefit the night before.

The arrangements for a line of steam packets to the West Indies are at length completed. The packets are to be of 1250 tons burthen, and are to be ready for sea by the nutumn of 1841.

In the chief Porliamentary summary given above, is mentioned one gross case of bribery at elections. Another has lately been exposed in the Ludlow election, as to which the committee have reported that both the sitting member and the petitioner were guilty. Money was offered and received, on both sides, with scarcely an attempt at concealment.

sides, with scurcely an attempt at concealment.

paid, at which rate 10,000 barrels had changed hands during the week ending

The London Times of the 27th ult. has a long and bitter article

The Liverpool Mail of the 25th ultimo, has the following ridiculo

The Boundary Question.—An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent for the last two or three days, but which we cannot be induced to credit, namelythat Her Majesty's Government have consented to pacify the menacing citizens of Maine, and settling the boundary question, by a BRIBE of £200,000.

Antarctic Voyage-A voyage of discovery to Antarctic will leave England early in June .- This new expedition which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants. We deed not add that we wish them all the success that so spirited an undertaking so signally

The widow of Mungo Park, the famous African traveller, it is stated in the English papers, died in London on the 31st of January, in the 59th year of her age.

LIVERPOOL. April 16 .- Travelling at fifty-six miles an hour.—The ten feet wheels attached to the locomotive engines employed on the Great Western Railway not being found fully to answer the expectations of the directors, they have altered their plan, and in future wheels of seven feet in diameter only are to be employed. The result has been the attainment of the speed of fifty six miles an hour. On Saturday the 28th ult. the Fire Fly, a offer our best thanks. It is our intention, very shortly, to give it more than a passing notice; but at present, all we can do, is to say we have had time to read only a few passages, and are much mistaken if it be not a sermon depending to be extensively read for its christian catholicity of spirit.

The special read in the read in the read in the read of this principle, manufactured by Messrs. Joues, Turner, and Evans, of the Viaduct Foundary at Newton, made an experimental trip from Paddington to Reading.

The special throughout was equal to one mile in one minute 11.32 seconds, or an average of fifty miles and a half per hour; two miles of the read only a few passages. minute 11 3-2 seconds, or an average of the mines and a nait per nour; two miles of the road were, however, got over at the rate of 56 miles and nour. This is the greatest speed at present attained in the history of locomotive power; what will ultimately be the greatest it is impossible to foretell. Messrs. Jones & Co. have since forwarded a second engine from their works to London, and they have four others in progress of erection for the use of the Great Western Railway Company.

FRANCE.

The marriage of the Duke de Nemours and the Princess Victoria of Saxe A succinct statement of what was done at the Anniversary of the Temperance Reformation Society held in this City on Friday evening, will permits. The King of the Belgians and the Insance and Insante of Spain were among the guests. Immediately afterwards an amnesty for all political offences up to May 1837 was published.

The mediation of the King of France between England and the Two Sicil-

The latest intelligence from Algiers was to the 18th of April. The Dukes of Orleans and Aumale had arrived, and, with Marshal Vallee, reviewed the On the 17th the Duke of Orleans set off for the camp at Bouffarick, the head quarters of his division. There was a report that a daring attempt had been made by the Kabyles to recover possession of Cherchell, but the Arrisong beat them off with considerable loss.

We beg to ask the particular attention of our friends to the Arrisong neat them on with considerable loss.

It was reported also that Abdel-Kader had offered to settle his quarrel with France by a private combat with Marshal Vallee, and that the latter had accepted the offer. The latter statement is of course nonsense.

There had been more corn riots in some of the provinces, but nothing se-

In the Chomber of Deputies the Ministerial demand of 1,500,000 francs, for the bluckade of Buenos Ayres, was agreed to by a vote of 260 to 10.—
Private letters report that an expedition against Buenos Ayres was contempla-

ted by the French government.

The wings of the sovereign have been already clipped, and a law more clips

will reduce him to the rank of a republican president. This is the opinion of our most sober politicians, and the Conservatives do not conceal their fears of

A petition has been presented to the Chambers requesting that measures should be taken for exhuming the relics of Napoleon, and conveying them to France. As that petition has been taken into consideration and has been referred to the minister for foreign affairs, there is reasonable ground for believing that negotiations will be entered into with the British government on the subject, and that the relies will be delivered up.

The French have had no new action with the Arabs. One of the native regiments in alliance with France has gained a signal victory over the chief of

one of the hostile tribes, and has sent as a trophy to the government 500 ears, which I presume will account for 250 shain in the conflict, part of whom were

doubtless his own men.

The Arabs have carried of, in different parts, upward of 500 oxen, so the

France is feeding her enemy.

The port of Dellys will be occupied as a preliminary measure of the expedition. Three steamboots have already been despatched to that port with was stores, and they will be met on their arrival by a column of infantry which will take possession. No resistance is anticipated.

The commercial conferences between England and France, which were sus-pended after all matters seemed to have been settled by the economists on both ides, are now about to he renewed.

SPAIN

The cause of the constitutional government, under the banner of the Queen, is progressing in the provinces, by the defeat of the Carlists. In addition to the fort at Castellote that of Alleaga has fallen into their hands, and the whole garrison has been taken prisoners. Brigadier Zurbano, on the 19th, routed the 1st Arragonese Carlist batallion, and took 309 of the rebels, with a consider-

able quantity of arms and ammunition.

The fortress of Allega, just captured, will become in the hands of the Queen? army an important strong hold; it is placed between two little rivers on the top of a creggy rock, inaccessible on one side and easily defended on the other. Cabrera considered it to be the palladium of his arms, but a sort of fatality pervades the Carlist ranks, and they seem now to be powerless. The fort is supposed to be capable of keeping a considerable army in check.

suppored to be capable of keeping a considerable army in check.

There had been another breaking up of the cabinet, several of the ministers having resigned. Only one new appointment is announced—that of Count Clonard to be minister of war. General Evans had gono to Madrid, to make, or attempt, some settlement of the claims of the Spanish Legion. No military movements of any importance are mentioned.

Madrid letters of the 21st say that the health of the young Queen is very

delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother the regent purposes to make a tour with her, either in Andalusia or in the Basque RUSSIA.

A letter from Odessa brings intelligence of another victory gained by the Circussians over their oppressors. They have goined a Russian fort with a battery of twenty guns. The Russians, on the other hand, are on the eve of invading Circussia with another army, and it is supposed that 40,000 men now

at Schastopol are destined for that purpose.

The last news from the expedition to Khiva confirm the previous accounts of its failure; but these accounts being from St. Petersburg, where nothing unfavourable to Russia is permitted to be published, the failure is softened down into a concentration of troops near the Emba, in the entrenchments erected by the Russians at the commencement of this disastrous campaign. The troops are said to have encountered tremendous harricanes and intense cold, 25 degrees and more below the freezing point. They had not met with the Tartar enemy The English government, it is said, has intimated to the Russian ambassado that if the expedition be renewed or persevered in, the government of India will send an army upon the Oxus, and will occupy the most important points in that quarter by its troops.

Thirty-three priests of the Romish united Greek Church have been exiled from Russia for having signed an act signifying their adhesion to the Church

THE TWO SICILIES.

The following extracts contain all the intelligence we can find respecting the quarrel with England about the sulphur.

The Censeur de Lyons of the 26th publishes the following private letter from Rome of the 14th:—

from Kome of the 14th:

"An English stemm vessel has returned to Naples from Malta, in order to receive from Mr. Temple the King's definitive reply to the letter of Great Britain. Ferdinand being aware of this betook himself with all speed to Cas tellamare, so that the English envoy found no person to whom he could address himself when he arrived at the Palace, and the vessel had consequently

to leave, without bringing the Admiral who commands the British force at Na ples the answer which he expected in order to act upon it. "The coasts are in a state of defence, and preparations are being made f serious contest.

"The first hostile act on the part of England will probably be the capture of Neapolitan vessels; and just at this moment the two most powerful ships of the royal navy are at sea."

The Neapolitan navy is composed of 12 vessels of war, among which are the Vesuvio, 82 guns: the frigate Parthenope, 60; Isabella, 43; and the Ura-

A letter from Naples states that the government is placing all the coast in a state of defence, and that every disbanded soldier has been recalled. The English ambassador had invited all the English families residing at Naples int to renew the term for their apartments. Several of those families had al ready arrived there. From the London Times of April 29.

The British ships of war, in the neighborhood of Naples, commenced, on the 17th, reprisols, and captured (it was said) 50 vessels. The Hydra was crusing off the mouth of the gulf. The Neapolitan vessels at Malta were under an embargo.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

If the letters in the London papers may be credited, the British are quictly slipping into a quarrel with the Pacha, which may hasten the issue of the Turco-Egyptian question.

INDIA. We find no later advices from China, and only the following puragraph rela

ting to India, in the Standard (evening) of April 30. The Eco de l'Orient contains advices from Bombay, to the 29th of February. The Governor General was at Allahabad. It is rumoured that some important changes are to be made in the government of the East Indies. The

Western brings letters from London under date of April 14th, to E. H. Derby, Esq. of this city, which state that the continued wet weather of last season has a little retarded the steam packets. The first will, however, be ready for sea, June 1st, but will not commence her trips before June 1st, but will not commence her trips before June 1st nor July 1st after which they will sail for Halifax and Boston in regular succession every fifteen days. We learn from a gentleman who has recently examined these vessels, that in symmetry, speed, strength and perfect adaption to the business

they are not rivalled by any steamer affoat.

The Hon. Samuel Cunard will probably leave England for Halifax the 15th of the present month, in a steamer of 300 horse power, intended to ply between Pictou and Quebec, and may visit Boston in her about the 1st of June. Extract from a letter from a mercantile house in London, to another in this

city, dated April 14th:
"The writer has had a conversation with Mr. Cunard, and we are pleased to In a writer has had a conversation with her, change, and we are pleased to inform you that the first regular boat of the line will leave Liverpool on the 15th of June, and from that period will depart on the 1st and 15th of every month throughout the year; on their arrival at Halifax, they will remain not exceeding six hours to deliver the mail bags and small paccels, and thence proceed to Boston. The boats will take no freight for Halifax, and will not carry exceeding one hundred tons for Boston .- Boston paper.

LOWER CANADA.

Although we have not yet seen it announced in the Official Gazette, where everything connected with the Government seems to find a place, we are, nevertheless, well advised that an Agent Las been appointed by the Governor-in-chief, to superintend the immediate interest of Immigrants; and we are quite certain that the Montreal public will rejoice with us, that such choice has fallen upon Mr. James Allison. The competence of the gentleman in question has been based upon an experience, to himself most costly, to which no other, we believe, can pretend—there is that activity, intelligence and nignity about Mr. Allison which are seldom combined-and although we have been told that his present appointments are extremely low, yet we must anticipate that the same discrimination which gave him a present preference, will provide for his future promotion. With what infinitely increased interest will the public view the next arrival of Immigrants, knowing that they are of the services of an intelligent and kind man, on their landing Montreal Transcript.

Great Loss by Fire in Montreal .- Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Mr. Molson's distillery, Quebec Suburbs, which consumed about ten thousand pounds worth of property, and we are sorry to learn that no insurance was effected—Herald, May 7. UPPER CANADA.

Sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Hagerman, on the 22nd inst., on a young man of the name of Channey Skinner, for murder committed in Whithy. His Lordship addressed the prisoner in a feeling and religious strain; admonished him to prepare for eternity; and ordered him to be executed on Monday, 8th June.

Skinner, who has a wife and three children, has a fine and benevolent coun-Samet, who has a wire and three children, has a had and behavioral countenance. We would not, from his looks take him to be a rogue, a thief, or murderer. Drankenness stimulated him to the commission of the heinous crime for which he is to suffer!—The Globe.

Late Sunday evening one of a party (said to have been engaged in the illicit introduction of Tea into our Port) was drowned by the filling of the boat in which they had been passing forwards and backwards between the Island and the main shore. The person drowned was named Wm. Kendrick, he had a wife and four children. A friend of his is anxiou juar,—the other two saved themselves by clinging to the hoat.—Star & Trans. Any information will be thankfully received at this office.

THE GLEANER.

CHINA. - The following details of the army and navy of China; are extracted from the work on that country by M. Gutzlaff, a missionary, who resided in it many years:—The total number of Chinese troops, including those of the navy, but not the militia nor the Mogul anxiliaries, amounts to 765,222. of the navy, but not the minus nor the migui arrinaries, amounts to 100,222. China has two fleets—one for the rivers, and the other for the sea. The first comprises 1036 ships, the second, 913. The river fleet has crews to the amount of 9500 men, and that for the sea 93,421, making an aggregate of 107,921 sailors. The army is as regular as any in the world, but is rather a skeleton than a body. The soldier does not fight from love of country, but a skeleton than a body. The soldier does not fight from love of country, but rather as a police officer or imperial chasseur; and during the greatest portion of the year he is at home with his family, corrying on some trade or profession. The country has no need of a large embodied army, and it is the interest of all parties to reduce the soldier to a humble artizan. Consequently there is scarcely one-tenth of the nominal force under arms at one time, and the other nine-tenths existing only on paper. We have been in places whore there were thousands of soldiers on the roll, and yet not more than 200 effective men could be mustered. When any febellion breaks out, not more than 3000 out of 12,000, can be collected. Savoral of the generals are estimated to. 13,000 can be collected. Several of the generals are admirals also. The officers and men are equally ignorant of navigation. A great many sailors of their merchant vessels belong to the pary. Their war-junks differ in nothing from those employed in trade; the largest do not exceed 300 tons in burden. The whole coast is lined with ships, and there is not a single haven or calanque, however small, which has not its post of soldiers."

Reading and Writing.—In the three months, July, August, and September, 1833, there were 27,670 couples married in England and Wales, whose marriages were duly registered, and capies of the register transmitted to the General Register-office. Of these, the number who did not write their names, but signed with a mark, was—men 2,733; women, 13,624. The proportion fer cent, of those who signed with a mark in the whole of England and Wales, in the matropolis, in North Wales, and in South Wales, together with Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, is as follows:—

England and Wales	Men 32	Women 48	Mean. 40
The Metropolis	11	25	18
North Wales		. 70	54-5
South Wates, including Herefordshire and Mon-		56	51

Libraries in Europe.—The following is a tabular view of several of the Principal libraries in Europe, premising that there are most strange discrepancies in their reported numbers:

Bibliotheque du roi, Paris,	480.000
Court Library, Munich,	410.000
Vatican, Rome,	400,000
Bodleian Library, Oxford, (Eng.)	350,000
Gottingen University,	300.000
Imperial Library, Petersburgh,	300,000
Imperial Library, Vienna,	300,000
Royal Library, Copenhagen,	240.000
Dresden,	250,000
British Museum,	240.000
Berlin,	
The Lawrence in London consist of 1,500 harrister	

regancers and pleaders, and 3,000 solicitors and attorneys.

A CAMP MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the township of Hallowell, District of Prince Edward, on the land of Asa Warden, Esq., near the farm of Mr. Winett Williams,—to commence on the first Friday in June next. Such of the Ministers on the Bay of Quinto, or any other District, as can make it convenient to attend, are earnestly and respectfully requested to do so. The site of the meeting is within a short distance of the town of Picton. which is distant from Belleville but a few hours sail by steamboat. The District Meeting is expected to close on the evening immediately preceding the first day of the Camp Meeting.

Picton, May, 1849.

John Black.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in the Township of Stamford, on the farm of Mr. Curtis, lying on the Chippena Creek, about three miles from its mouth; and will commence on the evening of Thursday the 28th *May*.

The co-operation of the Ministers on the adjacent Circuits is carnestly solicited and expected.

MATTHEW WHITING: MATTHEW WRITING: Stamford, May 11, 1840. A FIELD MEETING will be held on the Toronto Circuit, on

the old camp-ground. first Lot in Chingmaconsy, east of the Centre Road; to commence on Saturday, 30th May, at one o'clock, P. M., and to continue through the Subbath. Preachers from the adjoining Circuits are requested to

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the farm of Mr. Sturgis, at Mount Pleasant, Brantford Circuit, on Friday, May 29th.

Brantford, May 4th, 1840.

EPHM. EVANS, Chairman, L. D.

The Committee of the House of Industry wish to inform such persons as may be desirous of obtaining children as Apprentices and Servants, that a number of them, both male and female, from one to ten years of age, are that d number of them, both maio and ismale, from one to ten years of age, are at present in this house, for whom the committee are anxious to procure a permanent provision. Application to be made (if by letter post paid) to Mr. Curran, Superintendant of the House of Industry, Richmond Street, Toronto. Editors of Newspapers are requested to sid the cause of charity by giving the above a few insertions Toronto, May 26th, 1840.

House of Industry, May 22nd, 1840.

On the 22nd inst., being the first General Meeting of the Managing Committee held since the Dazaar, it was resolved:
That the thanks of this Committee are due to the Ladies of this city for their kind and efficient aid to this Institution by means of the Bazaar lately held.

DIED.—At half past three o'clock, on the morning of Friday, 22nd inst., Charles F. Fothergill, Esq. formerly King's Printer in this Province, and late Editor of the Palladium.

On the 27th April, Mr. Alexander Sutherland, aged 30 years, son of Tho's. Sutherland, Esq., late of Edinburgh, Scotland, at his residence, Sutherland, River St. Clair, Upper Canada.

In Niagara, on Tuesday the 19th inst., Malcolm Laing, Esq., Treasurer of

the Niegara District, eldest son of the late James Luing, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, in his 37th year.

On Monday night the 18th inst. very suddenly, at her residence, Bas Bijou Mrs. Widow Rees, in the 66th year of her age, very much respected by all who knew her. She was an hopest woman, a good neighbour and the orphan's

At Goderich, on the evening of the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Edward C. Taylor, Esq. aged 40 In Kingston, on Wednesday the 20th inst., Lieut, and Adjutant Stubbs, of the

83d Regt., after a lingering and painful illness, much and deservedly regretted. On Sunday night the 18th inst., on board the steamer Great Britain, on ber passage from Ningara to Kingston, Miss Graham, daughter of the Hon. Hon Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending May 26.

A. Adams, T. Maley," H. Biggur, W. Young, A. McNab, W. White, S. C. \* Paymont in advance is expected from all new subscribers.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—
The Subscribers are now getting to hand, and, by First Inne, their customers may depend on their having opened out, a most extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, of the newest

styles, imported by the early Spring arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. enable their correspondents to compete successfully with retail houses, importing direct, the subscribers are determined to Fell Goods at

very reduced advances, and can, therefore, continue transactions only where short and definite Credits are regularly met, or for Cash. Their customers Westward will please come to Toronto at their earliest convenience, to lay aside supplies required for June sales, as their Establishment in Hamilton will not be got into operation till the end of next month, and the subscribers will therefore detain and open out at Toronto

the whole of their Stock of Fancy Goods for the passing season.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Toronto, U. C., 25th May, 1840.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN NORTH AMERICA. THE COMMERCIAL MESSENGER AND BRITISH CANADIAN LITERARY GAZETTS, is Printed and Published in Montreal, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and forwarded by the Morning's Mail to Upper Canada, at the very Low Price of THREE DOLLARS A-YEAR,

The latest News is at all times given, as the Paper is not closed until every Mail has arrived.

The Messenger is Printed by Mr. John Lovell, at the Office of the Literary Garland and the Ami du Peuple, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, for the Proprietor, JOHN GIBSON, by whom all Orders will be thank-

fully received. Mr. Wm. M. CHISHOLM is Agent for the City of Toronto.

Montreal, 6th May, 1840.

2w 51

SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW YORK ALBION are informed that THE PLATES are ready for delivery at J. F. SMITH & Co.'s, Agents for the City.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of the late John Gerress, of Richmond Hill. hereby requests all persons indebted thereto to call and settle without delay, and all demands against the said Letate are requested to be presented to him for adjustment.
Richmond Hill, May 26th, 1840. JAMES GETTESS.

WILLIAM CURRY, who is about 40 years of age and stout made, left the United States for Canada about a year since; he had a wife and four children. A friend of his is anxious to see him.

### PROPOSED CANADA UNION BILL.

From the Montreal Gazette. We have received a copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord John Russell for Uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and hasten to by the following synopsis of its most important proone before our readers:

). It shall be lawful for Her Majesty to declare, or authorise the Governor General of both Provinces to declars by Proclemation, that on a certain day within six months after the passing of the Act, that the Provinces shall form one Province, under the name of the Province of Ca-

2. The 31 Geo. III, c. 31, and 14 Geo. III. c. 83 are repealed so far as they provide for constituting and composing a Legislative and Assembly within each of the Provinces, and the following Acts are wholly repeated:—1 and 2 Vic. c. 9, 2 and 3 Vic. c. 53, 1 and 2 Will. 4, c. 23, and 14 Geo. III. c. 88. Provided that the powers and functions of the Special Council shall continue until the day on which the Provinces shall be re-united; and that no new Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada

chall be convened or holden after the passing of this Act.

3. All laws passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada, and assented to by Her Majesty or the Governor of

the Province, shall be valid.
4. Her Majcaty or the Covernor to summon the Legislative Council, the Province, shall be valid.

4. Her Majesty or the Governor to summon the Legislative Council, who shall not be fewer than twenty, who shall be twenty-one years of age, natural born sphjects, or naturalized by an Act of the Imperial or Provincial Legislature.

124

5. Tenure of office for life.
6. But may resign.
7. Seats to be vacated by absence for two successive Sessions without leave; by acknowledging foreign allegiance; by becoming bankrupt; by becoming a public defaulter; by being attainted of treason or felony; or

by being guilty of any infamous crime.

8. Questions respecting vacancy to be referred to the Council.

9. The Governor to appoint a Member of the Council, Speaker. 10. Ten Members to form a quorum; and on an equal division, the

Speaker to have a casting vote.

11 to 20. The Assembly is constituted, giving an equal number to each Province, divided as set forth in a table of apportionment, published in the Gazette of the 2d instant.

21. Governor to appoint Returning Officer.

22. Not to serve longer than a year.
23. Writs to be issued within fourteen days after sealing for calling

the Assembly, and returnable within fifty days.

24. Time and place of elections to be fixed by the Governor, till otherwise provided for.

25. It shall be lawful for the Provincial Legislature to alter all mat.

ters connected with the system of Legislation, provided the second and third reading of any Bill for that purpose, shall be concurred in by two-thirds of the Members, for the time being, of both Houses respectively, and the assent of the Crown shall not be given to such Bill without Addresses from hall branches.....

26. The election laws of both Provinces, respectively, are continued

in force till otherwise provided for.

27. No person shall be Member of the Assembly without being seized of a freehold of lands and tenements of the value of five hundred pounds sterling, over and above all incumbrances, to which he shall make oath. 28. Versons making false oath, to be liable to the penalties of perjury

29. The Governor is authorised to fix such place or places within any part of the Province of Canada, and such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Legislature, as he may think fit; and also to prorogue and dissolve the Assembly,

30. The duration of the Legislature to be four years, and that there

shall be a Session once at least in every year.

31. The Legislature shall be culled together for the first time not later than six months after the Provinces shall become re-united.

32. After every General Election, the Assembly to elect a Speaker, 33. The presence of at least twenty Members, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly; all ques tions to be decided by the majority, the Speaker having a casting vote

when equal.

34. Oath to be taken by Members.
35. Aftirmation allowed; but laws for perjury applicable to both. 36. The giving or withholding of the Governor's assent to Bills, sub-

ject to the provisions of this Act and his instructions. 37. Bills assented to, to be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

38. No reserved Bills shall have force until Her Majesty's assent shall have been declared by Proclamation, or by Speech, or by Message to the

39. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or restrain Her Ma

jesty's proregative in all cases whatsoever.

40. All Writs, Proclamations, and Public Instruments relating to the Legislature, and all Journals, written and printed proceedings of what nature sever of the Legislature, shall be in the English language only.

41. All Bills relating to occlesinatical matters and rights of the Crown, shall be laid before the Imperial Parliament for thirty days, as beretofore before becoming a law. . 42. The powers of Parliament for the regulation of commerce in the

Colonies, and for imposing and levying duties, are continued; provided that the produce of such duties be applied to and for the use of the Province, except as otherwise provided for in this Act. 43. Until otherwise provided for, all judicial and ministerial authority, before vested in the Governors and Executive Councillors of both Provinces, shall continue to be vested in the same authorities respectively. 44. All powers and authorities vested in the respective Governors and Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada, are to be exercised by

the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. 45. All laws now existing in the Province, shall continue to be of the same force as if the Province had not been united, except as repealed by this Act, or to be afterwards repealed or varied by the Provincial Legis-

47, and 48. A continuation of the same subject.

49. The Revenue of the two Provinces to form a consolidated fund Such consolidated fund to be charged with all costs and expenses. 51. Out of this consolidated fund there shall be payable every year to the Crown £45,000 for defraying the services in the schedule marked A; and during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years afterwards, the further sum of £30,000, for defraying the services marked in the sche-

Schedule (A.)	
Governor	£7,000
Lieutenant Governor,	1,000
UPPER CANADA.	
1 Chief Justice,	1.500
4 Puisne Judges, at £900 each,	3,600
1 Vice Chancellor,	1,125
LOWER CANADA.	
1 Chief Justice, Quebec,	1.500
2 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at £900 each,	2.700
1 Chief Justice, Montreal,	
3 Puisne Judges, Moniceal, at £900 each,	2,700
I Resident Judge at Three Rivers,	
1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis,	500
I Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspe,	
Pensions to the Judges, salaries of the Attorneys and Solicitors Gen	1134
ral, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses of Administration	
of Justice.	20.875

	N 1	200	-	7	· :. ·	٠, -	£45.0
\$ · ' '	, .	Schedu	ile (B.	)	, .		£40,0
Civil Secretario	s and their	offices,	•••••				£7,0
Provincial do.		da. ,				• • • • •	3,0
Receiver Gener							
nspector do.		do	•••••	*******			2,0
xecutive Com	cil,		,	· · · · · · · · · ·			. 3
Board of Work Emigrant Agen	8,			*** *** * *			2,0
Imigrant Agen	1,						. 7
ensions			<del></del>				5.0
Contingent exp	enses of pu	ıblic offices.					3,3

52. Provides for the manner in which the appropriation of the sums

53. The above sums shall be accepted and taken by the Crown by way of Civil List, instead of territorial and other revenues now at the dispoent of the Crown.

54. 55. and 56. Further provisions upon this subject, provided that the payments charged on the consolidated fund shall be appropriated by

57. The Governor is to incorporate the inhabitants of every district in Upper Canada, and of the counties in Lower Canada formed into districts for the purposes of this Act; and to establish Councils in such districts for the local government thereof. 58. The District Councils, being elective, to have power to make bye

laws for making and improving roads and other communications; for the erection and repairs of bridges and public buildings; and generally for the management of the moneys and property of the district, with power to raise and lovy all necessary sums of money

59. 60. 61, 62. and 63. For their provisions on this subject 64. Interpretation Clause.

This Act may be amended or repealed during the present Session

The Official Gazette published in this city yesterday, contains Draughts of two Ordinances, intended to be submitted for the consideration of the Special Council. The following is the title of the first of those ;-Draught of an Ordinance to make provision for defraying the Civil Ex

penditure of the Provincial Government, for the year ending on the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty; for the support of certain Charitable Institutions; for the promotion of Education; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain public works; for the improvement of internal cation; for certain cation; for certai communications; for the encouragement of Agriculture; and for Centre Road Toronto, in order that the same may be settled,

The Ordinance makes the following appropriations; the amounts are

Expenses Civil Government raningent Expenses, Provincial Secretary. Extra Fees on Militia Patents,..., 40. do. do. do. Intertaires, to a Montreal General Hospital,
Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec; Montreal Protestant do.;
Ladios' Benevolent Society, Montreal; Roman Catholic,
Asylum, Quebec; Male Orphan do. Quebec, each. Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, Scholastic Institutions, &c.

Scholastic Institutions, &c.
Augustus Wolff's pension,...
School Visiting, balance,
Literacy and Historical Society Quebec; Natural History Society, Montreal; Mechanics Institutes, Quebec and Montreal, each,

Montreal Faculty, M'Gill College,

Road from this Province to New Brunswick,

Fire Proof Vaul's, Court House, Montreal, ..... Bridge over River Delisle,

Commissioners of Indemnity to 30th April last, when the Commission ceased, .... On account of Indemnities,.... Postages, Civil Departments, Deputy Collector, Philipsburgh, Landing Waiter, Philipsburgh,
Agricultural Society, Quebec,
Improvement of St. Anne's Rapid,

The Agricultural Society of the District of Montreal are authorised by the second clause, to divide a sum of £226, currency, remaining in their hands, among the County Societies now existing.

Drought of an Ordinance to make good a cortain sum of money therein mentioned, advanced in payment of certain indispensable expenses o the Civil Government of this Province, between the first day of November, one thousand eight handred and thirty eight, and the thirtyfirst day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. The Ordinance appropriates £49,015 13 7 expended as above.- Ib.

U PPER CANADA ACADEMY
The Academical year is divided into two Sessions,—the Summer Session, consisting of eighteen weeks, will commence on the 28th of May, and be followed by a vacation of three weeks; and the Winter Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

As the Classes are formed at the commencement of each Session, it is of very great importance that all who wish to attend should be here at that time. Students are not aware to what inconvenience and loss they subject themselves by entering a class even but one week after a study ha been commenced. The Committee of Management assure the public that the system of instruction at present pursued in the Institution is most efficient and thorough, and the discipline such as to guard the morals and

unprove the habits of the Students.

In addition to the Teachers already employed, a young gentleman o tried ability and experience has been engaged to take charge of the junior classes in the male department. The Institution has a very respectable Philosophical, Chemical, Mathematical, and Astronomical A It is intended to increase this, as the funds will admit. During the resent vacation an Air Pump will be procured, with which a great many experiments of the most interesting nature, can be performed, illustrative f the properties and uses of the Aimosphere.

Daily bills are kept of each Student's proficiency and deportment extracts from which will be furnished the parents or guardians at the close of each Term. Each Student is required to bring a pair of shoots, pillow-cases, and a few towels.

Every effort will be made, both by the Committee and the Faculty of Instruction, to render the Institution still more increasingly efficient, and to morit the confidence of the public, and a continuance of the increasing

support which it has received the past year. Our friends will please to recollect, that the price of Tuition and Board

is, in all cases, required quarterly in advance.			
TERMS. per Term	of 1	1 20	aks.
1. Board, Lodging, and Washing,	£5	ÜĹ	O
2. Tultion-English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,			•
Geography, English Grammar, &c	. 1	0	0
3. Higher Branches of do., including Book keeping, Natural and Mora			
Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.,	. 1	5	0
4. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or Mathematics, *	. 2	ő	0
Fuel	. 0	5	0
Extra Charges.			٠.
French,	. 1	10	n
Drawing and Painting,	ī	•	ä
Music,	. "i	01	ñ
Music, Drawing, and Painting,	. 2	Õ	ň
Use of Piano,	. õ	10	ŏ.
A small charge will be made for attending Lectures.	-	. ;	
" The charge will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be to	augh	t• ·	

N. B. The Term is eleven weeks, and Students entering before the entering at the middle, or afterwards, they are charged for half the Term only. For an outline of the course of Instruction, see the Letter of the

cting Principal, on the 1st page of the Guardian, No. 548. U. C. Academy, May 1st, 1840.

FEVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time EVER AND AGUE.—It is but a very short time Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Subtraction, since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d. Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, where. ever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescrip tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people in a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Feven ann Agge is now

In Fover and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £t to £1000 always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more from one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague: and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the scason for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicine is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would concaive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the henefit 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, recommen themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprieter will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

BJ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appl all French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

IF All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by William B. Moffar, 375 Broadway, N. Y

Liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Noticates Life Pills and Phoznix Bilters; and be sure that a fac-simile of state of the Home Markets offered unusual inducements to purchaser John Moffal's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box able to lay in stocks, nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to of Pills.

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Street, Hamilton. N ACTIVE BOY, of 15 or 16 years of age, will

A N ACTIVE BUY, OF 10 OF 10 YOUNGE'S Paper find good employment by applying at Eastwood a Skinner's Paper Warehouse, Yonge Street, or at this Office. Toronto, May 13, 1940. WO respectable Tradesmen can be accommodated with comfortable BOARD AND LODGING in a private family where there

are no children. Apply at 2231, King Street. PARM TO LET, on shares, within Si miles of the

City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber.

Toronto, April 13, 1840.

February 20th, 1840. against the same, are requested to present their accounts without delay and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and a Black.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, Executors.

Montreal, 14th April, 1840. - . . 546 6m

SA Para be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, postago to be paid.

Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. 0 to be paid.

THOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday the 1st June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By order of the Board. F. HINCKS, Secretary. Toronto, 16th April, 1840.

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

R. WO D, Chewett's Buildings, King Street. D E N T 1 S T

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the Canadian Company, (Lakoque, Bernard, & Co.) 1172 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu," where he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Yessels, An Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade. The system upon which he means to continue to do business is to offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from which no abatement will be made, marked in figures, and sell upon Cash

terms only.
Mantreal, May 1st, 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. \* 4w 549

Toronto, March 6th, 1840. 161 King Street. R O Y A L C I T Y B A T H S. Notice is hereby given, that from the first day of May to the first day of June A WARM BATH may be obtained at any time between CITY the hours of three in the afternoon and nine in the evening. Should Bath be required earlier, two hours notice will be necessary. After the

morning till nine at night.
A single Ticket, 2s. 6d. Ten Tickets, £1.

Toronto, May 1st, 1840. GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.
The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English im-

ported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh.

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street. N. B. The highest market price will always be given for TIMOTHI and FLAX SEEDS.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS. The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the fol-

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

lowing popular School Books: for this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present Trade. edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in cheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

adapted for the different Classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereo. typed from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.—

ng persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Denoy 12mo, and the Book extends

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURKAY'S ENGLISH GRADIERA, with an Appendix, containing Exercises designed for the younger place for one year—to engage an assistant Miller who understands the classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound: retail price, 9d. Flouring business, and to let the running of two large Scows or Boats PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of for the ensuing season. Certificates of integrity and experience will be PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catechism of for the ensuing season. DAVID THOMPSON. AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR Geography; being an easy introduction to the Knowledge of the World required, and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at Indiana,

an early ege. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 75d.
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 stantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS. middle of the Term will be charged Tuition fees for the entire Term; divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c. MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best terms.

Parley, jun. Price 2d.

IT A liberal allowance made to Teachers. Booksellers, and Merchant. ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal. 43

N T E R E S T C A L C U L A T O R The subscribors recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interes months. Retail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d.

Also, THE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR.-Tables of Exchange on

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash r on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any mad-in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elso where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

OUND, 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.

WERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.—The subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn-s period of the year when goods not suitable for the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when a very town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for such fabrics are in active demand; and last year the extremely depressed justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined, by the heaviness of the opera.

tion, and by the present prospects of the country, to offer the greatest inducements to small as well as large cash buyers appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the Trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods at the commencement of the season instead of after the proper time for sales is more than helf eve 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.

TARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232-North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence. and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, smith's Shor

Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to ROBERT McCLURE, Auctioneer.

PRICE \$1,000-in Cosh or Staple Goods of a fair price. An undisputed title from the Crown will be given.

LAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence, Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, by the Rev. James Thouson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers pete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Morchants are pete with any other House in the Canadas. Their Stack consists in are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the Book.

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Ade-I T U A T I O N W A N T E D. laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS.

Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours;

A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleo desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed of Government a Douceur will not be objected to. All communications will Flaunels, Factory Cottons, Morinos, Prints, light and dark Silks,

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

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

HEAPSIDE нопве 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 rosident partner with great care, at a time whom the depressed state of the market eculiarly 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 eplendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost

care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive

REMOVAL .- CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Worranted 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 Flareware, Cutlery, &c, &c. suitable for this Market.

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

S311 BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYILEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed first of June, A WARM BATH may be had at any hour from six in the her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

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

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY MAS. PORTER and MISS KING. No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Diesses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE wing popular School Books:

VAND MANUFACTORY, 1101 King Street. JOHN MAYHEW

VALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive

ition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the cond in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. The English Grammar 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 sals, wholes sale or retail, cheap,

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any past of the Pro-vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms:

NOTICE.—The Subscriber wishes to contract with an experienced person for the running of a double Saw-Mill at this

Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840. PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!

stantly on hand a supply of ricourts, and on the most ressonable of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most ressonable forms.

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

Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, and Addition, Soutraction, and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Fasy; by Peter Parley, jun. Price 2d.

In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers 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 Apricots.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 104d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plom. 2s 6d. (50 London, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum, from one be 1s. 104d. (374 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plom. 2s 6d. (50 shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent above par. Price 2s 9d. attention.

Montroel,

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

531 19

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 129, 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. King Street, a tew doors hast of honge detect, where sing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS:

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

JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st October, 1839.

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axistrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those acquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, 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. 11

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

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within six 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 hapaying in advance.

\*\* After a line of the procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to adjauthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and is in the collection, &c. one copy will be sentgraits. No subscriber has a right to discominue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

CT The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fined of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of proce threates which are unable to support their Freachers, &c., and to the general spread the Gospel,

J. H. LAWRENCE PRINTER: ..