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THE EVANGELICAL ESSAYIST. No. II. God.

A profound writer has said "Atheism clothes the world in black, draws a dark and duskish cloud over all things; doth more to damp and stifle all relishes of intellectual pleasure, than it would of sensible, to extinguish them." We need not, then, in pursuance of the intention we expressed in the first paper under the head which this article bears, offer any apology for adverting, at the outset, to the first of all Christian Doctrines-the Existence of a Divine Being. The manner of our doing it will be brief, and our thoughts select and simple; for, though the subject is boundless, to enter at any length into it is unnecessary either for theoretical or practical purposes; and should we, in our wish to be understood, on a subject at once awful and deep, allow our arxiety to make us as plain as the subject will allow in our style, our reason for doing so, we hope, will have the approval of the intelligent; for, as we said in our first number of this series, we write chiefly for the shanty household.

Being; the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of all things; spiritual in words of Robert Montgomery, the searching light of Heaven: nature; and illimitable in wisdom, power, and goodness; and that this Being consists of three Persons, called the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Don this subject we have four leading remarks to make:

First. No creature can create. But we find myriads of creatures in existence like unnumbered myriads which lived in ages that have passed away. They have not given existence to themselves, though they have had will deny their Maker, we have only to record our opinion of their obduracy the power of propagation year after year, and age after age. This fact may in the faithful language of the digmited Howe: be supposed favourable to the notions of the Atheist; while none, in truth, is more opposed to them. Creatures have the power of propagation; but go back to the first creature—say the first man, and if it must be said the other temper than their own, into shame and silence. And so as no other human race owe their being to propagation, let it be accounted for how the first human being was propagated. Propagation supposes creatures of the charm their reason by sensual softnesses into a dead sleep; with a strict and same kind already in existence; and to say that Adam came into being by circumspect care that it may never awake into any exercise above the conthis means is to say that he propagated himself, or, what is more absurd, that dition of dozed and half-witted persons; or if it do, by the next debauch, there was a human pair on the earth before the first man. The same may presently to lay it fast again. So that the very principle fails in this sort of be said of irrational beings, and of objects not sensitive; to account for them, a First Cause must be granted-a cause independent of creatures, and having the ability to give them existence. To fix on a material object for an illustrathe impotent assaults of these men: as it is a piece of glory, and bespeaks a tion: A lofty temple is before us, large in its dimensions, symmetrical in its worthy person's right understanding, and just value of himself, to disdain the parts, elegant in its design, and beauteous in its finish. You require another fabric of the same construction and appearance; can it in any way be derived from the one on which you gaze? It shows design, and industry, and ual, repeated janglings with every scurrilous and impertinent trifler, than a strength; but it cannot design, or be active, or display might in the creation of one like itself; leave it to itself and it will full into decay and disuse, and an crown with a drunken, distracted fool or a madman. Men of atheistical after-generation shall find its massiveness and glory a heap of dust. The persuasions having abandoned their reason, need what will more powerfully inference, then, is, that what is, once was not, and never would have been strike their sense—storms and whiriwinds, flames and thunderbolts," inference, then, is, that what is, once was not, and never would have been, if an Almighty word had not been employed to call into being what an Almighty power formed and beautified.

Being. The very first sentence in them is, "In the beginning God created she heavens and the earth." To Moses this first and fundamental truth was no matter of doubt; had it been, it is quite reasonable to say, he would have noticed and proved it. Not so is it with any of the sacred writers. Indeed it were hardly possible for men to be sceptical on this point who were impressed and directed by a power they knew was not their own-one above them-inspiring them-controlling them. How could they deny, or beauties of the island. It is described, though not named, in one of Mr. think it necessary to prove, the existence of a being, of whose existence they Richmond's tracts. The next house with shrubbery, the high cliff of the had the consciousness, and before whose eyes there was daily the demonstration of a palpable, and often a miraculous phenomena? One of them might well affirm "the fool bath said in his heart there is no God." They could not be fools, for they heard him, saw him, felt him, obeyed him. To deprive them of the doctrine of the being of a God, was to strike the sun from his place, and plunge them in eternal night.

Thirdly. All nations have acknowledged a Supreme Being. Where have lived, or where do now live, a people without their gods! We know the very term "gods" may be conceived an objection to our argument; it is, however, an objection without foundation. Polytheism, or a multiplicity of deities, supposes a superior being, either for intelligence, or goodness, or yard, and overlooking the landscape just described. It is a perfect specimen homage. The object set up may be a stone; but if worship be rendered it, it is deified by its prostrate votary. And in what age, or country, or tribe, if texts from which he taught them the lessons of religion. Near his house are right views of God have not prevailed, have not some conceptions of a Deity the stones on which are the two poetical inscriptions committed to memory been found? Say those conceptions have been derived from dim tradition, or from the works crowding the universe, we care not,-a God is believed. This noble centiment accounts for the countless deities of a wide-spread, and memory of Ann, wife of Robert Berry, and the other of the husband himself a gloomy appalling polytheism: this sentiment gleams through the darkness of the infinitely varied, confused, and ridiculous mythology of the pagan world. Fohi is venerated in China; Budha in India; Zoroaster in Persia; repair, and contains some monuments of persons of some note in the neigh Oannes in Chaldea; Thoth in Egypt; Melicerta in Phenicia; the Titans in Greece; Odin in Scandinavia; Torngarsuk in Greenland; the Great Spirit in our Western wilds. We must not dwell on this point, interesting as it is. We should like to have the universal impression of a great Supreme accounted for, if there be no God. A Greenlander shall instruct the disbe liever; and we give the lesson from Crantz's History of Greenland:

"A missionary being in company with some baptized Greenlanders expressed his wonder how they could formerly lead such useless lives. One of them replied as follows: 'It is true we were ignorant heathen, and knew nothing of God or a Saviour; and indeed who should tell us of him till you came? But you must not suppose that no Greenlander thinks of these things. A kajak, or boat, with all its tackle could not come of itself, but must be made with great labour and skill, and one that does not understand it would directly spoil it. Now the meanest bird requires more skill to form it than a kajak; and no man can make a bird. But there is still greater art in making a man-who was it that made him? I thought he proceeded from his parents, and they from their parents; but some must have been the first parents; whence did they come? Common report says they grew out of the earth. But, if so, why do not men still grow out of the earth? And from whence did this same earth itself, the sea, the sun, moon, and stars come ! ·Certainly some being must have made all these; and he must be greater, wiser, and more knowing than the wisest man. He must be very good too; because everything that he has made is good, useful, and necessary for us. Ah, did I but know him! But who has seen him? Who has spoken with him. None of us poor men. Yet there may be men, too, that know something of Him. O, could I but speak with such! Therefore, said be as soon as ever I heard you speak of this great Being, I believed it directly with all my heart, because I had so long desired to hear it."

Fourthly. The works of Nature teach the same doctrine. We are aware that the Bible is the unerring instructor, because it is the book of Revelation; still, the book of nature has lessons to give which agree in character and design with those of that volume. There is a universe furnished with diminutive and with stupendous and multifarious objects. What is their instructive language to a listening car, and a subdued heart? Can matter create matter? It has been shewn it cannot. The Spirit alone has this prerogative. The Spirit, then, which has been the cause of all existences is infinite. Because that which is created is not self-originated, the Spirit which has originated what we see is unoriginated. That which causes every thing else, and has not itself been originated, is eternal. The wisdom that planned R. in that better world where the Dairyman's daughter and little Jane have the universe cannot be finite, and must be infinite. The power which upholds and conserves all worlds, must be infinite. The Spirit whose wisdom could create a world like ours, -so sublime in design, so exquisite in its parts and arrangements, so prodigious or so minute in its bodies, so magnificent in its glories, and so beneficial in its plans, revolutions, and tendencies;-we say, the Spirit that could do this is infinite in goodness. The extent of these sea on the north of the island, and took a steamer thence to Southampton. works, and their unspeakable diversity, teach us that the Being who superintends them must be omniscient, and that he who governs them must be omnipresent. It will be no sound objection for a sceptic to say, "If these are lessons to be learned from the book of nature, why should millions of human than at actions; at thoughts more than at words; and by these we shall be that tribunal where all the vices sat, in the person of Jeffries. beings who have never received the Bible, not have learned them, and have judged.

prevented such a mass of superstitions and gods as they entertain, from meeting the eye of christendom?" We ask the objector whether it follows as a consequence that because he has a useful volume lying open on his table des Contunes,") salute each other in an amicable manner, it signifies little day after day, he must necessarily read and profit by it? And further, we want to know how it comes to pass that nations who never had the Bible have, after centuries of ignorance, any knowledge of a Supreme Being? Verily there is a God!

We have not space to call attention to the plurality of persons in the Godhead. Revelation declares the great and grand truth. There we can Spirit; and what is ascribed to one, is ascribed to all, whether the achievement relate to creation, providence, or redemption.

After all, some men doubt rather than believe. Nature, with its sublimities; Providence, with its smiles; Redemption, with its love; leave them unconvinced. Why is it? They love darkness rather than light. Boast they of reason! They never reason—some of them will not—others dare not. uninteresting speculation to examine their shades. Many display a refine-Reason would dispel their wilful ignorance, and deprive them of their insanity. Reason is an advocate for the doctrine of the being of a God. The petty objections of such persons come from the heart, and not from the head -a heart corrupt to its core, steeped in viciousness, and a rejector, -and the only rejector, in this case, of a God. We deplore the deep-sunk condition By Gon, we mean one uncreated, unoriginated, infinite, and eternal of such a heart, and while we weep for its lot, we ask in its behalf, in the

> Unsearchable! before whose boundless gaze The past, the present, and the future roll! Submissive, we implore Thee to unshroud The Sun of truth!

If, after all the argumentation wise and good men can employ, after all the anxieties they can express, and the intercessions they can offer, some men

"The modern atheist hath been pursued with that strength and vigour of argument, even in our own days, that would have baffled persons of any support bath been left to irreligion, than a senseless stupidity, an obstinate resolvedness not to consider, a faculty to stifle an argument with a jest, to tnen, whereto, in reasoning, we should appeal, and apply ourselves; and it were almost the same thing, to offer arguments to the senseless images or forsaken carcasses of men. It belongs to the grandeur of religion to neglect combat with an incompetent or a foiled enemy. It is becoming and seemly, that the grand, ancient, and received truth, which tends to, and is the reason great and redoubted prince would think it fit to dispute the rights of his

ISLE OF WIGHT-LEIGH RICHMOND.

Secondly. The Scriptures take for granted the doctrine of a Divine Letters from one of the Editors of the Episcopal Recorder travelling in Europe. BRADING, (Isle of Wight,) July 31, 1840.

Dear Brethren,-I have already given you one letter dated as above, which was finished with an account of our visit to the grave and cottage of the Dairyman's Daughter, We proceeded from Arreton to Shanklin, a village beautifully situated on the high eastern coast, where is a deep chasm called Shanklin chine, overgrown with shrubbery, having a small stream running through it, and forming a cascade-the whole considered one of the chief coast, and the expanse of sea bearing vessels of every class, make a charming picture. We had a few miles thence to this place, (Brading,) a small town beautifully situated near the sea, made up chiefly of small houses along one street, which first descends by a gradual slope, and then rises at the other end on the hill where the church stands, in which Mr. Richmond, as himself says, "first proclaimed the message of God to sinners." The church is in a beautiful situation on the hill, which declines eastward to "a river or lake of sea water, chiefly formed by the tide, and nearly enclosed by land." Vessels of various sizes appear off in a "bay or road," and on each side are hills rising beyond small valleys covered with green pasture, on which sheep are feed ing. The house in which Mr. Richmond lived is a comfortable brick building in a garden or shrubbery, separated by an enclosure from the church power, or all these together; a being deserving and claiming reverence and of rural quiet and peace. Mr. R. could step from his garden directly into the church-yard, where the children whom he assembled for instruction every Saturday afternoon were sent to learn the epitaphs on the grave-stones as by Jane, one by Mr. Richmond's appointment, and the other added volun tarily by herself. They are both given in full in the tract. The one is in near that end of the grave-yard which is toward the public road to the church a venerable building on the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in the island, it style resembling that at Arreton. The interior is plain, but kept in good bourhood in their day, representing the deceased in armour carved in stone In the grave-yard, near that end of the church which is toward the pursonage, is the grave of little Jane, with the usual stone at the head, bearing the following inscription :-

"Sacred to the memory of 'Little Jane,' who died 30th January, 1799, in the 15th year of her age.

Ye who the power of God delight to trace. And mark with joy each monument of grace, Tread lightly o'er this grave as ye explore "The short and simple annals of the poor:" A child reposes underneath this sod A child to memory dear and dear to God.
Rejoice! yet shed the sympathetic tear,
Jane, the "young cottager," lies buried here."

Humble as was the condition of Jane, and "short and simple" as are her annals," her grave is as much visited as places which great poets have made classical ground. Several carriages stopped at the church gate, and different parties came in to see it while we were there, and hardly a day passes in which there are not some to show the same interest in that lowly grave. Mr. Richmond has made his Annals of the Poor as attractive to serious minds as ever Scott did the Lady of the Lake to persons of romantic taste. Little Jane never dreamed of such an interest in her story, nor indeed is it to her a matter of any concern. She is with her Saviour, and her interests are for ever in that glorious theme of redemption which she began to know as a child while on earth. Mr. Richmond had at Brading a plain people for his parishioners, for the town itself is unpretending; but God chooses the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty. Little Jane from one of the humblest of cottages was made wise above the lessons of all human science, and is now a star in her pastor's crown of rejoicing. Would that all who fill the pulpits of the churches were themselves filled with the spirit of Leigh Richmond! After leaving the church-yard we went to the opposite end of the town, where is the cottage in which Jane died. It is a stone house of one story, and thatched with straw, an humble dwelling, but not beneath the condition of many a one born of the Spirit, an heir of glory. It is now occupied by a family not connected with the "young cottager," miles from Brading are the cliffs on the sea where Mr. Richmond found the African servant in meditation. The mistress of the hotel in which we lodged told us she had been, in childhood, one of Mr. R.'s Sunday scholars, and she showed us a catechism given her by him, and having in it a date written by his own hand. She said she knew well the African servent while his master was in the neighbourhood, but never heard what became of him afterwards. Whether he still lives,-or if not, where he has found a grave,-we have no means of knowing. It is not unlikely, however, that he has gone to join Mr. ble, with her great purse, and her fingers playing with the money—the black been at rest for more than forty years.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1st. P. S.—Our visit to the Isle of Wight was delightful. The island, itself is beautiful, the associations of Arreton, Brading, most interesting, and the weather was charming. We went direct from Brading to Ryde, (a distance of five miles,) a town most beautifully built on a slope running down to the

When men (writes the philosophical compiler of " L'Esprit des Usages et whether they move a particular part of the body, or practise a particular ceremony. In these actions there must exist different customs. Every nation imagines it employs the most reasonable ones; but all are equally simple, and none are to be treated as ridiculous.

This infinite number of ceremonies may be reduced to two kinds; to rev erences or salutations, and to the touch of some part of the human body. To bend and prostrate one's self to express sentiments of respect, appears to be a natural motion; for terrified persons throw themselves on the earth when read records which speak of three persons—the Father, the Son, and the they adore invisible beings: and the affectionate touch of the person they salute is an expression of tenderness.

As nations decline from the ancient simplicity, much farce and grimace are introduced. Superstition, the manners of a people, and their situation, influence the modes of salutation; as may be observed from the instances we

Modes of salutation have sometimes very different characters, and it is no ment of delicacy, while others are remarkable for their simplicity or for their sensibility. In general, however, they are frequently the same in the infancy of nations and in more polished societies. Respect, humility, fear, and esteem, are expressed much in a similar manner, for the ces of the organization of the body.

nothing; we shall notice what they were originally, without reflecting on what

The first have no peculiar modes of salutation; they know no reverences laugh when they see an European uncover his head, and bend his body before im whom he calls his superior.

The Islanders, near the Philippines, take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub their face. The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. Danmier says, that at New Guinea they are satisfied to put on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace. This is at least a pictur-

Other salutations are very incommodious and painful; it requires great practice to enable a wan to be polite in an island situated in the straits of the Sound. Houtman tells us they saluted him in this grotesque manner; "They raised his left foot, which they passed gently over the right leg, and from thence over his face." The inhabitants of the Philippines use a most complex attitude: they bend their body very slow, place their hands on their cheeks, and raise at the same time one foot in the air with their knee bent.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own wait.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own waist, so that he left his friend half naked. This custom of undressing on these occasions takes other forms; sometimes men place themselves naked before the person whom they salute; it is to show their humility, and that they are unworthy of appearing in his presence. This was practised before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visit of two female Otaheitans. Their innocent simplicity, no doubt, did not appear immodest in the eyes of the virtuoso.

Sometimes they only undress partially. The Japanese only take off a slipper: the people of Arracan their sandals in the street, and their stockings in

In the progress of time it appeared servile to uncover one's self. The grandees of Spain claim the right of appearing covered before the king, to feast on Nature's harmony show that they are not so much subjected to him as the rest of the nation: and (this writer truly observes) we may remark that the English do not uncover their heads so much as the other nations of Europe. Mr. Hobhouse observes, that uncovering the head, with the Turks, is a mark of indecent familiarity; in their mosques the Franks must keep their hats on. The Jewish custom of wearing their hats in their synagogues is, doubtless, the same oriental

In a word, there is not a nation, observes the humorous Montaigne, even to the people who when they salute turn their backs on their friends, but they can be justified in their customs.

The negroes are lovers of ladicrous actions, and hence their ceremonies seem farcical. The greater part pull the fingers till they crack. Sneigrave gives an odd representation of the embassy which the king of Dahomy sent to im. The ceremonies of salutation consisted in the most rediculous contertions. When two negro monarchs visit, they embrace in snapping three times he muddle ninger.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their salutations the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmena (says Athenieus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and prosented for the beverage of their friend the blood as it issued. The Franks tore the hair from their head, and presented it to the person they saluted. The slave cut his hair, and offered it to his master.

The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities. They even alculate the number of their reverences. These are the most remarkable nostures. The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breast, and bow their head a little. If they respect a person, they raise their hands joined, and then lower them to the earth in bending the body. If two persons meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees and bend the face to the earth, and this ceremony they repeat taigne, and confess this ceremony to be ridiculous. It arises from their national affectation. They substitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions. Their expressions mean as little as their ceremonies. If a Chinese is asked now he finds himself in health? He answers, Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity. If they would tell a man that he looks well, they say,

Prosperity is painted on your face; or, Your air announces your happiness. If you render them any service, they say, My thanks shall be immortal. ou praise them, they answer, How shall I dare to persuade myself of what you say of me? If you dine with them, they tell you at parting, We have not treated you with sufficient distinction. The various titles they invent for each

other it would be impossible to translate. It is to be observed that all these answers are prescribed by the Chinese itual, or Academy of Compliments. There, are determined the number of bows; the expressions to be employed; the genufications, and the inclina-tions which are to be made to the right or left hand; the salutations of the master before the chair where the stranger is to be scated, for he salutes it most profoundly, and wipes the dust away with the skirts of his robe; all these and other things are noticed, even to the silent gestures by which you are entreated to enter the house. The lower class of people are equally nice in these punctilies; and ambassadors pass forty days in practising them

Chinese most religiously submit. The marks of honour are frequently arbitrary; to be seated, with us is a mark of repose and familiarity: to stand up that of respect. There are countries, however, in which princes will only be addressed by persons who are seated, and it is considered as a favour to stand in their presence. This custom prevails in despone countries; a despot cannot suffer without disgust the elevated figure of his subjects; he is pleased to bend their bodies with their genius: his presence must lay those who behold him prostrate on the earth; he desires no eagerness, no attention, he would only inspire terror.-

been erected; and every day very odd decrees are issued, to which the

LITERARY RANK OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Curios, of Lit.

The characteristic peculiarity of the Pilgrim's Progress is, that it is the only ork of its kind which possesses a strong human interest. That wonderful book, while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. Johnson, all of whose studies were of the Pilgrim's Progress. That book, he said, was one of the two or three works that he wished longer. It was not by common merit that the illiterate sectary, Bunyan, extracted such praise from that most pedantic of critics and most bigoted of Tories. Every reader knows the strait and narrow path, as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times. This is the highest miracle of genius-that the things that are not, should be as if they were; that the imaginations of one mind should ecome the personal recollections of another—and this miracle the Tinker has wronght. There is no ascent, no declivity, or resting place, and no turnstile, with which we are not perfectly acquainted. All the stages of the journey, all the forms which cross or overtake the pilgrims—giant and hobgoblins, ill favoured ones, and shining ones-the tall, comely, swarthy Madam Bubman in the bright vesture—Mr. Worldly Wiseman, and Lord Hategood, Mr. Talkative, and Mrs. Timorous,-all are exactly existing beings to us.

One of the most remarkable passages in the Pilgrim's Progress is that in which the proceedings against Faithful are described. The license given to the witnesses for the prosecution, the shameless partiality and ferocious insolence of the Judge, and the precipitancy and blind rancour of the Jury, remind us of those edious mummeries which, from the Restoration of sir, that John, who represented Mercury, would ever forget that he was Charles II. to the Revolution by William III., were formerly forms preliminary to banging, drawing, and quartering. Lord Hategood performs the lubber in the centre, while Will, who represented Herschel, must have been

The style of Bunyan is delightful to every reader; and for magnificence, dervishes.

SALUTATIONS AND CEREMONIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition-for every purpose of the poet, the orator, and the divine, this dialect of plain working men was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature which shows so well how rich the old unpolluted English language is, in its own proper wealth, and how little it has improved by all that it has borrowed.

Cowper said, fifty years ago, that he dared not name John Bunyan in his verse, for fear of moving a sneer. We live in better times; and we are not afraid to say, that during the latter half of the seventeenth century, in England, there were only two great creative minds. One of them produced the Paradise Lost, and the other the Pilgrim's Progress .- McCaulcy.

DOMESTIC HABITS OF THE TURKS.

In the morning the Turk generally rises with the sun, says his prayers, mokes his pipe, drinks off a small cup of coffee, which is not unfrequently followed by a glass of rakee: he then proceeds to where he idles his time, for I will not do him the injustice to suppose he really labours. About noon he has his breakfast, consisting of several plates of stewed meats and vegetables, with perhaps, a plain pilaff. These plates of meats and vegetables are composed of at least seven parts vegetables to one of moat. After breakfast, the ipe and cup of coffee are repeated, and the Turk again idles away his time until an hour or so before sunset, when he takes dinner, which is nearly the same as breakfast, with the addition of a desert of melous, grapes, figs, or other fruit, as the season may afford. The Turk rarely stirs abroad after dinner, but if he is one of those inclined to be jolly, gives himself up for the These demonstrations become in time only empty civilities which signify rest of the evening to his pipe and his bottle, securely hid from the prying eye of a neighbour; for, be it known that the Koran does not say that a Mussulman must not drink wine; it only says "that a Mussulman must not be seen to drink wine;" and under this equivoque the pious follower of the or other compliments, or they despise or disdain them. The Greenlanders prophet considers himself entitled to break the sacred law. Nay, I have heard an old Turk say that he considered there was no harm in getting drunk, but that the harm lay in being seen drunk, and he added, he wondered how any man could so far forget propriety as to expose himself so to his friends or the public.—Reid's Tutkey and the Turks.

The Louth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian. RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

I marvel if my native place
Is changed, as time has changed
The gladness of my soul and face, And link them to the infant's bair. And mark with what a happy face
It gazed upon the cowslip's grace,
And stretch'd its little hand to grasp Since through its scenes I ranged. The red rose in a snowy clasp!
The matron's heart rejoiced to see
Our minds' expanding powers,
Charm'd with the steless purity. And climbed the Summer hills to see The fragrance of the morning breeze;
And with a childish wonder heard And leastly of the flowers.
She told us that the pomp of Art
Was cold, and did not fill the heart The song of lark and humming bird; And fancied rosy June a year, And life a stormless atmosphere, And earth a thornless Eden, free From guilt, and pain, and poverty.
Alas! that time's resistless sway Should enatch the dreams of youth away, She said that Nature's smile and voice And o'er its morn of sunshine cast A starless night of storms at last! Or ask if 't were not God who made The fair creations we survey'd, And over earth and ocean bent The blue and boundless firmament! Or she would lift her innocent face, With childhood's suceet and natural gra And part her golden locks, to muse Upon the rainbow's arch of hues! Then turn'd we to behold the West, In surset roles of glory drest—
And deem'd its softly floating piles
Of summer clouds the "Blessed Isles."
Ah! fond, uistaken, happy pair!
We knew the land of angels lay
In the bine heavens, far away,
And thought it must be there!

And thought it must be there!
We gather'd spoils of fingrant bloom,
And brought them to our mother's room
And there she taught us Him to bless
Who shields the lily's loveliness, And waters its resplendent bues With sunny showers and starry dews. We loved to have her call them fair, Whitby, Sept 24th, 1840.

With the deep, thrilling mysteries And Heaven enkindled ecstasies We feel when Nature's page unfolds Its Great Creator to our souls! Would lift, ennoble, and rejoice Our souls in after years ;— Would make us scorn the world's neglect,

Their silver links the hills around,
And taught us to admire
The unapproachable, and chaste,
And perfect beauty that was placed
On Nature by its Sire!
She told us that our God was good—
And made the hills so green,
And poured upon the fields and wood
The sun's awakening sheen:—
And that the blue bird and the wrent
Warn wathling some of werethin the Were warbling songs of worship then, To Him who form'd the stars and trees,

And flowers that nodded to the breeze. And flowers that nodded to the breeze. She said, if it were not for HIM, The bright world would be lone and dim! That there would be no flowers,—And that the blue-bird and the wren Would have not God to feed them then, Or sing to in the lawers.

And Nature, from that time to this, Has fed me with a quiet bliss;
And when the brows of mean are storn.

And when the brows of men are stern,
To her maternal arms I turn,
And, in her ferest-temples old, The majesty of God behold!

And feel, while on her charms I dwell,
A happiness unspeakable. THEODORE C. WEETLER.

FINGAL'S CAVE IN STAFFA.

We advanced along a sort of Giant's Causeway, the pavement of which was the heads of basaltic columns, all fitting together in the most beautiful symmetry, and, turning around the precipice to our right hand, found ourelves at the entrance of the great cave. The sea was too stormy to allow us to enter it, as is often done in boats; we had, therefore, to clamber along one of its sides, where a row of columns is broken off at some distance above the waves, and presents an accessible, but certainly very formidable causeway, by which you may reach the far end. I do not believe that any stranger, if he were there alone, would dare to pass along that irregular and slippery causeway, and penetrate to the obscure end of the cave; but numbers animate one another to do anything. We clambered along this causeway or corridor, and now ascending and now descending, as the broken columns. required, we soon stood-upwards of seventy of us-ranged along its side from one end to the other. Let it be remembered that this splendid seacave is forty-two feet wide at the entrance: sixty-six feet high from the water; and runs into the rock two hundred and twenty-seven feet. Let it be imagined that, at eight or ten feet below us it was paved with the sea, which came rushing and foaming along it, and dashing up against the solid rock at its termination; while the light thrown from the flickering billows quivered in its arched roof above us, and the whole place was filled with the solemn sound of the ocean; and if any one can imagine to himself any situation more sublime, I should like to know what that is. The roof is composed of the lower ends of basaltic columns, which have yet been so cut away by nature as to give it the aspect of the roof of some gigantic cathedral aisle. Lichens of gold and crimson have gilded and coloured it in the richest manbefore they are enabled to appear at court. A tribunal of ceremonies has ner. It was difficult to forget, as we stood there, that, if any one slipped, he would disappear for ever, for the billows in their ebb would sweep him out to the open sea, as it were, in a moment. Yet the excitement of the whole group was too evident to rest with any seriousness on such a thought. Some one suddenly fired a gun in the place, and the concussion and reverberated thunders were astounding. When the first effect was gone off, one general peal of laughter rang through the cave, and then nearly the whole company began to sing, 'the sea! the sea!' The captain found it a difficult matter to get his company out of this strange place-where they, and the winds and waves seemed going mad together-to embark them again for 1ona.-William Howitt.

HUMAN SOLAR SYSTEM. Part of a Letter in the New-York Commercial Advertiser on the School System.)

I heard of one of your committees interfering with a vengeance, and turnng out a school-master for committing enormities in the way of illustrating his lessons. It appears that he had enlisted the feelings of his pupils in natdesultory, and who hated to read books through, made an exception in favor ural philosophy, and tried to get some apparatus, but was told to do the regular teaching and "leave the 'nonsense." But nothing dannted, he got some apparatus himself, and told the boys if they would bring him a mouse or two the next day, he would show them the effect of nitrogen gas upon them. The next day came, in great wrath, the committee to reprove him because for sooth their boys, in their eagerness to learn, had been up all night trying to catch mice for their master, and disturbing their houses! nised to do better, but when he came to astronomy, he committed a more atrocious crime, -- for being deficient of an orrery, he took the biggest boy in school, and placed him in the middle for the sun, told him how to turn round and round slowly upon his axis, as the sun did; then he placed a little fellow for Mercury next to him; then a girl for Venus; then a representation of the earth; then a ficry little fellow for Mars, and so on till he got all the planetary system arranged, and explained to each one how fast he was to go, and how

> Then giving the signal, the sun commenced revolving, and away went the whole team of planets around him, each boy keeping his proper distance from the centre, trotting with the proper velocity in his orbit, and whirling around in due proportion as he performed his revolution. It must have been a rare sight, and a lesson which the boys long retained; for do you think, my dear nearest the sun, and that he had an easy time walking round the stationary

many times to turn on his beels as he went round in his orbit.

Motives.—Whatever may be our view of the subject, it is certain that God nary trial of Faithful before a jury composed of personified vices, was just does not, in any sense, contemn small things. He looks at motives more and merciful when compared with the real trial of Lady Alice Lists before depend, but he paid the piper; for, horrified, the committee dismissed him at once—he had been teaching, for aught they knew, the dance of the Turkish

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, Becember 2nd, 1840.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TORONTO BRANCH OF THE MISSION ARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

We rejoice to know that for the last two or three weeks Missionary Meetings have been held at a number of places on the Toronto District, and that at every one of them a spirit of liberal and christian feeling has been manifested, much to the honour of the persons who have manifested it, and to the satisfaction of the ministers and friends who have conducted the meetings. What has been witnessed in this respect elsewhere, has, since our EGERTON RVERSON preached in the morning from John vi., 53, 54, a Sermon replete with evangelical sentiment. In the evening, the Rev. Asson Green. Chairman of the Toronto District, from Romans x., 14, 15, preached a Sermon which set forth the authority and the theme of the Christian Missionary, and the importance of sending him forth, and sustaining him in his hallowed work. The morning discourse was peculiarly appropriate, as introductory to the after-services of the day: it being a Quarterly occasion; nor was that in the evening less so, for the occasion which required it. What gave these services much effect, was the unusually well-attended and edifying Love-feast held in the afternoon, and the well-attended and solemn Sacramental opportunity in the evening. Seldom, we believe, has the Sabbath here been a greater delight: again and again did we hear it said, "This is a good day; old times are come again."

On Monday evening a Missionary Meeting was held, which, notwith standing the inclemency of the weather, was very numerously and respectably attended; and an occasion of high and holy feeling and interest it was. Not often, if ever, has it occurred in this City, that a more delightful meeting of the kind has been held. The speeches were appropriate, intelligent, impressive; and what gave to them, and the whole occasion a peculiar charm was, the evident and often expressed sympathy of the assembly with the great object which it was intended to promote. If ever the Wesleyan-Methodist Church had expressions of attachment-if ever the Missionary Society connected with it had friends, ardent and liberal-it was at this meeting; and we hesitate not in saying it will have an important bearing on both in days to come. Let the friends of Canadian Methodism thank God and take courage for to Him are we indebted for the smiles we receive and the support we obtain. One purpose seems to possess and impel our own people, and the catholic hearts of many members of other Christian Societies and congregations, and say to us-the Wesleyan Missions of the Canada Conference

We were rejoiced to see on the platform Ministers and gentlemen of many Christian denominations,—Churchmen, Independents, Baptists, Methodists—who by their presence said to the citizens of Toronto, and to the people of this vicinity, and the Province-Christianity makes no difference; we will

"Let names, and sects, and parties fall, And Jesus Christ be all in all."

Soon burst on mankind the glorious day when such a sentiment and such a feeling shall be universal in our world. No surprise will be expressed at our saying this, when our readers are informed the platform was konoured Province; who, while they honoured themselves by sanctioning the cause of the Redeemer, made us feel that they were doing justice to a body of Christians who have had to pass through good report and through evil report.-We hope the period of calumny is passing away; and while our civil dignitaries thus bonour our institutions we admire them the more, and while the Church of our affections receives their aid, and the blessing of God, we are more disposed than ever to say she must prosper. But though we thus speak of the occasion, its highest praise was its anti-party character. No imputa tions were thrown upon the motives which had influenced the leading members in the English Conference in the steps they had lately taken in effecting a separation between the Canadian and the English Conferences, and honorable mention was made of the labors of the Missionary Committee in London. Justice was done them, but justice was done to the Canada Conference too; and the meeting gave ample proof of the most substantial kind, that they approved of its proceedings and intended course. Illiberality of remark was not needed, nor was it employed in the vindication or support of either.

The wish was, that Wesleyan Methodism throughout the world might prosper more and more. May this wish-expansive. Christian, and necessary, be accomplished in the vast multiplication and spiritual glory of our Church and every other.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Coomes-Baptis

He commenced with some remarks on the closer acquaintance which others and especially the gentlemen around him, had with sacred things than he had, and of the influence which Missionary Meetings had on him in carly life; and said such was their influence on him then, he would have thrown up the world and its trifles for the Missionaries crown. The Religion of Christ was Misand its trilles for the Missionaries crown. The Religion of Christ was Missionary; but it was not so with the religion of God's ancient people the Jaws. They only had the promise; it was confined to the people of the covenner. But Christ was sent on a Mission of Salvation to all. The beather world was not missionary in its character. It had its local gads as the Indians of this continmissionary in its character. It had its local gads as the Indians of this continent had, but all their religion was confined; for there was no Missionary in the Pagan world. Did it not seem strange that Philosophers never thought it proper to send forth a Missionary? This was not done till Christ came. He asked if this was not a privilege which should be told to the children of the present generation? He had said he was once in his younger days excited, and he was more excited than he could be here. He had been present at Missionary meetings when young men and young women were parting from all that was dear to them in life to brave the dangers of inhospitable climes. They parted under these cleares. these circumstances. There was faith about them! Did they go to seck fame, or wealth, or a happier existence? They went where they expected to be murdered. And they had gone forth, and some of them had died among their children in the Gospel; they had been thus rewarded, and were much more redren in the Gospel; they had been thus rewarded, and were much more rewarded efter death.—He made some very pertinent remarks on the interpositions of Providence recorded in the Old Testament, and on the fact that under that dispensation God was frequently visibly present with his people. Now faith was necessary, and greater events were now transpiring than ever transpired under that dispensation. He would grant that scientific, commercial, and other men were accomplishing much in these times each in his own way; but they were only instruments in the hand of God. What were our discoveries in science? What were the enterprises of men of wealth? The rich man was a worm in the hands of Providence. We had our steam-boats; they were producing a revolution for the more extensive spread of the Kingdom of God. These are working the universal spread of the Kingdom of God. These are working that time when ell things shall be under the wings of the Messials.—In explaining what we were met for, he sold it was to hear of the progress of this Society. He had been in the backwoods of the country, and knew what our Missionaries had to endure, for he had send the interior of the country now had as great difficulties as the most the condition of the serilers was. He had entered the settler's house, if it might be called a house, who had told him of his trials and his hardships and labours, and had said to him that the Missionary was a blessing to him and his family. The Honourshle Socalest them said very remarks on the processor of the first preachers in their privait might be called a house, who had told him of his trials and his hardships and labours, and had said to him that the Missionary was a blessing to him and his family. The Honourable Speaker then said very emphatically: You have no idea of the sufferings of your Missionaries; but the people wish them to come—they welcome them when they come—they love them. The hardworking backwoodsman thinks of his children, and wants them to be instructed, it is children. You have to look it. the says, my children—my children;—he loves his children. You have to look ent too for the Indians for whom we feel, as people who deserve your attention, and I am sure you will look out for them; you do it already, and they have repaid your attention, as we have the pest evidence before us at this arecting. There are two classes besides these you are to care for. First, the destitute of the woods who need the Gospel and are disposed to receive it. Send it them. Secondly. The brutal rejectors of religion who are lost to shame and propriety and the religion you would give them. These must not be forgotten. Woe be To benefit these your Missionaries go forth to labour, and they feel much in doing this work. Remember though your good wishes, and your money will help them; your sympathy will do something for them. At these meetings them—fill your Chapels—let not a pew be unoccupied. I am ashamed of having occupied your attention so long with my crude remarks—my dreams; but I admire this cause and would promote it in some feeble manner. I give way for mon of learning around me who will speak on this subject much better than I can. But I call on you to give. It is a good cause; and let me tell you, you belong to the Christian Church, and should act.

The reverend mover of the resolution was the first missionary at the Credit; and too much praise could not be given to the mean who led the way in this glorious enterprise. He (Mr. Richardson) had succeeded the mover in the collections connected with the Admire this glorious enterprise. He (Mr. Richardson) had succeeded the mover in the collections connected with the Admire this glorious enterprise. He (Mr. Richardson) had succeeded the mover in the collections connected with the Admire this glorious enterprise. He (Mr. Richardson) had succeeded the mover in glorious enterprise. The fred the man was not had witnessed the piety and devotion of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Credit Mission; and had witnessed the piety and devotion of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Credit Mission; and had witnessed the piety and devotion of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Credit Mission; and had witnessed the piety and devotion of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Indians. The Providence of God was remarkable in their convergence of the Indians. The Providence of God was re

The Rev. Egerron Ryerson moved the first Resolution in a speech haracterized by much lucidness, appropriateness, and power; during which he

vas often interrupted by the applause of his audience. Mr. RYERSON assigned two reasons for his appearing before his own Con wantigness to relieve the Rev. Gentlemen who would succeed him from the least desirable part of the proceedings of such meetings, in moving the first any work; the Holy Spirit's influence. No exertions of ours could succeed the Parent Society, in stating to the Meeting the grounds on which we, as a Body, appealed to the liberality of the Christian public in behalf of the National Society, and the Christian public in behalf of the National Society, and the Christian public in behalf of the National Society, and the Christian public in behalf of the National Society. Body, appealed to the liberality of the Christian public in behalf of the Missions of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada. This he desired to do in the most explicit manner before the Metropolitan Missionary Meeting of the Province, and in the presence of those distinguished gentlemen by whom he had ings. What has been witnessed in this respect elsewhere, has, since our last, been witnessed by us in this City. According to announcement, two last, been witnessed by us in this City. According to announcement, two but he felt it due to those who had kindly given their attendance, as well as to Sermons were delivered in the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, on Sabbath, which were heard by large and attentive congregations. The Rev. tionship to the Wesleyan Committee in London, and our present position and free in the best sense of the term. Nothing has afforded me so much pleasure views as a religious Body. Mr. Ryerson stated the Missionary etharacter of Methodism as identical with that which had been attributed by the Hon. May God bless Bible, Missionary, Tract, Temperance, and other Societies of Chairman to Christianity itself, and illustrated the remark by sketching the a like character. These Societies make much liberal. The church raises more early labours of Methodist Itinerant Missionaries in this l'rovince. He then idverted to the articles of agreement which had existed for several years between the Canada and English Conferences; and stated, at some length, the three grounds on which that agreement had been abandoned by the amthorities of the English Conference. 1. An explanatory letter which he (Mr. R.) had written to the Governor-General, in obedience to His Excellency's own request. 2. A second ground of difference was, the Authorities of the English Conference had required the Canadian Conference to admit and maintain in should give support to it; but he has prospered it and some Conference of Church and State Vision at Maintain in should give support to it; but he has prospered it. its official organ the principle of Church and State Union; which the Representatives of the Canada Conference had refused to do. [Cheers.] was known that the discussion of that subject had given rise in past years to much contention and excitement in this Province. In the discussion of that subject, as far as it stood connected with the Clergy Reserves, he (Mr. R.) had no desire to strink from the responsibility of having, both in his individual and official capacity, taken a decided and prominent part. That question had been made the subject of Imperial Legislation. The Imperial Act did not settle the question to his (Mr. R's) satisfaction; it did not give a farthing to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in any shape or form; but it did confer a boon upon the inhabitants of the Province at large by transferring from the English to the Province of the reserved of the new terms. to the Provincial Funds the principal of the entire proceeds of the sales of the one seventh of the lands of the Province. By the advocacy of the question, therefore, a gain had been obtained for the inhabitants of the Province at large, although the Methodist Church had not gained a furthing. When, therefore, the question assumed an attitude in which the discussion of it did not involve the interests of the inhabitants generally, but, the comparative claims of certain parties, he (Mr. R.) was not disposed, however just and paramount the claims of the Wesleyan Methodist Church might be, to make any pecuniary consider stions connected with it, the occasion of embarrassment to the Government and agiliation in the country. (Choers.) He would rather see the Church submit to a pecuniary wrong, than to see injury done to the public interests by protracted agitation. But then he was not prepared for the same reason,—apart from other considerations—to advocate the principle of Church and State Union. On that platform, and in that assembly, might be gentlemen who took opposite views of the principle of Church and State Union in the abstract; yet the (Mr. R.) telieved those who took the affirmative equally with those who took the negative side of the question, would concer with him that the discussion of it on either side would embarrass the Government and do incalculable injury to the country, and that that question might, on both sides, he advantageously laid upon the shelf. (Continued Cheers, in which the Chairman joined.)

I am glad to hear the honourable Chairman join in that cheer, as it satisfies me that in the position we occupy, and the course we have avowed, both in England and in this country, our determination to pursue, we have consulted the deliberate feelings as well as the best interests of the government and the the deliberate feelings as well as the best interests of the government and the country. I rejoice to see this entire meeting concur in the advice which was given by His Excellency the Governor General, several months since, that we him could do it with much greater interest than he could. He said there was our saying this, when our readers are intermed the platform was knowned should forget the party distinctions and party differences of the past, and unite, by the presence of several of the most distinguished official persons of our as far as we can without the compromise of principle, for the common benefit of the future.—(Cheers.) 3. In the third place, an "efficient direction over the public proceedings" of the Canada Conference was asserted by the authorities of the English Conference. For such an undefined and discretionary direction, the Articles of Union made no provision, any more than for the maintenance of the principle of Church and State Union; yet, for the sake of peace, and sooner than be involved in collision, we offered to make a concession tor which we have been much blemed. We said to the authorities of the English Conference, if you will assure the same responsibility in supporting and currying on the work in Upper Canada that you do in Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, and New Branswick, we will as far as our individual advances any this

The platform was occupied by the Hon. R. B. Schlavak, (Proident of the Exercise Council) the Hon. R. B. Schlavak, (Proident of the Exercise Council) the Hon. J. Durs, (Receiver General) the Exercise Council) the Hon. Schlavak, the Hon. Schla him, and in necessitous circumstances, can fully conceive the lofty principles which would induce men to adopt such a course under such circumstances; and whatever any one may think of the correctness or incorrectness or their views, all must pay homage to the noble feelings of sacrifico and self-denial under which our Missionaries have gone forth to their arduous fields of labour.—

(Cheers.) They enter not into other men's labours; they go not forth to divide Societies enjoying kindled ministrations; their mission is to the poor and the Case a most interesting statement concerning certain Indian women who Societies enjoying kindled ministrations; their mission is to the poor and the destitute—" to those (as Mr. Wesley says) that want them most." Nor are their sufferings unfelt, nor will their wants be left unsupplied by the Christian

n former days. As to the voluntary system, he thought it a good one. The Church could not be wrong if directed now as it was in the wilderness by God. He who expects to be supported by the voluntary system must as a missionary or minister he attentive to his charge. An anecdote of Mr. Wesley which he related showed the importance of visiting. Much he said depended on going from house to house; and the people would support the e-men who did their work as it ought to be done. Missionaries at their work in the interior of the country suffered as much now as in former days when the Gospel was first proceeding to the statement of the country suffered as much now as in former days when the Gospel was first proceeding to the statement of the country suffered as much now as in former days when the Gospel was first to the statement of ed to the settlers. He adverted to the chairman's remark that he bud

of Canada all he had his furniture, clotting, and everything clae, he brought in packs on one horse. Such were the first preachers in their privations; and we must admite the zeal of the men who followed the carly settlers to their secluded homes. He had heard some of them say in travelling from one place to another, they had to go for fifty miles on the lake shore, or make their way with difficulty through the thick woods. And what were their houses—if they ought to have that name? And what were the comforts of the first settlers? He extolled the spirit of the holy men who were the pioneers and I am sure you will look out for them; you do it already, and they have in the missionary work. They were men of one work—Theirs was an entire repaid your attention, as we have the best evidence before us at this Meeting, idevotedness. To this they owed their success. They were not eminent, learn-their woods who need the Gospel and are disposed to receive it. Send it them. If they would prosper, they must be humble and laborious, not minding the world and rejectors of religion who are lost to shame and propriety the secular things of this world any further than is necessary. He made credit for the appointment of the Officers of the Society.

The Rev. E. Ryerson moved, and the Rev. A. Green seconded, a motion of thanks to the Hon. Chairman, for the dignity and wisdom with which he do conducted the business of the meeting; and to the Hon. Gentlemen and conducted the business of the meeting with their presence. and the religion you would give them. These must not be forgotten. Woe be it itable mention of the Indians, and the missionaries who first went among them, to those who leave them to themselves. Do not—I say do not abandon them. The reverend mover of the resolution was the first missionary at the Credit;

like those who are part of the Church of Christ. The Honournble gentleman regumed his seat amid the prolonged cheers of the assembly, which had been and two thousand were converted. This was an illustration of a passage of the largest sum ever raised in this City for Missionary purposes, during any tepeatedly heard during the delivery of his speech.

Seripture—"the spirit and the Church one year, including the Anniversary collections, and the subscriptions ob-

and may we walk in his steps.

The Rev. Mr. Coones moved the second resolution with much piets and without it. We live under the dispensation of the Spirit, and if we seek it we shall have it. If we have it not, it is because we seek it not. If the church be divided, the church will not prosper. He said, I thank God you are entering heartily into this important business, to pray and labour. Some say we have fallen on bad days. I do not think so; there is a holy leaven working. When I have been told of bad days by some despuiring souls, I have said, you are at the bottom of the well, and can see only a star or two out at the top. Come up and see daylight, and what God is doing. There is something to discourage, but much to please and stimulate us. We are thankful that a real liberty is beginning to prevail in the world. Much has been done for the emancipation of our enalayed fellow creatures; and they shall all be free, and than a million a year. An active church will be healthful. I would say give me the picty of these days; the picty which goes first to the closet, and then into the world to save sools. I prefer to the picty of the recluse, that of Wesley, and Whitfield, and Paul—their working picty. The speaker referred to a certain small church that had been instrumental in saving many souls. in public; and shall be my prayer. During his address he several times adverted to the Indians, and appeared highly interested in their welfare, and in the success of our Society in all its operations; and we doubt not the reverend speaker's good wishes found a hearty response in every heart.

The Rev. ARRIN GREEN mass to assemd the resolution, and prefaced his beautiful and ferrid address with an apt anecdote of a Weich Minister. He had great pleasure in seeing Churchmen, and Independents, and Bantiste

beautiful and tervid address with an apt anecdore of a vector Minister. He had great pleasure in seeing Churchmen, and Independents, and Baptists, and Methodists here to night on the platform; and thought it was time now to bury bigotry; and made some happy allusions to the manner in which the monster should be buried and her obsequios celebrated.— He fully concurred in the sentiment of the honoured Chairman, that we should help each other. Man was made for man; and he pitted from his heart the help each other. Man was made for man; and he puted from his heart the men who would not help his brother. We ought to make sacrifices to do it. It was our duty, in this respect, to call every man our brother. The question is to be asked, how, are we to do good? The statesman would answer, by establishing good government; and none could object to that. The scholar would say by giving the people education, and that was praiseworthy. But what said the christian philanthropist? He says send the people the bread of life. Teach them how they are to rise to heaven. We are not all at the bettem of the well, thank God, but above ground, and see cheering prospects. He then referred to many heathenish, idolatrous, and sanguinary scenes in pagan lands, and to the difficulties of the holy men sent to them. He then called attention to the difficulties of our own Missionaries. He said we had had trials, and had them; but, as they had already done, so they would again—vanish. He said we could hardly appreciate the privations and toils of our new cottlers and the Missionaries who went among them; and gave some affecting instances of suffering, and then with good effect asked If all the sac-rifice was to be on the part of the Missionaries? God forbid! We will make our sacrifices with them. I pray God to bless and prosper all who are the friends of this cause. During the delivery of his speech the audience expressed their approval of it, as they had done those of the preceding speakers.

The Rev. Mr. Lillie moved the third Resolution in a speech full of sterling sense and pious zeal. He said he had been delighted to-night with the Mis-

one thing which gave him great pleasure—success in this glorious work was not doubtful. If we have a right spirit, and do our work in a right way, there must be success. Only let the spirit of the evening prevail, and good would be done. He was for the Church going forward: he was for asking a double portion of the Spirit of God. He said we erred in our notions of success, forming our own plans, and then if results did not exactly accord with our own views we complained. This was not the right way. Some had gone to Ningara with preconceived notions of grandeur and sublimity, and had been disappointed. Why? They looked not at the thing as it was. He who beheld the mighty Falls, satisfied with nature, would wonder at their sublimity and grandour He who beheld the mighty not currying on the work in Upper Canada that you do in Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, we will, as far as our individual advocacy can do it, give you the same control in Upper Canada that you exercise in the Lower Provinces. The responsibility they declined, but claimed the undefined and discretionary power. We then said, if we must support ourselves and our Institutions, we must manage our own affoirs.—(Cheers.) If we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competited to provide for the support of our Institutions. tent to provide for the support of our Institutions, we are competent to manage them.—(Cheers.)

Missionary station; and the money it might cost was but a part of the consideration. He had been in the Missionary work, difficult as it was—if we could them.—(Cheers.)

I know that certain partizans have said, that party politics is the ground of difference between the Canada and English Conferences: Never was a statement more unfounded as far as our Conference is concerned. The authorities of the English Conference admit in their own resolutions that they were satisfied with the expressed views of our Conference on that subject; and I can affirm, in the presence of this assembly, that if party politics ever did exist in our Conference, or in our Claurch, they do not exist amongst us as a Body at the present time. (Cheers.) I can appeal to you, Sir, as an attentive reader of our periodical, and as a careful abserver of the times, and I can appeal to the Gospel. He was glad he was a Briton; for England carried the Gospel this audience, whether it has not been my aim and effort individually, and whether it has not been the tendency of our proceedings as a body, for more

destitute—"to those (as Mr. Wesley says) that want them most." Nor are their sufferings unfelt, nor will their wants be left unsupplied by the Christian public.—(Cheers)

[Here the speaker referred to the success which had attended the appeals to Missionary Meetings recently held in the Home District; and concluded with a confident anticipation that the present trials would contribute to the unity, piety, and ultimate prosperity of the church.]

The Rev. Grocer Poole seconded the resolution; and observed the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was now under the cloud of God's presence and protection, as the Church was held as aved them from drunkenness. The Indian would once sell the blanket off his back for the fire water, it was not so now. He here related a striking his back for the fire water, it was not so now. He here related a striking Friday the 11th; and the meeting at Thirty-mile-Creek on Wednesday, 16th needote on the evils of intemperance. The Gospel had saved them from pride, inst. These alterations are made to enable the Rev. Egenton Ryenson to a remark which he illustrated by the example of an Indian. It saves themthe Indians, by taking them to Heaven. The Indians who dienow, he observed, die in the Lord. These things made him glad. He hoped the number of happy deaths would be increased, and that the Society would continue to send ssionaries through the breadth of the land to his Indian brothers and sisters. Missionaries through the breadth of the land to his Indian orders and aiders. He then spoke of his having visited some of the Missions, and said how many intended to remain with the Canada Conference. The Muncey Town Mission he spoke of as the most important of any, and said it was probable that the Credit Indians would go thinker. Some of the Missions wished to go with the English Missionaries; but most of them wished to stay with their spiritual. English Missionaries; but most of them wished to stay with their spiritual fathors—with the Canada preachers, from whom they first héard the gospel of Jesus. He said, let it not be supposed I speak against the brethren in England. O no. They have always behaved kindly to me: no one could have been treated more kindly than I was when in England. But a sense of gratitude hinds us to the Canada Preachers. We think there should be a Manual Labour School—perhaps at Muncey Town. I hope, my Christian friends, you will be strong enough to support one. The Irdians do little good, comparatively, unless they are taught to do as the white man does. He then referred to an interview he had had with William the IV., who asked him what religion he was of, who receiving for answer he was a Methodist. His Maiesty said. to an interview he had had with William the IV., who asked him what religion he was of, who receiving for answer he was a Methodist, His Majesty said, "That religion was as good as any." He had likewise had an interview with Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who had pleased him much by her gracious in quiries and advices. Here, said the speaker, "She is a good Queen: God bless our noble Queen." He spoke too of Lord Glenelg and Sir Augustus d'Este as the warm friends of the Indians and of Methodism, and characteristically remarked, "You see, my friends, we have high authority for our religion." And then, with a spirit of gratefulness which deeply affected his hearers, he said, "I offer you my thanks, my Christian friends, in the name of my Indian brothers and sisters, for what you have done for them and their children. May God bless you all, and bring you with us to His everlasting Kingdom!"

The Collection was then made: after which the Rev. John Law moved

The Collection was then made; after which the Rev. John Law moved

for the appointment of the Officers of the Society.

Gentlemen who had favoured the meeting with their presence.

After this, several requests having been made, subscriptions were received

from the deeply interested assembly; and we are happy to say that they and the collections connected with the Anniversary amounted to the unprecedented sum of £198 15s. It being about £165 more than was got at any

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung, and the benedic tion pronounced by Mr. Green; thus terminating an occasion delightful in

The public collections alone amounted to £31 14s. The public collections | Circuits in the Niagara District-Rev. Messrs. A. Green and E. Ryerson.

and two thousand were converted. This was an illustration of a passage of The largest sum ever raised in this City for Missionary purposes, during any Scripture—"the spirit and the bride say come." The spirit and the Church one year, including the Anniversary collections, and the subscriptions obside the simple truth which saves souls. Our Lord was a missionary setting us an example that we should tread in his steps. I wish this good cause success; sum. This angurs well for the cause of our Canada Missions. It will cheer sum. This angurs well for the cause of our Canada Missions. It will cheer our Missionaries and Agents in their work, and satisfy them that their confidence in the Christian liberality of their brethren in Canada has not been misplaced, whilst they enjoy the richer reward of an approving conscience. in their truly evangelizing Mission work,-not in the City of Toronto, but -amongst the really destitute. It is also worthy of remark that the Society of our Church in this City have, in addition to this sum of near £200 for Missionary purposes, and in addition to the current expenses of the Circuit, paid and subscribed, during the last month, upwards of £125 to pay off Chapel Debts and make improvements in connexion with the Newgate Street Church. Such are the first fruits of Union during the two months since the Schism was made in our Society in this City. To God be all the praise!

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING.

1. Resolved-That, associated as the labours of the ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church have been with the earliest settlement of the various rts of this Province, and productive as those labours have been, by the Divine blessing, of the happiest effects in the religious reformation and moral improvement of large portions of the white population, and the conversion of several Aboriginal Indian Tribes, this Meeting deems the Missionary Society of that Church worthy of its cordial approbation and liberal support.

2. Resolved-That this meeting rejoices to recognize the co-operating agencies of other Christian denominations in elevating the religious and moral condition of this Province, and being convinced that all human efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ are ineffectual, unless accompanied by Divine influence, we determine to unite with Christians of every denomination in earnest supplications for the special blessing of God on missionaries themselves, and on their works of faith and labours of love.

3. Resolved-That, whilst the great success which has attended the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in Canada, furnishes ground of thankfulness and encouragement, its present limited resources, together with the spiritual wants of new settlements and the Aboriginal Indian Tribes, require increased liberality on the part of an enlightened Christian Com-

SUBSTANTIAL RESPECT .- "J. R. H." will accept our thanks or the accompanying tribute of hearty estrem for the cause of our beloved Wesleyan-Methodism in Upper Canada; and he will believe us, coming as it does from a friend in the Lower Province, it will be the longer remembered:

"DEAR Str.,-As a markof my high esteem for the character of the Rev. E. Ryerson, and my love for the Wesleyer-Methodist Church in Upper Camplease accept the sum of £1 5s.. which appropriate to your Mission fund. "Quebec, 18th Nov., 1840." J. R. H.

COBOURG CIRCUIT .- It gives us much pleasure to insert the ollowing Resolutions according to the request of Mr. Joyce; and we beg to assure our ministers and members whose resolutions they are, we highly appreciate this timely expression of their attachment to the Church which they have espoused, and thank them for furnishing at this juncture so laudable an example to others.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Cobourg, 20th Nov. 1840. DEAR SIR, - Following you will find three Resolutions passed unanimously by the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Cobourg Circuit at a late sitting, which you will please insert in the Guardian, agreeably to one of the Resolutions.

Resolved 1st.—That the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference on Cobourg Circuit, avail themselves of the first opportunity afforded them, of expressing their confidence in the ability and fidelity with which the late Representatives of the Canada Conference discharged their trust in their mission

the English Wesleyan Conference. Resolved 2nd .- That we also express our approval of the firmness manifested by the members of the special Conference in maintaining inviolate the honour and dignity of the Canada Conference, and we further profer our warmest sup-

ort and hearty co-operation.

Resolved 3rd.—That the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the Christian Guardian for publication by the Secretary.

L. W. Joyce, Secretary, Q. M. Con.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE GUARDIAN.—We may innocently xpress our satisfaction and joy at knowing that the patronage bestowed by the public on our Journal exceeds that bestowed on any other, knowing as we do that its circulation is more extensive than any other. But, as we have two or three times taken the liberty of stating, it might with very little additional exertion on the part of our agents be much more extensive. We have for some time been wanting to say a little more on this subject, but have wanted a text we have not taken before; and we are happy to say a respected brother, who never lacks one, has just supplied our want. The Rev. Thomas Bevitt has sent us a letter containing seven new subscribers, who, he says, " will pay in advence, and will no doubt continue;" and with these orders a communication for the Guardian, which makes us regret we have not heard from him oftener

school where the main lesson to be learned is-return evil for good. But we are forgetting that only men of "rich intellectual endowments" have this privilege!

Our determination to present, if possible, a report of our City Missionary Anniversary to our readers to day, though we had but part of yesterday to write it, must be our apology for omitting this week several letters, and other matter, in type.

ALTERATIONS IN MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS .- We are desired by the Rev Auson Green to say, that the Missionary Meeting at Fifty-mile-Creek, Grimsby, will be held on Monday evening, the 14th inst., justead of inst. These alterations are made to enable the REV. EGERTON RYERSON to attend those places with the deputation. He will likewise preach a Missionary Sermon in the Trafalgar Wesleyan Church, Dundas Street, on the 13th nst., at half-past six in the evening.

We are desired by our correspondent on Education to add the ollowing notice of errata to his last number : Instead of "emigration and emigrants," read immigration and immigrants, and in the note, instead of "Emperore," read Empires.

To Correspondents.—We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of communications from "G. F. P.," "J. Williams," "Iota," "Silas," "Thomas," "Mc," "Cosmopolite," and "T. Jeffers,"—"C. B. G." is informed we know what we have stated to be correct .-- We wish that those of our correspondents who write for our paper in a hand almost unreadable, because so extremely small, would be pleased to bear in mind the additional expense which attends the preparation of their articles for the press.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District-3rd Quarter-February 6 and 7
13 and 14
20 and 21 Bath & Isle of Tante, Dec. 26 and 27 | Colborne, Dec. 28 and 27 Colorne,

Jan'y 2 and 3 Cobourg,

9 and 10 Peterboro',

16 and 17 Port Hope,

23 and 24 Waterloo, Murray, Belleville, " .: 27 and 28: March 6 and 7 " 13 and 14 Sidney, Napanee, 30 and 31 Kingston, J. C. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

		·	
ľ	TORONTO	DISTRICT.	
	November. Sun 29, Toronio City, Semans. Mon 30, do Meeting, at 6 P. M. December.	Prin 15, Lybii & Creek do •	
	Mon 7, Trafalgat School-bonse, Keathing's neighborhood, Meeting at 6	Sun 20, Niagara, Sermons, mora, and eve. Mon 21, do. Meeting at 6 Tracs 22, Lundy's Lane, do. 6 Wed 23, Alfenburgh do. 6 Frid 25, Thorold do. 8 Sun 27, St. Catharines, Sermons, Mon 28, do. Meeting	
ı	The Deputation for the Tonouro	Discours Circuits in the Home and	

The Deputation for the Tononto District - Circuits in the Home and Gore Districts - to consist of Rev. Mesars. J. Ryerson, A. Green, and P. Jones,

WESLEYAN CHURCH OPENING. — The Wesleyan in the world. Methodist Church, at WILTON, on the Waterloo Circuit, will be opened on Sunday the 6th of December. The Rev. J. C. Davideou, Chairman of the

ALBION CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. F. Coleman, dated Scarboro', Nov. 26th. I would just observe, that the Albion Circuit is in a good state of religious feeling. The brethren are firm, and expecting, and praying for an out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. If spared we intend following out your excellent hints on Protracted Meetings during the sleighing.

Brantford, Nov. 27, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. My DEAR SIR,-The proceedings of our late Special Conference have given universal satisfaction on this Circuit, with a few exceptions in the town of Brantford. For the last seven years I have not seen on any Circuit such one-ness of sentiment and Christian feeling as exists at the present moment. I am now fully convinced that more than one-half of our members submitted to the Union, not because they approved of it, but merely for the sake of peace,—that the British Conference having dissolved the Union formerly existing between The two Conferences, has caused joy and gladness to the hearts of thousands of our members. They now feel themselves unfettered and at liberty to act for themselves—they manifest this already in their affection for, and attention to, our members. They now feel themselves unfettered and at liberty to act for themselves—they manifest this already in their affection for, and attention to the welfare and comfort of their ministers—and I have no doubt but that we shall see Wesleyan Methodism, under the direction of the Canadian Confers which it may be expedient to take thereupon, have invited the representatives of Austria, Russia and Prussia at their court to submit to their respective

report is powerful and it will prevail.

I have just seen our respected Chairman after his return from the west—and he informs me that all is peace on the different Circuits, with the exception of

never saw him more su-the preaches every Sabbath and is unxiously looking for bouter days-"Old age is a Crown of Glory when found in the way of

for louter days—"Old age is a Crown of Glory when found in the way of righteousness."

Yours, respectfully,

Extract of a Letter from Rev. A. Huriburt, dated Goulbourn, Nov. 16, 1840.

I have found it necessary, on account of the poor state of my health, to request my Chairman, before his late visit to Toronto, to relieve me from the labours of the Circuit for the remainder of this year. For three months past I have not been able to perform the labours of one month. I feel at present that there is of my being able to perform the labours of an efficient man, consists in taking an little rest from those consumn and arduous duties in which I have been and for the relieve man and arduous duties in which I have been and the consumer of the consumers and the consumers of the Circuit for the remainder of this year. For three months past I have gone as far and as long as I am able; and the only probability that there is of my being able to perform the labours of an efficient man, consists in taking an little rest from those consumn and arduous duties in which I have been approach for more than twelve years rost, and in giving my average the concurrence of the Government have received corresponding instructions. If the Sultan should consent to act upon this advice tendered to him by his four allies, it would be expedient that he should take immediate steps for making his gracious intentions in this respect known to Mehenet Ali, and your Excellency and Sir Robert Stopford should afford the Turkish Government every facility which they may require for this purpose. I have, &c.

To his Excellency Lord Ponsonby, at Constantinople. Extract of a Letter from Rev. A. Hurlburt, dated Goulbourn, Nov. 16, 1840.

is of my being able to perform the labours of an efficient man, consists in taking a little rest from those constant and arduous duties in which I have been cagged for more than twelve years past, and in giving my eystem time to secover its exhausted strength. I regretted this the more at the present time, as there might be a difficulty in finding men to supply vacancies that would occur from probable accessions from the Conference. I have not sought this present relief from a distinction to the work of a Methodist Preacher. Not. They heart is still in the work. Notwitheranding its care and toil, I have spent the happinest part, of my life in it; and when I voividence gazin indicates my duty, I shall leave myself at the service of the Church. If I am attached to any body of men in the world, it is to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

If it will be any satisfaction to you, I am willing to the consequence of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

If it will be any satisfaction to you, I am willing to the consequence in its recent proceedings. Though I was not at Toronto, this was occasioned, not by a want of interest in consideration. Nor does the responsibility est with us. We conceded quite solution of the Church in Canada they are the consequences what they may, the care they are the formation of the Union. We could go no farther without giving up the power of self-government to such an extent that wo would not does the responsibility of "truce-breaking" rosts somewhere else than with ourselves. We have nothing to do that the wear agreed to do. The British Conference have given up the Union because we would not of ones; and, be the consequences what they say, the responsibility for our actions; and, be the consequences when all that we ever agreed to do. The British Conference have given up the limit they cancel their late strange proceedings, and come back to the old Anadura's.

God has prospeted us of late. He does prosper us. And my confidence is until they cancel their late str

.landmarks.
God has pros neved us of late. He does prosper us. And my confidence is strong that he will prosper us. It do assure you that I highly approve of the resolutions passed by our late Conference under Questions 2nd and 3rd. The principles asserted in these Resolutions I regard as Methodistic and Scriptural, and mest also give up the public property vested in her as Queen principles asserted in these Resolutions I regard as Methodistic and Scriptural, and partaking of much of the spirit of the Gospel. From their nature one that they proceeded from men of peace, and from persons zealons for the honour of God and the interests of immortal souls. It does appear to day, however, she was resolved on addication and withdrawing to Naples at the content of the spirit of the demondration and withdrawing to Naples at the content of the spirit of the demondration and withdrawing to Naples at the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her to day, however, she was resolved on addication and withdrawing to Naples at the content of the spirit of the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her to day, however, she was resolved on addicating, and on retiring to Naples, and the strong that the proposed, she must leave the young queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her would judge that they proceeded from men of peace, and from persons zealons the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her would judge that they proceeded from men of peace, and from persons zealons the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her would judge that they proceeded from men of peace, and from persons zealons the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her would judge that they proceeded from men of peace, and from persons zealons the

I have nothing to say of the motives of these men who have gone out from among us. I prefer my condition. If they choose to be "Cabin passengers" in the way to a better Country I shall not object.

· A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

Howard, W. District, Sept. 21, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Dear Brother,—On the 23d May, 1837, a communication from me was addressed to the Guardian, and published in that journal of the 7th June, giving some particulars relative to the liberation of several African slaves by Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, of the State of Georgia, U. States. I have now the pleasure of giving you some further particulars relative to their "worthy exknown --- not, however, from feelings of ostentation, (for they both appear the

patterns of meekness and humility.) but as an example to others.

Mordecai and Jane Jacobs, in 1337, were citizens of the State of Georgia, but now of Alabama, U. States, and Baptists in their religious profession. He is now in the 67th, and she in the 59th year of her age. They both arrived in Goafield, Western District, on the 27th July last, with their last slave. They have been the owners of 20 slaves; their progeny 12; total 32. All, now, have been the owners of 20 slaves; their progent 12; total 32. All, now, are made rage; and they not only have their freedom,—they are not left destitute of the means of subsistence. Mr. Jacobs has purchased for them 300 acres of land, all in a body, in the township of Gosfield; has paid in full for 200, and made the first payment on the remaining 600. The liberated slaves are to pay the balance. They have also been furnished, from time to time, by are to pay the balance. They have also been furnished, from time to time, by their humans and generous master and mistress, with cattle, flour, pork, salt, implements of husbandry. &c. In order to accomplish their humans intentions a very enthusiastic account of the Queen's reception. Others, however, speak implements of husbandry. &c. In order to accomplish their humans intentions this worthy couple have been at an expense of upwards of 5000 dollars, and this worthy couple have been at an expense of upwards of 5000 dollars, and of it in a different tone. The Castellano says that Her Majesty appeared Mrs. Jacobs has travelled at least 13,000 miles, several bundreds of which have been on foot. What is stated above I have every reason to believe are facts; and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are now about returning to their native facts; and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are now about returning to their native facts; and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are now about returning to their native facts; and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are now about returning to their native facts; and who might be considered as alone in the world, must have these their liberated fellow-creatures, whom they have been instrumental in the province of the property of the province of the second of t the British government—to sobriety and industry—and, above all, to give their hearts to God. Comment is unnecessary. That God may bless this aged, worthy couple, in the decline of life, with His Spirit and His grace, and induce other slave-holders; from their worthy example, to go and do likewise, is the sincere prayer of S. MILES.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 20th.

Steamer Caledonia .- Fifteen Days later from England.

The Columbia was expected to be ready to leave by the 4th.
Our London and Liverpool papers are to the 5th of November, inclusive.
The British Queen departed from Portsmouth on the 2nd, and had been compelled to put into Stirling, Scotland; so we learn from our Boston correspondent.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Ministry.-This event took place on the 22d of October, not unexpectedly except as to time: it was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion between the King and M. Thiers, in relation to the speech from the Throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of the Times:

"On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the Speech with which it was proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The presidency of the treaty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The proposed that His Majesty should open the session of the Chambers are recommended by various statement of the Chambers are recommended by various and the Chambers are recommended by various statement of the Chambers are recommended by various statement of the Chambers are r 'On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the

CHURCH OPENING.—The Wesleyan Church at Switzers, near of the 15th of July, was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was Streetsville, will be opened on Sunday, 13th of Dec., at 11 o'clock in the menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers—A Collection will be made to aid in liquidating the debt on the building.

"The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that Methodist Church, at Willow, on the Waterloo Circuit, will be opened on Sunday the 6th of December. The Rav. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning; and the Rev.

EZRA HEALY at 6 in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of each service.—We are requested to say there will be a Quarterly Meeting held at the same place in connexion with the opening services, to commence the preceding day at the usual hour.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained to printed, the sing agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained to printed, the first paragraph in the draft of his speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of Marine, objected that 'it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever;' that 'nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porter. that 'with the possessor perished the office', &c. These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the minister of War and Finance (General Cubieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and, at midnight, M. Thiers

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new Ministry was quickly formed, as follows: Marshal Soult, President and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Foreign Affuirs; M. Duchatel, Interior; M. Humann, Financo; M. Villemain, Public Instruction; M. Martin (du Nord), Justice; Admiral Duperre, Marine; M. Cunin, Gridaine, Commerce; M. Teste, Public Works.

STAMFORD CIRCUIT.

STAMFORD CIRCUIT.

Another account says that the difference between the King and M. Thiers another account says that the difference between the King and M. Thiers was not upon the tone of the Speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the tone of the Speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King objected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, last evening.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

The latest intelligence from the seat of operations was by telegraph at Paris on the 1st instant, from Toulon, the 31st of October. Beyrout had been taken possession of by the allies; the Emir Beschir had abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali, and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malia on the 27th, on board the English steamer Cyclops, with fifteen members of his family

and a suite of one hundred and fifteen persons, on his way to England. The revolt against Meliemet was spreading throughout the mountains.

The following Despatch from Lord Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby shows that we were right in supposing that the deposition of the Pacha by the Sultan would not be enforced by the allied powers:

My Lord, —Her Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the cost by which the Sultan Against M. Mosta & St. C. the D. 1. 2. 5. 6. 5. 1. 1.

by the Union abstractly considered—but from the dissatisfaction that was felt by our members generally.

I am sorry to hear that our friends in Lower Canada, in speaking of the proceedings of our Conference, should employ language so mean, in itself, and so derogatory to the character of a Christian minister, as to call our ministers is derogatory to the character of a Christian minister, as to call our ministers is landerers. How much better would it have been to produce for our esteemed representative to the British Conference, by writers either on this, or the other side of the Atlantic, I feel thankful that they are sufficiently able to defend them selves—and for this simple reason that their cause is the cause of troth, and truth is powerful and it will prevail.

I have just seen our respected Chairman after 1.

be informs me that all.

I have just seen our respected Chairman after his veturn from the west—and he informs me that all is peace on the different Circuits, with the exception of London—and even there notwithstanding a Missionary has been sour. He has only been able to rob the Clurch of four of its members—I am glad to find that our Brethren in London are so firmly united, that the——can gala so little advantage over them.

I have received a very pressing invitation to visit the Guelph Mission—I am informed that at least one-half of the members there are determined to remain with the Canada Conference.

Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worthy President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our worth President is now in Brantford in excellent health and spirits—Our w

Her Majesty's Government have reason to hope that this suggestion will meet

ed. Her Majesty remained immovably determined. Senor Ferrer then observed that, if Queen Christina insisted on abdicating, and on retiring to Naples, me that there is a striking contrast between these and Resolutions passed by the events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the British Conference, which were chiefly concerned in contending for ecclesiastical authority over us—contending for money—and insisting on what Mr. Wesley called "a merely political institution!!"

Lead of the constitution is a striking contrast between these and Resolutions passed by the events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the British Conference, which were chiefly concerned in contending for ecclesiastical authority over us—contending for money—and insisting on what Mr. Wesley till the meeting of the Cortes. And the ordennances for the dissolution and till the meeting of the Cortes. And the ordennances for the dissolution and convocation will be published immediately."

Latest from Europe-Arrival of the Great Western.

This favourite steamer, ponctual to her time, is again at her borth in our arbour. She was signalized about 10 o'clock, and at helf-past 12 we received our files of English papers to the 7th inst. inclusive.—In addition to our own correspondence, Capt. Hosken, with his accustomed attention, sent us late files of London and Bristol papers.

The French steamer Tage had arrived at Havre, from St. Petersburgh, with eight magnificent horses from Copenhagen, which are to draw the funeral car on which the remains of Napoleon will be carried from the Seine to the

The London papers announce the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, the cele for prudential reasons?" but Mr. Jacobs is now willing that they should be nown,—not, however, from feelings of estentation, (for they both appear the court of Vienna, his lady, daughter and servants, and the Hon. Jumes

By this arrivel we have the speech of the French King at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th instant, which expresses confidence in the duration of

The tranquility of Paris had not been disturbed—at least so it is inferred from the fact that no disturbance is alluded to in the Paris correspondence of the London papers, forwarded by express. SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are to the 29th of October.—The papers are filled with

SYRIA.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27.

On the 10th inst. an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers; 7,090 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with

large body of mountaincers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasba, who has little or no We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Randiers to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out

with sticks by their countrymen. About 200 is all, who remained outside the alls, re-entered the next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Gen. Smith has fixed his head-quarters at Berrout. The camp at Djuni Bay is broken up. The only vessels now remaining there are Vice Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with

800 prisoners on board, is to be sent immediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gorgon and Cyclons bave quitted Djuni Bey to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout, about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

completely routed.

One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

OBITUARY.

DIED,—In the Township of Emily, on the 17th ult., Mr. Jas. HENDERSON, in the 46th year of his age. Brother Henderson was converted to God, and attacked himself to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ireland. He emigrated to Upper Canada in the year 1820, and was one of the first who entertained the Methodist Ministers who penetrated the almost trackless wilderness in the new townships which compose the Peterboro Circuit. For several years the deceased has suffered much, being afflicted with dropsy; but he submitted to the will of God with patience and resignation. As the symptoms of his disease indicated his approaching dissolution, his prospects brightened for glory, and his death was a triumplant one. The Rev. C. Creighton, my much esteemed colleague, improved the occasion by preaching an appropriate and excellent discourse from Rev. xiv, 13. The deceased has left an efflicted wife and seven children to mourn his loss; but, we trust, their loss is his infinite gain. Nov. 2d, 1840.

MARRIED,—At Fitzroy Harbour, by the Rev. S. Brownell, on the 15th Sept. 1840, Mr. Silvester Richards, to Miss Elizabeth Hudson, both of Bris-

By the same, at Horton, on the 22nd instant, Mr. Bassellie Robitaille, to

Miss Judith Allan, both of Clarendon, L. C.

By the same, at Fitzroy Harbour, on the 27th Oct., Mr. Achan Lawwayhe, to Miss Mary Ann Mackey, both of Ouslow, L. C.

By the same, at Horun, on the 15th Sept., Mr. William Jameson, to Miss Marion Airth, both of Horton,
By the same, at Torbolton, on the 23rd inst. Mr. Orlando Brunson, to Miss

Elizabeth Arnold, both of Torbolton. By the Rev. C. R. Allison, on 4th Oct., Mr. Peter Frett, to Miss Susanna

Vandebagort, both of Richmond. By the same, on 3rd Nov. Mr. Michael S. Reid, of Richmond, to Miss Mary orn. of Trendingen.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Dec. 1. D. Wright, C. R. Allison, J. R. Hraley, S. Brownell, T. Bevitt, T. Harmon, (R. L. owes 3s. 9d.) C. Biggur, H. Coyne (the last half year is unpaid,) H. Wilkinson.

Books have been forwarded to-11. Wilkinson, 1 box, W. H. Williams, 1 box, care of J. M. Rorison, S. Brownell, I box, care of L. Houghton, Brockville.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Public Lecture Will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Roap.

ON GEOLOGY. J. F. WESTLAND, Admittance-Free. Toronto, 1st December, 1840.

C A R D .- Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would A C A R D.—Mr. G. WILLSON, 2 will remain here a few days, inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, His Rooms are the next door and would be happy to receive their patronage. His Rooms are the next door to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent.

Toronto, November 30th, 1840.

578 tf

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

The subscriber has lately received per ship Ering of Brogh and other Liverpool vessels, a large and general supply of the above Ware, of the latest style and best quality—which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, having been purchased for each from the Manufacturers. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

ANDREW HAMILTON.

6, Market Block Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, 1st December, 1849.

OIL-For Sale at No. 6, Market Block Buildings, King St. 600 Gallons COD OIL, Winter Strained Sperm do. Boiled and Raw Linseed do. Olive or Sweet do. Pale Seal, and S. S. Whale Oil.

578 ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1840.

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE On Saturday, the 5th day of December iner, at 12 o'clock mon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, the undermentioned Lands and tenements, taken in execution in the following suits, viz: In the Queen's Bench.

CHARLES THOMPSON DS. EDWARD FLAVEL DAVIS.

Lot No. 21, in the 12th concession of the township of Oro, 200 acres; East part of No. 23, in the 12th concession of the township of Oro, 75 acres, iot No. 22, in the 12th concession of the township of Oro, 200 acres; East half No. 17, in the 13th concession of the township of Oro, 100 acres; lots Nos. 17, 19, and 21, in the 14th concession of the township of Oro, 600 acres.

Sheriff's Office, 1st Dec., 1840.

YOUNG MAN, some time accustoment.

Business, is desirous of a situation in a respectable Grocery. Refer YOUNG MAN, some time accustomed to the Grocery ences can be given. Apply at this office.

STRAYED, from Mr. J. H. PRICE'S Farm, on Yonge Street, In July last, a YOKE of OXEN, six years old; one brindled colour, the other dark red, with one eye injured. The horus of the brindled Ox are wide and long. A reward of Ten Deliars will be given to any one who will bring them home, or give such information us will enable the owner to get them.

Toronto, October 27th, 1841.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW,

Devoted to the Civil Government of Canada. The Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation has been laid for an improved system of government. The success of that constitution will greatly depend upon a correct understanding and a just appreciation of its principles; and the advantages of the new system of government will be essentially influenced by the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Canadas themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is

of the Government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas. The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present functure, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accomplished. A monthly retrospect of public affairs, containing notices and observations respecting the measures of the Government, and the leading events and questions of the day, will appear in each number.

THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

CENTLEMEN,—My Military duther requising constant and assiduous attention, and of fearing least in the event of my success that your interests might suffer neglect while in my keeping. I hasten to inform you that it is not my intention to solicit the suffrages of my friends at the approaching election for your county.

You have stready three Gentlemen in the field; namely, Captain Steele, of the Royal Navy; Mr. Robinson, one of your late Representatives; and Mr. Scobie, Editor of the Colonist newpaper. In resigning my intention of offering myself to your construction as a candidate for your suffrages, I think it but fair to state to you, Gentlemen, that I am not influenced by any deske to throw the representation of your extensive and loyal county into the hands of a scion of the present "Faulty Confact" of this Province on the one hand, or a tool of the Scotten Carract, that will be (if they can) on the other. Both, in my judgment, equally illiberal and selfish, and dangerous to the liberties of the great portion of the population,

Gentlemen—it is my intention to record my vote in favour of Captain Steele—an Office, a Centlemen, and a Bilton, and an unfilmehing supporter of the Administration of our excellent Governor General, who has done more to support the dignity of the Crown, and to pronote the true histerets of the people, than all this Governor who have gone before him, and whose Administration, I think, we are all bound, both by duty and interest, to uphold and maintain.

With many grateful thanks for the kind offers of support I have received, and with my

interest, to uphold and maintain.

With many grateful mapks for the kind offers of support I have received, and with m which many grateful mapks for the prosperity, happiness, and improvement of the County of Sincose, I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant, WELLESLEY RICHEY. Presque Isle, Brighton, Nov. 10th, 1840.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence, Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, d provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

The defeat of Ibrahim Pasha.—The pitched battle with Ibrahim Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and

GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for clean Timothy and Clover Seed by LESSLIE BROTHERS.

Toronto, November, 1840.

578 3 m

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, 10th Nov., 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Sessions will be held in the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday the 3rd, and Thursday the 31st day of December next.

By Order of the Justices GEORGE GURNETT, Clark P. H. D.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

CENTLEMEN,—As several addresses soliciting your suffrages at the next Election have already appeared, I feel that I can no longer decline responding to the numerous calls which I have received to come forward as a Candidate for the honour of representing you in the first united parliament. Having already consented to be put in nomination by the highly respectable and influential meeting of delegates, chosen by a large body of the Electors, to select proper persons as Candidates, and who did me the honour to pledge themselves to support me, I do not consider myself at liberty to refuse my services to the independent and enlightened constituency of this populous and important Riding, should they be required.

do not consider myself at liberty to refuse my services to the independent and enlightened constituency of this populous and important Riding, should they be required.

Although my political principles are generally well known to you. I deem it my duty at this crisis in our affairs to state to you explicitly my views upon the leading matters of public interest.

To every individual solicitous for the return of prosperity to the country, the first Session of the United Legislature will present itself as a favourable opportunity for the abandonment of violent dissentions and party animosity, and for the introduction of a wise and liberal policy, upon which the contentment of the people and the advancement of the best interests of the country may be securely and permanently established. The union of this Province with a country whose population and laws are essentially different from ours, will demand from your representatives the constant excroise of sound discretion and practical wisdom. National and religious prejudices and opinious must be discouraged and our Lower Canadian fellow subjects must be met with that feeling of perfect equality and good will, without which we can never be an united people except in name.

The policy which has generally been pursued by the Governor-General has fully persuaded me that His Excellency will faithfully redeem the frequent pledges he has made to conduct the Government according to the wishex of the people, as expressed through their representatives, and that he will not be diverted from his purpose by the influence of that selfish compact whose unwise and partial measures have arready reduced the Province almost to a state of ruin. In the sister colosy of Nova Scalia Responsible Government has practically been conceded and should I have the honour to be elected it will be to me a most grateful duty to lead my humble assistance in securing its adoption here. By a faithful altherence to this leading principle in reference to our civil rights and the utter extinction of every

only enduring basis—the affection and interests of a grateful and contented people.

The public works in progress or in contemplation upon some of which vast sums of money have been lavished without any beneficial result whatever, have become a subject of extreme interest. In their consideration it ought never to be forgotten that these Provinces are now and must necessarily remain for many years almost purely an agricultural country. The interests of our agriculturalists ought therefore always to claim priority over those of all other classes of the community—our Commerce is principally important as an auxiliary to our agriculture—our rail-roads and canals must be viewed in the same light. Before entering upon any new work of this description—the first unestion should thore.

ought therefore always to claim priority over those of all other classes of the community—our Commerce is principally important as an auxiliary to our agriculture—our rail-roads and canals must be viewed in the same light. Before entering upon any new work of this description—the first question should therefore always be—will our Farmers benefit by it? will it serve to convey their produce to a better market, or at a cheaper rate? To render the magnificent lekes and rivers with which a bountiful Providence has blessed this highly favoured country subservient to Agriculture, the chief and most noble occupation of mun, should be one of the first objects of the Legislature, and as there is no pertion of the Province more capable than this district of being benefitted by a wise expenditure of public money in works of this description, it has a peculiar claim on your representatives for the most energetic services in this great object.

Connected with this subject and of vital interest to the Province, is the state of our Trade, as hearing upon our Agricultural population. I have always been of opinion that the people of this Colony, while they afford a free and profitable market to the Manufactures of the Mother Country, are entitled in return to demand that their surplus produce should be received at home upon equally advantageous terms. By excluding foreign grain from our market, except when the prices in England will permit its admission there, and allowing ours at all times to be imported to England duty free, a benefit would accrue to this country which would make it the direct interest of the inhabitants to tettin their Colonial relation with the Mother Country.

There are many other subjects of general importance, to which the limits of an Address of this nature will not permit me to allude—but upon all matters of public interest I am willing to give my candid opinions whenever they may be required of me, for I entertain no sentiments which I am anxious to conceal, but on the contrary, it is my desire that e

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

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

IT A reward ye such infoII. PRICE.

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designed by the views and recently in manded by the views and recently in manded themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is of the utmost importance that the principles of the constitution should be easyfully analysed, and dispassionately expounded; that the relations between this and the mother, country, and the mutual advantages connected with those relations, should be explained and illustrated; the duties of the several branches of the government and the different classes of the community stated and enforced; the natural, commercial, and agricultural resources and interest of these provinces investigated and developed; a comprehensive and efficient extrem of public education discussed and established; the subject of emigration practically considered in proportion to its vast importance; the various measures adapted to promote the welfare of all classes of the people originated and advocated; and a taste for intellectual improvement and refinement encouraged and cultivated.

Such are the objects of the Monthly Review, objects which it is intended to pursue with views and feelings as unbiassed and comprehensive as those of the Government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accounted.

The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present Juncture, a more claborated discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics disposed to the embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics disposed to the embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics disposed to the embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics disposed to the publication into existence shall be the same of the permanent and the beding events and questions of the day, will appear in each number.

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ves. Education is a matter of vital importance, and I trust the next Session will not passishout a bettet and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Schools

without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards a waship solution, being adopted.

It becomes necessary to advert to the great measure of the Union, which has become a subject of intense interest and general discussion. I claim no north as a Richarder syling, that I consider some of the details highly objectionable, for even the Tones are loud in condemning them; and I feel convinced that ultimately all purelies will join to

loud in condemning them; and I feel convinced that ultimately all parties will join to obtain their removal from the statute.

The duy imposed on our produce by the States is a subject which should not be lost eight of; and I shall always be happy, should I be successful, to receive and pay every attention to the suggestions of my constituents.

I am not aware that I have left any point of interest untouched; I base siven tay opinious on them fully and freely. If these do not meet your approbation, call merches by Township Delegates, or otherwise fix upon some person of none general intence and sounder views, and I promise you, Reformers, I shall join cordially in supporting him. If not, I shall consider your sitence as an approval, by those Reformers I have not yet been able to see, of the wish expressed by the Geutlemen who addressed as and shall meet you at the lustings. Do your duy, and I trust I shall do mine. Wishing the cause of Reform every success, I remain, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

C. J. BALDWIN:

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sent who cannot bring with them testimonials as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

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

Mr. H. E. N. will as Commission Let Post or Local Haves. Shore of the sales is the same of the sales of the sales

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.
All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c.,

Next Open to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

R E M O V A L.—The Subscriber takes this method of terring thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support he has received at their hands since his commencement in Business; and begs to inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, City Buildings, (tomerly Market Block,) where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS. and S H O E S, India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the

most Moderate Terms.

N.B.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, to which he invites attention,

JAMES FOSTER.
71 13 Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.

R. WOOD, SUKBEUN Date of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, next door east of Toton, Chemist.

E M O V A L. — WILLIAM STENNETT to No. 9. CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, nearly opposite the Cathedrat. Having in his employ competent Workner, he will undertuke Engraving, bye-Sinking, Enamelling, Chasing, and the Repairing of Place, Jewchlery, Clocks, Watches, &c. A Good Assortment of IMPORTED GOODS in his line niways on hand. Toronto, November 16, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.—
WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Almanac, &c., for 1841, will be published on the First of January.

F AST WOOD & Co.,-Paper Makers, Blank and ot Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonge St FOR SALE-Types, Chuses, Galleys, and Printer's Ink.

M R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c. In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs Sherwood & Clawford, three doors East of Messrs J. R. Armstrong & Co's Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

REMOVAL.-JAMES SANDERSON E M O V A L. — J A M E S S A N D E K S O N

has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILLORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 4½,

City Buildings. King Street, next door East to Messis Lymn, Fare, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassimers.

Fancy Does-Skins, it variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashions, which he will

make up to order in a superior toanner, on the shortest notice, and on the moor reasonable

terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Toranto, October 20, 1840.

A X E S! A X E S! 1 A X E S!!!

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business he has commenced the manufacturing of Cast Steel Axes of a superfor quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection by first rate workmen.

Store Recepts and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee with he exchanged.

Toronto, October 10th, 1840.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Crowp, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feet assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, stronger which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most embedt Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergymen, who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most insections.

credulous

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronto, October 2d, 1840.

EW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from the purity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and atomach; also, a substitute furcationel. For its virtue as a cathartic in Fevers and all Bitious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronto, October 25, 1840.

TARMS FOR SALE, In the Township of King. under Wheat; good fences and well watered. On the Lot is a good Log flouse, Barn,

under Wheat; good Jences and well watered.

Stable, and other out buildings.

Also, Lot No. 2, 19th Concession, containing 200 Acres; 20 cleared, and 0 under Wheat; well fenced and watered. On the Lot is a good Log House.

The terms will be made accommodating. Good titles will be given. Apply on the JOHN CHAMBERLINE.

22 136 King, October 23, 1840.

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

TELLOW YEOMEN,—Having been solicited by a number of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention

Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention so to do; and, as many of you do not personally know me, I will explain my views in as few words as possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measures as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information on the subject in question that your Representative had.

My principal reasons for offering are as follows: I feel in person the ill effects of Floor coming from the United States Duty Free, whilst ours goes there with a Heavy Duty; the want of encouragement to Home Manufactories; and many defects in our Laws, such as relate to the Militia, the Court of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbathbreaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured, I could assist in mending.

I can assure you that I would not have offered myself if any tespectable Farmer amongst you had come forward before me; but it is a fixed rule of my life never to undertake anything that is not worth finishing, and then never to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a never to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

I have been known to some of you for Thirty-five years past; and have been engaged in business amongst you for the last Twenty-two years. My whole dependence for a living, for myself and family, is Farming. Mills, Manufacturing of Cloth, &c. My interest is your interest; and I will conclude by humbly soliciting your support at the ensuing Election, solomnly promising, to the utmost of my ability, to support our united interests in Farming, Manufactures, and Merchandize; also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting

As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is that most of you will have an opportunity of conversing with me on the subject before the Election; and if further explanation as to my political views is called for, I shall be ready and willing to give every information.

I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant.

ROWLAND BURR. Elm Cottage, Yonge Street, June 8th, 1840.

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

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

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have esitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotis, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives. And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power.

endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a clony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure

that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own. I now, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient. E. W. THOMSON.

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

GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.—
DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial Decoment executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

The Land Agency will be on the following terms: Landholders will Groward to this Office a flag (if possible) with the description of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person is adsistions of purchasing any Farm or Lot, they will be referred to the Propite at this momencoine in my own abilities to serve to complete the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Per Centage will be charged the Seilet: in all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry statis, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

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

To the Free and Independent Elections

The Cann Ada a Cand De My.

The Land Agency will be not the following terms: Landholders will forward the description of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person is adsistant to the person shillings and Sixpence with the price and the propose at this momentod in the Upper Canada Academy, to consist of the Land Agency will be made attached to the post of a Representative of the people at this momentod in the Upper Canada Academy, to consist of the Land Agency will be attention of parents and yoult to the facilities of well will be attention of parents and yoult to the facilities of the candemy to consistent with a sense of public during a decision in which the existing the existing and Sixpence Agency of the Constituency of the Constituen

find me,—ready to protect the rights of the people on the one hand, and to preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other,—believing both to be essential to the happiness of the community.

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

Your most obedient, humble servant, Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1840. JOHN H. DUNN.

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

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

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

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

heir uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil discensions and unhappy measures, wil each be among the objects of my most carnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have

enforced and secured to the public.

The vest resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to Jevelope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the objects of my most unceasing exertions.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be

laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and nuce more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

smiling on our Country.

Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail invest of the earliest uppor-inity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be

guided by your wishes and opin one; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be. G. DUGGAN, JUN. Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant,

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

ENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafal. gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Boverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol. Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puelinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly. GENTLEMEN, -It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings-East and

strenuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary nanner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct. Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, 1

inlend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward

instructions upon important and momentous quostions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit o be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in he popular Council-I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct,

zorcise my own judgment. Gentlemen.-I hold no situation of smolument under the Crown, conequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble WILLIAM J. KERR.

Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN:-It was not my intention to have addressed you mean the subject of the appropriate of the appropri

upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces,-as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province.
Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you,

that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for suffrages. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence; be ever ready to devote my services to the point of the principles which are the people with the cure of the people will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he honoured by your confidence; be ever ready to devote my services to the public more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings. promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prospority and happiness of this my native land.

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

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

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure

in the attainment of such a consumnation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisside; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisside; and in many instead the many instance, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, the cases as incurable. Glorious and Free.

satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JAMES E, SMALL. ent servant,

552tf.

Toronto, March 23, 1840.

young Ladies is as complete in all the solid and ornamental branches of female education as any in America.

The Academy has an excellent Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, sufficiently extensive for a full course of Lectures in these sciences.

Tuition and Board are required to be paid in advance, per term of cleven weeks. TERMS.

French, per Term, Drawing and Painting, Music,
Music, Drawing, and Painting,
Use of Pinno,

The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. Circulars have been published, giving full information of every department a the Academy. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, of whom these vivoulars can be obtained:

Rev. Wm. Harvard. Quebec. New. Wm. Harvard, Quebec.
Wm. Lunn, Esq., Montreal.
John Dougall, Esq., do.
John Burrows, Esq., Bytown.
Alfred Hooker, Esq., Prescott.
Rev. Wm. Patrick, do.
W. D. Dickinson, do.
Paul Glasford, Esq., Preschille Paul Glasford, Esq., Brockville. Mr. Luther Houghton, do. Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda.

John Counter, Esq., Kingston.
Billa Fliot, Esq., Belleville.
Chas. Biggar, Esq., Carrying Place.
J. P. Williams, Esq., Bloomfield.
J.R. Armstrong, Esq. M.P. P. Toronto.
Dr. John Beatty. J.K. Armstrong, 139, M.F.T. Toron Dr. John Beatty, do. Edward Jackson, Esq., Hamilton. A. Cook, Esq., Mount Pleasant. Rev. W. Clarke, London.

These Circulars have also been sent to the Wesleyan-Methodist Ministers in pper Canada. Colourg, Sept. 18th, 1840. J. HURLBURT.

PARIS FEMALE SEMINARY Grand River Street, (second building from the English Church) Paris, by Miss R. A. CHARLION, who will be assisted by a competent and experi

The studies will be conducted in three Departments. In the Primary Department will be taught Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Rudiments of General History, and Composition.—Tuition \$2 for

Quarter comprising twelve weeks.

In the second, or Junior Department, besides the principal studies last named, Ancient Geography, Natural Philosophy, Watts on the Mind, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History.—Tuition \$3 per Quarter.

In the highest, or Senior Department, the studies of the second will be reviewed; and besides these will be taught Comstock's Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Botany, Kames's Elements of Criticism, Algebra, Geometry, Internamy, Logic, Natural Theology, Buller's Indiana and French Astronomy, Logic, Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, and Exercises in Composition.—Tuition \$4 per Quarter.

Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, including the above, \$6 per Quarter.

Provision will be made for French. Latin, and Music, if required, No reduction made for absence except in cases of sickness,

Paris, September 25th, 1340. TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose cost collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest | At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under only inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of last on the first part of the serve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, attend to this—batisfection of all concern d, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of the I satisfed myself, and received the thanks of those who were great Columbia in the county and received the thanks of those who were great Columbia in the county appears to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in the county appears to fall out.

of your persons. It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FAHR, & Co. Toronto.

of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, lyield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewor to broak; and should I have the high satisfaction of being the truned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gere at large—and the Province instructions upon intencrinate and measurement.

To THE BALD-HEADED,

This is to Certify that I have been hald a my factor of Certify that I have been hald a my mining—instructions upon intencrinate and measurement and the set of certify that I have been hald a my mining—instructions upon intencrinate and measurement and the set of certify that I have been hald a my mining—instructions upon intencrinate and measurement and measurement in another coloms that Mesers Comstock & Co., the Agents for Obstitor's Ball Mor Collubration of Surely III.

Som the Boston Caronicle, July 16.

From the Boston Caronicle, July 16.

From the Boston Caronicle, July 16.

From the Boston Caronicle, July 16.

Som the Scion and Security 18.6. Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Caronicle, July 16.

Som the Scion and Security 18.6. Co., the bast of the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plann, 26.6d. (50 cents.) and the Scion and Scion and

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

This is to Certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine Baln of Columnia, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call and see me at Delhi village.

Dethi, July 17, 1839.

Toronto, 1

A SK, INQUIRE - ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effocts, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELL. INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find-what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask-ask of those who know-ask Matthew J. Myeas, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington City : each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow

Mr. Havs would never consent to offer this article, were he not com pelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT!-Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put t up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only vill protect you—is is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS. Sold by Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT, LESSLIE BROTHERS, . BECKETT, and LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto.

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED .-Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostore have gone so far as to counterfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Niagara, and every external mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge.

To avoid impositions therefore, always lock for the name of Comstock & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that nama upon it.

PR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.-The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption

Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fare, & Co., Toronto.

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

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS. The Subcoribers are receiving, by the Prompt, Souter Johnny, and other Liverpool Vessels, their FALL SUPPLY of CHINA, EARTH. ENWARE, and GLASS.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 29th Sept. 1840.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he had disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messra, LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable emsideration of all such as have dealt with him. Mesers. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT, Toronto, September 21; 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, A N D C o. will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

FALL GOODS—WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.— The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade of

Upper Canada that he is now receiving a well assorted Supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER Business.

The Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased on the best terms in the Home Markets, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his Goods at as reasonable Prices as any other House in the Trade, either for Cash or on approved Credit,—and he recommends them to the inspection JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sept., 1840.

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

PUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Decr., in each year; when such Lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the opect price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such Sale, will be again exposed to public competition; also such Lands as may be returned to this Department for Sale not heretofore advertised.

The Numbers of the first described Lands may to known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the Newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be hereafter advertised.

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

R. B. SULLIVAN. 53 A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS. COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice.

Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requirin curacy, cut with an Engine in asuperior manner.

Toronto, Aug. 17 40. 63

C A R D .- J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to A C A R D.—J. HEUGHEN Degs leave to maintain to Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the labit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for S H A V I N G, H A I R D R E S S I N G, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to

Toronto, September 17, 1840. ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faur Tares, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his Arthour, Nebermiter and Solitors, and conging to main the varieties to the most choice Fruite, that ripen at different seasons of the range, and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. JESSE BUEL, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and 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. 10 d. (374 cents.) and the Chorry, Pear, and Plan, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, force, paid.) will meet with progress.

Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840. 466

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 or 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 made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of an reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

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

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

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

London; or at the Manufactory. G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512

Christian Gnaedian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGBICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

The price of this paper is Twelve skillings and Sispence a-year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a-year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number. nouth after receiving the hist homber.
*** All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graths. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discon-

subscriptions sout by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, wast be post paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the defficiencies of poor Circulus which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gosenia.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

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