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CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1841.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

We say this thankfully. The year 1841 is come, but the year 1840 is not to be forgotten. It came like all other years, benign in its aspect, and loaded Him "whose tender mercies are over all his works," who ruleth in heaven and on earth, and who is King in Zion. Our own Church in her vicissitudes should, each of us becomes a Samuel. We trust, then, our recollection and of the kind I ever attended, both as it respects the labours and the characte to the present salutation. May this year be happy by the possession of Mossings such as those which now merit our gratitude and praise. We say this editorially. This is the first year of our official labours-

labours to which we have undescreedly been appointed by the highest authorities of our Church; and often, and deeply, and inexpressibly have we felt in the discharge of our new and important duties. The anxieties, however, we have experienced, have been relieved by the patronage of our friends, and the testimonials of their approbation and well-wishes, we have received from them from time to time. And we cannot forget the aid we have obtained in furnishing our weekly amount of matter from many, and an increasing number of, able, pious, and friendly correspondents, on whom very much depends the acceptableness and utility of our journal. To them we tender thanks with our present New-Year's courtesies.

We say this patriotically. We are an adopted son of Canada; but we are a son—and as a son we feel.

"There was something In our native air that buoy'd our spirits up, Like a ship on the ocean tossed by storms."

It was a British atmosphere; and that atmosphere pervades the noble land in which we live. Here does a lovely Monarch sway her mild sceptre; here does British law and liberty bless us; here dwell a people whose boast is they are Britons. The "powers that be," in any country, "are ordained of God, whether they exercise their authority in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America: and we honour ours. Canada has had her days of gloom and fear; but, thank God, they are passing away, and their darkness will be entirely chased away by others brighter and better. May this year be happy by their arrival and radiancy.

We say this religiously. Canada, notwithstanding the bigotry and misrepresentations of some persons, is a country of Gospel privilege. The Bible is a household book; hundreds of intelligent, holy, and indefatigable men proclaim its truths; christian sanctuaries are multiplying; Day and Sabbath Schools are increasing; the Bible cause is extending; Tract, Benevolent, and Temperance Societies are in operation; spiritual knowledge is advancing; personal and domestic piety is growing, and the number of christian churches is augmented; and those are the harbingers of benefits which, in years to come, shall exalt and sanctify our fellow-colonists.

We say this soleminly. The past has been painful as well as pleasing In what circle can we place ourselves that has not had, during the year which has just made its exit, a vacancy to present? The bonds of domestic, social, civil, friendly, and religious associations have been severed. Health, youth, 1842? Only fools calculate of that. To-day, but the sixth of the new-year, and immortality to light! We would that this year might be made joyful to this wilderness! Amen, amen. all by the unpostponed performance, on their part, of duties so evangelical, binding, and beneficial.

We say this prayerfully. May our most gracious Sovereign share the selectest gifts of the Supreme Being; may our Rulers have divine counsel; may the Governors of this country have wisdom, and may that country participate in all the privileges of British supremacy. May truth, and righteousadvantages of education, science, commerce, and piety. May our colonial Churches of every name add to their numbers such as shall be saved: and our own Church be glorious for her Wesleyan, scriptural, and spiritual beauty. May the laborious farming settlers of Canada this year be answered when they pray as the Psalmist prayed; -" That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets: That our oxen may be strong to labour; our streets. Happy is that people, that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord." And though last, not least considered by us, may our esteemed agents, subscribers, and readers continue their services and patronage, and their prayers be incessant for us, that by the Divine direction we may ever be able to minister to their profit and gratification; then will the present bo, what we once more wish it to be-A HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

Religious Intelligence.

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

service of the Lord.

Kingston, Dec. 23, 1840. REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.—I duly received yours of the 14th inst, and

feel obliged by your kindness. I feel much pleased to hear of the success of the brethren engaged in raising Missionary monies. Thope they will succeed yet more and more, and that every destitute portion of Canada will be well supplied with the bread of life. I have just finished my tour in attending the Quarterly Meetings for the 2nd Quarter, as published by my excellent predecessor. I am thankful in being able to say, that the District, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, is in an united and prosperous condition. A blessed work commenced in Peterboro', in connection with the Quarterly services. On sabbath evening, after preaching, the invitation being given, about 15 readily came forward to the altar, and on Monday evening about 20 came forward, indicating the deep concern they felt for a present salvation, and their desire for an interest in the prayers of God's people. I received, a day or two ago, a letter from the Superintendent of that circuit, the Rev. Mr. McFadden, informing me that the work is still in progress, and that about 60 had commenced in the

The Quarterly and opening services of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Wilton have been greatly blessed from above. After an excellent sermon in the evening from the Rev. Mr. Healy, a prayer-meeting was held which seemed to be especially reviving to the professors of religion. The services have been continued by the brethren, the Ministers on the circuit, and I have been informed that many have shared in the blessings of the new covenant. We were also favoured with a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord at our Quarterly visitation in Kingston. The services have been continued during the last week, and every evening has been honoured by the brethren, the Superintendents of the Circuits above referred to, will, in due time, favour you with a more detailed account of their encouragement and

I am, Rev. and dear Brother, yours affectionately, JOHN C. DAVIDSON.

LONDON CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian. London, December 21st, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER.-We are holding a Protracted Meeting near the town of London, at which the good Lord has poured out his Spirit, and a goodly numfrom, In haste, yours truly,

NAPANEE CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Napanee, December 28th, 1840. DEAR BROTHER,-In my last communication to you I mentioned that we were looking forward for more prosperous days. I am now happy to say that these days have come. A number have been converted in different neighbourhoods, and united with us on probation; and three weeks ago we commenced a special meeting in the western part of Richmond. Here religion was very low, and for the first week it was hard toiling. The powers with blessings for us: it came a friend, and left us enriched with gifts, which of darkness seemed to prevail; but we "laboured on at God's command, and make us. in some sort, regret its departure. Not a moment of it were we offered all our works to him." At length the cloud of darkness gave way, without personal, family, social, religious, and national mercies, bestowed by and light began to dawn. Three penitents came to the alter for prayer; after this the number increased, till near forty would be pleading for mercy at a time. We closed this meeting with a watch-night, when it was ascertained and on earth, and who is King in Zion. Our own Church in her vicissitudes that about 70 had been forward as penitents during the meeting; many of has been honoured with the smile, and presence, and spirit of God. With whom obtained pardon through the atoning blood. We have received 29 of what words shall we come before Him? Samuel said, "Hitherto bath the these on probation, and expect that a number more will unite with us as soon Lord helped us;" and when we allow our obligations to impress us as they last they have an opportunity. This was one of the most interesting meetings. appreciation of the Lord's loving kindness to us and to our readers prompts Miller, and the official as well as other members of the church, "acquitted of the work. My much respected and laborious colleague, the Rev. G. themselves like men, and were strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." The work bears the most stable aspect. Eight heads of families, living mear each other, are subjects of this gracious terival, besides several others who live in other neighbourhoods. "We were favoured at our watchnight with the assistance of Elder Gary, a Baptist Minister, and it was a very interesting season. We then separated, never feeling more loth to leave a place. Here were the parents and children, the husband and wife, brother and sister, and neighbours and friends, rejoicing together, with whom I felt closely united, after labouring with them for three weeks. The next day, (Christmas) we had divine service in this place at II o'clock; and the Great Head of the Church poured out his Spirit upon the large and attentive congregation, particularly during an exhortation delivered by our much respected father, Mr. Rufus Shory. At the close of these interesting exercises, I was presented with a substantial Christmas-gift, in the article of a fine large stove for our meeting house. At evening I repaired to Newburgh, where one soul was set at liberty. Last evening another was converted, and several more came to the altar for prayer. That the Lord may convert souls on every circuit in the Province, and throughout the whole world, is the prayer of,

> BARRIE MISSION OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE. To the Editor of the Christian Guerdien.

Barrie, December 23rd, 1840.

Yours affectionately,

C. R. Allison.

DEAR BROTHER,-While writing on business let me just say the good work is making some progress on the mission, though it has met with a little opposition from those who have lately come among us calling themselves British Missionaries, and who seem to uim at scattering and dividing the little flock in the wilderness. Yet you will see by the following resolutions, which were passed at our Quarterly Meeting by our official members, what our mind is on the subject. The resolutions are as follows: Resolved, 1.—That we, the official members of the Barrie Mission, take this opportunity of expressing, unanimously, our approbation of the proceedings of the late Special Conference.

Resolved, 2 .- That we also highly approve of the firmness and fidelity with hich our respected Representatives discharged their duty when in England. Resolved, 3 .- That we view the conduct of those calling themselves Britisl Missionaries as Anti-British, without principle, and unscriptural.

Resolved, 4.—That we feel ourselves strongly attached to the Canada Con ference; and notwidistanding our little importance, and inability to support the ministers they send among us, we hambly hope they will still consider us part of their charge.

The language of our hearts is-" Together let us sweetly live, Together let us die.

Since Conference we have expelled a few, and we have received on trial 25 To God be all the praise. I travel through four or five new townships, and have about fifteen appointments. The classes of the different appointments beauty, intelligence,—tears, entreades, have proved no detention to the pro- with a very few exceptions, are doing well. Still I am desired to go to other gress of Jeath. All have had to mourn; and all must die. And shall we see places from which we have calls. Some time soon I hope to go to them. In those townships a missionary will find work enough, and I hope the time may be its termination to as. If so, what shall make the heart invulnerable to feat? There is an unerring Word to direct, a Spirit to subdue, a Saviour of Mono Mission. May this wilderness soon bud and blossom as the rose! to redeem, a Father to pardon, and accept, and renew. Be it ours-be it May the people, all the people, be converted to God! May the Saviour's ours to consider, repent, and believe the Gospel; a gospel which brings life great and glorious name be proclaimed in every house and every shanty in Yours truly, T. McMullen.

> GOSFIELD AND HOWARD CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

Mersea, December 21st, 1840. REV. AND DEAR SIR - * * * While writing I would just drop a word REV. AND DEAR SIR,— * * While writing I would just drop a word ted in any country. It has always banished idolatry from it. When the or two concerning the state of things among us. I am much cheeved on Bible came to England, all its inhabitants were living in idolatry. But the reading the pleasing intelligence communicated through the Guardian of re ness, and charity, and peace be diffused throughout our settlements, and vivals in different parts of the Province; and I have the unspeakable satisfac bigotry die, and our institutions flourish in the wide distribution of the tion in informing you that the Great Head of the Church has not forgotten us in Gosfield. We have received about twenty into Society this year. About a month ago we commenced a Protracted Meeting in the Gosfield Chapel There did not appear to be that amount of good result from it we anxiously desired; one backslider was reclaimed, and one sinner converted, and our brethren considerably quickened; but since that time the good work has broken out in two adjacent neighbourhoods, and the prospects are delightful. We trust these revivals will result in the conversion of many souls. If we are not disappointed in our expectations, we shall make further communicaions on the pleasing subject to you. Permit me, before I close, to say, that that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in Mr. Wm. Scott, of Amherstburgh, has made excursions into our Circuit, and very piously offers his services to some of our societies. We have lost but оне member yet. Dear Brother, pray for из.

Yours very affectionately.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, duted Brockville, Dec. 29. "It is really disheartening to see the efforts which our quondam brothren make to injure us, and thus recommend themselves to their new masters One would think it must have made their hearts bleed, to be obliged, if they were, to seperate at all; but to go and strive with all their might to proselyte from us, is most surprising conduct. But the Lord is with us: This I verily believe: Our prosperity in every respect shows it. It is most cheering to see the interest the people take in our Missions. With their support, by the Divme blessing, the Missionary work will make progress. The interest is quite as great below Kingston as it is above it. I am much pleased with the general character of the Guardian. Brother Playter's 'Voice' has already been heard throughout the Province, and have no doubt will make an impression in England. Hamilton, it seems, is not quite ruined yet; and there is no doubt that things there will wear a still brighter appearance.

NIAGARA WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING,

In the Niagara Reporter, of the 25th ultimo, there is a very interesting ac count of the Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in the Wesleyan Church there on the 20th ult., attended by the Rev. Messrs. McGill (of the Scotch Church) Green, E. Ryerson, Biggar and Sheppard. A. Davidson, Esq. was called to the chair. The Church was crowded, and the contributions amounted to upwards of two-thirds more than on any former occasion; facts these affection of our Society there, and of the esteem in which our Conference and cause are held by the respected inhabitants of that town, We have not room for more than the Chairman's admirable opening address .- ED. Ciiristian Friends,—

It devolves on me, this evening, to introduce to your notice the nature and object of this Meeting. It is a Missionary Meeting in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada, and its object is to assist, as far as possible, in furnishing the means of sending the Gospel to fraught with deep interest to the friends of Keligion and benevolence who destitute settlements, and to the aborigines of this Province, as well as to support or sustain it, where it has been already introduced and established. It is hoped the mere announcement of this object might be sufficient to commend this society to the favourable consideration, the Christian liberality, and submission of some souls to our Lord Jesus Christ. No doubt our respected the zealous co-operation of every individual present. I may, however, observe that when a person goes into a remote and new settlement, he finds himself surrounded with many difficulties, and subject to various privations he is not only destitute of the luxuries, comforts, and conveniences of life, but frequently of what are commonly considered necessaries. He is overshadowed and surrounded by the forest, and he seeks a suitable spot on which to erect a temporary hut, until he can furnish himself with a more commodious dwelling; and until this can be accomplished several years must generally intervene. In the meantime, all is new and strange, and he is so busied in clearing away the trees, and so occupied with the other concerns of his isolated and desolate condition, that he is apt to forget the things belonging to his eternal peace. And what contributes to this deplorable re ber have believed to the saving of their souls; eleven have united with us on sult is, the fact of there being no opportunity of assembling with his fellow. probation—the meeting is still in progress. When it closes you may hear creatures for the purpose of worshiping the God of his fathers. No sound S. Rose. of the Church-going-bell is there, and no temple dedicated to the Most High.

It is true, if so disposed, he can worship that benign Being who dwells not exclusively in temples made with hands, but whose temple is the universe, yet being destitute of example, and having no one to provoke him to love and to good works, he is apt to forget the momentous concerns of eternity. And wast is true of one individual, may be applied, more or less to the case of thousands in the newly surveyed townships of the Province. Hence the necessity of sending Missionaries to those parts. And while we would give due prase to the benevolent and Christian exertions of other denominations, in their tespective spheres, it cannot be successfully denied that Methodist Missionries have always been the pioneers of the forest, in introducing the glorious Cospel of the blessed God. Often have I seen some of them in such circumstances, and had the pleasure of walking and conversing with them; and while their hearts rejoiced in the Lord, and gloried in the rock of their salution, the glorious prospects of futurity enabled them to go on their way rejecting. In imagination I almost hear them exclaim while crossing bridgelss rivers," and traversing "forests without roads,"-

In hope of an immortal Crown,
I now the Cross sustain,
And gladly wander up and down,
And smile at toil and pain.

The Methodist Missionaries have been very successful in back settlements hey have already done much, but much yet remains to be accomplished. for have they been less successful in regard to the aboriginal inhabitants of he Country. When I arrived in this Province, in the year 1821, the Mississor more properly the Coppy on tribe of Indiana, resident in the Newcastle District, were in their pagen state, and exhibited the utmost degradation and wretchednes. A few years afterwards they were visited by the Missionaries of this Society, and the effect was instantaneous and astonishing. All at once they cast their idols to the moles and to the bats, and conormed to the usages and habits of religious white men. Old things were done away, and all things emphatically became new, so that I mentally exclaimed, the Scripture is this day fulfilled which declares, "A nation shall be born in a day." This was the most wonderful instance of the power of the Gospel that ever fell under my own observation, and,

What we have felt and seen,
With confidence we tell,
And publish to the sons of men,
The signs infallible.

Stace that period, hundreds of Indians in this Province have gone to then reward, and exchanged earth for heaven, and many hundreds are at this day under the charge and superintendence of this society, while, to use their own xpressive words, many thousands have yet to be "found out."

It is thus my duty, on this occasion, to direct your attention, in a general way, to the object and utility of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, but it is not necessary to enter into detail, which will more probably be done by the Rev. Gentlemen present.

I may now be permitted to remark, by way of exciting liberality, that we are all highly indebted to Missionary enterprise and exertion. No doubt, in this respectable assembly, there are persons of various creeds, and of different opinions in regard to the minor matters of religion, while we may all agree in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; and whatever enjoyment we derive from religion, or however glorious our prospects may be in regard to futurity, we owe all to the benefits produced by the Missionary system. What would be our condition now without the Gospel? The question cannot be answered-the idea it involves cannot be expressed-it is too big for utterance. Our forefathers, until visited by Missionaries, worshipped the Sun and Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Theramus or Thor, Friga and Satyr, with nany other deities equally as mean and contemptible as those of the ancient Egyptians. But now the Gospel is a light to our feet and a lantern to our paths, and opens to our delighted vision a vista to the skies.

Though this is a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting, and though its object is confined to this Province, yet we wish well to all denominations, and to all countries who are engaged in a similar cause, and whose efforts are directed to the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. I shall not further detain the Meeting, but shall conclude by repeating a verse composed by the late learned and pious Bishop Heber:-

Shall we, whose souls are lighted,
With wisdom from on high—
Shall we to those benighted
The Lamp of life deny?
Salvation! O salvation!
Throughout the world proclaim,
Till early a project nation. Till earth's remotest nation 1145 learned Messiah's name !

THE BIBLE FIELD. Part of a Speech by the Rev. J. Thompson, at the St. John's Eible Meeting, 1840.

Let us now take a view of the Bible Field as drawn out in a picture before as. What do we see? Why we see about 1,000 millions of mankind; and we perceive that by far the targest portion of them are living in gross idolatry. And why are they still in this state, but because they are destinate of the Bible. The Bible has always hitherto produced fewer good effects than it could have done, and would have done, but for our culpable juattention to it. But one effect the Bible has always produced, when extensively circula-Bible has banished idolatry, at least of that kind, out of it. Again all Europe was given to idolatry when the Bible came to it. But idolatry has now disappeared from it in its hateful sights. And why does idolatry still pervade and cover Asia and Africa: why but because the Bible has not been made to pervade and to cover these continents. Great is the guilt of the Christian Church in having neglected to circulate the Scriptures, in all tongues, over the world. Long ago this work ought to have been completely done. I might now turn your attention to the fact of the scanty supply of the Scriptures in most parts to which they have come, and to the consequently scanty blessings from it enjoyed: but I hasten on to another part of the field pictured efore us.

Luck at the whole mass of mankind together. They are divided into two great portions, namely, those who have the Scriptures in their possession, and these who have them not. It is the unquestionable duty of those who possess the Scriptures to give them to those who are destitute of them. And, on the other hand, it is the duty of those who have not yet obtained them to receive them gladly when offered to them. In contemplating those two great parties we are strack with the fact, that those who are without the Scriptures are more desirous of having them, than those who possess them are desirous to give them. Would not the millions of our fellow subjects in India take the Scriptures more quickly than we are giving them? or than our means can afford? Look at New Zealand, only just opening its eyes: why all the missionaries and all the Printing-presses there cannot nearly keep puce with the demands of these rude people for the Scriptures. But we have a proof, over all questioning, of this melancholy fact, of there being a greater desire extent of its means, and desirous in particular that the Gospel should be individual, and on the nation at large, and not exert yourselves in every post preached through the word of God to the poor, made a considerable reduction is to be way to put it down. In the first place, as to each individually, it involves tion on the price of one Bible and one Testament, for the benefit of Sunday- (as you all know it does) your health, it infringes upon time which might be schools and of the poor generally. What followed this? Why, the poor received these Books so readily and so extensively into their schools and houses, that the Society soon became alarmed at the immense loss they were incurring by reducing the price of these two books, and at the close of the seventh month they were obliged to put a stop to this cheap issue of the word of God for the benefit of the poor, and for the purpose of counteracting infidelity and evil in various shapes. Now why did they stop this cheap issue of the Scriptures, but because of the fear of a lack of funds. And this proves in the service, and who are scarcely more than boys in age and experience. what was said, that there is in fact a greater readiness to receive the Scripwhich speak loudly in favour of the well known Wesleyan principles and tures by those who read them, than there is on the part of those who possess them, and possess means to give them. This is a great evil, and it should be

TORONTO SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. the Schools in the above named Union, was holden on Christmas-day in the morning, at the Congregational Church, Newgate Street. The meeting was were present, and appears to have afforded great and universal satisfaction. The Schools conducted by the first Presbyterian, the Congregational, the Primitive Baptist, and the two Baptist Churches of the City, were present. The children behaved with unusual propriety; presenting one obvious proof what is blameable, what is sinful, what is unsoldierlike in all, as a body, must of the efficiency of Sunday-School discipline. Three appropriate Addresses be equally so in each individually. No truly loyal subject, no good soldier, were delivered: one to the Scholars, by Mr. Coombs, recommending early bility. The two latter addresses were full of most striking and important instruction; which, it were greatly to be wished, all Teachers and Parents could have heard. There is reason to hope that the meeting strengthened and increased that spirit of christian union which is so delightful in itself, and so essential to the real prosperity of the cause of Christ; and which, it is joyfully believed, is gaining ground among the christians of this city. May such meetings frequently recur, and be ever attended with those indications of the Saviour's presence and approval which were enjoyed on this occasion.

W. H. Coomes, Secretary of the Toronto S. S. Union.

Toronto, December 28th, 1840.

Cemperante Vindicator.

Por the Christian Guardian:

TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The Temperance Reformation, in the present state of society, demands, nd is worthy of the immediate and cordial support of every philanthropist. Its advocates affirm upon good authority, that a great proportion of all the crime, misery, and degradation, under which humanity suffers, would be prevented by the universal adoption and enlightened practice of Total Abstisence from all intoxicating beverages. This startling declaration is based upon the unbiased testimony of thousands of medical men, officers of justice, and others, who, by their station in society, are well qualified to give an opinion upon the subject.

The society which is established in this city for the advancement of this desirable reformation, holds monthly meetings for publicly discussing and advocating the principles upon which all Temperance efforts are founded. These meetings are usually interesting, from the amount of talent brought into exercise in the elucidation of the subject, and should be attended by all who are friendly to the cause:

The meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 23rd ult., in the Congregaonal Chapel, was not quite so well attended as usual, owing partly to the weather, which was severe and threatening. The Rev. Messrs. Coom Lillie, Roaf, J. Ryerson, and others, delivered addresses in support of the Mewing important and seasonable resolutions:-On motion of Rev. W. H. Coumbs, seconded by the Rev. A. Lillio-

Resolved, 1st.—That in consequence of the fearfully great and neart-rending siseries which are hourly inflicted upon mankind by the use of intoxicating drinks, it is the imperative duty of every one to unite in one grand effort to banish these most pernicious evils from the face of the earth. On motion of Rev. J. Roaf, seconded by Rev. J. Ryerson,-

Resolved, 2nd.—That as Intemperance—which no reflective mind can for a moment doubt is the bane of society, and because of which "the land nourneth,"-has been first created, and then perpetuated by the drinking sages of society, it is especially becoming in all Tee Totallers to discountenance them at all times, and in all seasons, under whatever form, manner, or ustom, they may be practised.

At the close sixteen names were added to the list of members, amongst whom we were happy to see that of the Rev. J. Ryerson, the respected Book Steward to the Canada Methodist Conference. Since the meeting, the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Editor of the Christian Guardian, for some time virtually a member, has sent his name to be added to those affixed to the pledge of the

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

part of a temperance address to british soldiers.

BY D. MACDIARMED, ESQ.

What I have now to lay before you is derived from the "statistical reports" -the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops, laid before both Houses of Parliament. Commencing with the Household troops, these volumes exhibit the admis-

sions and deaths under each head of disease, but I shall confine myself to the diseases of the brain, attributable in a greater or less degree to drunkennes at the same time, you must be aware that there is no organ in the body exempt from the effects of drinking; but, if not, I would assure you of the fact, and that diseases of the heart, of the lungs, of the liver, of the spleen, and of the stomach and bowels, are, in hundreds and hundreds of instances, clearly attributable to the effects of drink. In confining myself, therefore, to diseases of the brain, you will bear in mind that I am only laying before you the effects of drunkenness on the nervous system. Speaking of the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, the official document states, that the proportion of suicides is found to be greater in them than in any other description of force, probably because these corps contain more of that class who have, by dissi-pation or extravagance, reduced themselves from a higher sphere of life to the necessity of enlisting. Among the troops at Gibraltar, between 1818 and 1836, there were 371 cases of disease of the brain-forty-four of these "the brain fever of drunkards." In the Ionian Islands, between 1817 and 1838, there were fifteen cases of brain-fever, fifty-nine of headache, thirty-three of appoplexy, sixty-six of palsy, thirty fatnity, seventy-one madness, 226 epilepsy, and 192 the brain-fever of drunkards. This class of disease is rather more provulent and more fatal than at the other Mediterranean stations. . The difforence arises principally (the document states) from the admissions and deaths by delirium tremens. In the Bermudas, the ratio for the same period s considerably higher, fully one-half of the cases being under the head of lelirium tremeus, 102 in number. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, this class of disease appears to be twice as prevalent, and twice as great a source of mortality, as among troops in the United Kingdom, principally owing to the general prevalence of delinium tremens, under which, nearly half the cases, and a third of the deaths are reported." The total number of diseases of the brain, between 1817 and 1836, amounted to 508. In the same period, in Canada, there were 822 cases of disease of the brain; 296 of these were the brain-fever of drunkards. On the Western coast of Africa, this class of diseases has proved considerably more fatal than in any of the other Colonies, and with the exception of the Windward mand, has also been more prevalent. Many other deaths occurred from cerebral affections, induced or aggravated by intemperative, which were not specified on the returns, having been too rapid in their course to admit of the patient coming under hospital treatment, so that the mortality from this class must have greatly exceeded the usual average. At the Cape of Good Hope, between 1818 and 1826, 221 diseases of the brain were treated, and it is stated that a large proportion of the cases are said to have been, directly or indirectly, attributable to intemperance. At the Mauritius, during the same period, there were 1236 cases of brain disease; 393 of these were headache. and 514 the brain-fever of drunkards. The 393 cases of headache are stated to have been, in most instances, the result of intemperance, and 514 reported s delirium tremens, were obviously the consequence of that vice.

The reports connected with the West Indies are not within my reach, and hose of the East Indies are, as yet. I believe, incomplete; but, from authentic sources. I have no hesitation in stating the results of drunkenness to be fearful in the West India Islands, and from my own observation, during a period of nearly nine years in the Eastern world, I can scarcely make a more favorable report of that portion of the British dominions. Thus you see that the sin of intemperance not only pervades our territories in all parts of the world, but that its prevalence in the army is much above the ratio-the evil is around you. If then, you see its enormity, which, I think, you must, if you duly reflect on the ruin it is at this moment working among many of yourselves—if you see your health in danger of being destroyed, your morals corrupted, your character lost, your duty neglected, your families going to manifested to have than to give the Sacred Volume, in what has lately take ruin; if you see this in yourselves, or in any around you, particularly your place in England. About the beginning of the present year, the Parent So- own comrades—can you think for a moment of continuing so baneful a cicty, ever auxious to hasten the circulation of the Scriptures to the utmost practice, can you reflect on the temporal and eternal injury it inflicts on each profitably occupied, it squanders away the money which should be employed n other ways, it renders you totally unfit for your duty as soldiers, it exposes you to punishment and disgrace, it takes from you the benefit of your service in the army, it destroys the happiness and comfort of your family, if you have one, it leads them to follow your bad course, and, in the regiment to which you belong, and particularly in the company to which you are attached, it is he ruin of your fellow-soldiers, especially of those who have not been long Continue these reflections yourselves, and you will find I have not enumerated half of the bad effects of drunkenness.

And now as to the nation at large: have you ever considered the important position you hold in society—I speak to you all, to every private in this command, to every soldier in the service, I ask you, have you considered that in its army and navy (under the divine guidance) the safety of your country depends, and the balance of her power in the scale of nations? How then A public meeting of the Teachers, Parents and Children connected with can we best defend our beloved country, how best make each company, each regiment, each garrison, each force efficient and useful? Is it by drunkenness? The troops who surround the royal person, who guard her sacred Majesty, should they be drunkards? Those who garrison her towns and forts. who guard her coasts from foreign invasion, or who man her fleets, should they be drunkards? Or those who, like ourselves, are sent to protect her Colonies, should they (I ask you) be drunkards? Surely not: Then, if so, and above all, no real Christian will, directly or indirectly, be the means of piety; another to the Teachers, by the Rev. Mr. Lillie, on the objects of keeping up this fertile cause of sin and crime—join the temperance society Sunday-School instruction, and the means necessary to secure them; and a for your own sake, for your fellow-soldier's sake, for your country's sake third to Parents, by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, on parental obligation and responsi | maintain the character of the British nation in every thing, prove yourselves worthy of the trust reposed in you, be in the strictest sense of the word temperate, and lend your aid in repressing this vicious habit in others. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do anything by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to full, or is weakened."—Romans xiv. 21.

Let me then anticipate the day—the happy day—I picture to myself, when our sobriety and good conduct will be the remark of all 'Then the time and money now expended in poison shall contribute to the comfort and intellectual improvement of the regiment—then the library, and not the canteen, be frequented, and the moral and religious character of the coldier shall rank

high in the Christian world.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1841.

Our New-Year's salutation will be found on the first page.

MR. E. Evans's Letter in "The Wesleyan."-In the Weslevan of the 24th ultimo, there is a letter from the Rev. Ephraim Evans, dated Hamilton, December 1st, which is of too peculiar and ominous a character to be unnoticed by us -one closely allied to principle, profession, and purpose with the Rev. J. Stinson's, animadverted upon by us last week. We did think that these letters called on us to go fully into the subject of the schismatic proceedings of the English Missionaries. That, however, we shall not do until another period, when we shall have more time and space for the subject: we confine ourselves now to Mr. Evans's letter. We must acknowledge it is written with a studied coution, and in nothing that we have seen of his, does the tact of the writer, once the Editor of the Guardian, more obviously appear. We acknowledge, too, that the head and limbs of the cloven-footed beast are well hid, but the covering which bides the prodigy, is so close, we easily discern the shape of it! Here are parts of the letter.

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the prospects of British Methodism here are such as to afford us much encouragement, and to call forth our ardent praise in the great Head of the Church. The appointment of a Missionary to this town was made at the request of some of the official members, who attended the Special Session of the Upper Canadian Conference, and heard its discussions for the purpose of forming a satisfactory opinion on the merits of the questions at issue between that body and the British Conference.

" On arriving here, I was met by six Class-leaders, out of seven, who pro posed to place themselves under my pastoral supervision, with such members posen to place themselves under my pastorul supervision, with such memoers as should think proper to adhere to their connexion with the British Conference. They were made acquainted with my determination to get upon those pracific and honourable principles which have ever been characteristic of British Wesleyanism; and that my design was, to receive such persons as should voluntarily offer themselves as members of our Society, without applishould relieved by the consecues as members of our exercity, we not apprecation on my part to any connected with the Canadian Saciety, and be desired under the Div ne blessing, for the conversions allier scale. In these views the breakers correlatly acquiesced; and as our first Leaders' Meeting, ninety-four members were returned, as wishing to be in connexion with us. The total number in society here was a hundred and forty three.

'If the endurance of much opposition, the aspersion of our character, and the misrepresentation of our motives and proceedings, be calculated, under the Divine overruling, to mature in us the graces of humility, forbearance and zeal, we shall be proficients in their exercise. May the God of all grace give us power to 'be patient towards all men,' that after we are tried we may 'come forth as gold.'"

"We are not without invitations to extend our ministrations in the surrounding country. Calls of this kind will be cheerfully responded to as soon as circumstances will permit. We solicit the prayers and assistance of our dear brethren in the Lower Provinces, that we may be successful in our efforts to extend an increasingly gracious and peaceful influence throughout the length and breadth of this noble and deserving, but long distracted part of the United

It will not escape the reader's notice that in these extracts there is a display of the word "British," a word which we like, but one, on this occasion, made invidious, and we conceive used in contradistinction with, and in opposition to, Canadian. We can readily conjecture why a kind of antithesis is employed. But we shall postpone our chief remarks on this point until the English Missionaries have done what we called on them last week to do, in noticing Mr. Stinson's letter. We assert that the Canada Conference is more Wesleyan and British at the present time than the leading members of the British Conference and the Missionary Committee are. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Upper Canada has long been British in its Methodism; and we assure Mr. Evans and his associates it is too late in the day for them to become tutors and censors

He says "The appointment of a Missionary [himself] to this town [Hamilton I was made at the request of some of the official members." And "on arriving here, I was met by six Class leaders, out of seven, who proposed to place themselves under my supervision." Will Mr. Evans say how many "official" members were at the special Conference-were there more than two? Will be say that those who were present were deputed by an official meeting of the Hamilton Society, or of the Societies on that Circuit? And suppose they were, on what methodistic grounds could an invitation from them be accepted by him? But no official meeting of our people ever deputed them. He would make it appear that all was spontaneous on the part of the members who united with him on his arrival. He no sooner appeared than six out of seven leaders came to him and proposed to join him. The impression to be conveyed is, nothing had been done to induce the two persons to attend the Conference, nor to prompt the leaders to appear in his presence on an errand of negotiation. We ask him whether means had not been used to alienate the affections of the Hamilton members prior to the Conference? We ask him how it happens that so many preachers have seceded from our Conference west of Toronto? Did he not use means unfavorable to our Conference before he left it? We ask him whether he himself was not a prompter to the two brethren from Hamilton who attended the Conference ? We ask whether it was not understood before he himself left the Conference what was to be done in Hamilton? Can be say all was voluntary either on their part or on the part of the leaders? If it was, does it not seem remarkable enough that before the Superlatendent of the Hemilton Station could reach the place, and the very moment Mr. Evans arrived, a large majority of the town leaders and members should be ready and out of breath to receive him? Mr. Evans may deem it a triumph of his powers of discretion to have the aspect of his cause and letter what it is, but we have not been unobservent of events, and some day or other we may say what we know. This we shall now say, it is not long since the Hamilton Society was warmly attached to the Canada Conference, as a letter from official members accessible to us, testifies, written by persons who by some magic achievement of transformation, which Mr. Evans may be acquainted with, are now with him.

It is said the six leaders, and of course the members gone with them, "adhere to their connexion with the British Conference." Here it is implied that the English Conference has had a Church in the Province, and that these persons at Hamilton have hitherto been members of it. They adhere to their connexion—that is, they remain as they were—they are not secoders from our Church, and that our members at Hamilton are seceders from them. Whereas the members there who are gone from us, were members of our Church, and their memorial, already referred to, proves it. They themselves know they belonged to the Canada Conference, and to no other; and their recent act makes them seceders. This they cannot deny.

Mr. Evans speaks of his "determination to act upon" " pacific and honorable principles," and asks the prayers of his "dear brethren in the Lower Provinces" that he may be successful in "efforts to extend an encreasingly gracious and peaceful influence." Elsewhere he speaks of having "much encouragement," and of his "ardent praise to the great Head of the Church." Is Mr. Evans jesting? Does be mean to say his principles are pacific and honorable. and his influence gractous and peaceful? Does he scriously think God will hear his prayers or those of his "dear brethren," and prosper the work of his hands? He must be told his work is an abomination, his use of the name of the Head of the Church a desecration, and the prayers put up to God from a schismatic heart are, in his own language, a "stink in his nostrils." Talk of honour where all the dictates of the Bible, and of Wesleyanism, and of christian unity and affection, are contemned and violated? Talk of what is gracious and pacific, when, without a cause, he and others act a traitorous and homicidal part towards Canada Methodism! Peace! what, in going to Hamilton, and severing unnecessarily a happy Society? Peace! What, in a Hamilton Missionary going to Brantford to make division among our members? Peace! What, in a Hamilton Missionary going to Middle Road with a canning propensity to take our sheep? If this be honour, grace and peace, the wolf is the most honorable and pacific animal in creation. These are but hints: the facts in our possession shall come afterwards; and we give hints now, that the prowler may know his movements are watched. The fact of Mr. Evans baving "ninety-four" of our members under his supervision is one published by himself; and we ask no other for our present purpose.

Having made these very general remarks on Mr. Evan's letter, we now wak blm war he went to Hamilton at all as an English Missionary? We ask him what RIGHT has he to any of our members there and at Brantford, which is a port of his Mission? These, we dare say, are unexpected and unwelcome interrogations to him: and such we intend them to be. But we put and press them. Does he answer.

1. I have gone to Hamilton at the command of the Missionary Committee. We have no doubt he has. And what then-does that make it right? Does any clause in the constitution of the Hatton Garden Missionary Society provide for sending Missionaries to places where there are Wesleyen Methodist Societies in existence and doing well? Is this ever represented at the Missionary Meetings in Great Britain, that money is asked for such a purpose? Was it even yet dreamed of by the willing contributors in England that their money was applied to it, and that the Consmittee's Agents in other countries were to make it a part of their business to preach in places where the people can support their own Ministers? Could those contributors be made to believe that the Missionaries they provide for are doing Mission work in facilitating the discrganization of Wesleyan Churches? Before Mr. Evans and his colleague, Mr. Mockridge, had accepted their appointment to Hamilton and Brantford, they should have had arswers to these questions from the Missionary Committee .-But they must know if they had postponed their labours at those places till reasonable answers had been given they never would have gone. The Missionary Committee dare not answer them on the English Missionary platforms; to do it would be to stop their operations, and dry up the stream of British charity. And if English Methodists would not knowingly support such proceedings, English Missionaries ought not to carry them on.

money at Hamilton and Brantford gives him a right to labour there; for the persons involved in this dispute on our heart-our affections follow them, and Committee have asserted a "general right" to prosecute their Missions here, we cannot express our emotions in more appropriate language than that which we suppose founded on the outlay of a pairry four thousand pounds; a fine plea concludes Mr. Kirkland's letter, that we may "in peace sail together." indeed! Does the writer of the letter make it? He cannot have hardihood enough to do it. The Committee never spent a copper at Hamilton, or at Brantford, as he well knows. But Mr. Evans has a "general right" to set Wesleyan laws at defiance!

3. Perhaps he pleads the call of the people; and from the strain of his letter ve think he does. Is will be seen we contine our remarks to places where the Hissionary Committee in London never had a society, and where they never expended money; not that we do not disapprove of their Missionaries going where they have done it. Hamilton, then, stands on the same footing as some places in the Lower Province do. If he thinks it right to go to Hamilton, what the places in the Lower Province do. If he thinks it right to go to Hamilton, what the publish, in the Gardian, with this (with the Rev. E. Ryerson's permission) would he say were we to go to such places in Lower Canada? We have our calls, and calls which a defensive policy may render it just to accept. The matter, however, rests on another footing; the union on the part of the English of the Resolutions was not simply a stipulation for individual rights, (for we had not forgotten that Mr. Alder kimself conceeded this) but to place on to accept a call. They may by some few persons be invited: but they could Conference being dissolved, its Missionaries have no right to be in this country to accept a call. They may be some few persons be invited; but they could not more record our dissent, collectively, as well as individually, from the dictum of the Missionary Secretaries on the Church and State question, accept no invitation if they were not here. The proper step to betaken is to (for the "Wesleyanism" of which see Mr. Wesley's Sermon on a "Catholic get out of the way;—justice, Methodism, peace requires it; and so-should we Spirit") and we had not the most remote idea that Mr. Stanson could regard to be told were we to do as they are doing, on what they call their own ground; in any other light, although, for obvious reasons, it was couched in as mild but which ought not to be said, if we did it in our own vindication. Perhaps terms as possible. Indeed, viewed in any other light, the 5th, and more especially the 5th Resolutions are absurd.

The English Missionaries have a new Bible which lacks this universal precept,

Mr. Stinson says. "While we arged them to continue to cultivate principles 'Do as you would be done by."

4. Perhaps Mr. Evans fancies he is standing on a Wesleyan foundation.-Let us see. He cannot deny that his course facilitates achiam and division, and that had he and others never have gone to Hamilton, our Siciety there would have remained united and happy. . His presence has been atended with the most deplorable consequences. What is his Wesleyanism, then, if he objects to ours? And if ours he real, why does he interfere? To exthis, we go to the Bible, and there we find woo denounced on those by whom effences come. We go to Mr. Wesley's works and the very direction to a realist our Ministers in Hamilton preach, and always have preached. Wesley's dis-sistent with true toyalty, so long as we submitted to, and obeyed the established cipline, means, and spirit, are ours. But there is one thing on schism in those laws of the land, and supported the government of the country. More than works applicable only to Mr. Evans and his brothren. "A plentiful larvest of this he had no right to say; as I have no recollection of "loyalty," "submisall the works of darkness may be expected to spring from this source; (schism) winn' or " obedience" being named in the way of exhortation, much less whereby, in the end, thousands of souls, and not a few of those who once walked in the light of God's countenance, may be turned from the way of and direct the storm," will speedly rebuke the raging tempest, and enable us peace, and finally drowned in everlasting pendition." We go to the English in peace to sail together to Cannan's hoppy shore. Conserence, and it says to its Missionacies in Upper Canada,

" In conformity with these views, we have long thought it a reproach, and doing more injury, by disturbing the harmony of the two connexions, than could be counterbalanced by any local good, that the same city or town should sen two congregations, and two societies, and two preachers, professing the same form of Christianity, and yet thus proclaiming themselves rivals to each ther, and, in some instances, invading each other's societies and chapels, and hos producing party-feelings,"

From these sources we learn what true Methodism is. This is the Metholism we had and have at Hamilton, and there was no need for Mr. Evans to go there to teach his Methodism. His Wesleyanism is now-born—born out of due Methodist community.

On the other hand, we could not forget the occurrences of 1839; and the committee's own solemn instructions to their Missionaries. To these we appeal; and that is what Mr. Evans cannot do.

5. Does be go to Hamilton to teach the people loyally? Uncalled for interrence! Our preachers have not made it necessary by their disaffection withe overnment. They might have been doing it for years, and our members there ave been in danger of hatching a rebellion; but who does not know that during the late rebellion not a Medicalist in Hamilton was implicated in it. Mr. Evans was not wanted to make the people British; and should he by any act show he toubts their sincerity as Britons, we sincerely hope they will repel the insult of als offered services. While Mr. Evans is at Humilton a rebel will never show ola face there!

6. There is one other ground on which he may build his claim of right to be Missionary at Hamilton; he may say it is necessary. Necessary for what? Surely not to supply the inhabitants with the gaspel. They had that, and the places of worship already in use, were not fully occupied. He cannot have cone there in view of ministering to the destitute, for there were not any that were so. It had churches more than were used. The town was not destitute of a Wesleyan Society, nor of a sufficient number of Wesleyan-Ministers. The foctrines promulgated by them were not heretical, but strictly Wesleyan; and our society consistent Wesleyans. On the ground of necessity he can have no plea; and were he to make it one, there is not a properly informed Missionary riend in England but would laugh at it. All these positions then are indefensible; and if Mr. Evans has any other we should like to know of them. His present career is derogatory to the character of a Christian missionary, repulive to common sense, subversive of pions unity, and at variance with the just, and lovely, and scriptural, and immutable principles of the great Wesleyen Family. He speaks of his hoing a IV. Jam. 12: in the little was the rules of Wesley; he calls himself a British Wesleyan,—and is doing what the British community would condemn; he calls himself a Missionary,-and receives the gifts of the poor to make Wesleyans of Wesleyans, and churches of christians; he talks of honour, -and puts the whole Methodistic world to he blush; he talks of peace, -and would make our members fors to the Wesevan Methodist Church; he ascribes proise to God for his success in a work which God abliors; he asks God's blessings on his labours for the Church, and is lacerating, and torturing, and dividing the body of Christ.

THE REV. J. STINSON AND HIS NEW FRIENDS AT GUELPH,-On Saturday evening we received the first of the following Letters from Mr. Kirkland, of Gueloh, for insertion, from which it will be seen we are requested Joic o publish certain Resolutions passed by official persons at that place who have atta-thed themselves to the English Missionaries, which we received from Mr. Hough, Recording Steward, some time ago, but which we did not publish for ensons obvicus enough. We are desired, too, to publish a communication nade to the Rev. Egorton Ryerson shortly after the Hamilton Conference. expressing the most devoted attachment to the Canada Conference; but do not hink it necessary, nor have we room for it. In presenting what we do we are ware we expose ourselves to the displeasure of some persons, who will cory naturally ask why our paper should be used in vindication of the views and atentions of individuals who have gone from us, and identified themselves with party who seek our injury: we therefore frankly say, why. Though a division has taken place in our society at Guelph, we never could bring ourselves to clieve that the persons who have gone from us were changed in their favorable judgment of the Canada Conference, or that their affections were alienated. The first of the letters, and even the resolutions, show we are right in our apiaion. The persons concerned spoke out about the time of the Hamilton Conference, and their principles were in keeping with those of the Canada Conference, and have not swerved a bair's breadth; so that, though they are onnected with Mr. Stinson and the Committee, it is evident enough, from the first letter especially, they are opposed in their views to both. We know not why Mr. Stinson made a statement in The Wesleyan at variance with those riews; but we can readily conceive it would not have answered for him to publish to the world that his new friends at Guelph were opposed to a Church Establishment; for the advocacy of the Church and State principle was proused by the last English Conference as a new article for the continuance of he Union. We rejoice that the Guelph friends have independence enough to reak their mind, though in doing so they clash with what they call "the ctum of the Missionary Secretaries" in London. If a member of the Canada Conference had written the first letter, he could not have better expressed the riews of our Conference. We recognize in it true Conadius Methodisme. We esitate not, then, to become the advocate of it, and, in this instance, of those whose Methodism it is. The adherents of Mr. Stinson at Guelph are sheep belonging to our fold who have, judging from Mr. Kirkland's letter, been drawn way in an unfair manner. They are wanderers at present, it is true, neverheless belong to their old shepherd; and we are much mistaken if they do not return to the fold they have left. Having these views, and breathing, as ever,

The only reason which appears to have influenced them in the late act of separation is their respect for their connexions in England :- some of them vere converted there; and they do not wish to forget those by whom they have been blessed. We praise the spirit of the persons who speak thus, but blume their reasoning. The former is grateful; the latter, they will allow us to say, ingrateful and invidious. Is not the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada s much a Wesleyan Church as that in England? Is there an iota of difference in its doctrines, discipline, agencies, or influence? And by what Church, was it not the Canadian Church that found the people of Guelph in the vilderness, and, when no one else cared for them, brake unto them the bread of life? And since that was first done, has not our Conference done its best to serve them ? Grateful as should be the recollections of our friends there of the good they received thousands of miles off, they are now in Canada,—their interests, their homes, their families there, and we deem it unwise and miseculy for them, with all they have identified with Canada, to forsake the Wesleyan Methodist Church for any foreign connexion. The Country where they live and where they will die, claims their first concern, and the Church which before any other sought them in the wilderness, their first and changeless love: and especially when it is underiably evident, from those documents, their ulgment their principles, and their feelings are with the Canada Conference. We enter not at all into the nature of the particular disagreement existing between them and Mr. Stinson; we have our opinion of it, and of the course between them and Mr. Stinson; we have our opinion of it, and of the course persecution is passed away. The Carlists, Queen Christian, and all the illibito me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the we could not, we think the aggriced persons ought to take—the course which eral party, are emigrated, banished, or out of power, and inferior persons hold least on the rights of the church. With regard to any claim on the church, I

2. Does Mr. Evans say the expenditure of the Committee's Missionary they must and will take to be consistent. We are understood—we bear the

Guelph, Dec. 24, 1840. To the Editor Gike Christian Guardian.

Sig.—You doubtless saw the Rev. J. Stinson's letter in The Wesleyan of Dec. 10. I am sorry that the erroneous views he has taken, as to our object in drawing up and publishing the Resolutions, should have left us no other alternative than either to forego altogether the object we had in view, with the additional mortification of feeling ourselves to be appearanted is what we consider a very questionable character before the public; more especially when past convertence are contilland; on the average to provide the public of the public in the second of the second of the public in the second of the past occurrences are considered; or, to appeal to your sense of justice to set the circumstances in their tree light before the world.

of true loyalty, and, for conscience save, to submit to, and obey the established laws of the land, and to support the government of the country, they were at perfect liberty, when any political or ecclesiastical question was being discussed, which affected their civil or religious interests, freely to express their individual

opinions," &c., &c.

Any person would suppose from the above, that Mr. Stinson had been con versing with persons whose loyally was wavering, and that it was necessary to call in the old of conscience to induce them " to submit io, and obey the estab-

listed laws of the land, and to support the government of the country."

I suppose he foldended to say that "he considered the free expression of cra

Praying that He, who only in truth can be said to "ride on the whichwind I remain, yours respectfully, JOHN KIRKLAND.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sra .-- You will not be surprised to hear that a question involving so man considerations and calling forth an expression of principles and prejudices, as does the question of our choice (crising out of the dissolution of the union here-tofore subsisting between the British and Canadian Conferences) as so which Body we would attach ourselves to, has been one of a painfully interesting character. The great majority of our members being emigrouts from England, had, of course, many recollections awakened of the benefits derived from Methodism there; and also of their present connection as branches of families whose parent stems are still identified with the British section of the grea

principles to which we considered ourselves publicly pledged; and which pledge forbade to us any course which we considered to be a compromise of those Under these circumstances we had a meeting of all the official characters;

and with a view to the preservation of our own union as a Society, the following resolutions were unautmously adopted:—

Resolved, 1 .- That it is a source of deep sorrow that circums ances have rendered a dissolution of the Union of the British and Canadian Conferences

necessary.

Resolved, 2.—That on the respective merits of the parties, we do not feel ourselves required to express an opinion, regarding each as being netuated by a sincere desire for the public good, how much snever they may differ in their

riows of the best means of promoting it.

Resolved, 3 - That as we are of necessity driven to unite with one, and, as a necessary consequence, to leave the other, we assign as our ground of election, the spiritual and natural, relative and social ties that bind us to the British

Conference.

Resolved, 4.—That influenced by religious motives alone in this choice, we do not consider that we thereby identify ourselves with, or pledge conselves to, any peculiar class of political or ecclesiastical questions which may be discussed in this colony, but ceserve to conselves the individual right to express our views on any of these questions without its being construed into a breach of the mages

of Methodism.

Resolved, 5.—That although, owing to our present unsettled state, we are thus definite in the assertion of our civil rights, we are nevertheless deeply conscious that the sole objects contemplated by Methodistic association are essentially spiritual, and that nothing but the most argent necessity can justify our intermeddling, in our religious character, with political or ecclesiastical

Resolved, G .- That the foregoing resolutions being recognized, we cordially unite with the British Conference, and, as Methodists, are determined, by the f God, "to know nothing among men but Jous Christ and him

The Superintendent of Missions having expressed his concurrence, we entered into the necessary arrangements, and are now in connection with the British JAMES HOUGH, (Signed) Guelph, Nov. 24th, 1840. Recording Steward.

Good Tidings.—The New-Year commences well as will be sen from the religious correspondence on the first page, which we publish | need have no apprehension they will be disappointed this year, as they have with delightful and grateful emotions. Protracted Meetings are doing what we | been in others. We wish the brethren who forego the pleasures of home so wished and believed they would, under the blessing of the Head of the Church, long a time strength to do their work, and great success in it. They comwithout which nothing is wise, nothing powerful, nothing successful. The monce their tour not a little thankful for the affection and liberality of the Lord is at Kingston and at other places on the Bay of Quinte District under people at the meetings already held. We are much mistaken if it is not found. the care of the Rev. J. C. Davidson, and saving many souls. We do indeed re- that the Toronto District in charge of the Rev. Anson Green, has raised \$3,000 chairmanship. And He is elsewhere too. The Barrie Mission, though an of the Rey, William Ryerson, has commenced nobly; and, thank God, the English Missionary is interfering with our people, is adding members. At the opening of the Wesleyan Church, in Trafalgar, by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, a Protracted Meeting was commenced, which has been in progress since, and many have been the weeping souls at the alter night after night, with whom the Rev. Messrs. E. Adams and Lever have laboured hard. On the Newmarket circuit in charge of the Rev. M. Whiting, there is a good work, notwithstanding the proselytism of two English Missionaries who have lately commenced operations there. Obdurate is the heart that does not melt to know these attempts are made in the very face of the Holy Spirit who wants to work Cosford are stationed, there has been a Protracted Meeting held for several to God. We are not without favourable tokens in this city. Our members are much united, the congregations improving, and some persons are giving themselves to God and us, in answer to the prayers put up, and as an encouragement to the pastor, who is much devoted to his work. To God be a'l the praise! We shall be happy to have letters from places where the Spirit is thus poured out, and hope the preachers will favour us early. We want a hallowed sympathy to be general; and to have it, is to make known what the Lord is doing.-In a late article on Protracted Meetings we recommended their being held generally. Again we beg to say, let the winter eveniogs be well employed in this way throughout our work, and we shall see yet greater things. Methodism lives: God lives: and he can bow the whole Province to his sway. O, Jesus,

A CALL TO THE ENGLISH MISSIONARIES IN CANADA, -It will se known to some of our readers that the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London bave two missions in Spain; one at Cadiz, the other at Gibraltar, to which rather than offer an objection we wish an increase. It appears from the llowing letter in the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church n the United States, written by the Rev- W. H. Rule, a Wesleyan Missionary at Gibraltar, Cadiz is on the "condemned list" of the Hatton Garden Committee, and is to be given up for want of funds. " When or how help will come" is not known. And a fear is expressed that that Missionary Society must be indebted to America for "men and money." Nothing now prevents warm affection for them, we are glad to have this opportunity of vindicating missionaries from labouring in Spain. In reading these statements in Mr. Rule's letter we have mixed emotions : we sorrow for Spain, and are astonished at the London Committee. Spain, a country of termoil, confusion, revolution, and popery, is likely to be left with only one Missionary Station, and that at its very southern extremity; and left, too, by a Missionary Committee well able to send them a dozen missionaries if its funds be rightly applied. Upper Canada can do without the labours of the nineteen English. Missionaries stationed there. All they do is superorogatory and at a needless cost. Can they and their operations cost the Missionary subscribers of England less than £2,500 annually, exclusive of what the people in this country will give? We think more than this, but state the lowest sum. \$10,000 are wasted. This is not all, the blood of souls in Spain is on the skirts of the London Committee if they leave that country which is destitute to uphold un-wanted missions in this Province at places which are not destitute. The Canada Conference can support the Missions here, and not ask either men or money from the London Committee. Let that Committee answer the calls from Spain, and our Conference will answer the calls in Canada. And until this is done, there is a fearful and an accumulating weight of responsibility resting on the London Committee if they leave Spain to perish, and yet pay nineteen missionaries to rend Wesleyan Churches in Canada.

.To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C. Rev. and Dear Sir.—I have only time to say that our intelligence at present is of a very mixed kind. We have good news as regards Spain itself. The

ing their sentiments are silent, and likely to continue so. Nothing now prevents our labouring in Spain, as far as Spaniards are concerned. hand, the Missionary Committee in London has exceeded its income, and, having proceeded to retreach its outlays, has coolly put Cadiz on the condemned list. True, I did hear, about a fortnight ago, that they would help me by printing any thing I might write in the way of appeal, and I did prepare an appeal, and sent it home, but when or how help will come I do not know. I have sent to Mr. Greenleed to remind him of former correspondence on the subject of Cadiz, but I am afraid that we must be indebted to America for both ject of Cadiz, but I am attrict that we must be indebted to America for both men and money. There is now a lovely opening in Cadiz, from which perhaps, by necessity, our Missionary Society is turning away. My dearest hopes are being out off; unless some one will come to our help. "And here is one of the chief nations of old Europe cast off, as regards the Gospel of salvation, by its own immediate neighbours.

In Gibraltar we have cheering prospects, and, on the whole, prosperity. May the Lord in his infinite mercy interpose in behalf of poor unpitied Spain! It seems that Europe is to be kindled into general war, but Spain is likely to be left to settle her own affairs.

I remain, my dear sir. very affectionately yours, Gibraltar, October 22, 1840. W. H. RULE.

INSTALMENTS DUE FROM THE CENTENARY SUBSCRIBERS .-We have respectfully to remind our generous Centenary Subscribers, another in stalment of their subscriptions will be due on the first of next month, and that we shall be glad if they will pay it to the circuit treasurers, the superintendent preachers, at that time. Some difficulty was experienced last year in raising the necessary amount, owing to a failure in the crops, which we hope will not be the case this year : and some of our friends have not yet paid the first instalment. It will readily occur to them, as certain heavy expenses have been incurred in completing the Book Room establishment, and as the superannuated fund needs replenishing, and the Missions at the present time make an unusually uggent chains, all monies due are much needed; and to have our institutionsproperly sustained, and in vigorous operation, should be paid punctually. It is gratifying to us, and we know it will be to our people, to be able to say, that large as was the amount required to make our Book and Printing establishment complete, that very desirable object has been missined; and that we are now prepared to do business to any extent. To the God of Canadian Methodismbe the praise for these and all His other tokens for good! But it must not be forgotten that to extend the influence of it throughout the Province, a general, bearty, determined, constant, and well-directed co-operation is indispensable. We copy two of the resolutions of the Conference of 1339 relative to the Centennty subscriptions, and hope the subscribers will do their best to carry them out fully.

"The Terms of the Subscriptions shall be as follows, viz :- All sums of £25 and upwards in four annual instalments; all some of £12 10s, and upwards in three annual instalments; all sums under £12 10s, in two annual instalments. The first instalment to be paid on or before the lat day of February, 1840, and the subsequent instalments to be paid on the first day of the same

outh in each ensuing your.
"The Book-Steward shall be the General Treasurer, to whom all monies are to be paid by the Chairmen of Districts who shall be Treasurers of the Districts to which they respectively belong, and to whom the Superintendents of Circuits, as Circuit Treasurers, shall be accountable for the monies received on their several Circuits."

We have had sent us the "Sabbath School Teacher's New-Year's Gift," a little work of 23 pages; printed and published by Messra. Losslie Brothers; and to be sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room-The title of it made us take it up with pleasure, and in reading it the pleasure was increased. It comprises twelve short chapters on attendance at school: the duties of children while there; duties to parents, and to brothers and sisters; attention to the Lord's Day, and the Bible; prayer, praise; warnings on swearing and bad company; and remarks on the shortness of life. Every thing is simple and plain in the thoughts, and familiar in the stylet indeed both are well adopted to the circumstances and capacities of youth; and theres a spirit of affectionate and practical piety in every line that makes us wish every line could be read by every scholar in our colonial schools, and by the children in every family. Canada must advance much farther in its facilities. for education before every place needing a Day School has one; and christiansmust be much more devoted before we have the requisite number of Sabbath Schools; and, we may add, the publications suitable for children must be greatly multiplied before we have a sufficiency. We therefore hall the appearance of one like this, limited as are its pages, and unassuming as may be its pretensions. We wish it could be made a New-Year's Gift by its being placed at once in the hands of all our youth, and its counsels made impressive by the Spirit of the Divine Teacher on every heart.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS .- The Rev. Egerton Ryerson and the Rev. Anson Green returned on Friday from their tour to the Circuits on the Ningara District and others, where they have been much encouraged by the attachment of the people to our Conference and their liberality to our Missions, as will be seen from a pleasing letter in another column from Mr. Ryerson. Every place, and especially Hamilton, where two English Missionaries are making separatists, never did so well. The town alone has raised more than \$400, and the circuit will make the amount much greater.

The Rev. John Ryerson and the Rev. Peter Jones left the City on Monday for the Districts East of Toronto, where they, with other Ministers, have many Missionary Meetings to hold, and do not expect to return before the second week in March. Our friends, therefore, on the Augusta and Bytown Districts for our Missionary Society. The Landon District, under the superintendence monies thus obtained are not expended to support Missionaries to the white Indians and destitute Christians of London, Hamilton, and Toronto!

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, REV. J. STINSON, AND OTHERS .ometime ago. Mr. Stinson applied to the Bishop for the use of a Church on the Centre Road, belonging to the Church of England, and was refused. 'Notvithstanding, he went to the place apparently with an intention to preach, and hubboly rook place. The consequence was, Mr. Stinson did not preach, the churchwarden was dismissed for opening the door to what he calls a sectarian, mightily. On the Stamford circuit, where Messrs. Biggar, Sheppard and another warden was appointed. We shall let high church Dishops and high church English Missionaries fight their own battles; but having received weeks in a small drooping place, and some twenty or thirty have been brought | for publication the correspondence which has taken place between the Bishop and the warden we shall favour our readers with it. The first letter is the one written by the Bishop, and the other is a copy of Mr. Golding's reply. We lo not, however, publish them merely because we have received them, but for these reasons: I. That it may be seen what the exclusive law of the Church of England respecting its churches is. 2. That others may learn wisdom, and save themselves the mortification of a denial such as Mr. Stinson met with. 3. That Mr. Golding may have an opportunity of speaking for himself, in a cause in which he appears not to have offended more than once, and for which he gives the example of the Bishop of Quebec as an excuse. 4. That it may be seen what some of the evils are which attend the course of the Hatton-Garden Missionaries. We know not whother the circumstance which this correspondence brings to light, be any sign of an approximation of the English Missionaries to the Church of England, but if it be, we should like it the better if it was out-and-out. If a man be a Methodist Preacher let him act like one in: every respect. If he be a Chur hman in his heart, and he can do it conscientiously, let him say so, and put on the gown and bands. For our own part we prefer plous, practical, plain Methodism-respectable without the mitre, and mighty without parade.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF TORONTO TO MR. JOHN GOLDING.

Toronto, 3th December, 1340. Sin,—I am sorry to be under the necessity of writing to you this letter. As Churchwarden it is your duty to protect the Church, but instead of this I am informed that you have permitted the Methodists to preach in the church built by Mr. Carter, and which that gentleman made over to the late Bishop of Quebec and his successors, and to which none but the Church of England has my claim. The Rev. Mr. Stinson called upon me to request permission, but I refused to grant it, because it is contrary to our rules; nor can such a privilege granted to any Denomination whatever.
Mr. Myles has my authorny to demand the key of the clurch from you, and

take charge of the some in fature; and I request you to give him the key at once, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of prosecuting you, which I should e sorry to do if it can be avoided. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TORONTO.

Mr. John Golding. LETTER FROM MR. GOLDING TO THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

To His Lordship the Eiskop of Toronto.

My Loan,—I acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th instant, and hasten to inform your Lordship that I have complied with your Lordship's request in not only giving up the key of the church, but also the keys of the gate and stable to Mr. Myles, hoping that your Lordship has transferred them into the hands of a more faithful servant than I have been.

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I think it but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the whole affair, for fear that misrepresentation instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was fasted for patraission by Mr. Christopher Change a respectable neighbour was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came

am well aware he had none; but it was a privilege granted to the Methodists since the clurch was built, both by Mr. Carter and his Lordship the late Bishop of Quebec, for after his Lordship bad got the deed from Mr. Carter, the Rov. Mr. McGrath announced from the pulpit that his Lordship, the late Bishop of Quebec, gave liberty to the Methodists to preach in the church every Sabatat that it was unoccupied by the Church of England. Upon these grounds, and these alone, I gave permission. My Lord, the Sabath reierred to came; I could for the reception of the congregation.

I would lake the liberty to make one remark here with regard to the store, I was purchased planes. Every lake we have the Church of England ever paid one furthing towards it. So that, in justice, if Mr. Carter deeded the church and property away, I hope your Lordship will give the people permission to take own the firm of the people permission to take away their property, which cost them, stove and pipes, about 23 dollars. My Lord, I would humbly resume the subject again. As soon as the female part of the congregation came they took their again. As soon as the female part of the congregation came they took their work and pipes, about 23 dollars. My Lord, I would humbly resume the subject waiting to hear the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ expounded unto them; but were not long left to their scriousness, for I am sorry to state they were soon aroused by the arrival of Mr. — at the church, who commenced in a most disanctiful manner abusing the people, calling them out of their names—went into the church, ordered out incongregation, threatening to take the law of them if they did not come out, cursing and swearing; so that the all appearance as helawed more like a deed them had been made and prosperity of our Church would not be invited. But the beginning and the second of the propose of the Church of the Methodistic waiting to hear the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ expounded unto them; but were not long left to their scri

I have the honor to subscribe myself your Lordship's humble and very obeent servant,

John Golding. dient servant, Toronto Township, Centre Road, Pec. 15, 1840.

We leave home to-day, and expect to be absent from the office about a fortnight, on a visit to the Missions on Lake Simcoc, but have prepared the usual supply of editorial and other matter for that time.

To Correspondents.-Favours have been received from "L. L." "B." D. Wright, "Dumfries," "Bramford," and "Willoughby."

MISSIONARY MERTINGS. Toronto, January 4, 1340.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr Duan Sir, -I have just returned from a Missionary Tour through the Niegara District and several other places; and I take the liberty of making a few remarks as the result of my observations in the places which I have visited.

Mr Dear Sig,—I have just returned from a Missionary Tour through the Niggran District and several other places; and I take the liberty of making a few remarks as the result of my observations in the places which I have visited. The accounts of the several meetings you will receive from other sources.

I have been much pleased with the improvements which have ellered since my previous visit to it. St Catherines has I think, doubled in population—has received a large accession of excellent buildings—and furnishes the most gratifying indications of increasing prosperity. I also observed important improvements in the number and appearance of buildings in many other Villages of the Niggran District; and the aspect of the whole country in Agriculture and general business seemed to be healthful and prosperous.

It was to me an unspeakable privilege and satisfaction to visit many old and attached friends, who have been greatly multiplied by recent events. Our church has not lost a single member throughout that whole District. I never knew the common sense and opinion of the country at large, amongst all parties and chirches, so unanimous on any one subject, as on the questions at issue between the London Weeleyan Committee and our church in this Province. I never knew so many and is oliberal contributions to our Missions from tiesue of the Church of Scatland took part in the proceedings; and at nearly life industrial members of the Church of England presided; at two of them Ministers of the Church of Scatland took part in the proceedings; and at nearly life members of our own church, with searcely an exception, exceeded their former accustomed liberality in this work of Chiristian piety thad benevolence.

Distant renders can only judge accurately of the liberality of the first four days I was wet to the skin with rain; and, labouring under a cold during the whole tour, I could render but feeble support to the Missionary cause. But my deficiences were abundantly supplied by the efficient labours of my collectory. The ab to some £18 or £19—nearly all of which was paid at the meeting. At Kiagara the church was filled to overflowing; the Chairman, A. Davidson, Esquire, opened the meeting with an appropriate and elegant address; and the Rev. Mr. MAGILL, of the Church of Scotland, favoured as with his attendance and an eloquent and traly ratholic speech. The anniversary collections amounted to more than twice as much as those of the preceding year. At Thorold Grongs Keefer, Esquire, presided; and the Rev. Mr. McIstoss, of the Church of Scotland, addressed the meeting. The Missionary cause had so declined in this neighbourhood, that no Missionary meeting was held in it last doclined in this neighbourhood, that no Missionary meeting was held in it last year. This year £18 were contributed. Last year at St. Cathorines only £4 or £5 were raised in support of Missions; this year the onliversary collections and subscriptions amounted to £50. Several of the most influential imagistrates of the District were present at this meeting. W. H. Marritt, Esquire, presided, and delivered an excellent speech, containing the result of his own observations on the effects of our Missions upon the habits and social condition of the Indians at the Credit and Grand River, where he had seen

the Indians both before and after their conversion to Christianity.

The last of our crowded and important meetings was held in Hamilton, at which Dr. Kellog presided with admirable propriety and ability. Several addresses were delivered, the most forcible of which was that of the Rev. W. RYERSON, who, with more than his great accustomed power, delighted and awakened the strongest feelings of the audience with strains of thrilling cloquence. In the last printed Missionary Report the sum credited to Hamilton, including public collections and subscriptions obtained by canvassing the Town, was £45 10s. The amount of collections and subscriptions this year at the anniversary was £102 10s.; £56 of which was paid down. The public collections were as large as those of Toronto—were more than twice as large as those of the last year. The Sermons last year were preached by the Rev. Messis. Stinson and literer; they were preached this year by the Rev.

Messrs. Peter Jones and W. Ryerson.

On the following evening a social Tea Meeting of the friends of the Sabbath School in connexion with our congregation in Hamilton took place. The tickets for admission were two and six pence each. I suppose there were 150 persons present—mare, I was told, than attended a similar meeting last year. The tea was prepared in a very tasteful manner; and all the arrangements were most creditable to the ladies and gentlemen concerned in getting it up. The proceedings continued until 11 o'clock. I never listened to more interesting addresses on such an occasion. The Rev. Mesers. Bevitt. Green, and W. ing addresses on such an occasion. The Rev. Messrs. Bevitt, Green, and W. Ryerson, addressed the respectable and delighted company in their hoppiest style. The School is in a very flourishing condition. The interesting Report read was ordered to be printed, and will well repay the labour of an attentive perusal. The School before the division numbered 30 scholars; notwithstanding the division and every effort to injure our School, it now numbers 75.

As to the general state of our Societies where I have been, I would simply accorded that I never seem that no poer valued and harmonic never seem that I never seem that no poers which and harmonic never seem that I never seem that never seem that the never seem that I never se

remark, that I never saw them more united and happy—never saw them doing so much, in various ways, to promote the cause of our common Christianity and never saw the public mind generally so favourable to the interests and labours of our Church. I was glad to observe that our brethren and friends labours of our Church. I was glad to observe that our preturen and triends are generally disinclined to party controversy; they are firmly established in the principles and position of our church; they fully understand and justly appreciate the schismatic character of the whole cause of the Missionary, or the Makingamonobu most wittly and significantly designates it) the 4 big appreciate the schimatic character of the whole cause of the Missionary, or (as Kahkewaquonaby most wittily and significantly designates it) the "big Captain I" party in this Province; they are envious to learn all the facts connected with the acti-methodistic doings of that party; but desire no general discussions. The invaluable letter of the Rev. G. F. Playter has set the general question at rest in the minds of the community wherever it has been read—a letter not less remarkable for the clearness of its statements and the cogency of its arguments, than for the dignity of its style and the sweetness of its spirit. The divisionists ought to answer that candid and noble document before they proceed another step.

In that letter it is shown that a considerable majority of our Conference, even since the secession, are old countrymen; and any one who is acquainted with the Methodist population of this Province, knows that a considerable majority of the members of our Church are old countrymen; so that in the composition of both the Ministry and membership of our Church, it is an old country Church, though Canadian in its locality. The celebrated Lord Chatham, in his day, deprecated the employment of American savages sgaines their brethree in blood and origin; but it was reserved for the year 1340 to witness a professedly Christian committee employing the contributions of Christian benevolence in a crusade of worse than bloodshed and murder against their own countrymen; a crusade prompted by the ambition and arregance of two or three individuals, and involving in its consequences the everlasting destinies of thousands—a and involving in the consequences the evertaining decimals of incommon to enjoy perfect transporting and account of the crusade effulgent with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no el contract to enjoy perfect transporting account of the crusade effulgent with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no el contract transporting account of the crusade effulgent with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no el contract transporting account of the crusade effulgent with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands, and pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that of firebrands are pregnant with no light but that neighbourhoods, if not to the eternal condition of souls.

their names—went into the church, ordered out the congregation, threatening to take the law of them if they did not come out, civrsing and swearing; to that the law of them if they did not come out, civrsing and swearing; to that the law of them if they did not come out, civrsing and swearing; to that they could not be turned out; but all was of no use. He said that he did not regard your Lordship, and continued abusing the people, calling them "raseals," "pups," "rebels," &c. &c. Dut in the midst of all this uproar and shameful confusion, the Rev. Mr. Stinson arrived, on which he was immediately attacked by Mr. — with the most vulgar and abusive language, calling him also. Mr. Stinson thried to persuade him to be quiet, as it was the Sabbath day; but all was of no use. Mr. Stinson the hold him that if your Lordship is the world in the chart of the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild a represent in the chart of the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild a represent in the chart of the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild refer your Lordship to the Conexion in England will view the after a set of the schizm, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild refer your Lordship to the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild refer your Lordship to the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild refer your Lordship to the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and wild refer your Lordship to the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on, and who our schied to the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on the facts of this schism, and communicated them, as they ready on the facts of this schism, an

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ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

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Newmorket Quarterly Meeting.		·	
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	Recorville, Harrison's Chapel, Toronto Circ't, Kennedy's "Nolson " Kent's at 11; and Switzer's Gardner's Chapel, Shell's " Scarboro', Yonge Street Circuit,	Recorville, Harrison's Chapel, Toronto Cire't, Kennedy's Nelson " Kent's at 11; and Switzer's " Gardner's Chapel, " Shell's " Scarboro', Yonge Street Circuit, " Beynna's Chapel, Newmarket Circuit, Bradford, Albion " Hacking's, Newmarket Circuit, " Newmarket Quarterly Meeting."	Recserville, Meeting at 6 Harrison's Chapel, Toronto Circ't, 6 Kennedy's Nelson 6 Kent's at 11; and Switzer's 6 Gardner's Chapel, 6 Scarboro', Yonge Street Circuit, 6 Beynoa's Chapel, Newmarket Circuit, 6 Bradford, Albion 6 Newmarket Quarterly Meeting.

The above-mentioned Appointments will be attended by the Rev. EGERTON RYERSON, and other Ministers.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Jan	mary.							
Monday	lith,	Howard,	Gosfield	Circuit,		Meeting	at 6	P. M.
Tuesday	12th,	Sheply's,					6	45
Wednesday	13th,	John Robins	son's, "			. 44	6	44 '
Thursday	14th,	Gosfield,				64	6	14
Friday	15th,	Colcbester,	•	١.		16	6	46
Sabbath	17th,	Mercie Stre	et, "			44	6	i.
Tuesday	19th,	Chatham,	Thames	Circuit,		**	6	и -
Wednesday	20th,	Dolson's,	•	, ,		**	6	44
Thursday	21st,	School-hous	e, ' "	•	in the			
•		neighbou	urhood of	Arnold's	Mills.	44	6	441

inces :—			
Credit Mission, Friday, 1st January, 1841	at 11,	AM.	ı
	at G.	P. M. 📑	ŀ
Deans do. do. Friday, 8th	at $6\frac{1}{2}$,	44	l
Coleman's [Whithy Circuit] Monday, 13th,	at 6.J.	.46	ŀ
Washington's [Recsorville Circuit] Wednesday, 20th	at 61.	46	l.
The Rev. Anson Green, and other Ministers and friends,	will atter	nd these.	ŀ
Manuface.			1

CHURCH OPENING .- The New Wesleyon Church in Washington's neighborhood, Township of Scarboro', will be opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev.

A Collection will be made in aid of the Missions of the Canada Conference. A public Missionary Meeting will be held in the same Church the following Wednesday evening (20th instant) which will be addressed by the Rev. A. Green, E. Ryerson, and other ministers.

The NEW CHURCH at Sr. Thomas, belonging to the Vesleyon Methodist Church in Canada, will be dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, on the 10th of January next. Preaching at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. William Rycrson; and at 6 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. T. Bevitt. A Collection will be made after each Service to assist in defraying the expense incurred in erecting the Church.

Soreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Remains of Napoleon.—The remains of Napoleon had arrived France but had not been landed at the latest advice

The City of Bristol steam-packet, from Waterford for Bristol, was lost on the night of November 17th, and all on board but two perished. As usual, a number of distressing rail-road accidents are recorded in the London papers now before us. Two on the Great Western railway—one on the London and Birmingham, &c. The latter was caused by collision. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder, and a decdand of

The steam-ship Liverpool made her first trip to Malta, very much to the satisfaction of her passengers, who, on their arrival, presented Captain Engledue with a piece of plate.

The Duke de Broglie has declined the English embassy. At the Cambridge election of High Steward, Lord Lyndhurst was

osen. The vote stood for Lord Lyndhurst 973, for Lord Lyttleton 487. Independence of Texas.—The treaty between Great Britain and Texas was signed by Lord Palmerston and General Hamilton, on the 16th

Independence of Texas.—The treaty between Great Britain and Texas was signed by Lord Palmerston and General Hamilton, on the 16th in November.

Inundations of France.—The bopes that were entertained that see waters of the Rhone and the Saone were subsiding, have unfortunately not see realised. Nearly all the pretty villages on the banks of the Saone are estroyed, and the inhabitants houseless. At St. Romain. out of seventy ontess, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will open at the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty ontess, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will once it is standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will represent the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty ontess, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will represent the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty ontess, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will represent the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty ontess, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerted will represent the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty on the experience of the decided advantage they gain by having Supplies to offer for Sale at least two months carlier than Goods can arrive out next year; and the advantage, too, of taking such supplies by Winter roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. the waters of the Rhone and the Saone were subsiding, have unfortunately not been realised. Nearly all the pretty villages on the banks of the Saone are destroyed, and the inhabitants houseless. At St. Romain, out of seventy houses, six only are left standing, and those much damaged. At Montmerle 300 dwellings have disappeared. He Barbe is overwhelmed—not a wall remains upright. There are now, between Monteliment and Valence, 100,000 and chose left six mithout may nearly in concentrate of the involvention.

cattle and sheep left without any pasture in consequence of the inundations.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday received a telegraphic despatch from the Prefect of the Rhone, dated from Lyons on Wednesday, announcing that the Rhone and Saone had again risen so much that the suburbs of Les Brotteaux and La Guillotiers were covered with water the preceding evening and through the night, and in the morning the river seemed to have become stationary. He adds that further damage was apprehended.

8 P A 1 N.

Madrid journals of the 24th November give the following items of intelli-Madeid continued to enjoy perfect tranquillity.-The authorities had adopt-

The Register finds great fault with Captain Elliot's proclamation to the Chinese, inviting them to bring their commodities to the stations of the British forces; says that the character used for "commodities" means goods of all kinds, and that the invitation is in effect to continue trade as usual, thus making the blockade a nullity.

The same paper has the following:

King the blockade a nullity.

The same paper has the following:

Before Captain Elliott went on board the Melville he told different parties here that he expected the whole of the Queen's commission would be in Cho-

If the taking possession of Chusan is to be the first proceeding of the British forces, we suppose Admiral Eliotz will find that island on his arrival already in peracesion of the forces under Sir Gordon Bremer. In that event, in what way will the royally appointed officers proceed to make the truth manifest to U. I. M. that fasting prace and honorable trade may be firmly established?—We rather suppose that the first step will be to deliver a communication from the

MARRIED,—Yesterday, in this city, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. James Johnson, of Flos, to Miss Elizabeth Graham, of Oro.

"DIEU;"—In Tungans, on the Erru Intermeer, are Jona Lown, for many years Sexton of St. Mark's Chorch, aged 85. During the early part of the day deceased appeared in his usual health, performing his duties as well as ever, and efter morning service partook of the sacrament. Soon after the commencement of the evening service he auddenly dropped dead in the Church. Mr. Hawn was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and fought for his King and Country in the "New York Volunteers."

At Peterboro' on the 23th December, deeply lamented by all who knew him, in the S2nd year of his age, Capt. James Cowell, late of the 1st Royal Regi-

Missionary Meetings will be held, D. V., at the following months, D. W. B. McAiday, Esq., Barrister, aged 25.

In the township of Braniford, on the 23th cit., after a short illness, Mrs.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. N.D.-B. H. & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Leather, &c., will be found nost extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. - Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of Jenuary next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of

January, inclusive, By Order of the Board.
T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

Toronto, 22nd Dec., 1840.

persons purchasing or paying any of the Promissory Notes of Hand and Accounts of the late Robert Gummerson, of Tecomseth, as I will make use of all lawful means for the speedy recovery of the above mentioned Notes. Accounts, Money, &c. GEORGE SHEPHERD. Sole Executor. Tecumseth, Dec. 24, 1849. Money, &c. Tecumseth, Dec. 24, 1849.

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

was a bandoned the forces and Sing repeated to make the teach monifest to H. I. M. that fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fishing peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had fished the continuous peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished 1—We had been been been as a first of the continuous peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished and the peace and honerable trade may be firmly catabilished and the peace and the continuous peace and the peace and peace and the peace and peace and the peace and peace and peace and the peace and peace and

The Curoline and Mr. McLeod in-conscion therewith, has been brought before the Congress of the exightening States. The anneaed resolution was passed in the floures of Representatives on the 21st Describer, and it is not been brought before the Congress of the exightening States. The anneaed resolution was passed in the floures of Representatives on the 21st Describer, and it is not a consequent of the floures of Representatives on the 21st Describer, and it is not been brought and the state of the floures of Representatives on the 21st Describer, and its is not the floures of Representative on the 21st Describer, and its is not the floures of Representative on the 21st Describer of such that the floures of Representative of the floures of Representative and the such as the floures of Representative and the such as the such as the floures of Representative and the floures of Rep

OT THE REFURMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

And she're terming erries person's for the accroment. Some after the compared of the day of the county of the accroment. Some after the compared of the day of the county of the accroment. Some after the compared of the day of the accroment. Some after the compared of the county of the accroment. Some after the compared of the county of the accroment. Some after the compared of the accroment. Some after the compared of the county of the accroment. Some after the compared of the accroment. Some after the accroment of the accroment of the accroment of the accroment. Some after the accroment of the accroment of the accroment of the accroment of the accroment. Some after the accroment of the accr

the opening of your communications demands the atmost attention of your representatives.

Education is a matter of vital importance, and I trust the next Session will not pass without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Schools, 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 caim no merit as a Reformer in saving, that I consider some of the details highly objectionable, for even the Tories are took in conderning them; and I feel convinced that uttimately all parties will join to obtain their removal from the estante.

The daty 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 have given my opinions on them fully and freely. If these do not meet your approbation, calt meetings by Township Delegates, or otherwise fly upon some person of more general influence and sounder views, and I promise you, Reformers, I stath had consider your silence as an approval, by those Reformers I have not yet been able to see, of the wish expressed by the Gentlemen who addressed me, and shall meet you at the hostings. Do your dary, and I must I shall do mine. Wishing the cause of Reform every success, I remain, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE. DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial

Document executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

The Land Agency will be on the following terms: Landholders will forward to this Office a Map (if possible) with the description of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person is desirous of purchasing any Farm or Lot, they will be referred to the Proprietor to complete the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Per Centage will be charged the Seller. In all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Officerors and respiration and Servent of Servent or Serv

The and a temate, Rull forward the nescription; with the anserwant of Sex-

Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their

names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

entry, and at the time, One Smining and I Dreepence.

Mr. N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Noweastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Sottlers 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, on Commission, Let Rept. or Lease Houses, Shope of

by an office of this kind.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, of 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 Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

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,

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings: THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities attached to the post of a Representative of the people at this momentous crisis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them, not from a disinclination to serve the people, but from a diffidence in my own abilities to serve them as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, however, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion, leaves a translation consistent with a course of outline descent of the present occasion. leaves me no alternative consistent with a sense of public duty and a just deference for the opinions of my friends;—I therefore take the earliest opportunity of announcing myself, in compliance with the request of a large and influential body of the Constituency, as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

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

scarcely add, that I shall always be most unknown, and the long to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN H. DUNN,

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

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

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I awail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public condect, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancament of the prosperity and happiness of this my never hand.

It must be almost be say for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Par liament, 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 systom which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments, -- and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then enterhained, 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 Majosty, to the Government of these Colo nies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa-tion as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view nies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation 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 of the day at his effice in Chewett's Buildings, King Street next door east of Thom, Chemist.

23rd November, 1840.

577 tf administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy 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 endea voured to beap upon him.

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

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet 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 eatisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JAMES E. SMALL. Toronto, March 23, 1840. 552tf.

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

CENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch and Framosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concern d, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most strenuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.

Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer. 1 intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching election, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation 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 "Pay own, my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources."

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halten, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the will have constantly supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS in generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the will have constantly supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS in generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the will have constantly supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS in generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the will have constantly supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS.

JAMES GOOD & Cumber 10, 1840.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

Toronto, Caushe Colds. Asthma, Bronchitis,

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

Toronto, October 20, 1840.

Gentlemen,-I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, con sequently 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. 59te.

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 honor.

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in 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 Scotia, 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. 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 cleated, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavour to corny out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures is alkely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I

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

Your most obedient, Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

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

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

To TICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Sessions wil the side of his right he 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, Clerk P. H. D.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND of AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN,-At the solicitation of many of the Fresholders 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 its well

known.

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—that Constitution which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my talest broath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutitated and uninpaired; 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 vigiliatly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and oncourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to

give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh inctement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and vishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more termete 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 civit dissensions and unhappy measures, will give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrapt fresh inctement to

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 vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province Stall be the

believes of my most uncersing exertions.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be add aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most be worth to most the most be worth to moment the most be worth to momen the welling then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrents flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

miling on our Country. Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Elec-toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest oppor-mity of calling on these who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be zuided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the bonor to be Contlemen, your obedient humble Servant, G. DUGGAN, Jun. G. DUGGAN, Jun. Teronto, March 21, 1840.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery,
Barrister and Altorney-at-Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Meeses. Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of
Messes. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 101, King Street, Toronto.

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A. C. A. R. D.—Mr. G. WILLSON, Fortratt Factor, Strong, and would be happy to receive their patronage. His Rooms are the next door to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent. C A R D .- Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would

Township of Brantford, in the third concession, the same being part of lot No. 26; and also the 554 acres situated on the north side of the Grand River, in

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 to order. Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner,

Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING

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

Croup, Whooping-Con and WINDPIPE. .

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

cumetances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its and efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which 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 incredulous. creditions.

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 Backett and Company, and by Druggists generally. Toro n, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills

King, October 23, 1840.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD, STRAYED, on or about the 1st of September last, from Lot No. 13. in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West of Yonge Street, FOUR COWS; one of which is black, with a white head and legs; the others are of a red colour;—three of them are about 5 years old each, and the other menrly 11. Also strayed in company with the above, a Yoke of Red Cattle; one of them of a darker red than the other, and each about 5 years old. Any person who will give intelligence to the subscriber where they may be found, or will bring them to his residence, will receive the above reward. vill bring them to his residence, will receive the above becember 1st, 1840. 80 3 wp FRA December 1st. 1840.

STRAYED on STOLEN, on the 2nd day of December, a Brown or Dark ROAN HORSE, slightly sprinkled with Grey. He has a lump on the front of his right fore foot, occasioned by a cut when young; also some long hair on the side of his right shoulder, which has been scarred by a burn. Any person who shall return him to the subscriber, or give Information by which he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

Star British Westeyan Missionary.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Pasture, near Port Credit, some time last Fall, a MARE, three years old next Spring. Her size tather small—of a dark brown colour, and long mane and tail. Any person giving information concerning said Colt to Mr. John Forker, Lake Road, near Port Credit, or to the subscriber at Cobourg, will be suitably rewarded, and much oblige, Cobourg, December, 1840.

strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Late of the Crown Lands Office. 78 3 w Toronto, October 27th, 184).

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil

1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red. 15 casks Venitian Red,
10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas,
1 " Alum,
1 " Sulphur,
brugs, Medicines, Paints, DyeLYMAN, FARR & Co. 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice. 500 bbls. Ground Ginger,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Dru stuffs, &c. &c

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

Toronto, November, 1840. 578 3 m

CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED by Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings.

Toronto, 1st December, 1840.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect, being, No labour, m pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Samuel St.

YMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings.

G K L A T B A R G A I N S!! SELLING OFF AT YERY REDUCED PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840. ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

R. W. & Co. have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods; it being their intention, at a very early period, to effect an alteration in their Trade. 579

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, B. Smerican, and India Goods, considers it his duly not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by thus giving it publicity.

The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this fail, on account of the great barguins which were presented to him, knowing well that a largestock of goods far below usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the public generally.

largestick of goods for below used proces, content on him to spologize for this calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be in many in stances a soving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him. In a previous advertisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to sell bis goods 10 per cent cheaper than if he had imported them blunedf, but can now confidently assert that he can sell his present stock at least 20 per cent less than he could afford were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canades, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent.

Toronto, November 30th, 1840.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A Valuable Collection of English
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Polish Books
A beautiful deep and clear-toped ROSE WOOD GUITAR, with silver
first and patent screws.

A quantity of new HOUSE LINEN, JOINERS' & BLACKSMITHS'
TOOLS,—Bellows, Anvil, Spaces, Shovels, Gripes, Hoes, Rakes, &c.
At Mr. John Harris's, No. 51, Yonge Street.

Toronto, December 15th, 1840.

TO R S A L E, 107 A C R E S O F L A N D,—
In the Township of Brantford, and about 26 west of the village of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, U. C. There is 51½ acres on the south side of Grand River, and 55½ acres on the north side, lying directly opposite to each other. The subscriber as tarted of the statistic of the subscriber in the above land sunder of hands in the establishment. He would not not a few actives on department of the subscriber and required. The other is plain land, not under cubivation, and runs up to the road leading from Brantford to Paris, and joins on the concession road running by two survey:—514 acres on the south side of the Grand River, in the swill be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber ill continues a core in Dundas, where the survey:—514 acres on the south side of the Grand River, in the swill be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber ill continues a core in Dundas, where the sucrey:—514 acres on the south side of the Grand River, in the swill be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber sill continues a core in Dundas, where the survey:—514 acres on the south side of the Grand River, in the swill be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber sill continues a core in Dundas, where the sucrey is plain land, not under cubivation, and runs up to the road leading from Brantford, in the third concession. The Land may be more fully known the second and third concession. The Land may be more fully known the second and third concession. The Land may be more fully known the second and third concessio

Terms may be known by applying to Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor, at the village of Brantford; at the Guardian Office, or to the subscriber, living per Canada, that he is now receiving a well assorted Supply of DRY prantform, Dec. 4th, 1040.

Drantform, Dec. 4th, 1040.

Drantform, Dec. 4th, 1040.

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, oither for Cash or on approved Credit, and he recommends them to the inspection JOHN ROBERTSON. of purchasers Toronto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sept., 1840.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILO has removed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligate of the constant of the configuration of the constant of

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1849 BL #f

PEMOVAL.—WILLIAM STENNETT

has REMOVED his MANUFACTORY of SILVER-PLATE and JEWELLERY to No. 3. CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, nearly opposite the United al.

Raying in his employ competent Work nien, he will undertake Engraving, Dye-Sinking, Enamelling, Chassing, and the Repairing of Plate, Jewellery. Clocks, Watches, &c.

A Good Assortanent of MPORTED GOODS in his line always on hand.

Toronto, Newember 16, 1840.

E M O V A L.—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support be 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, (formerly Market Block), where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, India Ruthers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the post Maderate Tarms. most Moderate Terms.

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

Leave the subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, name upon it.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.

ASTWOOD & Co.,-Paper Makers, Blank and Sevious Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Youre Street FOR SALE-Types, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink.

XES! AXES!! AXES!!! 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 superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under s own inspection by first rate workmen. Store keepers and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine or themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120 King-street.

Toronto, October 10th, 1840. J. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass and Picture Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier,

No. 50, Yonge Street. J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surround ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has bad, and strict attention to business, he shall be malled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every

escription, made to order.
IF A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

C A R D .- J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to A C A R D.—J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intuliate to Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Outario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and ever ther article in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Prizettes, always on hand, or made to rder on a short notice.

Their Starch Manufactory will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewing the first of the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this paper is Tweive shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number.

The price of this paper is Tweive shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year; and touch advance in the Subscriptions payable for the Mestage is advance. The Postage is Four shillings and Sixpence a year; and touch advance in the Subscri

Toronto, March 24th, 1840

U IRE DALL-READED, 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 coat collar was covored 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 heir would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years' growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wanted-refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Lock to these things—buy this article. Stay and pre-serve your hair by its use, or if hald restore it. Ladies, attend to this— hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of

Columbia in tune to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of pature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, it will do it.
Sold by Constock & 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. PRENT; LESSIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and Lyman, Fare, & Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10. From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

35 We see by an advertisament in another column that Messrs Comstock & Co., the Agents for Ononthou's BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developments, which, considering that they beto-kerned a most annable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourared like loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months are, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now nights in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not went any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, inrough its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

TO THE BALD-MEADED.

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

Dethi, July 17, 1839.

JOHN JAQUISH, jun.

A SK, INQUIRE - ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .- Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, 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 laud 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 MATTREW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gon. Durz 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 he 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 this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Hars would never consent to offer this article, were ho not com-

elled 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 econer devote a fortune than secure a deliar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT! - Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will 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 wholesule and retail by J. W. Brent, Lessuiz 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 impostors have gone so far as to coun-terfeit 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 look for the same of Comstock & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that ,

R. 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 com-plaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable.

Sold by Coustock & 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; Lessuz-Brothers; J. Beckter; and Lyman, Fark, & Co., Toronto.

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

is approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

The None Genuine without the name of Construct & Co., written on the wrappers.

SOLOMON HAYS.

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

Christian Guardian.

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