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OPERATION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Christian Church is the only region on earth, replenished with the vital influences of the Holy Spirit; and by making Baptism the initiatory ordinance, the Saviour has significantly taught, that while all within inhale an element of life, all without are breathing an element of destruction. By appointing the rite to be administered "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," he has "sealed us to the day of redemption." He has burnt in, and made indelible, the awful signatures of Christian discipleship; reminding us, that as those who have been "born again of water and of the Spirit," he has given into our keeping a new life, supernatural and divine; and charging it on us, as we hope to see that glorious day which is longed for by all creation, that we preserve that life inviolate

In allusion to the residence of the Divine Presence in the temple, he declares, of the Spirit of Truth,—" he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." There is a sense in which all the believers, of all ages. are represented as forming one vast and compacted temple, of which the Holy Spirit is the living soul, cementing, animating, and pervading the whole. Now, if important duties devolve on you, though you are only a fraction, an atom of the stupendous fabric inhabited by the Holy Spirit, how momentous do your duties appear, when you reflect that you yourself constitute an entire temple. The Jews had an appointed guard to watch their temple night and day; and though the guards were numerous, each must doubtless have felt that he was intrusted with a soleme charge. But what would one of them have felt, had the whole trust been devolved on him alone, and that too at a time of peculiar danger from a watchful foe. How tremblingly alive would be have been to every thing relating to his sacred charge! To you, Christian, as to a living sanctuary, the Spirit has been given, "that he may abide with you forever." Reflect on his divine character and gracious designs, and then conceive, if you can, of a more sacred and weighty trust than that of keeping his temple involute.

Had you originally belonged to one of the lowest species of animal life; and had be raised you in the scale of being, multiplying and enlarging your faculties from step to step until reason dawned, what a sense of responsibility, we may suppose, would have flashed on your mind as you first awoke to the consciousness of your amazing transformation! To find yourself suddenly endowed and intrusted with an immortal soul, rich in affections, strong in intellectual powers. boundless to its capabilities and desires; the perception of your new accountability might well impress you with an awful concern. But a greater responsibility is here. The Spirit of Spirits, the Fountain Spirit himself, is given to you, as a principle of new and heavenly life. as a divine in dweller, and you have to keep for him the temple of your soul. O then see to it, that your conduct accords with so sacred a trust! He comes to you as the Spirit of Truth. Study the mind of the Spirit. Consult his dictates as your living oracle. By yield. ing to the dictates of the flesh, your Spirit has lost its proper character, its discriminating and determining power; but he proposes to rescue and reinforce your spiritual nature. He comes to be your Spirit, to turn your very flesh into Spirit, renewing your fleshly mind. Do not let it appear by your conduct as if, having carnalized your own spirit, you would, if possible, carnalize the Divine Spirit also, placing all spirit in subjugation to the flesh. He is the Comforter, the very coul of happiness. Do not grieve him whose object it is to solace and bless you. Do not resist him in the execution of his office, while engaged in cleansing and sanctifying his temple. Be not satisfied with merely not grieving the Spirit of God; but aspire to please him, to magnify his office, to enjoy an affluence of his grace, to live in the Spirit as in the hallowed atmosphere of a temple, in an all surrounding element of holiness .- Great Teacher, pp. 209-211.

COME AND WELCOME TO THE SAVIOUR. BY DR. JOHN M. MASON.

Let all classes of the unhappy repair to the Christian truth, and draw water with joy out of the wells of salvation! Assume your own characters, O ye children of men. Present your grievances, and accept the consolation which the gospel tenders.

Come now, ye tribes of pleasure, who have exhausted your strength in pursuing phantoms which retire at your approach! The voice of the Son of God in the gospel is, "Wherefore spend ye your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not; hearken diligently unto me, and eat that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness !"

Cone, ye tribes of embition, who burn for the applause of your fellow-worms. The voice of the Son of God to you is, "the friend chip of this world is enmity with God; but if any serve me, him will my Father honor."

Come, ye avaricious, who pant after the dust of the earth on the head of the poor. The voice of the Son of God is, "Wisdom is more orectous than rubics; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her-but what shall it profit a man if he shall gain

the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Come, ye profese! The voice of the Son of God is, "Hearken unto me, ye stout hearted, that are far from righteousness; behold, I bring near my rightcousness."

Come, ye formal and self sufficient, who say that ye are rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and know not that you are wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked. The voice of the Son of God is, "I counsel you to buy of me gold tried in the fire that ye may be rich ! and white raiment that ye may be clothed; and that the shame of your nakedness do not appear; and anoint your eyes with eye salve, that ye may see.

Come ye, who, convinced of sin, fear lest the fierce anger of the Lord fall upon you. The voice of the Son of God is, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out. I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgression for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins."

Come, ye disconsolate, whose souls are sad, because the Comforter is away. The voice of the Son of God is, "The Lord hath sent me to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Come, ye tempted, who are borne down with the violence of the law in your members, and of assaults from the evil one. The voice of the Son of God is, " I will be merciful to your unrighteousness; and the God of peace shall broise Satan under your feet shortly."

Come, ye children of domestic woe, upon whom the Lord has made a breach by taking away your counsellors and support. The voice of the Son of God is, "Leave thy fatherless children with me; I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me."

Come, ye from whom mysterious Providence has swept away the acquisitions of long and reputable industry. -The voice of the Son of God is, " My son, if thou wilt receive my words, thou shalt have a treasure in the heavens that faileth not, and mayest take joyfully the spoiling of thy goods, knowing that thou hast in heaven a better and an enduring substance."

Come, ye poor, who, without property to lose, are grappling with distress, and exposed to want. The Son of God, though the heir of all things, had not where to lay his head, and his voice to his poor is, "Be content with such things as ye have, for I will never leave thee nor forsake thee, thy bread shall be given thee, and thy water shall be sure."

Come, ye reproached, who find cruci mockings a most bitter perse-The voice of the Son of God is, " If ye be repreached for the name of Christ, happy are ye, for the spirit of God and of glory rosteth upon you."

Come, in fine, ye dejected, whom the fear of death holds in bondage. The voice of the Son of God is, "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. O death, I will be thy plagues! O grave, I will be thy destruction! repentance shall be hid from mine eyes."

Blessed Jesus 1 thy loving kindness shall be my joy in the house of my pilgrimage! and I will praise thee while I have any being for that Gospel which thou hast preached to the poor!

From the London Revivalist YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

No period of the Christian's life is so if noortant as the commencement. It is to the remainder what youth is to manhood and old age -what the present life is to that which is to come. If you begin rightly, you may glorify God, adorn your profession, be useful to society, and enjoy the comforts of religion and the presence of God in this world. If you begin wrong, you will be likely to dishonour God and religion, be useless, or worse than useless, and fail of the consolations of piety.

Fixed principles of action, strong faith, clear views of doctrine and

From wrong hubits of thought and action, formed in the beginning of religious life, many are gloomy and sad all their days. Perpetually questioning the reality of their piety, they are like a man in the water, who sinks, then rises to the surface, catches a strangling and cassia; and converted his narrow and gloomy cell into an ivory breath, then sinks again, suffering all the fears and many of the pains palace, in which he could entertain and make glad his guest.—Dr. of drowning, and yet lives. So they vacillate between hope and despair, enjoying neither the world nor God. Their faith is weak; heir perceptions of truth dim, shadowy, and imperfect; their hope eble, so as often to be relinquished.

Usefulness is intimately connected with the enjoyment of religion. The unhappiness of Christians, or their eager pursuit of worldly joy, presents religion in a very unlovely attitude. Men learn to think of t as the sick man thinks of his medicine, a nauseous potion, which they must take or die, and hence put it off to the last hour, when it is too late. Did professors uniformly enjoy religion, they would indeed nonour God and win souls to Christ.

Habits of usefulness will be formed, if ever, in the commencement of your Christian life. Whatever excuses may be made for deferring to engage in active Christian duties, they will constantly multiply as you advance, and every obstacle will gain ten fold power. The young Christian cannot have too clear a conception of his own weakness: he cannot be too humble. But it is pride, and not humility, which makes men shrink from duty. That diffidence which is sometimes he sees that you are full of pride, and vanity, and bitter feelings, and commended is but a compound of pride and infirmity; an infirmity, ambitton, and covetousness; that all your religion goes off at the however, which is not confessed. If it be not overcome in the begin | corners of the streets, and none of it in your bedchamber; how can ning, it will always be a source. Every feeling which impels to duty will be weakened by resistance, and to all will be added the force of habit. Very few who do not engage in their Master's service from

the beginning are ever very useful. It may be thought that the inexperienced Christian can do but little for the advancement of religion; but how is he to acquire experience but in active service! If he wait, life will pass uselessly away, and no experience will be gained. True, each has his appropriate sphere, and within that the young professor may do much for Christ.

They have a more intimate acquaintance with the unconverted, and more ready access to them, than those who have been longer in the Church. The change in their character is more marked, because more recent; and their testimony to the reality and nature of the new birth is invaluable; and, if they are really humble and holy, their influence will be great in winning others to seek the Lord. There is also a fervor, and freshness, and simplicity, in first love, which commends religion to all. If the convert is also a youth, he is more free punishment of any sort as little as possible. But let it be always under-opulence will be the offspring of his generosity.—Every time he from care than he can be at any other period. They have also a stood that obedience, full and entire, must be yielded to your direcbuoyancy of spirit, a courage, and cheerfulness of hope, which those have not who have been oftener disappointed. They need the caution and experience of age sometimes; but that is always at hand, and they will avail themselves of it, if humility be not wanted. "I tell you, brother," said the late lamented Father Paterson, " if you ever do any good, you will do it while young. I am almost worn out." And yet he died at the age of 56. It may be remarked that a very large portion of those who are distinguished in the world's history

But by a wrong course you will not only fail to be useful, but will do injury. "He," said the Saviout, "that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." The man who makes a profession of religion, yet neglects Christian duty and lives a worldly life, though he may perform many public and external luties, will make men think that religion consists in a profession, and a few solemn and seemly ceremonies, while the heart is given to the world. His example will quiet the cateless and the unbelieving in neglect of religion, to their destruction. H. C. T.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED CONCERNING PRAYER. From " Meditations on Prayer," by John Bradford.

There are nine things that pertain to the knowledge of true prayer: There are things that pertain to the knowledge of true prayer; To know—1. What prayer is. 2. How many sorts of prayer there are. 3. The necessity of prayer. 4. To whom we ought to pray. 5. By whom we must pray. 6. Where to pray. 7. What to pray. 8. The excellency of prayer. 9. What we must do, that our prayers may be heard.

1. What prayer is-

Prayer is a simple, unfeigned, humble, and ardent opening of the heart before God; wherein we either ask things needful, or give thanks for benefits received. Paul (I Tim. ii.) calls it by four sundry names in one sentence, namely, prayer, supplication, intercession, and thanksgiving: whereof the first is, for the avoiding and preventing of evil; the second is an earnest and ferrent calling upon God for any hing; the third is an intercession for others; the fourth is a praising of God, for things received.

2. There are two manner of ways how we should pray-First, publicly, and that is called common prayer; secondly, privately, as when men pray alone, and that is called private prayer; and how both these two are allowed before God, the Scripture beats testimony by the example of all the boly men and women before and after Christ.

3. Of the necessity of prayerThere are four things that provoke us to pray; first, the command. ment of God; secondly sin in us, which drives us, from necessity, to God, for succour, life, and mercy; thirdly, our weak nature being unable to do any good; fourthly, the subtility of the enemy who privily lurketh in the inward parts, waiting to overthrow us even in those things we think are best done.

To whom we ought to pray-Three things pertain to him that must be prayed unto: first, that he have such ears as may hear all the world at once; secondly, that he be in all places at once; thirdly, that he have such power that he may be able to help, and such mercy that he will deliver.

5. By whom we should pray-Christ is the only way whereby we have free access unto the Father, and for whose sake our prayers are accepted.

6. Where to pray-As touching the place where we should pray, seeing all places are but one, there is none forbidden; only the common prayer must be used in what place soever the congregation of Christ assembles.

7. What to pray—

This is according to the necessity of every man; and forasmuch as

we need both spiritual and corporeal things, we may boldly ask them both; for as to ask spiritual gifts, is profitable and commanded; so to isk corporeal, is necessary and allowed.

8. Of the excellency of prayer-The worthiness of prayer consists in two things: in the dignity of the commander, who is God, the fountain of all goodness, who commandeth only good things; and in the effect that follows it, which is the obtaining of whatsoever we desire faithfully, according to the will

9. What to do that we may be heard-First, we must put off our own righteousness, pride, and estimation of ourselves, and put on Christ with his righteousness; secondly, an earnest faith and fervent love, with the putting off all rancour, malice, and envy, is required; finally, true repentance knitteth up the knot,

for in it are contained all the virtues aforenamed .- The Presbyterian. * John Bradford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, suffered martyrdom by fire, in Smithfield, July 18t, 1555.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR VISITING THE SICK.

"I was in prison and ye came unto me," is the top of the climax in that beautiful description which our Saviour gives of those who shall be acknowledged his friends at the last day, and to which he subjoins this explanation: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my breihren, ye have done it unto me." This was a stronger proof of friendship than giving him meat when he was hungry, or drink when he was atherst; and it was the only proof which, in the circumstances, could be sustained. If Onesiphorus had made some inquiries after Paul, but on finding it difficult to discover the place of his confinement had desisted from them, and left with some member of the Roman Church his affectionate salutations to the apostle, together with a sum of money to support him in prison, think you, my brethren, that this would have been accepted as a sufficient token of regard, or that it would have refreshed the soul of the prisoner? Verily, no. In that case, Paul would have been disposed to reply to his message in the words which a poet has put into the mouth of a female mentioned in the New Testament, "Visit me, and retain thy gifts." The present would "have been regarded as an affront," and the salutations as a renunciation of friendship. Nothing, we may be sure, which was needful to relieve the temporal wants of the apostle, or which could help to lighten his chain, or alleviate his sufferings, chief good. Weariness, vexation, and disappointment will be the rewould be withheld by this affectionate and munificent friend. But if would be withheld by this affectionate and munificent friend. But if sult of the trial. How true, and how striking, then, the words of any thing of this kind was given, it was not thought worthy of being Christ, one thing is needful! And how wise the petition of David,

duty, correct habits, a lively hope, fervent charity, and a conscience | see the face of his ancient benefactor before he died, to receive his void of offence, are necessary to happiness and usefulness as a cordial and Christian embrace, to hear again his well known and never-forgotten accents, to learn from his own lips what he had heard those here rebuked, they may possibly be reminded of others, not less from the reports of others, that he retained all his former love to objectionable to a decent performance of the worship of the Church. Christ, to his gospel, to his servants,—this, "this was refreshing." This made all the garments of his visitants to smell of myrrh, aloes,

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Columns of newspapers and volumes of books have been written on this subject, and to very good purpose in many cases. But after all the secret is more in a nut-shell than is commonly supposed. The greatest secret in the whole matter consists in being a truly good parent. Your children see you in your domestic carelessness. know the real character of their parents better than persons do who live in other houses, and who only see you when you are on your guard. If they find their parents unkind to each other, or failing in any way to maintain in private the characters which they assume it public, their respect is gone, their confidence broken down. If your child has ever known you to be guilty of telling a lie, how can you govern him? If he knows you have cheated a neighbour, how can you govern him? If he sees you in public putting on the air and manner and claiming to be a christian, while in his close watchings corners of the streets, and none of it in your bedchamber; how can you govern your child? First, then be a good man, and a good

Secondly, govern yourself, always, and without the least degree of unfair charity towards yourself. The laws you enact for your children, never break yourself. If you break out with bad passion and excuse yourself, you must certainly be as generous to your children, and excuse them for the same fault in the same way. How can you govern your children if you cannot govern yourself?

Thirdly, let all your requirements be just and generous; neve given for your own good, but always for the good of your children. Fourthly, spare no pains—give yourself no rest in body or mind, while any thing remains to be done which can enlighten the under-

standings or sweeter the affections of your children.

Fifthly, let all your orders be wisely given, and then maintain them at all hazards. Never in one instance allow your word to fail. tions, and that you will, though with great considerateness and affection, never slacken your hands not relax your demands until such obedience is rendered.

Mind these rules, and, with very little severity in any way, you will seldom fail of securing all the benefits of a reciprocally affectionate benevolence. and well ordered family.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH.

A gentleman was once asked in company, what led him to embrace the truths of the Gospel, which formerly he was known to have neglected and despised! He said, "My call and conversion to God my Saviour, were produced by very singular means; a person put into MADAK CLARKE, D. D., was taught the alphabet with great difficulty, my hands 'Painc's Age of Reason.' I read it with attention, and lie was often chastised for his duliness; it was seriously feared by his was much struck with the strong and ridiculous representation he made of many passages in the Bible. I confess, to my shame, I could spell words of three letters. He was distinguished for nothing had never read the Bible through; but from what I remember to have but rolling large stones. At the age of eight he was placed under a heard at Church, and accidentally on other occasions, I could not persuade myself that Paine's report was quite exact, or that the Bible encouragement, aroused the elumbering energies of his mind, and was quite so absurd as he represented it. I resolved, therefore, that I elicited a desire for improvement. It is well known that he became would read the Bible regularly through, and compare the passages even more distinguished for his various and extensive acquirements when I had done so, that I might give the Bible fair play. I accord than he had ever been for rolling stones. ingly set myself to the task, and as I advanced, I was struck with the majesty which spoke, the awfulness of the truths contained in it, going to school, was distinguished only for quarrelling and rude sports, and the strong evidence of its divine origin, which increased with This seemed to be his ruling passion. His father considered his prosecutive page, so that I finished my inquiry with the fullest satisfaction pects for usefulness or respectability so dark, that he often said, if

SIMEON AND WESLEY.

A young minister (Mr. Simeon) about three or four years after he was ordained, had an opportunity of conversing familiarly with the great and venerable leader of the Arminians in this kingdom; and wishing to improve the occasion to the uttermost, addressed him nearly in the following words:

"Sir! I understand that you are called an Arminian; and I have

but for real instruction."

Yes," says the veteran, "I do, indeed." "And do you utterly despair of recommending yourself to God by anything you can do: and look for salvation solely through Christ?"

"Yes, solely through Christ," was the reply.
"But, Sir, supposing you were first saved by Christ—are you not,

some time or other, to save yourself, afterwards, by your own works ?' "No! I must be saved by CHRIST from first to last." "Allowing, then, that you were first turned by the grace of God,

power ? "What then, are you to be upheld every hour and every moment by God, as much as an infant in its mother's arms?"

are you not, in some way or other, to keep yourself by your own

" Yes, altogether." "And is all your hope in the grace and mercy of God to preserve

you unto his heavenly kingdom?"
"Yes, I have no hope but in Him."

a special grace from his heart.

"Then, Sir, with your leave, I will put up my dagger again, for this is all my Calvinism; this is my election, my justification, my faith, my final perseverance; it is, in substance, all that I hold, and as I hold it. And, therefore, if you please, instead of searching out terms and phrases to be a ground of contention between us, we will

cordially unite in those things wherein we agree." The Arminian leader was so pleased with this conversation, that he made particular mention of it in his Journals; and, notwithstanding there never afterwards was any connexion between the parties, he retained an unfeigned regard for his young inquirer, till the hour of nis death .- Mr. Simeon's Hore Homoletice.

THE WORLD, RICHES, AND POVERTY .- To have a portion in

vexation and woe.—Eccl. i.

There is no miss of the creature where there is a full enjoyment of

We put a price upon riches; but riches cannot put a price upon us e must answer for them, but they cannot answer for us. Pinching poverty is a strong temptation to dishonesty: it is hard

for any empty bag to stand upright.

He is the richest man who desires no superfluity, and wants no Wealth is a common gift of God's hand, but wisdom to improve i

"TROUBLED ABOUT MANY THINGS."-What an exact descrip tion of the heart of every man who has not found " peace in believ A heart that is set upon "many things," must of necessity be troubled. It is tossed about from one side to the other, as the little bark upon the angry waters, or like the chaff driven by the wind. It flies to one after another of the many things between which its affect

tions are divided, seeking rest and finding none. Yet strange as it may seem, the rest which many objects cannot be-stow, it may find in one. Its faculties, its capacities, its desires all point one way. In a multiplicity of objects, then, it cannot find its mentioned at the same time with his personal visit. Upon this Paul "there be many that say, who will show us any good ; Lord, lift up set a higher value than upon "all the substance of his house." To the light of thy countenance upon me ?"

We commend the following anecdote to the attention of clergymen, some of whom may be consurable for similar faults; or, if not for objectionable to a decent performance of the worship of the Church. GARRICK AND DR. STONHOUSE .- Dr. Stonhouse is said to have been one of the most correct and elegant preachers in the kingdom. When he entered into holy orders he took occasion to profit by his acquain ance with Garrick, to procure from him some valuable instructions in clocution. Being once engaged to read prayers and to preach at a church in the city, he prevailed upon Garrick to go with him. After the service, the British Roseius asked the doctor what particular business he had to do when the duty was over? "None," said the other. "I thought you had," said Garrick, "on seeing you enter the reading desk in such a hurry." "Nothing," added he, "can be more indecent than to see a clergyman set about sacred business as if he were a tradesman, and go into the church as if he wanted to get out of it as soon as possible." He next asked the doctor "What books he had in the desk before him?" Only the Bible and Prayer book." "Only the Bible and Prayer book," replied the player, "why you toss them backwards and forwards, and turn the leaves as carelessly as if they were those of a Day book and Ledger." The Doctor was wise enough to see the force of these observations, and ever after avoided the faults they were designed to

THE WANT OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—There are many families of professing christians who fall entirely behind their impeni-tent neighbors in practical knowledge respecting the great events of divine Providence which surround them. How inconsistent is this with their profession! The christian claims to be a member of a body for whose prosperity all these events are governed. He professes to recognize the hand of his God, not only in the operations of nature, but in those of human agency. He especially claims, that these events are all subservient to the purposes of redeeming love. Shall he, by unnecessary ignorance, make this profession appear contemptible ?-He is not prepared to understand the Bible as well, nor his duties and responsibilities, in his domestic, civil, and ecclesiastical relations.—While so many means are in operation for communicating intelligence. he must be far wandering from the path of duty who takes no pains to procure it for himself or his family.

How to grow rich by giving.—It may be laid down as a general principle that a man becomes rich in his own stock of pleaopolence will be the offspring of his generosity.-Every time he creates to himself a pleasure by the communication of a pleasure, or the suppression of a pain, he increases the sum of his own happiness directly, speedily, surely. Every time he readers a service to another be augments the amount of his own happiness indirectly, remotely, slowly; but, in both cases, his well-being will be added to by his

Dull Boys.—We are not to conclude that those who are at first exceedingly dull, will never make great proficiency in learning. The examples are numerous of persons who were unpromising in childhood, but were distinguished in manhood for their great acquiremenis.

ADAM CLARKE, D. D., was taught the alphabet with great difficulty.

ISAAC BARROW, D. D., for two or three years after he commenced of the truth as it is in Jesus, and my heart was penetrated with a sense of obligation I had never felt before. I resolved henceforth to take the eacred word for my guide, and to be a faithful follower of the Son of God."

But Isaac afterwards became the pride of his father's family and an honor to his country. He was appointed Master of Trinity College, at which time the King said, "he had given the office to the best scholar in England."-Davis's Teacher.

Perseverance.—We heard the other day a very good anecdote of a certain eccentric preacher in a neighbouring state,—a shrewd, talented man withal, and of unbounded influence among his people. One long warm summer afternoon-his congregation, as all congregations will on summer afternoons, got drowsy, and not a few "Sir! I understand that you are called an Arminian; and I have went off into a regular doze—the orator went on spparently undissementing been called a Calvinist; therefore, I suppose we are to draw daggers. But, before I consent to begin the combat, with your permission, I will ask a few questions, not from inspertinent curiosity, mated speaker—roused up the congregation—some rubbed their eyes; and all stared-for there stood the priest, sermon in hand-he waited Permission being very readily and kindly granted, the young ministill he saw them all fairly awake, and then very calmly said—"My ter proceeded to ask—"Pray. Sir, do you feel yourself a deprayed friends, this sermon cost me a good deal of labour, rather more than creature; so deprayed that you would never have thought of turning usual—you do not seem to have paid it quite as much attention as it unto God, if God had not first put it into your heart?"

descrives—I think I will go over it again," and he was as good as his descrees-I think I will go over it again," and he was as good as his word, from text to exhortation .- The Presbyterian.

> JEREMY TAYLOR ON CALUMNY .- "There is no worse devil." says Jeremy Taylor, "than a devilish tongue. Were I a legislator I would enact a law that every man who spoke evil of his fellow creature, should be condemned to fine, could be not fully substantiate the charge, and that falsehood should loose his tongue. Then perchance there might be peace in Israel. But in the present blessed state of society, it is fearful and heart sickening to think how entirely one is in the possession of these said tongues.'

> ANECDOTE OF Dr. Spener. - Some days before his death he gave orders that nothing, not even so much as a thread, of black should be in his coffin. "For," said be, "I have been a sorrowful man these many years, lamenting the deplorable state of Christ's church militant here on earth; but now, being upon the point of retiring into the church triumphant in heaven, I will not have the least mark of sorrow left upon me, but my body shall be wrapped up all over in white, for a testimony that I did in expectation of a better and more glorious state to come."

> He that would govern his actions by the laws of virtue, must regulate his thoughts by those of reason; he must keep guilt from the recesses of his heart, and remember that the pleasures of infancy, and the emotions of desire, are more dangerous as they are more hidden, since they escape the awe of observation, and operate equally in every situation without the concurrence of external opportunities .- Johnson.

PRESERVE THE HEALTH OF THY BODY .- Good men should be the world is a mercy; but to have the world for our chief portion is a misery.

The world hath two fountsins: those that drink at the better of can he do with a disordered instrument? The inhabitant may have hem, obtain wind and vanity: they who drink at the other, gain good eyes; but how can he see accurately through a soiled window f Keep, therefore, the glass clean, and the organ in time. We do not wish you to be finical and fanciful; to live in the shop of an apothethe Creator: any more than of a candle when the sun shines at noon. cary, or have a medical attendant always dangling at your heels. But One drop of comfort from God, exceeds ten thousand rivers of be soberly and prudently attentive to the body. Rise early. Take proper exercise. Beware of sloth. Observe and avoid whatever disagrees with your system. Never overburden nature. Be moderate in your table indulgences. Let not appetite bemire and clog the mind. Medical authority will tell you, where one disorder arrives from a deficiency, a thousand spring from repletion, and that the Board slays far more than the Sword .- Jay.

> TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.—Falsehood flies swift as the wind, and truth creeps behind her at a snail's pace. But falsehood makes so many twistings and turnings, that Truth, keeping steadily on, looking neither to the right nor the left, overtakes her before long.

> > LOVE OF MONEY. Not Fortune's gem, Ambition's plume; Not Cythera's fading bloom, Be objects of my prayer; Let av'rice, vanity, and pride These glittring, envied toys divide, To me thy better gifts impart, Each moral beauty of the heart, By studious thought refined ; For wealth, the smiles of glad content For power, its amplest, best extent, An empire o'er my mind .- Miss Carter.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowedges the receipt of the following sums:

	St. Catherines, per Rev. J. Rosz.			
	J. Kerr and family£I 10 0 M. Junkin	0	5	0
	R. E. Heleman 0 5 0 F. Forrister	2	10	0
	R. E. Heleman 0 5 0 F. Forrister	1	Ð	0
•	L. Parsons, Esq 1 0 0 M. Snively	0	5	0
	J. Junkin 0 5 0 Moses Cook	0	6	0
	Whitby Circuit, Rev. D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.			
	Matthew Jonas 2 10 0 Daniel Hogarth	0	10	0
	Richard Ruddock 1 5 0 Dorothy Shaw			
	George Riach 0 12 6 Roger Cole			
	George Hogarth 0 10 0			
	Nelson Circuit, Rev. H. Biggan, Treasurer.			
	Isaac Freeman 0 10 0 James Dea	0	10	ø
	Hannah Freeman 0 10 0			
	Ochipekun, St. Clair Mission,	0	10	0

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY.

ST. CATHERINES CIRCUIT-ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Corintha Parsons 0 5 0 | Almira C. Parsons 0 5 0

Sarah M. Parsons 0 5

Lucy L. Parsons 0 5 0

Henry B. Parsons 0 5

The Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Religious Tract & Book Society was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, on the 7th of May, 1840, Rev. Dr. McCaul, in the Chair. The Meeting was opened with

Prayer: after which the following Resolutions were manimously adopted:

1. Moved by Rev. John Roaf, seconded by Jesse Ketchum, Esq.,—
That this Meeting approves of the proceedings of the Committee, particularly in reference to the Depository, to the introduction of Bibles with the Metrical Version of the Psalms, and to the Order sent to the London Sunday School Union for Sunday School Publications; and that their Report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

2. Moved by Rev. James Richardson, seconded by Rev. David Rintoul, That this Meeting would humbly acknowledge the goodness of God in the measure of success which has attended the efforts of the Society, and would earnestly call upon all Christians to be more diligent and prayerful in endeavouring to spread the knowledge of Divine things by means of Religious Tracts

3. Moved by Joseph Wenham, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. Jeanings,—
That this Meeting is truly grateful to the London Religious Tract Society
for the large Grants that have been made by them to the British Colonies, and to this Province in particular.

4. Moved by Rev. Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Wickson,-That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Tract Distributors, for their exertions in carrying out the objects of the Society; at the same time they would argo them to persevere, being assured that their labour will not be in

5. Moved by Rev. Newton Bosworth, seconded by Rev. Mr. Baker,—
That the following be the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year:
Patron,—His Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur, K.C.H. &c. &c.
President,—Rev. fl. J. Grasett, B. A.

Vice-Presidents,—Josse Retchum, Esq., Hon. J. H. Dunn, Col. Philpotts, Dr. Baldwin, Rev. Vm. Rintoul, Rev. J. Roaf.

Treasurer.—Mr. James Hamil on.

Secretaries, -Mr. Thomas Champion, Mr. A. T. McCord. Depositary, -Mr. James Carless.

Committee .- Messrs. John Christie, Peter Freeland, Wm. Osborne, Samue Shaw, Wm. McMaster, Geo. Bilton, John Tyner, M. McLellan, Dr. O'Brien, John McMurrich, Joseph Wenham, John Wightman.
6. Moved by Rev. Wm. Rintoul, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hayden,

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Dr. McCatt, for his

services in the chair.

REPORT:

Your Committee, in rendering an account of their labours during the past year, have much gratification in being able to state that a greater amount of prosperity has followed the operations of your Society than even the sanguine expectations of the Committee had led them to expect. And, while the various statements which follow are full of encouragement, they would remember that though one may plant and another water, God only can give the increase; and, as their first great duty, would return thanks to the Most High for the manifold blessings with which this Suciety has been favoured, and humbly invoke his continued blessing and favour upon your Society's operations. Your former Depositary, Mr. Cathcart, having resigned that office, the duties of which he had for several years discharged to the satisfaction of the Society, and for the manifold blessing and favour upon your Society's operations. Your former Depositary, Mr. Cathcart, having resigned that office, the duties of which he had for several years discharged to the satisfaction of the Society, but the Committee in conjunction with the Committee of the Society. your Committee, in conjunction with the Committee of the Bible Society, repted, in the mouth of May last, suitable premises in a central part of the City, and committed the charge of their establishment to the management of Mr. James Carless, whose time is exclusively devoted to the interests of the Bible and Tract Societies. Your Committee had much anxiety on account of the great additional responsibility incurred by this change; but their fears are now entirely dissipated by an experience of the beneficial effects produced in considerably increasing the sale and thereby greatly extending the circulation of Palithers hereafted. of Religious knowledge.

Branch Associations and Agencies.—It was stated last year that a Society had been formed at Beamsville, in the District of Ningara. The Secretary of that Society writes: "I have given out for distribution since November, 1233, Tracts to the extent of 50,000 pages, of which about 3,000 have been in Dutch, for the benefit of that part of our population; the distribution has been chiefly managed by some well-disposed young ladies belonging to the Baptist Church; but they seem to think they cannot for another year bestow on it the attention it requires." Your Committee trust that these young ladies will not weary in well doing; but, like their Divine Master, will go about doing good, knowing that in due season they will resp if they faint not.

Several applications have been made from various quarters to your Committee, for a supply of Books and Tracts on sale, for the purpose of forming small Depositories at different places. A Resolution has been passed by them Branch Associations and Agencies .- It was stated last year that a Society

small Depositories at different places. A Resolution has been passed by them allowing responsible persons to have small supplies on a short credit, with the condition that none of the Books are to be returned; and an intimation that, if punctuality in payment was observed, they might expect the continued assistance of the Society in always keeping up an assortment in such places. The issue of the preceding twelve months by 17,325 publications; making Rev. Mr. Mechan, of Bowmansville, and Mr. Arnold, of Woodstock, have each circulation of the Society since its commencement amount to 251,201. received a small stock on these terms: and the Rev. Mr. Christie, of Wes Flamboro', having applied for a similar privilege, his application has met with the approval of your Committee.

Brantford Agency.-A supply of Tracts having been granted to Mr. Ludlow, of Brantford, for gratuitous distribution in that Town, a letter has been received from him in which he states: "I distributed in Brantford and vicinity a great number. I distributed in Brantiord and vicinity a great number. I visited forty-four bouses, and at each house left a Tract to be exchanged on the following Sabbath." Again in states: "A great re-visited the places I had visited on the previous Sabbath, and several other houses, in all 76, and I gave several to the Military in the village, and a great twenty-six Libraries has been ordered. number to the poor negroes; they were received with tears of thankfulness to Almighty God and to the benevolent Society which is the channel through which the Most High is pleased to convey them. I leave Tracts at five Taverns, trusting that bread cast even upon these waters may return after many days. Mr. Ludlow again writes: * * "I humbly beg to return to the Society my sincere thanks for the last donation of Tracts; this makes me feel that the Lord of the horvest will still send out his messengers into the vineyard, whether the people be willing or not; and I sincerely hope that the Author of all Good will bless the benevolent intentions of the Society. Those silent messengers of truth have entered the abodes of the rich as well as those of the humble poor. About Brantford they are in general well received; in fact the desire of the people for them is great. The Red Man of the forest is also a recipient of your beneficence. Some of them receive the Tracts with joy and thankfulness of heart. Let the white man take care or the red men will enter into the kingdom before him. The pleasure of the Lord is, I hope, prospering among these precious souls. The number of white families who have been visited weekly, when I was able to attend regularly, is 96; Indians between 40 and 50; colouted people, from 10 to 15."

Religious Circulating Libraries .- Your Committee have received a supply of ten Libraries from the Parent Society. They have all been sold during the year, for £3 15s. Currency, each; being an amount little exceeding half price.

Tract Visitation .- It is a pleasing duty for your Committee to make known the silent and unobtrusive, yet efficient, successful, and prosperous labours of those humble followers of our Divine Mester, the Tract Visiters; who, in imi tation of his example, are going about doing good; thereby evidencing their love to God, whom they have not seen, by their compassion, and love, and care for the undying souls and perishing bodies of their less fortunate fellow beings. The Society formed for the purpose of circulating evangelical truth in this cut and neighbourhood, was organized with the approval, and under the direction of your Committee, and has now actively engaged 36 gratuitous Distributers. occupying 41 districts. Through their instrumentality 1025 families are visited every fortright with religious knowledge; and thus are those humble, self-denying disciples of the cross, though little known and less cared for by the busy crowd of fashion, of guiety, or of pleasure, carrying on a work of sowing the prectous seed of sacred truth, trusting to the bleasing of God to cause them to raturn bearing the sheaves of an abundant barvest. The following are extracts from a Report of their labours:

A Visiter reports: "I supply about 30 families. The Tracts are well received; the interest in them is increasing. The Tract 'Letitia Stepleton' was of much service to a young lady on her death bed. I was so informed by

Another remarks: "The Tracts are received willingly; they have a good

offect upon the people. A Frayer-meeting has been established."

Another reports: "My district is in Newgate Street, where there are a great many Grog-shops. Seven children have been sent to Sunday School; and I have obtained 30 signatures to the Temperance Pledge.

Another reports: "I visit in New Street. The Tracts are thankfully accived. Most of the children attend a place of worship and Sunday School. Some complain of the Tracts being too short. I have leat several small books, supplied to me by the Rev. Mr. Rosf. These books are very attractive.

should like to see them introduced into the Society."

Another: "The Tracts are well received, and generally read. Many are grateful. One individual I visited followed me and gave 2s. 6d. to the funds

of the Society, as a token of his good wishes; was sorry he could not give more. I feel an interest in the work, and am disposed to go on."

Another Visiter states: "Some receive Tracts who at first objected. A Sailor calls regularly at a lodging-house where I leave Tracts for the purpose of reading them. Several have been induced to attend Church. In my district there are several funlic-houses. The Tract entitled 'Ardent Spirits' is often lost or mislaid by persons trafficking in that article. A coloured man who cannot read takes the Tracts and gets others to read them for him. One person refused the Tracts. I have obtained three Temperance Pledges. I like the work, and am disposed to go on."

A Visiter reports: "Among others I distribute to a Soldier, who reads the

who is an Infidel twice refused the Tracts, but has been prevailed on to take spirit, or heard the tender and penitential aspiration ascending to a throne of them. I could not give up the work; I find much improvement therefrom." them. I could not give up the work; I find much improvement therefrom."

obooks I fend that. Also a woman was sold to hake y has had a secord at of the bank to have sickness; her conscience smote her for selling spirits, and she says she is determined to give it up." In every instance that I know of, where there is vice and poverty, they have been occasioned by Intemperance."

Another states: "When I was distributing in a Grog-shop a person came in

Another states: "When I was distributing in a Grog-shop a person came in for toddy. He asked for a Tract: I gave him one. He sat down and read a few lines, rose up and went away without his drink."

A young man reports "Having distributed to the Officers and Soldiers, who are much pleased with the Tracts."

Your Committee, in closing this interesting detail, are desirous to submit a statement given by one of the Distributors, of a schole neighbourhood having

cen brought under the sound of the Gospel: been brought under the sound of the Gospel:

"I distribute about three and a half miles up Yonge Street. Nearly all the district, through the means of the Tract visitation, has been brought under the sound of the Gospel. A place for worship has been procured, in which a sermon is either read or preached every Lord's Day; from 70 to 90 persons attend. Some young men, who were in the habit of lunting and shouting on the Lord's Day, have abandoned it, and become regular attendants at the house of God. Others, who at first refused the Tracts, now take them, and attend regularly our small place of working. One person has himself become a Tract. regularly our small place of worship. One person has himself become a Traci Distributer. Another, who at first refused the Tracts, now receives them gratefully, and goes regularly to church in the city. A Salbath School is about being established; 25 scholars are promised; and a Library has been procured. A number of small Beer Shops have been shut up in consequence. And what was lately a motal wilderness has the appearance of becoming a fruitful garden of the Lord."

Sailors and Soldiers supplied with Tracts.—A gratuitous distribution of Tracts, through the agency of your Depositary, commenced in August lest, among the Sailors in the harbour, and command every Sabbath moroing till the savigation closed. Two scemen belonging to one of the steamboats called at the Depository and expressed their gratinade to the Society for the Tracts with which they had been supplied, and which they stated had been the means of convincing them of the error of their ways, and pointing them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. They stated that they had often to work on the Lamb at the world often tion who taketh away the sins of the world. They stated that they had often to work on the Lord's day, but were anxious to obtain some employment in which they would be enabled to keep that day holy. One of them had begun to attend a place of worship, which for marly three years previously be had neglected; the other had been much addicted to profene sweering, but now appeared a changed character. Each of them purchased a Bible and other books at the Depository. The distribution has again commenced for the season and the course of the state of the season and the course of the state of the season and the course of the season and the course of the season and the course of the season and the season and the season and the season are season. son, and the seamen express grateful acknowledgments to the Society for sup-

plying them with reading.

A distribution of Tracts commenced in August last to the Soldiers in the Garrison by Sergeant Anderson, and has continued (with little intermission) to the present time. The men in general are anxious to read them.

Hospitals and Gaol supplied.—The patients in both the Military and General Hospitals are supplied with Tracts grails. In July last a gratuitous distribution of Tracts commenced with the prisoners in the Gaol. They are supplied once a forteight by your Depositary. So anxious are they for reading that frequently they enquire for a fresh supply. Some of the prisoners who have been transported have asked and obtained some Tracts to take with them.

By the direction of your Committee the Depositary has successfully exerted himself in introducing the smaller books for children into a considerable number of the small shops in the city, by which means your committee trust that a great amount of the trifling, and, in many cases, permicious reading sold to the young will be displaced by what is useful and instructive, as well as increating and attractive. and attractive.

Bibles with Psalms and Paraphrases .- A supply of Bibles with Psalms and Paraphrases has been received by your committee, at cost price, through the agency of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. of this city. A considerable number of them have been disposed of, and these gentiemen have kindly undertaken to supply your Depository with these books at the lowest price for which they can be obtained, and they are sold by order of the committee without any profit being added.

Sunday School Publications. - The great want of Sunday School publica Sunday School Publications.—The great want of Sunday School publica-tions in this Province has induced your committee to order a small and select assortment from the London Sunday School Union. This supply is expected by the first spring ships, and your committee trust that these helps to Sunday School teaching will considerably increase the efficiency and number of Sabbath Schools throughout the Province.

Publications circulated.—The total number of Tracts circulated by the Society during the past year has been 37,353, containing 303,558 pages. The gratuitous issues were as follows:—Sunday Schools I7,640 pages; Sentien 4.668; Emigrants 192; Military 3,171; Military Hospital 3,907; General Hospital 2,920; Prisoners in Jail 8,804; for distribution in different townships

45.542; City Tract Loan Society 31,566; in all 118,300 pages.

The number of Books sold has been 7,810, making a total of 45,163 publications put in circulation by the Society during the past year, and exceeding the issue of the preceding twelve months by 17,825 publications; making the total

State of the Funds.—There remains in the Depository 67.010 Tracts and 5,631 Books, valued at £352 19s. 14d. The gross receipts of the Society have been £368 13s. 1d., exceeding those of the preceding twelve months by £163 12s. 3½d; and the debts due to the Society amount to £50 3s. 10d. The payments made by the Society for Books and Tracts, together with the expenses attending the Depository for the last year, amount to £326 16s. 5d.

the Parent Society. The following are the Missionaries' names and places of recilience to whom this liberal grant of the Parent Society has been made:— Rev. J. Green, Wellington Square; Rev. John Gibson, Georgiana, Lake Simcoe; Rev. E. Morris, Fitzroy Harbour; Rev. G. Petrie, London District; Rev. W. Dawes, Montreal District. Your Committee, on receiving this communication, lost no time in apprizing these geatlemen of the grant which had been made in their favour, and stating the readiness of your Committee to afford every faxility in forwarding the books, &c. Three of these Missionaries have received their received have received their portion of the grant; the other two have not yet valued on your Society.

In reference to the operations of the London Society, your committee rejoice to state that it is still advancing in its career of osefulness. The publications which have been issued from the Depository of the Parent Society during the year ending in March, 1839, amount to 18,042,539; making the total circulation of the Society since its commencement in about eighty-five languages, diffusion of pure and Christian literature, and wished no impediation, amount to retard its apread. It would be advantageous to all parties, to the youthful mind, to Methodism, to the world. their way to China, to India, to Persia, to New South Wales, to Africa, to the Continent of Europe and the Mediterranean, to the West Indies and to British North America. The total receipts of the Parent Society for the year had been by the mover of the amendment, and suggested adding the words, "or other-£62.219 7s. 3d. sterling.

American Tract Society.-The Fourteenth Report of the American Tract 4.099.170: making the circulation, since the commencement of the Society, 1,039,678. The receipts during the year were \$131,079 77.

Conclusion .- Your Committee, in closing their Report, would dwell for ew moments on some of the statements therein contained. The gross receipts of the Society for the past year have more than doubled those of the preceding twelve months; the publications issued have, during the same time, exceeded the previous twelve months by 17,825. This affords a subject of much thankfulness to that gracious and merciful Being who has inclined many to purchase, to read, and to circulate those little messengers which direct the sinner to the knowledge of Jesus Christ as an only and an alt-sufficient Saviour; and encouragement to go forward in humble prayerfulness to God, that he may continue to bless and prosper the labours of your Society. Your Committee continue to bless and prosper the labours of your Society. Your Committee to read, and to circulate those little messengers which direct the sinner to the continue to bless and prosper the labours of your Society. Your Committee would also refer to another gratifying item contained in the Report: the subscriptions, during a year of great agricultural and commercial embarrass-ment, have increased,—which is the more encouraging on account of some having withdrawn from us (we trust only for a short time) their pecuniary assistance. This fact will show that your Society is greatly increasing in the confidence of a great portion of the Christian Church. Your Committee, while they would render their thanks to those who have given the Society their aid, would earnestly entreat the attention of all those who vulue the dissemina tion of Christian knowledge, to reflect how little is really done to what might be done. The field is the world, and many parts of that field are white already unto the harvest: but there are comparatively few labourers, and your Society do not possess the means to enable them to extend their operations in any degree commensurate to the wants of the population of those places which require their assistance. Many, very many, towns and villages and neighbour-hoods are without Agencies, and entirely destitute of roligious knowledge, in the way of Tract circulation. The innumerable advantages of this mode

* This individue! has since abandoned the traffic in Intexicating Drinks.

Several children have been sent to Sunday School."

Another states: "The people increase in desire to have the Tracts, particular would they ask of those who are in the office of the Christian Minissord and which were to provide the people in my district tolerably generally attend places of Worship, and their children Sunday Schools."

A Visiter remarks: "The people mostly receive the Tracts willingly. Some of them are very wicked and drunken; morals bad. One person so abusive and violent as to drive me from his house."

A young lady states: "I distribute 75 Tracts every fortnight. People become more interested in them. Some who have left my district have applied to me to call on them in their call on them in the office of the Christian Minissord which excurred in Tracts sin particular would they ask of those who are in the office of the Christian Minissord which were call on the Christian Minissord which were call on the Christian Minissord which we for the Christian Minissord which we fo A young lady states: "I distribute 75 Tracts every fortnight. People become more interested in them. Some who have left my district have applied to me to call on them in their new residence. One individual comes regularly to my house for them. A good many people intemperate. Some attend places of Worship, Protestants, generally, have the Scriptures; not so the Roman Catholics." Again: "I have received much encouragement: a person of Tract Circulation when no mortal eye has witnessed the subdued and broken.

A Visiter reports: "The people receive the Tracts gratefully. Some of them ask me if I am paid, as they could not thick it possible I could take so much trouble for nothing. I find many people neglect places of worship. One woman burnt to death, and two died in consequence of Intexaction in my district. Two persons are subscribers for Bibles."

A Visiter reports: "The people receive the Tracts gratefully. Some of them ask me if I am paid, as they could not thick it possible I could take so other to the guardian care and watchful providence of that eye which never slumbers nor sleeps, and pray that the great Head of the Church may be pleased to make this Society to become an increasing blessing to the inhabitance of the country, and that he would put it into the hearts of the Committee. ants of the country, and that he would put it into the hearts of the Committee who may be appointed this evening to consecrate themselves more entirely to Another reports: "A person who is ill with a disease of the heart is very who may be appointed this evening to consecrate themselves more entirely to unhappy about his spiritual state; he is very thankful for the Tracts and other their labours, and to bless those labours an hundred fold, till all shall be brought books I lend him. Also a woman who sold Whiskey has had a severe fit of to know him from the least even to the greatest; to whom be glory through

THE AMERICAN GENERAL CONFERENCE. From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Tuesday, May 12 .- T. Spicer, from the committee on rovisal and unfinished

The committee on revisal and unfinished business beg leave to report, that they have taken into consideration the memorial, dated Sandwich, July, 1839, relating to amending the rule respecting locating preachers in certain cases without their consent. Your committee after carefully weighing this subject, and the interests of the church, which are involved in this matter, have come to the conclusion that no alteration of the present rule is necessary. But they would take the liberty to recommend to the several annual conferences to make a prudent use of this rule, never applying it except where it becomes really ecessary, as a last resort to preserve the interests of the Church. Your committee's attention was also directed to the moral and religious training of hap-tized children among us. Your committee are of opinion, that no farther rule on this subject is necessary, but would particularly recommend that all our preachers would carefully attend to the rules which now exist. Chap. i, sec.

T. Sricen, Chairman.

May 11, 1840.

T. Sriern, Chairman.

On motion for adoption, Dr. Bangs rose and observed, that he objected to said he, never entered my mind in the advocacy of this measure. I bolieve that he report. Our laws, said he, are in themselves binding and of furce, and the the Concern owes it to the institutions; but all such considerations are secondtimple recommendation of the committee cannot be considered, more imporeive or influential. If our ministers are guilty of a failure in the discharge of

serious and diligent attention of the preachers to the provision already made.

L. L. Hamline took exception to that portion of the report relative to the L. L. Hamline took exception to that portion of the report relative to the style and force of thought, it would have been of incalculable advantage to our baptism of children. It has been well said, proceeded brother It, that we have no raise on this momentous subject. The regulations of the Discipline are desirable result. Sir, which commends this resolution to my favour and regard, merely advisory, and counsel is not rule. All members of our Church who The brother from Tennessee (Mr. M'Ferrin) was most unfortunate in the introhave rigidly attended to the provisions of our charter, know that we have no Why. Sir. what does the discipline say? That children thus inducted nto the visible Church shall be visited once a week, and if circumstances will into the visible Church shall be visited once a week, and it carcumstances will not allow, once in two weeks, so that a fair interpretation of the language well justifies the assertion, that we are destitute of law in this case. And, Sir, it is a case that is arousing very warm and decided interest and feeling in the west. Had we yielded to the wishes of many, the delegates from that section might have brought petition upon petition on that subject, until your tables would fairly have grouned. On account of our laxity, Sir, our Baptist brethren, we have seen a received to the rest constant of our Wish excellent friends as they are, have very greatly the vantage ground of us. With ing the arguments in a new and more forcible light, and repelling the idea these views. Sir, I would move that all beginzed children between the ages of which the tenor of the remarks of some of the arguments of some of the arguments.

Thursday, May 14 .- N. Banga, from the committee on slavery, submitted

the following:"The committee on slavery beg leave to report, in part, That they cannot at present act on any of the subjects referred to them in the Bishops' Address touching the acts of the annual conferences on the subject of slavery and abolitionism, because the journals of the annual conferences, which are the proper evidence of conference acts, are not in their possession. The committee, more over, pray to be discharged from the farther consideration of all such matters as properly come before the committee on the itinerancy, and we recommend that such documents and papers as have been referred to this committee, which relate to the administration of annual conferences, be referred to the committee on itinerancy.

Baltsmore, May 14, 1840. N. Bass. Chairman.

S. G. Roszel asked for information respecting the grounds on which the re port is founded.

Dr. Bangs explained.

Brother Holmes spake in opposition to the views of the committee, and toped that there was no disposition to "blink the question."

H. G. Leigh moved a recommitment. The motion to recommit prevailed.

mittee on the Book Concern, which was under discussion on yesterday when the hour of adjournment arrived. The motion succeeded, and Prof. Holdich,

mittee on the Book Concern, which was under discussion on yesterday when the hour of adjournment arrived. The motion succeeded, and Prof. Holdich, (N. Y. con.) who was entitled to the floor, proceeded.

He enforced his position that the presentation of books to public libraries was not a profiless disposition of a favor, but an outlay productive of an adequate and advantageous return. Publishers always found it to their interest to disseminate their publications, more especially among those whose mental habitudes and intellectual occupations would probably lead to an appreciation, there are graver periodicals for females, yet there are none in these United States and August and daughters of the land—are also multiplied: and much of the periodical literature of the day, whether for entertainment or for edification is appreciation, there are an advantageous return. Publishers always found it to their interest to have it to urge as a matter of fact on the attention of the conference, that a great portion of this literature is of a light sad trivial character.

Many of those who contribute to it aim not to provide aliment for the understanding, but food for a morbid appetite. An antidote is needed; and although there are graver periodicals for females, yet there are none in these United and the provide and adaptive of the land—are also multiplied: and much of the periodical literature of the day, whether for entertainment or for edification, in the periodical literature of the day, whether for entertainment or for edification, in the periodical literature of the day, whether for entertainment or for edification is appreciated.

Many of those who contribute to it aim not to provide aliment for the understanding, but food for a morbid appetite. An antidote is needed, and although the periodical literature of the day, whether for entertainment or for edification is appreciation. and consequent circulation of them. The placing of Methodist books in insti-tutions under our control, before the youth there congregated and those who frequently repaired to them as visitors to examine and investigate, must mace-sarily tend to their diffusion. In proof of the truth of these assertions, he related incidents connected with his own experience as an officer of a college. He had often been appealed to by youths, thirsting for knowledge and religious aliment, for lists of books calculated to gratify their aspirations. But aside from these higher considerations, he contended that the conditions proposed by would be likely to secure to the columns of such periodicals contributions of a superior order, and he had been but lately informed by a publisher, that he never paid any money more willingly than that which he gave for the articles which he spread before his seaders, as he had always found it a profitable outlay. In reply to Mr. McFerrin, who had spoken the day before, and who had endeavoured to enlist their sympathies for Methodist preachers, he quoted the proverb, "that the liberal heart deviseth liberal things," &c.

H. G. Leigh, (North Carolina conference,) moved an amendment, the object of which was to extend the benefits proposed by the resolutions, to institutions that might not be chartered, and yet permanently and entirely under the control, and subject to the authority of the Church.

J. A. Collins, (Baltimore Conference,) in favor of the amendment, was loss to perceive why a restrictive term had been used at all. He would be loss to perceive why a restrictive term had been used at all. He would be glad to see a copy of our publications not only in all institutions under our patronage, but in every institution in the land;—in Yale, in Princeton, in Harvard, aye, and if it could be, in the world. He was in favour of the universal diffusion of pure and Christian literature, and wished no impediment thrown in ject. In view of all the facts, the committee beg leave to recommend to the

Mr. Power acquiesced with the speakers that had preceded him, but pre-ferred a different mode of arriving at the object designed to be accomplished

Society contains much pleasing and important information gratifying to all who advanced on the subject; that he had had some experience both in literary take an interest in the extension of evangelical truth. The issue of Tracts and establishments and in the Book Concern. He mould not see that any privileges Books from their Depository for the year ending 15th April, 1339, amounts to were conferred, and he did not believe, were the disposition of the books altergether gratuitous, that any institution would impose upon the publishers by unauthorized applications. He concurred with the brother from Baltimore Conference, J. A. Collins, in desiring that every college and seminary might derive benefits from the possession of our religious works, and as other publishers pursued the plan of sending a copy to every institution, he could not think that the Concern would be endangered by doing the same.

Mr. McFerrin, (Tennessee Conference,) in opposition to the amendment, said, that it seemed to be very common for some brethren to suppose, that after ference (Professor Holdich) concluded his temarks by saying that "the liberal heart deviseth liberal things." Well, Sir, upon his own showing then, an inclusion of every Methodist minister with our seminaries, as it would only extend and enforce the principle, is perfectly correct and proper. I am not much a prophet, but four years ago be had predicted, in regard to periodicals, what of a logician, (he continued,) but my brother who is a college-man, will understand the argument at which I squint.

F. Reed (New-York Conference) rose to a point of order, on determining

which, Mr. McFerrin proceeded thus :— I am not to be driven from my ground by these interruptions. I am com pletely poised and prepared to meet them. I am very glad, indeed, that the brother from Virginia (H. G. Leigh) has proposed the amendment, because I brother from Virginia (H. G. Leigh) has proposed the amendment, because I The third resolution being under consideration, W. Winans expressed his am sure that if it passes, the resolution or amendment which it amends, will preference for a semi-monthly issue. He thought that the interval of a month am streethat if the passes, the resolution or americance which inevitably fail. Now, Sir, what is proposed? There are sixty colleges under disturbed the continuity of impressions produced on the mind.

J. Early (Virginia Conference) was in favour of the period recommended by the committee. He was of opinion that a semi-monthly publication would stitutions, and it is impossible to determine how many more will spring up, when such temptations are presented. Every village academy, and every pine field, log-cabin school, will busy itself to come within the range of the provision.

The amendment was withdrawn, the resolution prevailed, and the report, as field, log-cabin school, will busy itself to come within the range of the provision.

ommunicating religious truth to the retired and scattered rural population of And, Sir, if the amendment prevails, it is probable that in the course of time Tracts and attends Church. A Female Prayer-meeting has been originated by this country are so very great, that your Committee would pray all who love these institutions will be alienated and our grant will go to other denominations some of the Tract Distributers." Again, "One person is subscribing for a the cause of Zion to render sesistance to enable the Society to establish further or to individual emolument never contemplated. This is forcibly illustrated

W. Winans, (Mississippi Conference.) who had offered the substitute which was proposed to be amended by the clause under consideration, observed, that as the father of the bantling he had been all along desirous of saying something as to its disposal. The opportunity, by an uncourteous process which he could not but deem too common, had been denied him, the moment it was proposed, notwithstanding it was generally understood that the mover of a resolution was desirous of assigning his reasons for doing so. I am opposed, said Mr. W., to the amendment, because I believe, with the brother from Tennessee, that if passed it will defeat the resolution, and I am not sure but that it would be much better if it should, in view of the impositions to which it may tempt unworthy and trifling schools. As for those institutions, Dickinson College for instance, whose charters do not commit them exclusively and expressly to the Methodist Church, they can be provided for by a special resolution. But I do not agree with the brother, that he has never been benefited to the amount of \$10 by the Book Concern. Surely, active and zealous as he is, he has been engaged in the distribution of books procured at the discount allowed to ministers, 33 1-3 per cent, which have yielded him profits amounting to more than the sum specified. But this is not the principle on which to proceed. There are other and higher, which ought to influence us.

S. G. Roszel advocated the amendment with particular reference to Dickin-

son College, which, although its charter does not recognize the Methodist Church by name, he contended, is as strictly and firmly secured to the Methodists as any college in the country.

R. Paine (Tennessee Conference) offered a substitute, which differed mainly

from that under consideration, in requiring a certificate from the annual conferences as to the right of the schools, severally situated within their bounds, to apply, and also that cash accompany the order for broks. This substitute of course dispenses with the word "chartered." It was, however, when first offered, ruled out. E. W. Stickney (New-England Conference) thought it beneath the dignity of the body to waste so much time in a debute on a difference of the 16 2 3 per

cent, between the conditions conceded to preachers, and those proposed to be accorded to institutions of learning.

Dr. Few (Georgia Conference) felt himself under the strongest obligations to himself to keep his seat. Nevertheless, he could not but offer a few words on

ary and adjectifious. We are to be governed by far more magnanimous views and feelings. It is their appropriate functions, they are amenable, according to Discipline, before a proper and a legitimate tribunal. The laws as provided are sufficient, and if they were not, those not disposed to obey them would not be more respectful to the recommendation of a committee.

G. Harmon stated that the resolutions of the report were not intended to invalidate or supersede the anottons of law, but purely to excite the more Simply became his chains have never been fairly presented. Had they, by the serious and diligent attention of the preachers to the provision already made.

duction of his train of argument. It was an argumentum ad hominem, and, presented humorously, does not become a grave and deliberative body. And, Sir, he ought to recollect, too, that it is a weapon capable of being wielded by either party. Mr. Fillmore (Genesee Conference) had a great many thoughts on the subject, but the conference was aching and distressed to have the vote taken, and,

desiring that consummation, he would lay his thoughts on the table.

J. S. Tomlinson (Kentucky Conference) addressed the Conference with these views. Sir, I would move that all baptized children between the ages of which the tenor of the remarks of some of the speakers seemed to convey, that 6 and 10 be included in infant classes, by themselves, and all above 10 years in those of the body connected with literary institutions had determined, in solid phalanz, to force the resolution through.

H. Slicer (Baltimore Conference) explained the views and acts of the committee in offering the resolution, and disabused the minds of any that might have entertained it, of the nation that those connected with literary establishments had been prominent or forward on the subject. They had but one memorial and one communication before them, and that not from a member of the conference.

It was suggested to Mr. Leigh to withdraw his amendment, and it was withdrawn. W. Winnes then withdrew his substitute; and, on motion, the substitute offered by R. Paine, and heretofore adverted to, was adopted. Affirm-

ative, 76; nagative, not counted.

The vote was then taken on the resolution disapproving of a change in the form of the Advocate & Journal, and it was adopted: also upon that recommending that advertisements be excluded from our periodicals, which also provailed; and then the report, as altered and amended, was adopted as a whole. L. L. Hamline, from committee on the propriety of establishing a periodical

for females, reported as follows:—

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the Ohio annual conference, on the subject of establishing a periodical for females, beg leave to

report....
That, in forming a conclusion in tegard to the propriety of establishing such The motion to recommit prevailed.

Friday, May 15, 1840; conference that pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Morris in the chair. Religious exercises by Rev. T. Stringfield.

Dr. Bengg intimated his desire that the regular order of business should be suspended, with a view to the cailing up of the report of the committee on episcopacy, and its recommitment with additions. Objections being made, he are the first inquiry, the committee of the fact that periodicals of a specific character and adeption have become common, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church has, in this respect, fallen in with the customs and taste of society. Magazines for youth and children are multiplied; and Methodism, ever willing to adopt what-cover appliances for moral good may come in her way, has soized this means, and uses it with good effect. But periodicals designed especially for females—mittee on the Book Concern, which was under discussion on yesterday when the conference of the fact that periodicals designed especially for females—mittee on the Book Concern, which was under discussion on yesterday when the conference of the fact that periodicals that the first inquiry, the committee would remind the conference of the fact that periodicals of a specific character and adeption have become common, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church has, in this respect, fallen in with the customs and taste of society. Magazines for youth and children are multiplied; and Methodism, ever willing to adopt what-committee on the Book Concern, which was under discussion on yesterday when the conference of the fact that periodical its end in the feasibility of the enterprize. Under the first inquiry, the committee would remind the conference of the fact that periodical its examine a conference of the fact that periodical its examine and the feasibility of the enterprize. Under the first inquiry, the committee would be examined and the feasibility of the enterprize. Under the first inquiry into the wants of the Church and the feasibility of the enterprize

there are graver periodicals for tensiles, yet there are none in these United States which inculcate the pure doctrines of God's word, as held and doemed

It has become customary for opplent American families to take at least one It has become customary for opinent American manuscs to tone at least one such periodical; and it seems to the committee of high importance that, in a religious community containing 800,000 soils, one, at least, blending, if possible, the theology of the Bible as inculcated by Methodism with the attractions of a chastened literature, should be placed within the reach of our female memtwenty-six Libraries has been ordered.

Parent Society.—Your Committee are again indebted to the kindness of the London Tract Society for a considerable reduction in price made on too Libraries received during the past year. A letter was received in Nov. last from the Committee of that Society advising that a grant had been made to the Stewart Missionaries in Canada of Books to form Libraries to the value of £40, and Tracts and Children's Books and Sermons for grautious circulation to the amount of £20, in all £60 sterling; and requesting; and to place the same to the debit of the Parent Society. The following and Missionaries are the Missionaries of the Society and to place the same to the debit of the Parent Society. The following and Missionaries are the Missionaries of the Society and to place the same to the debit of the Parent Society. The following and Missionaries are the Missionaries and Alicenter of the Society and the same to the debit of the Parent Society. The following and Missionaries are the Missionaries and Alicenter of the same to the debit of the Parent Society. The following and Missionaries are the Missionaries and the Missionaries are the the contentions of the Church. Our beack contention of any existing periodical of the Church. Our beack establishments furnish peculiar facilities for its accommended that the contention of the Church. Our beack establishments furnish peculiar facilities for its accommended that the contention of the Church. Our beack establishments furnish peculiar facilities for its accommended that the contention of the Church. Our beack establishments furn pamphlet form have no circulation of any value, either for pecuniary or moral purposes, in that vast region. There the field is broad and populous, and inviting for this publication.

In favour of locating it there the committee deem it proper to suggest, First, That no conference periodical in pemphlet form is published west of

be mountains.

Second, No periodical for females is published in all the west, except a mail magazine by a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church in Cincinnal magazine by a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church in Cincinnal magazine," in northern Ohio. Third, Female education is exciting on precedented interest in the west, and conventions and colleges of teachers are discussing it with extreme earnestness

General Conference the adoption of the following, viz.

Resolved, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ist. That it is expedient to establish a religious periodical for the benefit of

2d, That the book agents at Cincinnati, Ohio, be, and are hereby authorized wise" after "chartered."

to commence the publication of such a periodical, as soon as in their opinion, and in the judgment of the book committee, there will be sufficient patronage

3d, That the periodical aforesaid shall be in pamphlet form, shall be issued monthly, and the amount of matter, and the subscription price of each volume, shall not exceed that of the Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review. L. L. HABLINE, Chairman.

Respectfully submitted, I Onmotion, the first resolution was adopted. H. Slicer (Baltimore Conference) moved, as an amendment to the second solution, "that the periodical be not issued until 5000 subscribers be obtain-

W. A. Smith opposed it, and the mover modified it so far as to make it read 3000, two-thirds of whom shall have paid in advance." The amendment was advocated, on the ground of liability, otherwise, of the Church to loss, in

The amendment was laid on the table.

S. G. Roszel moved to amend the resolution, by adding the words, "proded, in their opinion, the church shall be saved from the risk of debt." Noah Levings (Troy Conference) was very much opposed to a scheme that right involve the Church. He pretended not to be a prophet, nor the son of

absequent events had realised:
L. L. Hamline thought that the amendment rather reflected on the agents, as being careless and destitute of an economical spirit. He referred to the success of the "Christian Apologist," in the German language, and with only

800 subscribers, as a pledge of their prudence.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution adopted.

LIBERALITY OF MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE - DEPARTURE OF MR. NEWTON -- TESTIMONY RESPECTING METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Baltimore, May 30th.

The meeting of General Conference yesterday afternoon was one of unusual interest. Immediately after the usual formalities of opening, the Rev. Bishop Scole presented a statement of the late fearful and overwhelming calamity which had befallen the city of Natchez, and made an earnest appeal to the members of the Conference, and the spectators present, in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place, which was involved in the common ruin. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Drake, who exhibited the peculiar and argent circumstances of the society in that place. The Baltimoreans, you know, are farmed for their liberality. Not less so are Methodist ministers, notwithstanding their limited resources. On the previous evening about \$600 had been coffected for this object in the Light street Church. On this occasion Baltimore, May 30th. had been collected for this object in the Light street Church. On this occasion over \$800 were given, mostly by the members of Conference.

An expectation that the Rev. Mr. Newton would take formal leave of the Conference this afternoon, had called together a large concourse of people to listen to his farewell address, and behold the parting scene. It was a moment of thrilling interest, which no one who was present can ever forget. Mr. N. had greatly end-ared himself to all by his Christian urbanity, his Apostolic and Weslevan simplicity, his unaffected and favored with the distractions. and Westeyan simplicity, his unaffected and fervent piety, and his frequent public ministrations to admiring and delighted thousands. And now that they were to see and hear him for the last time—that thenceforth they were "to see his face no more"-induced emotions which the sacredness of the occasion

itself was scarcely able to suppress.

It being intimated by the presiding officer that Mr. Newton wished now to take his final leave of the Conference, Mr. N. rose and observed that he could It being intimated by the presiding officer that Mr. Newton wished now to take his final leave of the Conference, Mr. N. rose and observed that he could not take his final leave without asking indulgence for a few moments to express those sentiments and feelings which filed his heart on that occasion, and which would ever remain while that heart continued to beat. He could not forget that meeting and userus matter.

Catholic Temperance Association in Montreal. The philanthropic labours of the waggons were plundered of every thing—one contained property of Mr. Forbes and his company of thearticals, who had left here the day previous with success, and deserve much praise. him feel as if he were at home; and he thought he could trace a distinct family likeness in the many kind friends who had welcomed him to this country. This opportunity of uttending the General Conference had given him great pleasure and satisfaction, and he should take leave of its members with the cop conviction that they were men of God, and truly called to the great work

in which they were engaged.

When he considered their system of doctrines and means, the great numbers united with them through this extensive country, the various institutions incormited with them through this extensive country, the various institutions incorporated in their system, and the vast resources they possessed for carrying out their great and benevolent design, he was most deeply impressed with the solemn and fearful responsibility which rested upon them as a church, and he most devontly prayed that they might have grace for their high and hely trust. He had closely watched the operations of their great system, and was most fully satisfied that it worked well, and he could not but repeat the provert. Let well enough alone. Some had seemed to want what they termed "a moderate opiscopacy," and he certainly thought that their prayer was stready and fully answered. Ask for a moderate now as moderation itself could desire, and he could see no cause for a change.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

cause for a change.

He desired to take the present opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the Bishops and members of the General Conference for the kind and Christian manner in which they had received and treated him since he had been among them; and he could never cease to remember and love them as brethren in the Lord. He probably knew more man, and enjoyed a more extensive and intinote acquaintance with the world, than any other man living; and by his visit to this country he had greatly extended his acquaintance, and made a large nequisition to the number of his friends. He received with pleasure the manufaction of the Conference to send a representative from the M. E. Church to the Wesleyan Connexion in Great Britain; and he assured them that such a repre sentative would be most contivily welcomed by the Wesleyan Conference and people, and be the means of strengthening and perpetuating the lends of fraternal affection, and of promoting the unity and presperity of the one great family of Wesleyan Mothodists.

Immediately after the address of Mr. Newton, which was listened to with

the most marked attention and the deepest emotions of interest, the following resolutions were manimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, 1. That we warmly reciprocate the kind somtiments of affection just expressed to the General Conference by the Rev. Rubert Newton, and that while his visit to this country has served to exalt him in our personal regard, it has contributed to strengthen still more the fraternal fies which hind together

the Wesleyan family in Europe and America.

Resolved, 2. That we devoutly implore the blessing of God upon him, and pray that he may graciously vouchsafe to our beloved brother a safe return to his home, his femaly, and the church, whose homered representative he is to

Bishop Hadding and the Roy, Mr. Newton then ongaged in solema prayer and Mr. N. took his final leave.

TEMPERANCE.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the ROMAN CATHOLIC TEM-PERANCE Association of this city was held on Sunday last, in the Recollet captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. Dispatches had captured five vessels (merchantmen) on the coast of Sicily. been in existence three months, the number of members was 1508—of whom, apon the most careful investigation, be could only learn that twenty had violased their pledge, and they had all confessed their error with tears, and pro-insed to be tea-totallers in future, with the exception of one man, who he uniterstand bad gone to Boston. But if he (Father Phelan) found, upon full investigation, that this man had broken his pledge, and then left the city without coming forward and having his name publicly erased from the books of the Association, he would follow him, and bring him to an account: and if he could not do it in person, he would do it in another way.

The Rev. gentlemen then went on to say, that the good fruits of this great

and holy enterprise were already conspicuous. Tradesmen who before hed squaddered their week's wages in drunkenness and debauctery, on Saturday and perhaps Wednosday, were now working diligently from Monday, Tuesday, and perhaps Wednosday, were now working diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, and bringing home their cardings to a Pacha confortable clothing, children going to school, and a extensive scaler. In the former he is said to have 80,000 men. joint of ment at table could now be seen, where there was nothing but rage, idleness, and starvation a short time ago. Indeed, muster-workmen, as positively as before, and perhaps, as truly. could now got as much work done by seven men as they could before by thirty, and the men were saving money fast, "Yet," added be, "there are set

tnight call them) who tried to uppose this holy cause of Tomperance; who tempted the members to break their pledge, and rejoiced if they succeeded. But his beavers were not to blame these men too much, seeing they were instignted by the Devil, who was too ugly and loathsome to appear upon earth elf, and therefore employed agents to do his work. pray that these men might be turned from the error of their ways." He also exholiced these men to take the coursel which Gamaliel gave to the Scribes and Pharisees: "For if this work he of men, it will come to nought; but if of

The emustiness of Mr. Phelan's manner evidently produced a great impression; and we could not belp teeling that the days of drinking are numbered amongst our Irish Roman Catholic population. A sense of justice constrains us to add, as our solemn conviction, that if every minister of religion in Camda, were as earnest and faidhful to suppress intemperance in his congregation, the country would be nearly, if not altogether, freed from that dreadful scourge in a single year from this date. Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, will ye not wolf-like ravages of intemperance!

At the close of the meeting 29 new members were added, making the whole number 1537.—Canada Temperance Advocate.

EFFECTS OF TEETOTALISM .- The distillers in Dublin have called a meeting, to take into consideration the alarming diminution in the consumption of whiskey. This reminds us of the answer made by a physician, in reply to a question respecting the salubrity of a certain section of the country—"It is alarmingly healthy?"

Sam Slick says: whenever a feller is too lazy to work, he gets a license, sticks up his name over his door, calls it a tavorn, and nine chances to ten but he makes the whole neighbourhood as lazy and as worthless as him-

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840.

The Editor returned from the American General Conference on

Church in Canada commences its sittings in Belleville this Morning, at 10 to the height of six or eight feet.

From the tuins of the Steamboat Hotel Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his from the tuins of the Steamboat Hotel Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his steamboat Hotel Mr. Alexander, the landlord of the landlo left here at 9 o'clock on Monday morning in the St. George. A number had previously left. A general attendance at the opening was expected.

The yearly assembling together of the Methodist Ministers is, to all lover of our Zion, an interesting season; this year it is particularly so, and especially dug from the Steamboat Hotel. calls for the fervent and faithful prayers of all, that the deliberations may be blessed and crowned of God to the glory of his great name.

EXECUTION.—On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, Chauncey Skinner underwent the extreme sentence of the law, in front of the Gaol in this City, for the murder of Henry McCaul, in Whitby, last fall. Though much agitated and enfeebled, he pronounced a solemn warning, which he repeated more than once, to the crowd of people around the gallows. He told them he was another among the myriads of the victims to Drunkenness, and beseeched all to be aware of its direful and deadly influence. When will man cease to hurry mortals, unprepared, cut of time into an awful eternity, by encouraging them, through drinking, to become Murderers and Suicides? When will those high roads to the gallows and premature death, the at that time. The damage produced on plantations, both above and below this Groggeries, be shot up forever? Can our City prosper; can she be right city, will be immense, and the destruction of property incalculable. The grow-is requested that the bona-fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender, to that effect. Groggeries, be shut up forever? Can our City prosper; can she be rightcous and happy, when every street, and Jane, and by-way teems with those manufactories of murderers, and felone, and suicides?

Canada Religious Tract and Book Society," which we have published to-day almost entire. The benefits resulting from the praiseworthy exertions of this very laudable and truly benevolent Institution are incalculable; and we hesitate not to say, that any one who reads the Report will not only agree with us in this opinion, but will be induced to sid in the promotion of the great objects of the Society.

New-York Weekly Messenger .- This is a neat and respectable paper, devoted to "Temperance, Religion, Literature," &c. and has been published for some years past in the city of New-York. Lately the proprietor has superadded the Title of "Olive Leaf," and assigns the following cheering

" Why call it the " Olive Leaf?" Because the waters of death, which have hitherto deluged the land are beginning to "assuage;" and the Temper ance cause, like the Dove which brought the Olive Leaf to Noah's Ark, is producing industry, and the fruits of the carth, where once death and destruction prevailed, blasting every green and living thing. Our new title also speaks prophetic language. We hope the day is not far distant when the Deluge of Intemperance shall have quite passed away, and the Oliva Branch of peace and quietness shall wave over every land—when want and strife shall cease, and there shall not be ony thing to burt or destroy in all God's holy mountain."

The June number of the Canada Temperance Advocate contains

other places, are thus outstripping all precedent in the Temperance Reformation, surely it is high time for Protestants to be up and doing.

The Report read at the late anniversary of the "Toronto Temerance Reformation Society," is a valuable and interesting document. We shall have much pleasure in laying it before our readers next week.

From the N Y. Commercial Advertiser, June 3.

IMPORTANT FROM LIBERIA. By the packet ship Saluda, Capt. Parsons, from Liberia, we have letters

nd capers to the 18th of April.

It will be seen that the new town of Holdington had been attacked by a native force of about 300 men, under a celebrated war-chief. This spot had not, on the 17th ult. Both drew pistols, fired, and killed each other. One been selected by the superintendent of the Methodist mission as a mission station, and was in a very flourishing condition, under the immediate superintendence of Missionary George S. Brown, a colored man, with whom we have a affair. tion, and was in a very fluurishing condition, under the immediate superintendence of Missionary George S. Brown, a colored man, with whom we have a ersunal acquaintance, and who is favorably known in several of the states. The village we believe contains some fifty very comfortable buildings, built by the Missionur, Society, and the individuals resident there. We have before us letter from a gentleman connected with the Prosbyterian mission, who visited Heddington on the 27th of January, and he speaks of the mission under Mr

Heddington on the 27th of January, and he speaks of the mission under nir. Drown in high terms of commendation.

On the 15th of February, the Methodist church in Monrovia was destroyed by fire. It was a small wooden building, very old, and burned like so much tinder. The members contrived to get out some of the seats, and the Bible from the pulpit; every thing else was enveloped in flames in a few moments. An almanac has been published at Monrovia, called the "Liberia Almanac, dited by Mr. J. A Burton.

We have the most gratifying accounts from all the Mission stations; the only drawback is the attack upon Heddington, but at the last accounts from that place, peace and tranquillity had been restored.

FRANCE.

By the packet ship Burgundy, Captain Lines, Paris and Havre papers to the 30th of April inclusive are received. By the British Queen we had Paris

advices to the 28th, evening.

It was reported in Paris (that the King of Naples had refused the mediation of the King of the French, between himself and Great Rittein, and that he was the followed him determined on resistance. It was reported also that Austria had offered him assistance to the amount of 30,000 men. The English steamer Hydra had was not known, save by rumor. There is no truth, probably, in the Austrian part of the story, and the rest is rather doubtful.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane arrived at Toulon on the 25th of April. On the same day another instalment of 3,000,000 francs, of the Haytian debt, was landed at Toulon. This we believe is the second.

A squadron of three vessels was about sailing from Toulon for the China sees, to look after French interests during the strife with England.

The commissioners appointed to regulate commercial intercourse between England and France have finished their labors, and their report may be expect

There is no later news from Algiers.

From Spain we have again intelligence of the death of Cabrera-announced

UNITED STATES.

Awful Tornado-Natchez Destroyed .- Our devoted city is in rnins, and we have not a heart of stone to detail while the dead remain unburied and the wounded groun for help. Yesterday at one o'clock, while all was peace, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half-an-hour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez-yesterday levely and cheerful Natchez-in ruins, and hundreds of our citizens without a

shelter or a pillow.

"Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart and beggars description—all, all is swept away, and beneath the ruins still he crushed the bodies of many strangers. It would fill volumes to depict he many escapes and heart-rending scenes; one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel; she was

found greatly injured, with two children in her arms, and they both dead! c as earnest and faishful to suppress intemperance in his congregation, arry would be nearly, if not altogether, freed from that dreadful scourge gle year from this date. Ministers of the Guspel of Peace, will ye not best-informed produce-dealers estimate the number of lives lost by the sinking of flat boats at Two Hundred! No calculation can be made of the amount

of money and produce swallowed up by the river.

The steam boat kinds, with most of her crew, went to the bottom,—and the Prairie, from St. Louis, was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence, at the Upper Cotton Press, is a total wreck.

There is no telling how wide-spread has been the ruin. Reports have com-

in from plantations twenty miles distant in Louisiana, and the rage of the tempest was terrible; -hundreds of negroes killed, dwellings swept like chaff from their foundations, the forest uprooted, and the crops beaten down and

We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez Hundreds of houses, yesterday on firm foundations and the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke up our streets with iningled materials, in a state of

In the Upper City, or Natchez-on-the-Hill, scarcely a house escaped damage

The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches have their towers thrown down their roofs broken, and walls shattered. The Episcopal Church is much injured in its roof. Parker's great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and the Mansion House, both being uproofed and the upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izon has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nowly in the same situation. The Court House of Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, and the dwelling-bouses of Dr. McWhorter, and of Messrs. Dunlap Thursday evening last, but such were his engagements in preparing for the approaching Conference that he was unable to farnish any thing for this day's Guardian.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Conada companies its sittings in Belleville this Marcing at 10.

lady, and barkeeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son, from Natchitoches, (La.) besides Dr. Taliafero, others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured. Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine bodies have been

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about 50, and many

are still in a dangerous and dying condition.

Mr. Ruffiner and S. J. Boyd, Esq. have been at the trouble to go over the whole extent of the city, and make a practical and careful estimate of the damages; they state the total amount to be 1,260,600 dollars.

Upwards of 200 bodies, at the latest accounts, had been dug from the ruins. The village of Concordia, opposite Natchez, was demulished by the Tornado that swept over that ill-fated city, and several lives lost. The Court was in

session, and the Judge was killed on the bench. From the Augusta Chronicle of May 28,

Great Freshet.—The rains which have failen in the early part for Six Months after delivery. The Tenders to express in words at length the this week up to Wednesday morning, have produced the greatest rise in the rate, in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of Flour will be delivered. of this week up to Wednesday morning, have produced the greatest rise in the Savannah, which has occurred since the celebrated Yazoo fresh in 1796, and those of our citizens who saw that, say the body of water is much greater than

The damage done in this city cannot be ascertained for some days; the amount of property destroyed is already known to be very considerable. A may be obtained, on application at this Office.

yards wide, cutting off all communication with the adjacent country in every direction. To give our readers at a distance some idea of the extent of the freshet, a six oured boat can pass without difficulty through Broad street from Bennoch's old corner up to the extreme end of the city, and how far beyond we know not; and from the Globe Hotel up Broad street is almost a continu-

ous lake of water. In short, there is scarce a street in the city that the water is not now, (eight o'clock P. M.) passing through, and the river is still rising at the rate of four to six inches an hour; and should it continue to rise in the same ratio for four or six hours longer, the whole city will be inundated. The lower bridge has with stood the force of the current, and is still standing at the time we write, though serious fears are entertained for its safety. Many of our citizens have een driven from their dwellings, and in some of the houses the water is several

feet deep.

The river at dark had risen thirty-five feet above low water mark. From Bale's News Books.

Latest from Augusta, Georgia.—By a gentleman who left Humburg (opposite Augusta) on Saturday morning last, we learn that the water was then ten feet deep in Broad street, Augusta. Many families had been obliged to retire to the upper stories of their dwellings, and several houses had fallen down, having been undermined by the water.

FLORIDA .- A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing t Garey's Ferry, gives further particulars of the murderous attack on the

the threatrical company of Mr. Forbes, as follows:

On the 23rd the Indians attacked two waggons on the Picolata and St.

Augustine road. One was coming to Picolata, and the other going into St.

Mr. German, of the same company, after running for three miles, succeeded in reaching Fort Searle, hotly pursued the whole way by two Indians, who fired at him and missed.

All the killed were scalped. Two of the missing have been found, -one wounded, and the other, by the name of Yose, in running, it is said, ruptured a blood vessel. It is supposed Mr. Forbes did not lose any thing of any great value. Himself, and the ladies of his company, had gone into town the day previous. The Indians were pursued, but they could not be caught.

The first steamer of the new line about to be established by Mr. Conard between Boston and Liverpool, is expected to arrive here on Saturday or Monday next. The docks and warehouses recently erected at East Boston for the accommodation of the steam-ships are nearly completed.—Easten Atlas, May 23.

The packet ship Poland, which sailed on the 11th May from New York to Havre, was struck by lightning on the 16th, by which accident the cargo became ignited, and the vessel was entirely destroyed by fire. The passengers and crew, to the number of 63, were floating on the Atlantic, with burning vessel under their feet, for 48 hours before the welcome eight of a nearing sail gladdened their eyes. No lives were lost. There were \$70,000 in specie on board, and the cargo valued at \$50,000, none of which was saved. The vessel was insured for \$32,070. The passengers saved nothing.

A Horrid Affair .-- Two persons, one named R. L. Winn, and the other J. D. Brown, quarrelled in a stage between Peru and Chicago, Illi-

There does not appear to be the least diminution in the quantity f produce landing at our wharves from the West; but on the contrary, the amount appears to augment every hour. It was almost impossible this morning to find a passage through the barrels. Not a boat leaves for Albany but takes from three to five hundred barrels of flour or pork. As for wheat, furs, and other each inconvenient articles, they must bide their time in the ware

A gentleman just returned from a tour through Ohio, represents the state as securing with produce, and the prospects of the coming crop unusually favora-ble. At various points of the canal, and along the lake, large quantities of oork, floor, &c., are piled up, awaiting boats to carry it forward.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A new kind of Potatoe, said to be superior in quality and prouce to the Roban variety, and called the Sommeiller, has been introduced nto the United States from France.

Sunday Amusements .- The New Orleans Sun says, "There preaching to-day at the Churches, racing at the Gentilly Course, playing at the St. Charles Theatre, and ten-pin rolling all over the city."

LOWER CANADA.

We are truly glad to find that the wish we expressed in our ast paper, to see an Emigrant Society in active and beneficial operation in this city, will be speedily realized. A number of influential and benevolent gentlemen had already anticipated us, by associating themselves together for this purpose, and we anticipate the hest results from their humane and patriotic The Governor General has subscribed liberally in aid of the funds, and has manifested his sympathy for the destitute emigrants, by personally visiting them at the Canal, and enquiring into the condition of those occupying the sheds.—Montreal Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

The Sleamer Ontario .- Our contemporary, the Chronicle & Gozette, has been premature in announcing the partial success of the ascension of the Long Soutt. No trial has yet been made of any portion of it. Some day during the present week the Ontario proceeded to the head of the Great Rapid, and measured the current. It was found to be running at the rate of 13½ miles per hour, near four miles swifter than during the fall of last year. when the same current was accurately examined. This increased velocity is owing to the extraordinary elevation of the St. Lawrence—two feet higher than then. Under these circumstances, it was deemed prudent to postpone the trial until the waters have subsided a little. The Hon. John Hamilton, who is now in Kingston, says that the Ontario can ascend with ease currents running eleven miles, and is quite confident of success in undertaking that of the Long Sault, if tried at the proper time. The Ontario will next week run between Kingston and the head of the Sault, in conjunction with the Brockville,—11'hig, May 29,

The Cornwall Observer, 21st May, notices that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in that neighbourhood, and along the North Bank of the St. Lawrence, on Monday morning, 11th ult. No damago, beyond breaking a few pance of gluss, appears to have been sustained.

New Potatoes .- Our readers will hardly credit it -- but still it is a fact, that we had new Potatoes at dinner yesterday—29th May, from the garden of Mr. W. Matheson, to whom we are indebted for this novel treat.— They had been little better than a month planted, yet they were exceedingly large for that time and well tasted.

With salety we think we might challenge all Upper Canada to beat this-we give the slump!—Bathurst Courier.

OBITUARY.

Digo, -In Belleville, May 23, Mrs. Ann Sparrow. Mrs. S. was one of the oldest members of the Methodist Society in this place; and, through all the trying acones through which the Society has been called to pass, she was never among those who are "given to change," but faithfully continued to

found among those who are "given to change," but faithfully continued to walk in "the old paths," maintaining her Christian lategrity and spiritual enjoyment, "by a well-ordered life and a golly conversation."

The disease which terminated her earthly course, was, a cancer in the breast; from which she suffered much for the last twelve or fifteen months. At my visits, during the spring and winter, I invariably found her in a happy frame of mind, and sometimes "full of faith," rejucing in view of the rapid approach of eternal life. She expressed some anxiety to live until the assembling of the Conference, as she wished much to see her beloved and much steemed friend and brother, Elder Case; but in this a merciful God did not see proper to include her. She retained her senses to the last; and, when she could no longer speak, she raised her trembling hands in token of complete victory, and almost imperceptibly, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Yonge STREET CIRCUIT, in the vicinity of Cummer's Saw Mill, two miles east of the street, and twelve miles from the city,—commencing on Friday, the 26th of June. Arrangements are made with a person near the place to provide 30 board tents, for the convenience of families from a distance. Some are expected tents, for the convenience of families from a distance. Some are expected from the adjoining circuits and from the city. Several Ministers are fully from the adjoining circuits and from the city. Secretar conficultion of the expected, in particular Rev. Messrs. J. Ryerson, D. Wright, H. Bigger, and Geo. Poole, Sup't. June 5th, 1840.

There will be a CAMP MEETING in the township of Goulourn, on the Richmond Circuit, on the old ground near Stillington's Meeting louse, which will commence on Friday, July 3rd.

There will also be a CAMP MEETING on the Ollawa Circuit, near the West Hawkesbury School House, which will commence on Friday, July 10th. The Preachers and members of our Church on the adjacent circuits are respectfully invited to attend. R. Jones, Chairman,

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending June 9. R. Wright.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 9th June, 1840. OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 3th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admirted,) from all persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying TWO THOUSAND BARRELS of Sound, Sweet, Five, Wheaten FLOUR, viz:

1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st October next, and 1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st May, 1841.

The Flour must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the Penal Sum of One Thousand Five

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and Printed Forms of Tender

We beg to refer our readers to the Report of the "Upper considerable portion of the upper bridge has been carried away, and it is supposed that all the upper wharves have been entirely destroyed. Our city is now an island, and the water on the back commons is from two to six hundred exist is fast approaching. You will therefore should have to expected CENTLEMEN: The period when the present Parliament will cease to exist is fast approaching. You will therefore shortly have to exercise the elective franchise; and in all probability, you will be called upon to perform that duty, by the election of a Member to represent your Town in the Parliament of the Province of Canada.

In that Parliament, it is intended that the Executive Government shall be in a situation—as well to show, that it is administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people—as to pay that deference o their feelings, as expressed through their representatives, which is justly

I am anxious to see this intention carried out to its fullest extent; and I conceive that nothing can more conduce to the practical Lenefit to be derived; than the Government being itself identified with the People, by some of its Officers being Members of the House of Assembly:—thus assimilating more

Onicers ceing Members of the House of Assembly:—thus assembling more nearly than has hitherto been the case to the practice of the Eritish Government; and affording a more complete development of the advantages of a Representative form of Government.

Strongly influenced by these considerations, I propose to offer myself as a Candidate for the Representation of the Town of Hamilton,—my connexion with the Government, the propose to be presented by the propose of the propose of the first instance, to the Principle Town of the propose of the p the District Town. I do not hesitate to come forward on these grounds; because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is the duty of every one to endeavour, by all means in his power, to aid in carrying out fairly and fully, those important measures which Her Majesty's Government have in contemplation for the well-doing of this Country.

I do not come before you as a stranger: I have been a resident in the District for some time; and I have also been before the public in an important station. As, however, in that situation I best performed my duties by rigidly residing all reference to publics, it may still be recovery to make some declar.

evoiding all reference to politics, it may still be necessary to make som

ation of my own opinions.

ration of my own opinions.

I believe it is of the greatest importance, that the House of Assembly should be composed of men in whom the people, generally, have confidence.

I am an advocato for the strictest practical responsibility of all Public Officers; and I am fully prepared to carry out, to their utmost legitimate extent, the views expressed in Lord John Russell's recent Despatches, which in my opinion, afford every security which can possibly be desired for the roper exercise of the functions of Government.

I think that, after the excitement which has for so long a time prevailed in

this Country, nothing will tend more to the well-being of all, than a display of a spirit of harmony and conciliation towards all. I strongly disapprove of all irritating suspicions of the motives of others:

mere difference of opinion on political subjects should not induce a belief of

nere difference of topining on positive subjects should not induce a benefication insincerity in the desire to promote the public welfare.

By following out views of this character, I am thoroughly persuaded that the attachment of the people to the British Constitution may be secured, and a feeling of confidence in the intentions of the Government promoted; and I. o not hesitate to aftern, that when such is the case, we may reasonably expect large measure of that happiness which Providence will undoubtedly bestow. a large measure of that nappiness which grounding will industrially bestow.

This address is necessarily in general terms only; but I shall always be ready to afford every explanation, on specific topics, which may fairly be required from me. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble Servant.

S. B. HARRISON.

Toronto, 1st June, 1840.

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

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

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

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

R. B. SULLIVAN.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE, No. 21, Yonge Street. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Trade of Upper

Canada, that he is now receiving a general and well-assorted supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring business.

The Stock having been purchased with Cash, and selected by a person of long experience in the Canada Trade, the Subscriber is combled to offer his goods on as reasonable terms as any other House in the Trade, and he can with confidence recommend them to the inspection of pur-JOHN ROBERTSON.

Toronto, 1st June, 1840.

N O T I C E .- The term of Copartnership between the Subscribers having expired, they will offer their stock for sale in one lot or otherwise, on the 1st day of July next. The Stock which is in excellent order, and consisting of articles generally kept in a Country

ALSO—All the property belonging to the Firm of James Read & Co., the most of which being very central for business.

As the business will positively be closed at the time mentioned, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Firm in Book Debts or Notes, are requested to call and settle their demands forthwith and save

In retiring from the business in Chatham, the Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude for the liberal support and encouragement since their commencement.

JAMES READ. JAMES FISHER.

Chathom, 5th May, 1840. . 533

T O B E S O L D,—Lot No. 24, Second Concession, East Centre Road, Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 Acres; upwards of 90 improved—within 31 miles of the City of Township, within 12 Village of Churchville; within one mile of a Saw-Mill, and Seven of a Flour-Mill. A Spring Creek runs through the whole farm, with other useful springs. A Brick Cottago, 40 feet square, and well finished; about 100 fruit trees, chiefly bearing; a frame Burn, 36 by 60 feet, with other convenient buildings. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation. The time

of payment made accommodating. Enquire on the premises. Chinguacousy, June 11th, 1840. TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY. A PREPARATORY CLASS will be opened on the Second day of JULY next. Application for admission to be made to Mr. Wu. LESSILE, Kibg

treet, or Mr. Dean, Front Street, previously to the 25th of June next.
FORM OF APPLICATION.—" With a view of assisting in singing in the FURM OF APPLICATION.—"With a view of assisting in singing in the Public Worship in the —— Church (or Chapel), and with the intention of becoming a Member of the Toronto. Vocal Sacred Music Society, I request permission to become a Pupil in the Preparatory Class to be opened on the 2st July. Residence ——. Reference may be made to ——."

Toronto, May 23, 1849.

TUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the Wesleyan Book-Room, Wellington Buildings, Toronto,

THE FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE'S MANUAL, containing a number of Useful Receipts in COOKERY. To which are added Directions for the Cultivation of Culinary Vegetables. By a Canadian Lady.

COPIES OF ORDERS, passed at an Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court House in the City of Toronto, on Monday the 11th May, 1840. "The petitions of Thomas McKenny, and forty-one others, inhabitants of Markham and Scarboro, and of John Wells, and thirty-six others, inhabitants of the township of King and Vaughan, praying for surveys

of the town lines between those townships respectively, having been presented by the Chairman, it was Ordered, that the prayer of the peti-tioners be granted at the ensuing General Quarter Sessions, to be held on the 7th July next, unless causes should then be shown why the said lines should not be run, and that notice of this order be given in the several newspapers of the District for three weeks.

"Ordered, that when this Court do adjourn. it stand adjourned till Thursday the 28th inst: and that an adjourned Sessions be held every fourth Thursday thereafter." GEO. GURNETT, C. P. H. D. A true extract.

S A L E S M A N W A N T E D IN A FANCY STORE. A Young Man of some experience in Business will hear of a permanent Situation by applying to the Subscriber. Respectable Reference will be required.

Thomas RIGNEY.

3w 52

O U N D .-- In the River Humber, opposite The Lot of the Subscriber, No. 19, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of York, on Thursday, the 21st day of May. A BAY MARE. The Owner is hereby required to prove his property, pay charges, and take ber away. May 25, 1840.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

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

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elecwhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's,

or at their Store, No. 58, Young Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840.

I S T OF L E T T E R Remaining in the Post Office, City of Toronto, June 3rd, 1840. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Kerton John

Kirkland Cath'ine

Abbott Win. Gun. Duffy Francis
ner 1st Pro. Art. Duff Robert Win.
Adamson John
Alavander Sandy
Dunn John
Duffy Francis
Keara Mrs Dom's
Keatings Wm
Keown Robert
Kelly Mary
Kelly Mary
Keller Mrs. Jean Allingham Mrs. Allum Joshua 3 Edgar Jas or John Kennedy James Alston John Ellan John Alton Nelly Andrews James Elliot Mrs Nancy Kidd John Anderson J. & A. Elliott Christ'r Anderson Hugh Elliott Archy Armstrong MrsM EErwin James Elliott Archy Armstrong Mrs M. Evans Madame Jo- Kinre Jahiel D. Armstrong Wm. scphine Hyaciathe Kinsella Martin Armstrong John Evered F. Kirkland Cath'in Armstrong W. D. Evoy James Kynaston Ed Ky Armstrong Edward Exclby John

Atkinson Christ'r Evens Matthew Lamphier George Lambert Joseph Lambert William Atkinson Edward Atkingson George Faigan Daniel Auburn George Falvy John Lambert Willis Fawler or Fowler H. Lanoari Leon Austin James Pawke Benjamin Lane George Fawle or FowleMrs Lane G. P. Bache Benj. 2 Baile Andrew Bailey William Parr James Lalyvia Mrs Dora Faux John Feepham Miss C. Lawder Mr Baker Edward Ferris George 2 Lawrie Patrick Files Mrs Alley 2 Lavalee Josan Lawrie Patrick Baker Joseph Fiach Vm Finch Richard Lee Miss Eliza Ballentine Alex. Bardan John Lemon Charles Firzgerald Chas 2 Lemon Mrs Ann Barker James Barnes Mrs. Sarah Fisher Wm Barnfather David 2 Flavell James Floming Patrick Foley Daniel Barry James Bartram Sulivan Fortield David L. Lellico Andrew Bates Waller 3 Bayley Mauthew 2 Forsythe Joseph 2 Livingston Samuel Rossily J. Barrister
Baasley R. G. Fouller Robert Loft William Ross George
Beaty John 4 Fowler H. Long John Ross John Beasley R. G. Beaty John 4 Begg Harry Bell William Long Samuel Fox James Frankland Mrs M. Lonigan Jeremia Freeland James Low James Bell Edward Freeland James French Wm. Bell Samuel Lynch Adolphus French Charles Bell Mrs Catharine Friend John Lyons Mra

Frith Miss Helen Bennett Jere Fugard Robert Berry Mrs. Bevan John W. Biddick Wm. Gagen Benjamin Bilow Mrs Hannah Galley David Birmingham Edw. Gannon Eilen Black Miss Ellen Gallagher James Mauly Joshua 2 Black Mrs. Sarah Gale Miss Marg't Marsh Johnson Garlick Thomas Gennings John Blake Wm Gervis John Blayney Miss S. E. Gernon Wm-Bleake Wm. Giddings Elijah Gillespie Capt. Blyth Robert Boddy Wm. Boddy Michael Glass Daniel Glasford John Bogart John Glesson Fortunatus Mayhew Edward
Botsford Ebenezer or Ab'm Stephens May George Brand Stephen Gooding Wm F. Brannan - Hospi- Gray Joseph tal Serj. Mil. Gray Wm 2

Brewer Wm. Grey Brabazon
Brims Wm. Grey Mrs Marg't Mickle Chas Julius Sin
Bricox Mrs. Louis Graham Patrick Miller Mary 2

Sin
Miller Mary 2

Sin
Miller Mary 2

Sin
Miller Mary 2

Sin
Miller Mary 2 Brock Isaack Graham Miss & Brock Mrs. Judda Green Rov. S. Graham Miss Mar. Miller Ann

Brooks T. R. 2 Griffin Ebenezer C. Miller George Brown John 2 Grubb Enoch Mills Miss P. Brown Joo Ambro, Gwillim D. Brown Miss Hamilton George Bruce Robert Hamilton Jos. Buchan ---Buchanan Walter Hamilton Henry 3 Moore Wm 2 Buckham John Boling or Bulleg J. Hammond Wm Hanlon John 2 Burk Patrick 3 Buris Allis Hannah Wm Burkholder W. or J. Hand Thomas Burkholdee John Harrice Thos Buckner Thos. J. Harris John Burr John Harris Wm Burr Rowland 7 Harris Charles Burrows Mrs A. E. Harris Samuel Buyns Wm. Harrison Mrs I Harrison Mrs Hor. Burry Miss Sarah Harrison Geo. 2

Byrno Miss Mary Harrison Wm Harding Capt. J. Murchy Eliza Harper Rev. Jas Murphy Thomas Harper Wm Murphy Andrew Byrns Ii. J. Caffry Robert Harper Wm Harper John Calgan Michael Harrington John Harrington Thes McAllary Dennis Harrid Mrs Eliz'h McBroom Capt R Harshaw M. McCannery Mrs A Calvin Richard Cameron Robert Cameron Cap. Alex. Harkins James Cassle Hourietta Harkinson James Carmichail Gilbert Hayes John F. Hawker E. E. G. Carmenan War. Hay James Carley Miss Mary Hayden Laurence Headley John Charlton Miss E. Hebburd Mrs W. McDonnell II Alex Charlton Perso ...
Chadwick Win.
Chapin Joseph S. 2 Helleyers A.
Hemphill Mrs D.
Hemphill Mrs D.
Hemphill Mrs F. Hemphill Mrs D. McFarlane John Henderson Miss F. MacFie Angus Henderson V. H. McGie James Chasteney Win Chickeni Mon. D. 3 Henderson P. H. McGio James Christian Rev. J. Herbert Mrs H. W. Macquary Malcolm McGarth James McGarth James Chruthers James Herron Church Charles 3 Heron G. Charch Dudley Chancey Cornelius Hickox Clark Simeon Hill Wm Clark Dominick Clark Joseph Clark Mrs

Hodgson Thos Hodgson Wm Hodgson Isaac Clark Wm B. Clark Mrs John Holl or Hall Thos Haniforo Joseph McKay Joseph Hooper Mre Thos 2 Mackie William Clark Thomas 2 Hooper Thomas Hopkins James Coaka Georgo Collins Pett Collins Francis Hopkins Mrs Conlin Laughlin Hopper John Cooke Win
Cooper George
Cornell Wm 3
Couser or ConserC.
Cowell Mrs Jas G.
Cowell Mrs Jas G.
Cowen Thomas
Cowen Thomas
Cowan James
Crawfod Wm.
Crawfol Cowan James Hufferman P Crawford Wm. in Hunt Wm. Cressall Edward Hunter John Crothers James Hustler Jeremish McRau or McKace JWalker William Walker Jona Baincsville, Ohio. Neal William Crosby Rev. Edm. Hutchenson Sam'l Hutchison Mrs M. Newall Robert 2 Crosson John Croach Wm Hyland John Cudmore Edward Hynes Patrick Cull James 6 Cummings Charles Irish James.

Cummins Jno S. 2 Irvine David Cunningham A. 2 Jacob George Curtiss or Curtin J. Jack William Jackson George Dallas James Jacques Thomas Davy John Davison Samuel Jardin David 2 Jellett M. Dawson James Jenkins Edward Deane John
De Baptist Miss F.
Declos Angiliquo
Declos Angiliquo
Jessy Mrs.
Jesson Robert De Rapust Miss F.
Declos Angiliquo
D'la Fevre Benj.
Dexter Elijah
Dexter Elijah Dexter Elijah Johnson Wm 3 Dibbs -Dickeson HoraceB. Johnston John D. Dike John Johnston Samuel Dimoy Mary Dixon: Jones John Dobson John Dobson Jone Dogherty Wm Jones William Donovan Sam'l Ag. Joneson Etry Barth. Juli Miss Mary 2 Dougles Miss Eliz.

Dryen Johana

Kalar John

Kcarn Mrs Dom'k Price James B Price Neihem Price Russel Pringle William Kendlar Miss Sall Quina Mrs Margt

Quinn James

Killan Mrs. M. A. Rackham Robert Kingsmill George Rudford Joseph Kingman H. N. T. Raffile Charles Ralston Thomas Raymond Charles Kynaston Ed Kyn Reesor Peter Rechal Thomas 2 Read H Read (or Reed) S.

Ross Rev Alexr 2

Rounce John

Rice Benjamin Rickcords Edwd Richardson J Riddick William 2 Retledge Peter Robinson James Lariabee William Robert -Robertson James Robison Samuel
Robey Mrs E
Roche Jnc Esq R N
Rogers Mis J N
Rogers Obediah
Rohen John
Halls Dr Rolls Dr Lepiere Miss
Levier William
Rolph Thomas
Robe Wm Fred 2
Lewis Miss Ly'a C Horke William William

Russell Jean Russel Mrs C Russell William Rutledge Archd 2 Ryckman Capt S 2 Lyons George Saint Lows Miss M Maher Thomas Sanderson William Sawer Mrs Sawers Thomas Mallan Sarah Malowney James Monly Joshua 2 Scott Mrs William Sually James II Secor Joshua 2 Marswan Francis Secord Stephen Martin Mrs Eliza Serjeant Benjamir Martin Miss Mary Shanklin R Martin A. Shaw Miss Shean Robert Shord Henry Marks A. D. Marlh Wm Mathews : Sheard Joh Shephard Miss Aug. Shuter John Secord F J Meek Mrs Silver John

Simpson Elizabeth Simpson Thomas Singleton T. Skillington Thos 2 Smith Joseph H Smith James Smith John Nevin Miller Henry 2 Brock Mrs. Judga Green Rev. S.

Brocknell Thos. Green Samuel T.

Brooke Richard 2 Grithch Thomas Miller Jacob Smith John 2 Smith Ralph Morris Mary Ana Morris Mary Tr. T. Smith Hugh
Moon Wm Smith J. W.
Moore Ann Smith Miss I Smith Thomas S Monholland Mrs Smith Mrs Elizabh Moulton John C. 3 Smith William Hampson Israel 2 Monholland Mrs Snider William Morris Mrs R. S. Snout Sparks James 2

Spafford Miss Char. More Wm Sparks Miss Mary Moshior Capt. Jno Sparrow John Spencer George Motes Jos. Spiers Stephen Muller Lue Spink Jesse Mulmer Wm W. Stafford George Mons Georgo Stack William Munhdand Robert Stoddart John Stevens William Stephen Andrew Stewart H Stewart Miss Ann Murray Jane

Stone Mrs Ann Stuart MissLileus V Sugeam Hiram 2 McCaphray Hugh McCarran Wm Suan Matthew Sutly Henry McCourt Hugh McClarchy — Talor -McCloud Daniel Taylor J P Taylor John 2 McDonell Richard McDonell Capt Tears Daniel

McDonell Alexr Tevin James Tioline William Todd Mrs Mamry McDonald Angus McDonald J F Tod Mrs Ann McDonald James Thompson Andw Thompson Mrs E Thompson Robt Thompson Danic McGrath James Thompson Mrs W Thorn William McGuire Hugh Tiernan James Tim Mrs Richard McIntosh Robert Tims Mrs Elizabe Tomblin Eliza McIrwy John MacKay D A McKenna Terence Traynor Hugh Tremblay Mons C McKenna Mary McKenna James McKervay Mrs M Trevor Miss Eliza Trevethick Ralph Trowbridge Mrs E Turner Horrace Turner Ellen

McKim Thomas McKoy Patrick McLean Duncan
McLean Mrs Bessy Tute
McLoughlin Luke

McPhail Malcolm Wallace William McPherson Donald Wallee Mrs Juliet Walter James Ward John Watson John & Joel Hughes Nickle Thomas Nicholson John Watson R 2 Watson James Nixon Andrew Norman — Watson Alexr Webster Timothy Webs Thomas Webster Mrs. II 2

Norris — Noyes William Weir Rebecca Welsh Robert O'Connor Richard O'Connor Denis Westwood Thoma O'Connor John O'Hara Col O'Liver William Ollis William Whale Charles Whalon Mrs Betsy White Joseph O'Neill John Orr John O'Sullivan James Owen Robert

Whitfield John Whitman Michael Wilkson Miss Mary Williams James Williams Miss Ade Papst Henry G Williamson John Wilson Stilwell Johnston Mrs Eliz. Park Fnomas Johnston Mrs Eliz. Park Mrs Hebry jn. Wilson Hug Patrick Reuben Johnston James 2 Patterson Robert 2 Wilson John 2 Patterson Miss M Wilson Joseph Winchell Elder R. Pearson F

Pegg Major Saml

Wood Richard

Pemberton Jeremiah Wright George

Philips James

Pickering Mrs S

Pleace Mrs Elias

Vanc Mrs Porter Miss J Powel John

Young Mrs Young Maria CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster,

of very great importance that all who wish to attend should be here at prefixed to the Book. that time. Students are not aware to what inconvenience and loss they

classes in the male department. The Institution has a very respectable Philosophical, Chemical, Mathematical, and Astronomical Apparatus. It is intended to increase this, as the funds will admit. During the COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Company for the Electrosent vacation an Air Pump will be procured, with which a great many tion of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the

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

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

support which it has received the past year.

Our friends will please to recollect, that the price of Tuition and Board

is, in all cases, required quarterly in advance. per Term of 11 weeks. TERMS. Fuel, Extra Charges,

N. B. The Term is eleven weeks, and Students entering before the middle of the Term will be charged Taition fees for the entire Term; entering at the middle, or afterwards, they are charged for half the Term For an outline of the course of Instruction, see the Letter of the Acting Principal, on the 1st page of the Guardian, No. 548. U. C. Academy, May 1st, 1840.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

GENTLEMEN.—As the time will soon arrive when you will be Called upon to elect one or more persons to represent you in Parlia. ment, and as I have been strongly solicited by Freeholders from different parts of this District, both verbally and by a written requisition handed me some time since, to offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching Election, I have finally consented to do so. I am not insensible of the importance of the situation, and of the res-

ponsibility that will rest upon the person who may represent you in the lowing popular School Books: United Parliament in case the union shall take place.

Gentlemen-Having had the honor of serving you six years in Parliament, during which time I believe I may truly say Prince Edward advanced as much in point of respectability and importance as at any advanced as much in point of respectability and importance as at any edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full other period of the same extent since its first settlement; and having bound in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

additional age and experience, I trust that while my disposition to serve additional age and experience, I trust that while my disposition to serve additional age. ALARGE GRAMMAR. "The English Grammar you remains as good as ever, my ability to do so is in no way diminished. And while my object shall be to do every thing in my power for the prosperity of this Province, I am persuaded that that chiect can only be accemplished by strictly adhering to the connexion which now exists between us and the Mother Country; and in order to make the connexion permanent, not only outwardly but in the affections of the people of this Province, it is necessary that the Government be conducted according to the commands of Her Majesty, as expressed by the Governor General in enswer to an Address of the House of Assembly, dated 13th January, 1840, in which it is stated -" The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their representatives, the deference that is justly due to them."

This, Gentlemen, is all I would ask. I shall, therefore, come before you as one who will support the Government, and assist in carrying out its principles and Geography; being an easy introduction to the Knowledge of the World policy; for it is all-important that harmony should exist between the and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at House of Assembly and the Executive. It is, therefore, necessary for an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, 73d.

each to vield in particular instances, but not to sacrifice the rights of the each to yield in particular instances, but not to sacrifice the rights of the people, nor the prerogatives of the Crown.

free admission of American produce and our pour, and it is consumption or exportation, being convinced that in either case it is injurious to the interests of the Farmer, though it may be an advantage to the Marchant. Forwarder, and Mill-owner. That it is an injury to the to the Merchant, Forwarder, and Mill-owner. That it is an injury to the Agriculturist, I shall be prepared to show at the Hustings on the first day of the Election; at which time and place I hope to see as many of and Multiplication Tables. Price, 4d. you as can conveniently attend.

Gentlemen - Being a Farmer, born and reared among you, my interest s identical with yours; and it shall be my chief business to support the Agricultural interests, considering them to be paramount to any other, and the fountain from which the streams flow to support the various other branches of business in the Province.

I remain, Gentlemen, with due respect, your obedient servant, JOHN P. ROBLIN, Ameliasburgh, May 28th, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK. CENTLEMEN:-It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after

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 suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of 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 romotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement

of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

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

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these 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 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 satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal nstitutions, 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 heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his lahour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the sinner of politi cal opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the flustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisthere, under the suspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Glarious and Free.

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet on at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conluct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very ouddient servant,

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

CHEAPEST PAPER IN NORTH AMERICA. THE COMMERCIAL MESSENGER AND BRITISH CANADIAN LITERARY he had a wife and four children. A friend of his is anxious to see him. Gazette, is Printed and Published in Montreal, on Monday, Wednesday, Any information will be thankfully received at this office. and Friday Mornings, and forwarded by the Morning's Mail to Upper Canada, at the very Low Price of THREE DOLLARS A-YEAR, Postage included.

The latest News is at all times given, as the Paper is not closed until every Mail has arrived. The Messenger is Printed by Mr. John Lovell, at the Office of the Literary Garland and the Ami du Peuple, St. Nicholes Street, Montreal, for the Proprietor, JOHN GIBSON, by whom all Orders will be thank.

MB. WM. M. CHISHOLM is Agent for the City of Toronto-Montreal, 6th May, 1840.

As the Classes are formed at the commencement of each Session, it is are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in Montreal, 14th April, 1840.

experiments of the most interesting nature, can be performed, illustrative Company on Monday the 1st June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted. statement of its affoirs will be submitted.

F. HINCKS, Secretary.

Toronto, 16th April, 1840.

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

M R. W O O D, L. Chewett's Buildings, King Street. D E N T I S

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the Canadian Company, (Laboque, Ber-NARD, & Co.) 1173 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu," where he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Yessels, An Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade. The system upon which he means to continue to do business is to offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from which no abatement will be made, marked in figures, and sell upon Cash Montreal, May 1st, 1840.

R O Y A L C I T Y B A T H S. Notice is hereby given, that from the first day of May to the first day of June A WARM BATH may be obtained at any time between OYAL CITY BATHS he hours of three in the afternoon and nine in the evening. Should Both be required earlier, two hours notice will be necessary. After the first of June, A WARM BATH may be had at any hour from six in the morning till nine at night.
A single Ticket, 2s. 6d. Ten Tickets, £1.

Toronto, May 1st, 1840.

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

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

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

and FLAX SEEDS. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

C A N A D I A N S C H O O L B O O K S.

The Subscribers have recently published New Editions of the fol-

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC. So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general use in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present

taining Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray, Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English Edition." Retail price, 2s.-strongly half bound.

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation. Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and the subscribers have materially reduced the price of the precent. The German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls. edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, and the Book extends to about \$50 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR; with an Appendix, containing Exercises designed for the younger classes of learners. By Lindley Murray. Half bound: retail price, 9d. PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY. "A Catochism of

divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest and best I will also assure you that I am, and ever have been, opposed to the authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added, relating to the free admission of American produce into our ports, whether for home British American Possessions; containing questions and answers regard. ing their number, government, soil, climate, trede, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c. &c.

MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER; or Child's Best

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, jun. Price 2d. In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on

hand a large stock of all the most approved School Books in ordinary use in both Provinces; as also of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOKS,

IF A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers, and Merchants. ARMOUR & RAMSAY. Montreal. 43

NTEREST CALCULATOR. from one day to three hundred and sixty five days, and from one to twelve months. Retail price, strongly half bound, 7s. 6d.

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

Montreal. 43 ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers are now getting to hand, and, by First June, their customers may depend on their having opened out, a most extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, of the newest styles, imported by the early Spring arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

To enable their correspondents to compete successfully with retail houses, importing direct, the subscribers are determined to Sell Goods at

Their customers Westward will please come to Toronto at their earlies onvenience, to lay aside supplies required for June sales, as their Estah lishment in flamilton will not be got into operation till the end of next month, and the subscribers will therefore detain and open out at Toronto the whole of their Stock of Fancy Goods for the passing season.

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

OUND, on Graves Street, in this City, on the 21st instant, A LADY'S RETICULE: The owner can have it by calling at this Office and describing its contents. Toronto, March 24, 1840.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West,
Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence, and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Russell, and a Black smith's Shon. Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to

ROBERT McCLURE, Auctioneer. PRICE \$1,000 - in Cash or Stople Goods at a fair price. An undisputed title from the Crown will be given.

E I G H T D O L L A R S R E W A R D. STRAYED, from the Subscriber, a small, dark brown PONEY, about four years old, with long mane and tail. Any person giving information where the same may be had, or bringing him to John N. Kling, No. 12, 8th Concession, Vaughan, or to Mr. M. Lawrence, corner of Princess and Duke streets, Toronto, will receive the above Reward. Vaughan, May 13, 1840.

WILLIAM CURRY, who is about 40 years of age and stout made, left the United States for Canada about a year since;

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

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 81 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of Joseph Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840.

U PPER CANADA ACADEMY. I AMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. J. R. ARMS TRONG & Co. The Academical year is divided into two Sessions,—the Summer JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and Session, consisting of eighteen weeks, will commence on the 23th of May, and be followed by a vacation of three weeks; and the Winter Session, consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October, and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

Society. Sold at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers pete with any other House in the Armstrong in the attention of their newly intreated to their newly intreated part of the following articles:

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adebeen commenced. The Committee of Management assure the public that the system of instruction at present pursued in the Institution is most efficient and thorough, and the discipline such as to guard the morals and improve the habits of the Students.

In addition to the Teachers already employed, a young gentleman of tred ability and experience has been engaged to take charge of the junior telasses in the male department. The Institution has a very respectable Philosophical, Chemical. Mathematical, and Astronomical Annayates.

Figure and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecade and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adecades and Superince Black, Ding, Invisible Green, Brown, Inv

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

HOUSE, HEAPSIDE 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market peculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada,

Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTIIS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community,

REMOVAL .- CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted

Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.
C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardwere, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market.

E MOVAL. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Store. formerly occupied by the late S. E. Taylor, Esq. No. 173. King Street Toronto. 83ti BENJAMIN & BROTHERS. 83tf

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron-age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to these ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

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

PASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS.MAKING. and II A B E R D A S H E R Y .- Mas. PORTER and Mass King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1104 King Street .- JOHN MAYHEW adapted for the different Classes of Loarners; with an Appendix, con- respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country

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

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole-

ale or retail, cheap. RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Pro-vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

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

DAVID THOMPSON. Indiana, Grand River, Feb. 14, 1840. PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public

generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGIIS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Faur Tages, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the T. CATHARINES NURSERY.-I. The subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care Calculator, for ascertaining the Interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. Jesse Rost, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and various he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots. The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarino will

be 1s. 101d. (371 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt St. Cathorines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry. ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

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

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT. FALL GOODS.

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

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

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839.

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a-year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in 61x months; or Swenteen Shillings and Sixpence if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within sig month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

"." All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to adl authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c. one copy will be saut gratis. No subscriber has a right to discontinus until afters are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be postpaid.

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.