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For the Christian Guardian.

"A YOUNG SAINT, AND AN OLD DEVIL."

I know not who is the originator of this injudicious and lying remark. It is, however, quite immaterial; and perhaps it is best not to pursue our inquiries on the point, lest we should be reluctantly obliged to attach to some otherwise honorable name an adage as false as it is old, and which has too frequently been quoted to justify lamentable indifference, or perhaps painful opposition to various praise-worthy efforts which virtuous and pious persons were making to secure a moral and religious character for the youthful portion of society. And I doubt not but the same false maxim has had an influence upon the views and movements o" some persons who, perhaps at the moment, are scarcely aware of its existence. To this I attribute, rather than to any thing worse, the fact that not a few professors of the Blessed Saviour's Religion have manifested feelings of strong aversion at any indications of early piety observable in the children connected with the circle of christian enterprise in their neighbourhoods; and have deemed that to be misguided zeal which would encourage youthful professions of religion, or recognize the Lambs of Christ's flock as entitled to the privileges of His house, as well as to the Pastor's oversight and care. It is to me quite astonishing that a sentiment so erroneous in itself, and so pernicious in its influence, should obtain in any degree among those whose honest boast it is, that their religion is derived from the Bible-and the Bible read for therisches. It were superfluous to stop and prove that such a sentiment is not only unsupported by, but is at utter variance with both the precepts and examples of Holy Writ. Then, wherever else the feelings and the judgments of such persons have been obtained, it is not from the Bible. This blessed book cannot countenance efforts that go to prevent the multiplication of Samuels, Josephs, Josiahs, and Timothys in the church of the living God on earth. That some are wicked in their riper years, and in old age, who have been pious in early life, may be safely admitted; but that the reverse is the truth, as a general thing, is as fully sustained by matter of fact, as it is by the Holy Scriptures. Who that are accustomed to enjoy our peculiar privileges as a church, our Class-meetings and our Love feasts, but have had abundant and indubitable evidence of this forced upon their minds? Of how many "old disciples," and veteran soldiers of Jesus, within our knowledge, may it be cheerfully affirmed their "piety commenced in early life"-it has not degenerated with the lapse of years-the seriousness of youth has not proved the precursor of matured impiety; on the contrary, as they have advanced in years, they have grown in grace, and the latter periods of their religious course are far more glorious than those of earlier promise. Indeed it is a truth which is every day becoming more and more apparent and influential, that those minister and members of the visible church who in early life were savingly converted to God, and whom the church has carefully nursed as so many precious gems of untold, of unknown value, so far from becoming vicious, and proving to be incarnate 'devils' in riper years, in general are found to be those who serve the Lord with the most vigour of soul; are among the most uniform and honorable members of christian associations, and bring the most cultivated and sanctified talent to the herculean task, divinely imposed upon the Church, of elevating the moral world to a standard in science and in piety proper to the homan race, considered as moral agents and as Christians. And how can this task be commenced with so much of success in prospect, as when the individuals are taken in hand in the days of childhood and youth? The habits of sin are then less firmly fixed; the character is then in the process of formation; the mind and heart are both more susceptible and open to impression; and the entangling cares and avocations of life are less annoying and multifarious than at any period to come. Besides, now, religious truth comes fresh to the mind. It is new, and its motives possess power to interest and move, for they have not been resisted, as in many other cases, until they are quite devoid of energy. Now the tender sympathics are awake, and the grand-the sublimeand the touching truths of Revelation which are spread out in living colors on the secred page, will fasten the eye with unwearied attention, and affect the heart with undying influences and sensations. Let this season pass without improvement, or let professors of Religion check to death, (and indifference may do this,) the embryo saint and angel, just budding into being, and then may we look, nor look in vain, for abounding loops of Satan to swell the depraved throng which is ever crowding the broad road to eternal destruction. They may not, to be sure, live to be "old devils" on earth, for multitudes of such sinners "do not live out half their days," but they will have eteruity enough in which to improve in all that is suitable to so terrific a world as Pollok describes:-

"Where some wandered lonely in the desert flames, And some in full encounter fiercely met, With curses loud, and blasphemies that made The cheek of darkness pale; and as they fought, And cursed, and gasehed their teeth, and wished to die, Their hollow eyes did utter streams of woe."

Then let the false maxim in question be written obsolete among Christians As an infidel jeer, it will be quite in place, and we will cheerfully meet it in such company. But let Christians practically trample it under foot, by entering decidedly and at once into the spirit of the Inspired maxim: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." If a case of defection occurs, it forms only an unhappy exception to the rule; an exception too, that may, in most cases, be fairly attributable to some avoidable deficiency in the training we have given. For the " precept with promise," just quoted, is abundantly confirmed as a general truth by other portions of Scripture. The invitations and promises of the Bible are all in point. "Remember now thy Creator," &c: "Suffer the little children to come unto me," &c. Natural observation, as already mentioned, shows that youth is indeed a favored hour, a day of special grace, for laying a good foundation for all time to come,-yes, and for never-ending eternity. It is obvious then that care for the young, with direct reference to their Christian character, is a duty which is obligatory upon the Church, and demands its most streamous and unremitting attention. The precise extent of that attention it may be rather difficult to determine. It will, however, always be safest to err on the side of doing, rather than of negligence. None I presume will object when it is said, that it ought to embrace heartfelt anxiety for our own families-a deep interest in the enginerally useful Sabbath School Institution in general, and the special and marked support of some one school in particular, to which our children are sent uniformly and with punctuality. As an individual I doubt whether much more than this can be done, even by the ministry, in favor of the "children belonging to our congregations." But it assuredly is within the province and power of every Christian to promote carly conversions, to pay particular attention to hopeful cases, and to do much towards encouraging such children to persevere in the service of God; while, to all this, the Pastor may add the peculiar advantages of church fellow ship in general, and of class meetings in particular, where they may at once be trained up to be useful, exemplary, and cross-bearing members of the church, as well as intelligent and decided followers of the Lamb. Then and only then will the church prove faithful to Christ with respect to the young,

Let each improve the grace bestowed,—
Rise every Child a Man of God."

Kingston, Augt. 24th, 1841.

VERI AMATOR.

. From the N. Y. Methodist Quarterly Roview.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH.

Wesleyan Methodism, considered in Relation to the Church; to which is sub joined a Plan for their Union and more effectual Co-operation. By the Rev. RICHARD Hongson, A. M., Evening Lecturer of St. Peter's, Cornbill.

This is, on the whole, rather a curious production, especially considering the source whence it emanates. It is from a Minister of the Establishmen and it proposes a union between the Wesleyan-Methodists in Great Britain and the Church of England. It is also a little singular, that at about the same time this proposition came from a distinguished Clergyman of that Church, a similar one should be made by a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Methodists in this country. Whether the one took his one from the other, or whether it was a coincidence arising from a like feeling of the utility of the measure pervading the breasts of these two eminent men, is more than we can say, nor is it a matter of much importance, as it is not likely to succeed, if we may judge from the tone of a review of this pamphlet in the "Church of England Quarterly Review" for April last.

In this Review, the Wesleyans, notwithstanding the writer pours the flat tering unction upon the Methodists with an unsparing hand, will not feel themselves very highly complimented. Wesley, though no heretic, is considered a schismatic, because he established societies in the church, and organ-

ized a church in the United States.

The lecturer purposes to ordain one of the Wesleyan ministers a bishop. And he even nominates the man, namely, Dr. Bunting, thinking that, by this measure, the oil of consecration would be transmitted, pure from all adulteration, from the soft hands of the archbishop of Canterbury to the adopted offspring, and that hence would spring up a race of legitimates which would hereafter be recognized as lawful heirs to the succession. This is a mighty stretch of charity, and would, were it not a little too selfish, cover the multitude of canonical sins which Wesley and his followers have committed.

Of the propriety of this measure, the reviewer has strong doubts. These are founded upon the "love of caste." Were the Methodist preachers admitted to orders, they would be exalted to an equality with their elder brethren. This, he thinks, would never do. It would, notwithstanding the purifying process of consecration by a true legitimate in regular succession from the apostles, corrupt the blood; yet he has a remedy. What is it, think you, gentle reader? Why, he proposes to introduce a new, or rather to revive an

the "shop-keepers" and "stock-jobbers," and the higher classes, and "high-born," the older sons of the church, or, in other words, we regular clergy of the Establishment, and the rabble. This is a most admirable expedient, and must be quite flattering to the Wesleyans. It is as if he had said, The Methodists may have the privilege of associating with our servants in the kitchen, if they will consent first to acknowledge that they are all illegitimates, and then receive absolution for their crimes by an approving smile

To what does all this amount? To just this, and no more: God has owned and blessed the Methodists in such an unparalleled manner, that they are now the largest and most flourishing denomination in the Protestant world. vided we may have the privilege of celebrating the nuptials, and then they shall do our work, and we will enjoy the benefit of their toils. We hope the

Methodists, on both sides of the Atlantic, will beware of this snare. Both of the writers above noticed speak in flattering terms of Wesley, and of his followers. But they take good care to let us know what they think of us, nevertheless. For more than a century, we have been making an unjust tifiable innovation upon the church. All the ordinances administered by us have been desecrated. Our children have been profanely baptized, and the Lord's Supper not "duly administered." And now these gentlemen, in great charity, come forward, and most kindly offer us the cloak of succession, to over our nakedness, and to screen as from impending wrath!

Now, the simple question is, Are the Methodists prepared to acknowledge that for nearly sixty years they have been deluding the people with the errone-ous idea, that they have had the "pure word of God preached, and the sacraments duly administered !" Are they prepared to succumb to the doctrine of uccession—a thing which has no existence but in the fancy of high churchmen and Romanists; and which Mr. Wesley declared he knew to be "a fable?"

Religions Intelligence.

PETERBORO' CAMP-MEETING, AND BALSAM LAKE MISSION Cobourg, Sept. 8th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

from the lord of the mansion.

DEAR SIR,-We had a most refreshing season at our Peterboro' Camp Meeting. Believers were encouraged—Sinners were awakened—Backsli ders were reclaimed, and souls were converted unto God. Immense multitudes attended this meeting, almost all from the Old Country. They honoured the country from which they came, and the instruction in early life imparted, by the deepest attention and profoundest reverence towards the worship of God. There was no such disturbance as is common at such brinking booths. No one here appeared to think of any such thing. The feeling of all, from the youngest to the oldest, seemed to be-"This is the ouse of God,-this is the gate of Heaven." We were ably assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Beatty, Blackstock, Ryerson, Hurlburt, McFadden, Howard and Jeffers. A deputation of Indians from the Balsam Lake attended this meeting for the purpose of obtaining a Missionary to reside among them.-They were introduced to me by Mr. Cottingham, of Williamstown. He inormed me that the Indians at this place are remarkable for their sobriety their own expense a parsonage house for the Missionary, and a school house for their children and for preaching. They stated that they had been applying for a Missionary for two years past, but, although willing to assist in his support, had been unsuccessful in their application; that they had come to apply once more, and that if I could not engage to supply them, they would e under the necessity of looking elsewhere, though their predilections were n favour of the Canada Conference.

I engaged to supply them immediately-Mr. Benson, of Peterboro', kindly offered to forward the Missionary and family when he should arrive, from his place to the place of his destination, without any expense to the Society. It is stronge that these poor sheep in the wilderness have been so long neglect ed. The language of my heart, and of the hearts of other ministers, who

heard their artless tale was "Here am 1—send me." I am glad in being able to say that I have obtained a suitable person for this station, who, with his wife, expects in three weeks to enter upon his labours among this people. I am, Dear Sir, yours truly, J. C. DAVIDSON.

PERTH CAMP-MEETING.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr. EDITOR, -On Thursday evening the services commenced by an appro riate sermon from the Chairman, the Rev. C. R. Allison. We were likewise avoured with the efficient labours of the Rev. Messrs. A. Adams, D. Berney W. Young, G. Goodson, L. Taylor, who, in addition to preaching in English, also preached a sermon in the Gælic tongue on Sabbath, E. B. Harper, and W. Elliott. Br. Mich'l Currie, a Local preacher from the Osgoode rayer-meetings into the tents, where they continued profitably all night. most orderly meeting from beginning to end I ever saw; and I have seen 14 or 15 such meetings. When the collection was being made, I think not one left his or her seat. On Monday morning our meeting was brought to a most satisfactory and happy conclusion, when it was found that about 36, including backsliders and new professors, had found pardon of sin and were very happy. Some others were still seeking peace with God, which I hope hey have found by this time. I trust that our Camp-meeting will produce a asting good in this Circuit. I am yours, &c. Perth, September 1st, 1841.

HALLOWELL CAMP-MEETING.

Cobourg, Aug. 31st, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother,-I have just returned from the Hallowell Camp-Meeting. Few attended until Saturday. The congregations on the Sabbath were very large and very orderly. We were ally assisted in these services by the Rev. Messis. Jones, Warner, Beauty, Vandusen, Miller and Reynolds. The Quarterly Meetings on this District, thus far, have been well attended, and have been, I believe, profitable and interesting seasons. I am, Rev. and Dear brother, yours truly, JOHN C. DAVIDSON.

SNAKE ISLAND MISSION.

Extract of a Letter from the Teacher, Mr. John Williams, dated Aug. 28, 1841 The Chief (Joseph Snake) gave us a speech at our last Temperauce meeting which convinced me my labour is not altogether in vain. The following is an outline :- "Before this summer some of my people would spend their Sundays over the other side among the white people, and they would take their guns and bow-arrows and kill game, then go to the Store and get firewater; by and bye would come home drunk; this would make my mind feel very bad. This summer there has been no drinking, no spending the Sunday smong the white people, no hunting on the Sabbath, but all have cleaned themselves and come to meeting. It has done a great deal of good to my people. I hope all my people will belong to the Temperance Society,"

For the Christian Cuardian. SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PETERBORO' CIRCUIT -- No. I.

Peterboro', the head of this Circuit, derives its name from the late Hon Peter Robinson, who, I understand, took an active part in its improvement, and felt deeply interested in its future prosperity. It is situated on both sides of the Otonabee River, over which there is a substantial bridge. The ground on which the town stands, in its natural state was a Pine and Oak plain, and a good part of the unoccupied reservation is still in a state of nature, which makes it appear to a stranger as a town in the woods. This, together with the beautiful and majestic river running through it, gives it a most romantic and delightful appearance; and although Peterboro' be a town in the back woods, it is a place of considerable importance, with a population of upwards of 1500 inhabitants. It is the head of the new District of Colborne, with a spacious Jail and Court House, beautifully situated and neatly finished which do great credit to the Magistracy of the place, and others concerned in its erection. Peterboro' is also situated in the midst of a rich and flourishing country; and if public improvements go on as is contemplated, it is undoubtedly destined to be one of the leading towns in Western Canada. In connexion with the town, this Circuit extends through nine townships, viz. Monaghan, Cavan, Emily, Smith, Otonabee, Duro, Ops, Dummer, and Asphodel. They are settled with emigrants from England and Ireland, with here and there a Scotchman, who came to Canada some twenty years ago, and it is surprising to see the great changes that have taken place in so short a time, for it is but a few years since this entire country was an unbroken wilderness; the wolf and hear roamed at pleasure through its trackless forests, the red man built his wigawam on the banks of its lakes, or followed the chase uninterrupted by the sound of the white man's axe; but now it is a thicklysettled country, the wilderness has given way to highly-cultivated fields, and reader the difficulty would probably be best exhibited by the supposition,

z., a abundantly, the people in this back country labour under many disadvantages; the greatest of which and perhaps the cause of all the rest is the wam of a ready market. As it is now, the farmers have to carry their wheat would enroly be no justification of such an expression to allege that ale was from 30 to 100 miles, and then sell it at a reduced price, and other articles of in cant language called barley-corn, and therefore properly classified under produce will not command each at any season of the year. So that although grain. Whatever may be thought by individuals accustomed to strong stimusthe country be rich in grain and cattle, money is extremely scarce. Nothing would improve it so much as the opening up of the Trent navigation connecting the waters of the Bay of Quinte and Lake Huron. This would undoubtedly not only benefit this District in particular, but other parts of the Province. In he first place, it would draw much of the trade of the Western States through our Waters: in the second place it would open a safe and If we let them alone, they will "take our church and nation." What shall easy passage to get to market some of the best oak and pine timber in British we do? Why, "we will entice them." They shall intermarry with us, pro. North America; and, though last, not least, it would most assuredly be an advantage to the Government and the Country in time of war. I leave this subject to be discussed by others. When I commenced writing, I intended to give some account of the introduction of Methodism into these parts; but my paper is full, and I have to defer that for another communication.

W. McF. Peterboro', August 26th, 1841.

STAMFORD CIRCUIT.

Drummondville, September 4th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR BROTHER,- * * * While writing to you on less important nations allow me to communicate the result of our late protracted meeting at the Cross-roads. Any account of Zion's prosperity I feel assured is welcome w you, no matter how hastily or imperfectly written. Perhaps I do not err in supposing, that while you feel a general interest in the prosperity of every department of our Church, and in the increase of our numbers, and purity of our members on every circuit, you cannot but feel a particular and lively interest in a circuit endeared to you by a thousand sweet and tender recollections of the past; a circuit on which you laboured so faithfully, and by the blessing of the Lord, so successfully; and in the hearts of the people of which you are still treasured up in the most greteful remembrance.

The series of religious services just closed, continued for nearly three weeks; and every night, from first to last, our congregation was large, and penitents were bowed at the mercy-seat seeking the remission of their sins. The Lord was graciously pleased to crown our efforts with his own peculiar blessing-the conversion of souls. You will doubtlessly remember that our Society at the Cross-roads, while under the charge of Br. Shepherd, was favored with a revival, and many souls were added to the church, most of whom continue steadfast. We were occasionally favored with the assistance of our Local Preachers; a class of men whose services cannot be too highly appreciated; and we do not doubt, could they have attended more frequently, more souls would have been converted, because we found on severel ocmeetings among a certain population, arising from victualling tents and casions a want of strength in our prayer meetings; and seidom is a great amount of good effected when there is a want in the prayer circle. We cannot but rejoice when we think that, less than a year ago, our society here numbered fifteen, and now we number nearly sixty. Many, who neither joined our church, nor obtained the pardon of their sins, are under awakenings which, we trust, will eventuate in their conversion. Proving their faith by their works, the society at the Cross-roads has commenced to build a neat and commodious church, with an end gallery, intending to complete the whole the present season. From a combination of circumstances, over which we industry and consistency of conduct. There are 20 families-about 50 in have no control, the present undertaking is an arduous one; but if there be society. They were converted under the labours of the Rev. Messrs. Case any truth in the old adage, "where there's a wiff, there's a way," the building and Jones. They stated that they had erected by their own labour and at will be finished by the latter end of November. Indeed, from the enthusiasm already manifested, we cannot doubt but success will crown the efforts of the society here. In haste, Yours, G. R. SANDERSON.

Cemperance Vindicator.

For the Christian Guardian. THE WINE QUESTION .-- No. VI.

Yoyin, (wine, sometimes grapes.)
Genesis ix. 21. 24., relate to the drunkenness of the patriarch Nonh. This the first instance in which wine is mersioned in the Bible, and also the first instance (O sad reflection!) in which drunkenness is recorded.

Many conjectures have been ventured as to the cause of Noah's drunken-Some have supposed that his son Ham infused some intoxicating ingredient into the wine without the knowledge of his father; and in this way they account for the curse which Noah pronounced upon his posterity, when he awoke from his wine-or rather, his prophecy of the subordinate and degraded position which they should occupy in after ages, with reference to that of his other two sons' descendants. But the bad feeling of Ham in expasing his parent's shame, and the knowledge Noah possessed of his general bad disposition, might alone be sufficient to call forth the condemnation to which he then prophetically, rather than in resentment, gave utterance.

Others have supposed, that, on his first essay in making wine, from some nismanagement, it became fermented, and, in perfect ignorance of its inebriating qualities, he drank of it, and was overcome. This is not improbable. The Bible narrative says -" He began to be a husbandman:" Some .ender Circuit, rendered himself very useful in the prayer-meetings. The weather it "continued" instead of "began;" but this matters not for our present was favourable until Sabbath evening, when it was necessary to take the purpose. Suffice it to say, that, as one branch of husbandry, "he planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine, and was drunken, and was uncovered luring which time many were blessed with a sense of pardoning mercy. I within his tent." A short but melancholy narrative of the effects of intoxithink the congregation on the Sabbath was among the largest I ever saw cating wine in disgracing the holiest of men, as it has often done from that seated. By a calculation afterwards made, it is thought there could not be less than 1,600. And I am happy to add, what is still better, that it was the been an involuntary act on the part of the patriarch—the result either of

> Job i. 13. 18.—This is the second particular occasion in which wine is mentioned in the Bible. It does not appear clear, whether the calamities and subsequent destruction of the sons and daughters of Job were intended as a punishment for gluttony and drunkenuces; but if so, it does not the better recommend the instruments, one of which is mentioned as wine.

Comparative seperiority of gropes over wine as food .- Genesis xiv. 18. And Mekhizedek, king of Salem, brought forth bread and yayin, (rendered wine.) Bread and yayin, either grapes or wine, were the simple elements of hospitality offered 3752 years ago by the king of Salem to Abram who was also a great prince; and yet the entertainment does not appear to have been despised by the guest because it was not prepared with the wanton extravagance of a Luculius, an Apicius, a Vitellius, or a Heliogabalus. It was in the days of primitive simplicity, when unsophisticated appetite, the best of sauces, gave a zest to the plainest food. Independent of the generally temperate habits of the age, both the parties were eminently influenced by regious principle,-Melchizedek being the priest of the most High God, and Abram a preacher of righteousuess, one of the remarkable witnesses to the truth which Jehovah has never left the world without, even in the darkest age.

This narrative, and many others in Scripture, and the frequent allusions to bread and water as the chief or exclusive articles of diet, forcibly recal to our mind the plain and simple diet of the Persians twenty-five centuries ago, as described by Xenophon in his Cyropodia. "But if" (says the historian) "any one thinks that they (the Persians) either cut without pleasure, when they have only cress besides their bread, or that they drink without pleasure when they drink water, let him recollect how sweet bread is to eat to one that is hungry and how sweet water is to drink to one that is thirsty." A doubt has been suggested whether it was not grapes which Melchizedek set before Abram, rather than wine. It appears to the writer more natural, and more in conformity with the customs of those days, to have presented, together with bread, some rich bunches of ripe luscious grapes, which, while they formed an agreeable accompaniment of farinaceous food, would serve, by their juice, to allay sensations of thirst, as well as, or more effectually, than any kind of wine.

There is nothing in the text which affords the slightest grounds of argument for an intoxicating wine, and therefore the question, whether grapes or wine were intended, is merely a speculative one, as respects the subject of this treatise, one of no further importance than as regards the placing the sacred record in the position of a faithful delineator, even in the minutest details, of the habits of an ancient Eastern family, whose history is connected with nany of the most interesting events in the records of mankind.

For confirmation of the suggestion that yayin was occasionally used to enote the actual banches of grapes, the reader is referred to Jeremiah xi. 10. 12., in which it is treated, equally with summer fruits, as a thing capable of being gathered or plucked from off a tree. Some other passages occur in which the same interpretation is ventured for yayin; but as they will be noticed in due course, it is thought better to pass to an illustration of a similar nature in another language, as affording, from the general principles of etymology, reasonfor admitting it in the case of the Hebrew term.

says:-"There is a traditionary report that the nation, (the Clusii) captivated by the Inscionsness of the fruits, and especially of the vinum, (Grape) rossed over the Alps, and took possession of the enclosed lands, hitherto cultivated by the Etrurians; and that Arnus, the Clusian, for the purpose of alluring his people, imported vinum (the grape) into Gaul," &c.

If any one should object to this translation of Livy, and insist upon the rendering "wine," it will be necessary, to make sense of the sentence, at the same time, to interpret the word frugum as "liquors," an interpretation which it will not endure; but, if the latter is to retain its usual signification, the constraing of vinum, as a liquor, is a palpable absurdity. To an unlearned be a sort of "lay elergy," forming a connecting link between the lower class, grain more plentiful. But although the soil repays the labour of the husband-

flavour of the grain and fruits of the south, and especially of the barley and apples," and some foreigners should translate them as "ale and cider," &c. ; it lants, and capable of being led captive only by an alcoholic conqueror, there is nothing in the whole relation at variance with human nature in its simple unsophisticated state, nothing in fact which is not borne out by a similar course of action in other nations, and well authenticated. It will be within the knowledge of every reader of the Bible, that the spies which the Israelites sent into the promised land before the invasion of it, returned, bearing with them, as specimens of the rich fruits of the country, an enormous cluster of grapes-so large that it was carried with the branch on which it hung, between two men, on a staff, evidently with a view of encouraging the Israelites to move forward in the invasion. The Israelitish spies, like the Clusians, were not unobservant of the other fruits, for it is related that they also brought with them specimens of the pomegranates and figs; but, the grapes being the most enticing of the fruits, the Clusian captain and the Israelitish spies equally deemed them worthy of especial trouble and attention; and the Scripture historian, as well as the Roman, has given them especial notice. See Numb. xiii. 24. Moses refers again to this visit of the spies to search out the promised land, and notices their bringing of the fruit of the land, but not any

OBITUARY.

Digh.—In Saltfleet, on the 6th July, of Consumption, Sarah S. Haken, second daughter of Semuel and Ann Lee, aged 28 years. Human life, from the dawn of reason to the hour of death, is obviously of vast importance, on account of its relation to another and an unchangeable state; but the time of youth is by far the most important, and should therefore be carefully devoted to the concerns of religion and eternity.

"Youth is the three to serve the Loid. The time to ensure the great reward."

It is so, because the body is generally more healthful and active, the mind more sprightly and vigorous, and the heart more tender and susceptible of divine impressions. The cares of life are very likely to exclude all shoughts of death; sinful habits become more confirmed, and the difficulty of preparing for Lleaven is increased an hundred fold, and rendered perhaps altogether insurmountable. Youth is not only the best, but in many, many, instances, it is the only time afforded for the accomplishment of the sonl's salvation. According to the most approved calculations nearly one-half of the human family die under twelve ears of age, and not more than a third part ever reach the use of twenty years. It is the period of life too most acceptable to God: "Hove them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me." Of this gracious assurance the interesting subject of this hasty sketch happily availed berself some ten or eleven years ago. At that time, when but 17 years of age, she was awakened by the Divine Spirit to the sense of the malignity of sin, the vanity and unsatisfactors are the property of the property of sin, the vanity and unsatisfactors are the property of the property of sin, the vanity and unsatisfactors are the property of the property of sin, the vanity and unsatisfactors are the property of the proper tory nature of all created good, and the beauty and excellency of religion. This was followed by compunction, sorrow, and shame, and with submission to the justice of the sentence which the law denounces against every transgressor. Conscious of her danger, and of her own inability to save herself, she at once fled for refuge to Jesus Christ as the only hope of her soul; and in the exercise of a firm, unwavering, implicit faith in the merit of kis death, sought and found the blessing of salvation. God was now reconciled, sin was partloned, and she was "justified freely by grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus."

The change was instantaneous, convincing, and satisfactory. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, "sudden as the spark from the smitten steel," or the Ightening from the electrified cloud, her guilt, her wetchedness, her despair departed, and a sweet indescribable peace sprung up in her soul. The sensible change which thus immediately passed upon her mind, and the direct testimony of the Holy Spirit, the great agent in this work, fully satisfied her that the work She now felt it to be her duty to unite with the Methodist Church ; and having done so, continued to enjoy its consolations and to walk agreeably to its dicipline, until removed by death to "scenes of permanent delight, full beyond measure, and leating beyond bounds," in the church triumphant in bea-The life of our departed friend, though short, was exceedingly chequered. Her afflictions, especially after her marriage, were very numerous and various; but Divine grace completely changed the aspect of them, and not only prevented despondency and marmoring, but enabled her always to say "it was good for me that I have been afflicted." In March last she was seized with pulmonary consumption, that dreadful scourge of our race, which by slow but steady progress undermined her physical constitution, and brought her to a premature

During this her last illness she was often asked by her aff climate mother if she would not rather live than die i to which she invariably responded—no. She was now fully prepared for beaven; but if spared she feared that she might possibly lose her religion, dishonour the cause of God, and in the end lose her immortal soul, a calamity this, which would, in her opinion, surpass all conception, and all description. At length, after patiently enduring many wears-some days and nights through the successive stages of her protracted disease, the solemn hour of death drew near, when, with reason enthroned in her mind, and while her senses were all awake, she exclaimed. Jesus is come," and sweetly fell asleep in His beloved embrace

It was her request that the writer should improve the occasion of her death y discoursing on the words "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord;" which was accordingly done in the hearing of a large and deeply-affected audience.

A. MacNas.

Homilton, 10th Avgust, 1841.

DIED,-In Belleville, August 9th, MARY ANN METZ, aged 71 years. She was a native of the Isle of Mag, and was brought up by her uncle, who was Secretary to the Governor of that Island, and from whom she enjoyed the advantage of a good education. Her conscientious refusal to attend the theatre vantage of a good education. Her conscientious rejusal to attend the theatre made it necessary to leave her uncle's house, and to reside with an aunt, until she was married to her first husband, Dr. Broten, a physician. She came to Canada about 1805, and was, about ten years afterwards, married to Mr. Metz, the hereaved partner whom she has left behind. She stated to me, on the bed from which she was carried to the grave, that she had, from an early age, experienced religious convictions, and sought to please God, until her conversion about twenty-two years ago. For the first time, she then knew, that religion must originate in God's secret voice to the soul, pronouncing its pardon, and in the coeval change of the heart by the love of God shed abroad by the Holy Ghoet. She earnestly contended for the faith which leads from pardon to perfect love and holiness. This Guspel.—which was preached for several years in her house, and for the Ministers of which she always made her house a home.—this Gospel was dearer to her than all things. Great plainness of manner, frankness in expressing her thoughts, and boldness in reproving, showed that she used no disguise in the common intercourse of life. During the several months of her last illness, she was blessed with a cheerful submission to the will of Heaven. Though this faith and joy were interrupted for several days, about a month before her death, yet they were restored, with an abundant increase. With great warnth, and unshaken confidence, she often exclaimed, "None but Jesus!" The cheerful fervour with which she often repeated some expressive verses of our hymns, and striking passages of Scripture, were very edifying and affecting. She often shouted for joy, on account of the nearness of her Heaven. She stretched out her arms, even in the last struggle, as if to embrace her Saviour, and, on the wings of love,—

Fiel fee less through death's Iron gate, Nor felt the terrors as she passed.

Her aged partner, who mourns not without hope, is reaching forth unto the faith which conquers death. It is cheering, in this time of prevailing sickness and frequent death, to notice those who die in hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. Then shall they, whether they die in the bud of spring, or in the green leaf of summer, or " sere and yellow leaf" of autumn, be raised to dis no more for ever.

W. Jerrans. Belleville, September 4th, 1841.

Dien,-In Trafalgar, July 22nd, 1841, Mr. Jas. Terruz, in the 37th year of Died,—In Trasalgar, July 22nd, 1841, Mr. Jas. Terrez, in the 37th year of his age. His parents emigrated to Canada from the State of Pa., when James was quite young, and soon after united with the Methodist Church. His mother died a few years since in the triumphs of faish, and exhorted James, who was pious, to meet her in heaven.—He for more than 20 years continued a membet of the Church, filling the office of Class Leader a part of the time with acceptability. He had several attacks of eickness during the last few years of his life—one of which was fatal; but, in all, the grace of God supported him. The last time he net his class, which was three weeks before his death, he said, "It is strongly impressed upon my mind that I never shall meet you in class again; but I fully expect to meet you all in the kingdom of God." To his friends who visited him in his illness, he gave full proof that he had not followed a "cunningly-devised fable." To one be said, "Although the idea of leaving my wife and children is painful—yet I commit them to the idea of leaving my wife and children is painful—yet I commit them to God, having a strong confidence that I shall praise Him beyond the Jordan of death." He was often in ecstasy, singing, praying, and praising God with joyful lips. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people at Yannorman's Chapel; when a deeply-impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. Darlington from Job xiv. 14.—"If a man die, shall he live again?" S.c.; and the Divine presence seemed to rest on the people.

DIED, in Keswick, August 22ud. Mr. EZEKIEL ENES, 25 years of age. For he last three or four years of his life he had been savingly converted to God. He attributed the cause of his conversion to his attendance at religious meetings; and frequently was he known when at these meetings to stand up and mology, reasonfor admitting it in the case of the Hebrew term.

A similar instance occurs in Livy, who, having flourished during the golden age of Roman literature, may be considered a good authority. Livy, in noticing the setlement of the Clusii, one of the barbarous tribes of ancient Gaul, in the fertile plains of the north of Italy, and in relating how it occurred, says:—"There is a traditionary report that the nation, (the Clusii) capticertainly have sunk under them. The second time I visited him, I found him suffering the most executiating pain; when he suddenly exclaimed, and with great emphasis, "It is better than I deserve." Oh! how these words pierced and profited my heart! I was much delighted at seeing this afflicted brother so much engaged in praying to, and praising God. I made several more visits to him; during one of them I asked him if he did not feel a secret desire to be restored to health? He answered, "My will is, that the will of God be done. I have resigned myself and all my concerns into his bands." The last visit I. made was a few days before his departure, and in company with an excellent brother; he was scarcely able to speak, but tried to express his gratitude to the tried to express his granted to speak, but tried to express his granted to the friends for coming to speak and pray with him, and was very happy. He continued his spiritual struggles till Sunday 22nd inst., when his happy spirit took its flight to his long sought Saviour. "Let me die the death of the right-look its flight to his long sought Saviour. "Let me die the death of the right-look its flight to his long sought Saviour."

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, September 15th, 1841.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY, PAST AND PRESENT.

pondent in a manner which betokens a deep concern and pure intention in him. The remarks we make are not designed to apply to our own church in particular, but to the ministry of the church generally.

DEAR SIR, -- In reading the life of Mr. Abbott, as well as the Jonraal of Mr. Wesley, I have been forcibly struck with the immediate effects produced by their preaching in a great many cases. It then appeared wonderful to those who witnessed those effects, and it appears wonderful to me. I know not how to account for it; and I am afraid to include a doubt about the matter, especially as the cases mentioned are authenticated by witnesses so credible as Mr. Abbott and Mr. Wesley, lest I should be wrong. They were, both of them, men of God-men who lived near him, and who laboured most successfully in

lis cause—consequently men of veracity.

I shall propose a few questions relative to this matter; and if you will condescend to answer them, either privately or publicly, I shall feel much obliged.

1. Are ministers of the present day—Methodists or others—less pious than were Mr. Abbott and Mr. Wesley?

2. Or may we suppose, that, because the people were less accustomed to preaching in those days, more visible and immediate effects would be perceptible as a natural consequence?

3. Or may we suppose the Lord granted these powerful and wonderful effects to convince the people that they were men of God, and aspecially called of Him to the work of the ministry?

4. If it he because the people were unoccustomed to such plain and close preaching, could a people now be found in similar circumstances to the people of England and America in the days of these men, might we expect to see the same effects follow the faithful administration of the Lord's word?

5. If the same effects are not now witnessed, should we not examine ourselves; and if the cause he a declension of piety in the ministry, repent in dust

and ashes till the Lord manifest himself to us afresh? I have not proposed these questions in a captions manner, but in the sincerity of my soul. It appears to me a subject of serious import. If the Lord has departed from us, in a degree, there must be a cause. Whatever the cause may be, it must be removed before we can expect to be fully restored to his favour again. I would not shift any part of the responsibility that may or ought to attach twelf to me upon others, by saying, Ye are fallen! Ye are fallen! I will, by the grace of God assisting me, begin at my own heart. I will endeavour to "pluck the beam out of my own eye; and then shall I see clearly to cast the mote out of my brother's eye," if there be a mote in his eye.

It is absolutely necessary to the spirituality of the church, and in fact necessary to her existence, that there should be revivals—that souls should be con-

revivals—interesting to the times a question of the utmost importance by what means revivals can be best promoted. I suppose, then, a pious ministry to be one important means; so much so that it is an axiom that cannot be called in question. No one who is interested in the welfare of immortal souls, can view the subject with indifference. It is a subject, in which every christian has an interest—a deep and fearful interest. That piety should decline in any part of the christian church is an offlicting thought. That it should decline among the ministry is still more afflicting. I am aware that when a soul has, in some measure, backslidden from God, it is apt to think the change has taken place in others and not in itself. in others, and not in itself. There is an obvious reason for this: a soul in such a state views every thing relating to this matter through a false medium. I am also willing to admit that this may, in part, be my case at the present; for I confess a great want of love to God, and a want or lack of zeal in his cause. But I accuse no one—I judge no one but myself. Comparing the past with the present, I think I see a very great difference, and I cannot but inquire as to

When you have leisure perhaps you may feel inclined to give the subject a little of your attention, and pen a few thoughts for the information of all a n-A PASTUR.

1. We should have liked the first question more than we do, if the contrast between the ministers whose names it places in conjunction had been less apparent. Not that we wish at all to reflect on the plety or usefulness of Abhott; but his natural temperament, his mental powers, his education, his attainments, his judgment, and his sphere of labour, were different; consequently, placing him with Wesley, renders it the more difficult to answer this, or any of the questions; for though piety only is named in the first, other qualifications which Abbott had not in the same degree with Wesley must be taken into the account, when the effect of their preaching is considered. Abbott was a valiant soldier of the Cross; Wesley was the skilful and irresistible leader of the lost. They may have been equally spiritual as believers in Christ; but as His servants they will scarcely bear comparison. Take him " for all in all," we think there has not been more than one Wesley since the apostolic age; and for a conquering faith, there have been few Abbotts. Further than this general reply we do not feel at liberty to go on this topic, lest we should offend the cautious by our temerity, and the excellent of our day by invidiousness.

2. We hardly know what is meant in the second question by "visible and immediate effects;" but we suppose is meant, sudden conversions, attended in some instances by much animal excitement. The latter was, most likely, in certain cases a concomitant of ignorance; and it is well known, that where there is little intellectual force, the passions will predominate. Such excitement might, too, be a concomitant of novelty, either in the doctrines preached, or the manner in which they were declared, or both, in the case of some persons who "were less accustomed to preaching in those days." Sudden conversions, too, were notorious, and as sound as they were sudden. But none of well-known projector of a Union between the Church and the Wesleyans. The sions, too, were notorious, and as sound as they were sudden. But none of these things were the "natural consequence" either of ignorance or novelty; for the history of revivals in the Moravian, the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Methodist, and other churches, of which we have ony account, will furnish and immediate effects;"-causes not adventitious, such as those are to which Pressive. 32 canditates were ordained. Their public reception and ordinawe have adverted, but necessary, and spiritual, and divine. Wesley and tion took up four evenings, and every occasion was solemn and highly profitaAbbott preached saving truth; they preached it fully and furnity; they Abbott preached saving truth; they preached it fully and farcibly; they preached it in faith; they preached it expecting present effects; they preached it bringing down by their confidence in God, there and then, the Holy Chost on them and their heavers. For ourselves, we ask no other causes of the effects "A Pastor" speaks of, and we require no other for the present conversion of the world.

3. In answering the third question we again feel the inconvenience of having Abbott associated with Wesley. They were both called of God, but not in the same sense "especially called of him." Whether correct or not, our opinion is, only Wesley could do what Wesley did. There is an obvious speciality in almost every thing pertaining to him. Take him as a man; and with a feeble constitution, and in labors prodigious, you see him living to a great age :-take him as a christian; and there are providential occurrences connected with his conversion altogether uncommon:-take him as a traveller; and it will be seen that though many men became his companions, he, only, had the hardihood necessary for uninterrupted locomotion:-take him as a preacher; and what man ever was more popular, or so long maintained his popularity:-take him as a minister possessed of legislative powers; and let the system of Wesleyan Methodism say whether his skill was not consummate. The difference between him and Abbott it will be seen is marked. Still, in one point of view, and perhaps in others, there is a resemblance. The same kind of effects was produced by their preaching: under both were remarkable conversions. We Divine Master " to convince the people they were men of God." The doctrine his divinity and the truth of his word; and the works performed by the Apostles attested their call, and the heavenly origin of their doctrines. There may have been something of this kind in Wesley's ministry. Doubtless, the mighty results of his preaching and of Abbott's would convince many persons that they were men of God; but we incline to the belief, that the "powerful and wonderful effects" of which "A Pastor" speaks attended their ministry because "they were men of God." They were consecrated instruments, and God employed them; as he will, more or less, all hely and active ministers.

4. The fourth question is rather hypothetical; for it is not to be conceived that the state of society now is what it was during the time of Wesley and people of England and America in the days of those men" is impossible. Society has been advancing in knowledge and picty. Where there is more knowledge there will be more intellectuality and thought, and persons having these, when convinced of sin, will not unfrequently take more time in deciding openly. Not that the precise period when a man is pardoned is not sudden, for it must necessarily be so; but the development of gracious impressions and godly sorrow will most likely be more gradual than in other cases. Many of the hearers of the gospel, too, are now better instructed in divine truth, so that the effect of novelty is less seen. These considerations may account for the absence of much of what is culraordinary, as to excitement and suddenness, in the circumstances attending some modern conversions. Due allow ance being made for these things, we know not why we should not "expect to see the same effects follow the faithful administration of the Lord's word" now as formerly. May we soon witness them!

5. "A l'astor's" fifth question is, "If the same effects are not now witnessed, should we not examine ourselves, and if the cause be a declension of piety in the ministry, repent in dust and ashes till the Lord manifest himself to ns afresh?" The same effects to a certain extent, we rejoice to know, are

but we do not believe, that in proportion to the number of the population, and the means used to save them, there are as many conversions as there were under the ministry of Wesley and Abbott. And several reasons may be fulfilled, and that the dissensions of christian people in this country may be healed by a large accession of piety and zeal to the fold of the Church. The Lord is wonderfully openasing for the deficiency. I. Many preachers occupy the pulpit to inform their heavers, not to neove them to action; whereas not a few of them knowns much as their instructors, and only want to be prevailed on to act. 2. Many much as their instructors, and only want to be prevailed on to act. 2. Many We have received the following letter from " A Pastor," on a subject which preachers deliver their message without believing in God for present saving le delicate, intricate, and important; and were we to yield to our inclinations, effects. 3. The grand obstacle to God's work, in our estimation, is, a beief should leave it unnoticed; but the importance of it is a sufficient reason for which is pretty general, that the Head of the Church does not design that all giving it publicity, and offering brief, though, perhaps, unsatisfactory replies to his ministers should be instrumental directly and evidently in the conversion the questions it contains,—evidently proposed to us by our thoughtful corres- of souls. One is to defend, another to persuade, a third to alarm, a fourth to build up ! If this be correct, the cause of God cannot be fully sustained in a place unless there be prenchers to fill these various departments of his work. We are truly thankful to the God of Providence for endowing ministers with various gifts, and that some are more eminent in one department of His werk than in another. But whether a minister be gifted for defence, or persuasion, alarm, or building up, the absorbing object of all he does should be the present salvation of souls. To go no farther than the Methodist Church. Which of her ministers have had greater and more diversified gifts that the fathers of Methodism, the Wesleys, Coke, Benson, and Clarke; but they were, in homely in the Parliameutary reports, or items of News, which may appear in the and expressive language-eminently "soul-savers." The same might be said | Guardian. For instance; last week we gave an entire article from the Kingof the Church of England: Fletcher, Perronet, Grimshaw, Berridge, and Sellon, panted for the salvation of souls, and God gave then many for their hire. Great men were they, successful in a great work. These are distinruished gospel ministers, and the ministers of the present day should place them before them and ask, " Why are not we as useful?" The suggestion of 'A Pastor" will then be acceptable, and we shall "examine ourselves" and repent in dust and ashes till the Lord manifest himself was afresh."

There is in the latter part of "A Pastor's" letter, a spirit of humiliation, self-searching, and holy purpose, which we observe with pleasure, and advantage to our own mind. He says, "I will, by the grace of God assisting me, begin at my own heart." So let all God's servants do, and they and their hearers shall be benefited. He further very pertinently says, " It is absolutely toces. sary to the spirituality of the Church, and, in fact, necessary to her existence that there should be revivals- hat souls should be converted. And it become a question of the utmost importance by what means revivals can be best promoted. For this there must be entire personal holiness; for this there must be an explicit, impartial, and practical proclamation of Bible truth; for this there must be an abhorrence of the pride of what is falsely called ministerial dignity; for this there must be faith in God for the immediate salvation of souls; for this pastoral duties must be untiringly performed; for this all the agencies of the Church must be consecrated and employed; for this special efforts must be generally made; for this must the Church, day and night, offer intercessious and exercise her faith, that promise and prophecy may be accom dished in glorious effusious of the Holy Spirit, the renovation of the Church, and the evengelization of the world. The ark shall be in its place, and the glory of the Lord overshadow and fill the tebernacle. "Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou and the ork of thy strength. Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy saints shout for jay."

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.-We have already published a few particulars respecting the Conference at home; and now, late copies of the Loudon Watchman enable us to add others. On the Tuesday afternoon before the opening of the Session, the Missionary Committee met, and much was said about the Missions, and the Debt of the Society, amounting to between 30 and £40,000. Dr. Bunting said, " He did not see that they could go a step further, but it would be their duty to abridge their establishment, and, (however reluctant) to recall some of their missionaries,—unless they had a reasonable prospect and a well-grounded assurance of increased support." For an augmentation of income a visitation of the larger societies, by the Missionary Secretaries, and other plans, were to be recommended to Conference. The arringe and passages by the Missionary ship "Triton," amounted, in five months, to £700. The spiritual state of the Missions was stated to be very cucoursging. On the evening of the same day the Committee of the Theological Institution met. There are 60 students connected with it. Commodious premises have been purchased on Richmond Hill, for a Southern Institution, at a cost of £7856. A site had been obtained for a Northern Institution at

Wednesday, the 27th of August, the Session opened; and, as we have before said, the Rev. James Dixon was chosen President, and Dr. Hannah, Secretary. The President, on receiving the Seal of office, said, " he received the deposit as from God." Thunks to the of wers retiring were presented. A munificent donation of £1000 to the Ashantee Mission was announced as having been made by Miss Birch; and £60 to Irish Schools. The Irish Representatives were introduced, and it was stated, that nearly 1,000 members in Ireland had emigrated, still leaving a nett increase of 221. Leave was given to Mesers. Richey and Evans, of Canada, to attend the Conference, and also to Mr. Willerson, of the Virginia Conference. Thursday, it was stated, that there being 59 preachers on the List of Reserve, exclusive of 20 who had passed through their studies in the Theological Institution, the case of 88 candidates then proposed should be postponed until next year. The Sunday plan for prenching contained 120 appointments. The total increase in the Connexion is 11,565; nearly helf the number on the Foreign Missions. August 4th, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Church of England Minister, a act of Ordination should always be performed at the Conference by the Presi-Stations of the Preachers. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 8th, eleven ministers from distant Missions were publicly recognised in Grosvenor street Chapel; among whose names we notice that of the Rev. Ephraim Evans; who is reported as having appealed on behalf of "many" emigrants, in Canada, said both-Schools by accounts of expeditions in their favour, and for their benefit, by him to be "now in a state of lamentable spiritual destitution." This give me leave to notice a Sabbuth-School Tea.

testimony, in conjunction with recent London Missions to Canada Confer. Our Quarterly Meeting for this Circuit was held the 21st and 22nd instant, ence Societies, opens a wide field for temark ; but we shall not enter it.)

These are the principal items in the Watchman received interesting to Candian renders. In vain have we looked for anything on the affairs of our Church in Canada; there is a very careful avoidance of publicity. Several 2, P. M., and after the necessary preparations were made they proceeded to private letters give us information, part of which is, that the Conference has the place where the entertainment was to be served to them. We wore not done anything for the removal, or even the diminution, of the crying evils of which the Connec in June last so properly complained in its shade. A long table was spread sufficient to accommodate about 100 children. address to the English Conference. This we sincerely and deeply deplore. After they were address to the English Conference. This we sincerely and deeply deplore. After they were seated, the benediction was asked by singlenge.—'Be present Where is justice to our Church?' The cause of Canadian Methodism is at our table, Lord.' When the entertainment was served to them, they were of God. Her ministry and membership are holy-united-happy-zealousactive-prosperous; and, while they mind the same things, God will bless them, and make them, as he has done, a blessing to Canada.

WESLEYAN ITEMS.—The London Patriot of August 9th says, that the case of the Rev. H. Ranson and Earl Brownlow came before the are notable to say how far, if at all, such conversions were intended by their | English Conference on the 7th of August, and that resolutions were passed ondemnatory of the conduct of the former-who was reprimanded by the of atteration in this connexion is not plain. The miracles of Christ attested President. The Conference decided that Messrs. W. M. Bonting and S. D. that they should not be worn by any Wesleyan Minister without the approbanon of the Conference. It is said by the Manchester Guardian that Dr. had committed for the occasion. Some addresses were delivered bearing upon Bunting administered reproof to those Ministers. The Manchester Times the importance of the Sabbath School Institution, and the delighted company and other popers report, that considerable discussion took place in Conference relative to an anonymous publication entitled, "Wesleyan Takings," lent ladies (Mrs. Might and Mrs. Howell) to whom was committed the getting containing literary likenesses of the leading Wesleyan Ministers, which it is up and superintending this juvenile festivity, deserve great praise for the satissaid are well drawn on the whole, only that some of thefeatures are too prominent. Several preachers were suspected of being the author, and the Abbott. Perhaps to find a people now "in similar circumstances to the inquiry respecting its writer was animated. Finally, a vote of censure was passed against the Rev. James Everett; Dr. Beaumout stopped forward to shield his friend, and was censured for his impertinence. A Convention took place in Manchester on the 17th of August, on the subject of the Corn Laws, of Ministers of all denominations, and 6 or 700 were expected to attend. A letter of invitation was sent to the Wesleyan Conference-bit a letter from the Secretary in reply was a refusal to attend. These particulars will be interthe Secretary in reply was a relusal to attend. These particulars will be inter-distance from the village and chapel. And I feel great pleasure, in testifying esting to some of our readers, and we give them without comment. We in this manner, in behalf of the Methodist congregation of Port Hope, our find the following, just as we give it, in an English paper; and I the Minister whose name is attached to it be the son of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Editor of the Wesleyan Magazine, and late President of the Conference, we we must express our sorrow and surprise, that he should write as he does of the Church of his father.

"THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH .- We rejoice to state that two of the nost intelligent students of the Weslevan Theological Institution at Stoke Newington, have just sent in their resignation to the Committee, being convinced that they will be more useful as clorgymen of the Church, and that catholic unity is

Last Wednesday we very briefly and mildly noticed the somewhat singular course of the Editor of the Church in the case of Earl Brownlow and the Rev. II. Ranson, and his wish that the Wesleyans should join the Church. The only reply we obtained from him in reference to these matters was-silence. On the 1st instant, we made a remark or two in the Guardian on a pamphlet sent us containing objections to Confirmation. What we said is offensive to the Editor of the Church, and he calls on us to enter into controversy on the subject. Our reply to him, though we have good reasons for what we said, is precisely what his was to us-silence.

It may be well for us to inform our readers, we do not reckon ourselves responsible for the correctness of every sentiment which is found ston Chronicle, in which, it will have been seen, one member is blamed and another is praised. The paragraph escaped our notice until after the day of publication; we do not wish to be considered as expressing any opinion on the comparative merits of any members of the Legislature.

The Kingston Chronicle says, the following is the Bulletin issued on the morning of the 11th instant, by His Excellency's Physician:-" His Excellency passed a sleepless night, but on the whole is not worse

this morning.—Saturday." We are gratified to learn from Kingston papers that Addresses of condolence have been presented by the Legislature to His Excellency.

On Thursday last the Bishop of Toronto held his Primary Visitation in this City. Sixty-four Clergymen were present. The Bishop delivered a Charge, and the Rev. A. N. Bethune a Sermon, in which, we are told by one of their hearers, there were many objectionable passages. It is aunounced that they will both appear in the Church immediately: we shall then judge for ourselves.

It affords us pleasure to be informed, that LORD SYDENHAM, our distinguished Governor-General, has had conferred on him by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

A Chartist preacher lately died in Tewkesbury Workhouse, England, who wrote a letter as his dying attestation, regretting he ever joined the Chartist Association, particularly that he ever on Sabbath days preached Sermons three parts politics, and the rest little better than scepticism. Ilis name was Moore.

To Correspondents .- Communications have been received from "Barrie," and "Whitby."

We sometimes receive letters containing "Errata" to articles we have published. It has surprised us that we have not received more-for frequently it happens, that not all the men at our office can decypher words, and we have to do the best at guessing. Lately we had to pay postage for a comminication containing about sixty lines, having eighty errors in them. The writer, we suppose, firmly believed, that ours was an office of revision.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY .- The SEMI-ANNUAL EX-AMINATION of the Classes in the U. C. ACADEMY will be held on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September. The Winter Session, to consist of twenty-siz weeks, will commence on Thursday, the 21st of October.

WESLEYAN-CHURCH OPENING .- The new Wesleyan-Methodist Church, called Hewitt's, in ALBION, will be opened for divine service, on the first Sabbath in October, by the Rev. EGERTON RYERSON; who will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning, and make a collection towards de fraying the expenses incurred in the erection of the edifice.

A FIELD MEETING will be held on Sunday, the 19th of September, at Lambton Village, on the Humber, Dundss Street; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. Messre, Culham and Scott, assisted by others, are expected to render their services on the occasion.

Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District-2nd Quarter.

	Brock Oct'r 9th & 10th.	Lake Simcoe Nov'r 6th & 7th.
į	Whitby " 9th & 10th.	Credit, " 13th & 14th.
•	Reccorville " 16th & 17th.	Toronto City " 20th & 21st.
۹.	Reesorville " 16th & 17th. Toronto Circuit " 16th & 17th.	Nelson " 27th & 23th.
l	Yonge Street " 23rd & 24th.	Grimsby Dec'r 4th & 5th.
	Newmarket " 30th & 31st.	Stamford " 11th & 12th.
r	Barrie 30th & 31st.	St. Catherines " 18th & 19th.
	Albion Nov'r 6th & 7th	Auson Green, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings for the Bytown District-2nd Quarter. Plantagenet..... October 30 and 31 | Hull Dec'r 4 and 5

" 13 and 14 Napanee, " 25 and 26 J. C. Davinson, Chairman.

WESLEYAN-METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL PARTY AT PORT-HOPE. Port-Hope, August 29th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardion.

and our public tex for the children the Monday following. The design of having it on the Monday following our first Quarterly Meeting, was to secure the presence and assistance of our Chairman.

The Superintendent and Teachers and children assembled in the chapel at pleased at the pains taken to make them happy, and the honour shown them by being served first. Every person present who felt the importance of moral cultivation to the young must have been gratified at the sight, and by the reflection that so many children of this small place were in a course of religious raining which, by the Divine blessing, will be of the utmost advantage to them in this world and forever.

Before they arose from the table, our kind-hearted and esteemed Chairman d a few remarks to the children on the kindness of their Superintendaddresse ent, and Teachers, and parents and friends, in gesting up the Sabbath-School, in furnishing them with excellent books, and in providing this excellent tea. He reminded them of their obligations to those who were so much interested in their welfare, how they should love and obey them, and how they should Waddy had innovated on the usage of the Connexion by wearing gowns, and love God who gives us all good things. Then the rest of the company piled the table again and were served as second best. After the festivities of day were past, several of the children recited appropriate pieces which they retired to their homes, happy at what they had witnessed, and happy that it had been in their power to contribute to the happiness of others. The excelactory manner in which they attended to their part of this labour of love. It had been designed to distribute to the children reward books, but unfortunately they did not arrive in due time. The moral use of this is to interest the hearts of the children in the school, and thereby to increase the probability of its eing more useful to them

While I am writing about matters connected with Port-Hope allow me to mention another circumstance of some importance to our congregation and society in this pince—
We have lung felt an embarrassment for the want of a place to bury our dead,
This desideratum has lately been supplied—J. D. Smith Esq., of this place,
in addition to former nots of generosity, has granted to us a lot for a buryingground. It is a very suitable kind of soil for the purpose, and at a convenient

gratitude and sense of obligation to him for this acceptable gratuity Yours truly,

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVITY AT BELLEVILLE. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

DEAR BROTHER, -On Thursday the 12th instant we held our Sunday School anniversary in this place; and as you requested of me, when last here, some account of our School, I have thought it best to send you a statement of our proceedings. Our school met, at three o'clock, with a small school in connexion with our Church, from a place five miles distant. The lower part of

bearing the inscription, "Sunday Schools founded by Robert Raikes, 1781,"-Female Teachers and Classes-Ladies not connected with the Schoolwith the Union Jack-Male Teachers and Classes-Scholar with a white Flag inscription, " All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall the peace of thy children,"—Gentlemen not connected with the School. We then marched on to a Grove about \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a mile from the Church, where tea was prepared, at two tables of 108 feet in length, each laid for about 300, and abundantly provided with the good things of this life, attended by 23 ladies, who were assisted by as many gentlemen; and all were busy and happy. Two splendid cakes, with a suitable inscription, the gift of two female teachers. added to the beauty of the tables. Some having finished their ten, arose and gave place to others, until about 400 individuals had partaken; after which a collection was taken up amounting to £6. The assembly were then addressed by the Revs. J. Beatty, Leonard and W. Jeffers, after which a few remarks

by the Revs. J. Beaty, Leonard and W. Jetters, after which a few remarks were made by the Superintendent on the origin of Sunday Schools; the benediction was pronounced, and the party separated.

I feel inadequate to do justice to the School, to the ladies and gentlemen, who kindly assisted on the occasion—or to the spectators for the good order and attention paid; and I am persuaded that all were highly delighted with the exercises of the afternoon. The number of scholars in attendance was over 200, many of whom get no other instruction but what they receive at our School. 200, many of whom get no other instruction but what they receive at our Schools, that one great means of doing good to the children is, by giving them encouragement. We have done this in our School for four years past, and have found it to result in good.

I am. Dear Brother, yours truly,

Belleville, 28th Aug., 1841.

Billa Flikt, Jr., Secretary.

Belleville, 28th Aug., 1841.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, TUESDAY, August 24.

DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS-CONTINUED. The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere would remind the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, that he had not even intimated any objection to the course which

that hon, gentleman proposed with respect to the rules and regulations promulgated from King's College in compliance with the Act 2d Vict. cap. 10. What he (Mr. de B.) asked was merely a delay for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain from those with whom the rules and regulations had originated, whether they had any objection to their being rescinded. This was but fair and proper. He (Mr. de B.) had understood that they had been generally fair and proper. He (Mr. de B.) had understood that they had been generally much approved of, and although they might require possibly some modification as regarded their application to all denominations, still it might be very injudicious to do avery with them altogether, so as to have the Schools without any rules until a general and comprehensive plan of education was established as proposed by the hon, gentleman. He (Mr. de B.) would in a few days be enabled to speak more positively on this subject, and in the mean time he thought it very desirable that this branch of the subject should be separated from the consideration of the resolutions introduced by the hon, gentleman. I had requested him to take this course so as to being them under immediate consideration. He felt obliged to the hon, gentleman for having done so, and he thought the house and the country much indebted to the hon, gentleman for the endeavors he was now making to induce a sound and thorough review of the whole plan of education, preparatory to, and antecedent to any attempt at Legislation upon it. The subject was one in which the whole community was deeply interested, the happiness and prosperity of the Province were involved in its issue, nor was it possible to enter upon it with any prospect of giving general antisfaction, unless due regard was had to its elementary principles being based on religion. He wished not to be misunder-tood; he was fac, very far from intending that such a consideration implied the forcing upon others that which their habits or doctrines would not, could not even admit. To attempt he introduction of the Holy Scriptures as received by Protestants, as a Class-Book, when Roman Catholics were to be educated, was worse than useless, it was oppressive, it was dangerous, it must arrest all education: they cannot thus receive them, and Protestants had no right, in claiming the exercise of religious iberty, to tyrannize over the religious scruples of others (hear, hear.) Unforunately many of the petitions presented to the other head of the Legislature on this point, insisted on this being done, and hence, possibly, the very great difficulty which now surrounded the subject in that House. But Protestants of all shades of ductrice did and do require that the unmutilated Scriptures should be placed in the hands of Protestant children, they cannot nor will they ever be brought to consent to any system of education in which this fundamental requisite is wanting, (hear,) this does not mean that the Billis to be insisted upon as exclusively the Class Book of Protestant Schools, or that it can or uight to be thus made use of, judicious selection suited to the age and capaci-ies of those to be instructed will be needed, but the student is to be generally led to expect that as his understanding unfolds he shall progressively be made partaker of the whole learning and immediate truth as revealed in the Word of God He (Mr. de B.) had been for some time past in communication with the Right Revd. Bisliops of Montreal and Toronto and their Clergy and flocks upon this all important subject, he had endeavoured to make himself acquainted with their sentiments and he was now prepared to state that they would never consent to recede from this essential requisite in any system of education, national or otherwise. He was charged with the following Petitions which he would have the honour of presenting to the house this day.

1. From the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on behalf of himself and the clergy of

the diocese, praying that the education of the children of their own Church be entrusted to their lawful pastors, subject to such regulations as may ensure an uniformity in the secular branches of study, and a proportionate part of any rant or assessment, according to the number of children ascertained to belong o persona concerned.

2. From the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the clergy, and 787 members of the Church of England resident in Quebec, praying that the Bible, according to the received translation, be recognised not only as the class book to be universally used in all Schools in which Protestant children shall receive their education but that it may be put into the hands of all such Scholars, without any legislative restriction wherever.

3. Clergy and 712 members of the Church of England, resident in the

Parish of Montreal;—to the same effect.

4. Rev. J. Torrance and the resident members of the Church of England, at Mascouche, Wesleyville, Kilkenny, Pleisley and Terrebonne;-to the same

5. The Seignior and Protestant inhabitants of Riviere du Loup (en bas) and parts adjacent;—to the same effect...

6. Ministers and members of the Church of England resident at Riviere du and parts adjacent;—to the same effect

7. Clergyman and members of the Church of England in the Seigniory of St. Giles:—to the same effect.

8. The Missionary Catechist and numerous members of the Church of Eng-

land, residing in New Ireland, Halifax, and Inverness;-to the same effect.

The Pethions deserved the most serious attention of the Legislature, and he trusted they would receive it. The opinion and wish of the Bishop of Toronto was that the funds for education should be divided amongst the several donorsications of Christians in proportion to their numbers—there was nothing unlied or unjust in this, it was a plan acted on, for instance, in France, where each as the fonds raised by general assessment were divided according to the relative numbers by the Minister of Education, each educating those of their own permasion,—but this system had its objections in a thinly peopled country such as Canada, scattered over a wide extent of territory, and where it would be found difficult to collect children in sufficient numbers to support a school, althorate the plan might be very femilie in cities or towns.—It was, however, quite clear that with conflicting opinions such as have been stated as to the Bible, it was mite hopeless to expect that Protestants and Roman Catholics could be educaed together. But it did not follow, with the several denomin mer, and who constituted the majority of the population of the Upper Province, that this could not be done. The Bill in the other House had nothing novel in its general features, it was nearly a transcript of the plan of education in the State of New York, and he (Mr. de B) did not like it the better on that account, and it was not surprising to find the subject of religious instruction consequently not touched upon. But he would ask his hon, friend opposite (Mr. Sullivan) notwithstanding the omnipotence of Parliamentary enactment, was it not a strike of too great magnitude to expect to find a Board of Educa-tion duly prepared in the new Municipal Councils. The power of taxation for educational purposes was already most properly confided to them by the Bill. It was but right that the people should direct what sum should be levied from them for the education of their own children, but this does not imply that they are the fittest judges as to the best system of education. Ho (Mr. de B.) did not think any good could possibly result from the Bill introduced into the other House, wanting as it was in the essential basis upon which all education should rest,—particularly taking into consideration the lateness of the Session, the political subjects which absorbed all others in the minds of members of that hose, house, and which excluded any hope of due attention being paid to that of education in this Session, that it would require the calmness and deliberation of a Session itself to arrive at any result likely to give general satisfaction, and he therefore trusted the bill in question would not be perservered in,—and the proposition of the hone mover of the resolutions now under considration appeared to him the most likely means for insuring a full, free, and rigorous preliminary investigation, on which a future Parliament might safely

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan said he feared that little good would result from the intended Commission, but he would not oppose it. We were, however, obliged to leave the House, and regret that it is not in our power to give a eport of his speech on that occasion.

WEDNESDAY, August 25th, 1841.

The House assembled at 2 o'clock, and after several Bills had been brought up from the Lower House, the first on the Order of the day was called up, which was the "Bill for preventing any failure of justice in respect of Complaints of undue Elections or returns of Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province at the last General Election." After several hundrable members had

spoken, The Hon. Mr. Sullivan rose and said he should give on this question his unbiassed opinion, and he was the more free to do so, because it was by no means a question in which the Government was in the slightest degree concerned. He believed that with one exception be was the only lawyer in the House, and he should on this occasion, as he was on all occasions, be ready to give to the House his opinion when they required it; and he would therefore go into the detail of the question before them, and take upon himself the responsibility of stating to that House and the country what his opinions were. We have heard it asserted that this bon. House has no right to call in question the proceedings of the other branch of the Legislature. He denied this, and aserted that, by analogy with the practice of the Legislature in Britain, th must be judges of their own decisions: they had always been so, and he had never heard it attempted to be proved that they had not power to do so.—However this may be, this House must have a right to be gislate in this case, because he other branch of the Legislature has sent us up a bill for our consideration and approval. We are therefore so far right, and having disposed of this part of the question, I shall proceed to the main points of the case. The Hon, gentleman then proceeded to quote all the different acts which relate to the mies is rapidly growing. It seems to spring up spontaneously, or on the perusal, on the perusal, on the perusal, on the standard series of such natifully unscholar-like, and, we are sorry to now witnessed in many christian churches; and never did christendom present so formidable a front for the overthrow of error and sin us in this day; add, intemperate publications, as 'Powell on the Apostolical Succession.' Let 'following order, viz:—Ministers—Superintendents—Teacher with a white fing | till the calling together of the present Parliament, that those enactments till the continued operation of its enactments till the next Parliament should be called together, and that as that Act had required the continued operation of its enactments till the on the part of the students, of such panelolly unscholar-like, and, we are sorry to following order, viz:—Ministers—Superintendents—Teacher with a white fing | till the calling together of the present Parliament, that those enactments till the calling together of the present Parliament, that those enactments till the calling together of the present Parliament, that those enactments must

anis principle was also discernible in our statute of limitations; norwinosiana-ing a debt was unquestionably due, yet if it had not been demanded within six years, or acknowledged, the law resisted the claim, so of cases in which widows and orphans had suffered the loss of property to a degree exceedingly to be re-gretted, yet it had been held better that such evils should be endured rather than or evid force laws checkled the laws about the resistance of law west. gretted, yet it had been held better that such evils should be enacted. Whether the operation of law was them expost facto laws should be enacted. Whether the operation of law was themselves for future and more worthy notice upon the government and the in existence for two weeks or two years it is the same thing. The law was and must be unchangeable and unalterable. It is true there had been cases where trict, a noble country and worthy of our attention, and although that District parties had been attached for treason, or during great popular excitement, or has had a large grant of money which on account of the vicious system adopted, parties had been attached for treason, or during great popular excitement, or great public danger; the law may for the moment have been dispensed with, great puote canger; the law may for the moment have been dispensed with, and it may have been thought necessary to pass such a law as we have alluded to, to meet the occasion, but such deviations are exceedingly few, and always looked upon with great and well merited jealousy and suspicion.—Now, hongentlemen, to come to the principle of this bill; nothing is said in its preamble; as to the necessity for this bill, except that doubts have arisen as to whether certain acts of the late Province were in force at the commencement of the fifestent session. I have shown, hon sentlemen, that no such doubts do exist. present session. I have shown, bon gentlemen, that no such doubts do exist, but if you begin to pass such laws as that which is proposed by this Bill, where are you going to stop? And it is intended also to apply to the future as well as to the past, for it proceeds to give certain members thirty days in which they may enter into those formalities and requirements which are stated to have rendered necessary certain acts, the existence or non-existence of which is un-tertain.—But, said the hon gentleman, in such a case as the present, you are depriving persons of rights which have been given to them under the solemn guarantee of law, they have taken their seats without opposition, and the party now applying for this Bill, having taken no steps to prevent them, they say, we are estisfied with our position, we have done all that the law requires, and no are estisfied with our position, we have done all that the law requires, and no earthly power can disposess us. Look to the English Journals of the House of Commons, and imagine for a moment that such an attempt should be made there, where the most minute points of practice are examined by men of the greatest acumen in courts of law. But we are told that this case areas out of ignorance of the law—follow out the consequences of allowing such a plen. It is a well known axiom that all men are supposed to know the law. If hongestlemen will look at the progress of our statute book, they will find that life, liberty, and property have been protected under this impression; has it been ever admitted as a plea for a breach of the criminal law, that the offender was ignorant, of the law? Executions have followed such cases. It was said of a ignorant of the law? Executions have followed such cases. It was said of a Roman Emperor that he caused the law to be placed so high on the pillars of the temple, that they could not be read, yet life and douth were dependent on obedience to the law. It is said, that in speaking of the existing law, at a meeting of the House it had been called a session of Parliament; it is impossible that any man can seriously argue that any session of Parliament has ever been that any man can seriously argue that any session of Parlament has ever even held till the present Session since the passing that Act, and is the rule of law to be governed by a mere mistake of any authority, however high I—but let us for a moment reverse the case, let us suppose that—[Here the hon, gentleman made a pause, and said he would pass on to the Act of Union.] He could go a great way with his hon, friend who introduced the subject to the flouse, but be would rest the views which he mok of the case upon a different basis; he would assert that it was opposed to the Act of Union to pass this bill. That sort gave us no power to pass an expost facto law, and if we did so, the law of the law o the future exists under an IMPRRIAL STATUTE, and is not, and cannot be interfered with, and can this House pass a law directly contrary to that statute? He had no desire to go into particulars about the practices charged to have prevailed at these Elections; he had heard so many different statements, so contrary in their nature, and that by respectable persons, that he had felt really anxious that the truth should have been brought to light, and so much at one time did he believe that gross misconduct existed, that he was almost disposed to think that the country possessed no powers of legislation at all. For his own part he never entertained a doubt as to whether a session below had existed, and if doubts had existed, those doubts themselves were a sufficient warning. hon, gentlemen, I declare I do not believe it arose out of any inadvertency. They and gentlement the dectare two not believes that arise out of any inauterieurly.

The said to have the best lawyers in Lower Canada, and they might have and no doubt did get their opinions. I have no doubt that all that was done was done deliberately, and having made up their minds, and having acted upon their own conclusions, they have no right now to turn round and say, we were wrong a Dollar Bilt will always be of equal value from Kamouraska to Lake Huron: and will not be bound by it. Is was the case in all legal proceedings, the law-yer chose his own course, and he was bound to abide by it. The Government is not charged in these petitions with having participated in these alleged our-rages, but suppose the case reversed, imagine for one moment that for political purposes the Government had endeavoured to prove that a session of Parliament had intervened, and that, to unseat members opposed to its policy, it had made an application similar to the present, why the whole world would have rung with the charge of tyranny, every paper in the Province and in the w would have been filled with accusations; it would have reached the walls of the british Parliament, and have been exertated by the British public, and would bring down in its consequences an extent of adium which no Government, and no Governor, tet him be ever so powerful, could have withstood. No, hongentiemen, as I said before, I have not the slightest personal interest in the question, but the laws of the land must be respected and sustained, and they must be certain and unchangeable. If the popular branch possessed a dispension rower of display the sixty of the land must be certain and the content of the country of must be certain and unchangeante. If the popular orance possessed a dispensing power of altering the existing law, to accommodate it to circumstancos, no man would be safe, life and liberty would be in jeopardy. In this case the provisions of the law have been complied with, the Returning Officer has declared the parties duly elected, and under the protection of the law they take their seats; it is a strong presumption in law that they had a legal right to do so. Again, who can say, except the parties themselves, that they had so abandoned all expectation of being returned, or that they individually entertained the opinions alleged for them; where is the evidence of this? there is none. No doubt the doubt may have existed, but how does it appear that the doubt has not been thurst down their throats. But it is said this is not a general law, but merely an individual case—let us enquire then what it proposes. Would hon gentlemen have believed that a law should be required at our hands to give leave to go on for thirty days to get this case decided, whilst all business shell be suspended, no law to exist, no law to pass, under the operations of a new this the way to legislate, that the applicants are not only to alter the law, but to be put into a better state than they were before, even if their explanation of the long on the time of the Committee, I shall conclude by pressing upon the House be put into a better state than they were before, even if their explanation of the long on the time of the Committee, I shall conclude by pressing upon the House the propriety of taking this measure as a whole. True it is that the hon, gen-law was correct. I have been led into speaking warmly upon this subject, hon. gentlemen, because I have felt strongly, and however much I could have wished that investigation should take place, I could not reconcile to my con-

In pursuance with a notice to that effect, Mr. Harrison this day brought forward his project for carrying into effect the Public Improvements of the Country, in the form of Resolutions, a copy of which we asnex. We were not in the House when he began his observations, but we understand his statements were plain and distinct, and made with much ability.—He alluded to and explained each separate object and gave his reasons why the mode pointed out should be He was followed by Mr. Merritt whose speech we did not hear, but we un-

dersiand its object was to show that the improvements of the St. Lawrence Canal ought to take precedence of every other.

Mr. M. Cameron followed, who spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. Cameron rose and said, few gentlemen, (in fact I would say) no hon.

member in this house has more respect for the talents or the perseverance of
the honourable member for the North Riding of Lincoln than he (Mc. C.,) he had said before, and he would now repeat it, that that hon, gentleman deserved the lasting gratitude of the people of Upper Canada, for his foresight and perseverance in completing the Wellund Canal, a work without which our western settlements would not have existed, but he (Mr. C.) was surprised at the course of the hon, gentleman on this occasion; instead of following the speech of the hon, introduces of these resolutions and cause int to the whole measure. f the bon, introducer of these resolutions, and speaking to the whole me of the non. Introducer of these resolutions, and speaking to the whole measure, the gentleman with one of those Utopiun views peculiar to himself and which he seems not well to have weighed, contradicts the statements of the hon, member for Kingston, relative to the past miamanagement of our affairs, and iniquities of the former system of Upper Canada, he (Mr. Merritt) being of opinion that the system was good until the Government in 1837 interfered and prevented that the system was good until the Government in 1837 interfered and prevented the sale of debentures by the Commissioners for the individual work in progress; now he (Mr. C.) would ask the hon, gentleman, what kind of a system it was, that, enteredent to 1837, leaned money to individual companies—without security—one shilling of which has never been repaid; who managed the system that leaned the money to the Desjardins Canel?—to the Cobourg Harbour Company?—to the Oakville Harbour?—and many similar works—who managed the system that hall an Charles are the leaners of the leaners of the system that hall an Charles are the leaners of the system that hall an Charles are the leaners of the system that hall an Charles are the leaners of the system that hall are the content of the aged the system that built up (by a system of local jobbing and interested com missioners) one part and one interest of the Country to the entire exclusion o Assembly which involved us in debt, prevented our improvements, and dissatisfied the people—and for these reasons, he (Mr. C.) strenuously advocated an uniform system by the Constitution of a Board of Works; who shall be responsible. sible to the House for the outlay of the money, the estimates, the description of the work and their completion. But he would leave the hon, gentleman to take care of the local interest of my part of the country (to use his own words; whose local interest seems to absorb his energies—and would briefly run over the scheme submitted to the house.—The Governor General in his opening speech, alluded to the possibility of our obtaining a loan in England of one and a half million of money at three and a half per tent, the idea was scouted by many hon, members of this house; by many configure out of doors, it was man, hon, members of this house; by many gentlemen out of doors, it was treated as a "rose de guerre," but sir, the Country has confidence in the Executive Government, and this house sustained that government on the faith of this and other pledges, and the expectation of the Country was greatly raised on this subject, the people are anxiously tooking for this measure and expect it to be one by which the greatest though most neglected interest (the agricultatist's) will be protected and promoted, and upon this ground separately, and as a whole, he would support it.—The first item mentioned in the resolutions and which he expected would have reconciled the hon, gentleman from Lincoln to the whole measure, is more than half the whole sum for the improvement of the Weiland Canal—he (Mr. C.) was in favour of this because it afforded a cheap means of transport for the immense agricultural products of the Niagara, Sinneos, London, Western, and Huron Districts, because it enhances the value of all our Western lands, and because it must be the chief and main cause of making Montreal the greatest chiming root on this continent—he (Mr. C.) making Montreal the greatest shipping port on this continent—he (Mr. C.) held that the interest of Lower Canada was better advanced and conserved by this expenditure than by any roads which can be made within that province.— The improvement of Lake St. Peter was another object of primary importance, and he found no fault that it was within the heretofore province of Lower Can ada, because by this, Upper Canada interest will be protected, and secured, and of August. The Queen was to open the session in person—at least so the incidental to the same, amounting in all to \$11,806.

of necessity be the law of the land. Upon this, said the Hon. gentleman, the whole case depended. He had understood that this question had been debated in the other House, but he will ask, would hon. Members in that House take upon themselves to go back to make laws which shall answer a certain plurpose I-Now, hon, gentlemen, to do this is to make an exposit factor law, all understood. Such a law has occasionally been considered justifiable, yet it has been but very rarely so: where immunities have been calained by one but the fourth of the party and admitted by the other, such a law has been admitted to be expedient. It is legislating not only for the future but for the past, and has always been looked on with jealousy, and scarcely ever allowed. Important mistakes have been aubmitted to rather than submit to expost facto law. It is true for the past, and has always been abmitted to rather than submit to expost facto law. It is true for the past, and has always been abmitted to rather than submit to expost facto law. It is true for the past, and has always been almitted to rather than submit to expost facto law. It is true for the whole province, tempracing a greater treene than any other district—supplying the greatest, most valuable throw obtacles in the way of this magnificent scheme on the part of his consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McLeed, but they were officially contradicted. The new commander in the response of going down.—The improvement of the Richelieu discharge in the party is medical gdviser had interposed his veto, in consequence of Her Majesty's "Present condition," and that the Parliament would therefore be independent of the considering a greater treath of the kine the revenue of a large of the superdistion to the four than the revenue of a large of the party of the function of the four of the party discount of the Cutawa had givently discounted for the Union Bridge, probably about £10,000. Sir John Harvey had his sudience of leave, at the Colonial Office, on t he had opposed, yet knowing as he did the extensive groves of oak and other valuable tunber to that district, the extent of agricultural interests that would be secured by this expenditure upon a moderate and judicious system, he could not refuse it, and expected that every member of this house would advocate it Next is the Burlington Bay Canal, an outlet from a lay and basin, which is destined to be the depot of a greater amount of agricultural products than any one point in the western part of America, (not even excepting the Miamee Bay.) a country unsurpassed for extent, heavity and fertility; the products of the Gore and London Districts, and the Western trade which will be induced to this and London Districts, and the Western trade which will be induced to this point by important internal communication are beyond calculation, and sir, that work at present is nearly in ruins and the revenue decreasing, yet all this attracts no notice from the hon, gentleman from Lincoln.—No, no, it's off the track of his local interests, and the deputy from the Wel'nd cares not for it. The next subject noticed is the harbour and light houses on Lake Erie; an immense interest tributary to the Welland and St. Lawrence.—Is it not a disgrace to Canada that while the Americans have 60 Steam Boats on the Upper Lakes, we have not one—and how can we have boats, while on the const of a Lake 300 miles long we have a significant for the residied that port 300 miles long, we have not a single safe harbour.—Can it be credited that por Stanly, port Burwell, and the Cat Fish, and the round O are entirely unnoticed and either uniouched, or what has been done is fast going to ruin; and that the only outlet for Simcoe, London, and part of the western district is in such a state that even Schooners cannot get in—in such a state that last year's wheat crop is not yet all out from these ports. I trous the hone gentleman from Lincola will turn his attention somewhat to the mocessities of our own farmers, and let his Mills and his American trade avail themselves of our own farmers,—
, and let his Mills and his American trade avail themselves of the St. Lawrence
and the Rideau in their present state; till the improvement of such internal
as works as this shall command such a trade as will show the necessity of their
aimprovement and warrant the expenditure. The next subject is the great protwincial high way from Quebec to the far west; this proposition was made 20
as years ago by the then Attorney General, the present Chief Justice, a man
as whose foresight and great abilities all will allow, and which no circumstance
has proved more clearly than the one to which he now aliqued, the road from
the Casados to Coursuld the and other sections of the course are of important the Cascades to Cousau du-lec and other sections of the route are of important necessity; why Sir, is it not almost incredible that in 1841 after nearly one million has been expended on the St. Lawrence that the public highway from Hamilton to Brantford, at two seasons of the year is nearly impassable, this very season he (Mr. C.) was there travelling one mile an hour, and what is the consequence to the Upper Canadian agriculturist, why Sir, that wheat is worth about a shilling less at London than at Hamilton. But, Sir, to conclude the through the constry—the leading highways, to bring the produce of the Province to the frontier, and after that is done, I will go as far as any other hongentement, to expedite the transportation of American produce through the country. The next Resolution is the scheme of leaving to the exertion of the Polymod. The following were the Peers elected—The Marquis country. The next Resolution is the scheme of leaving to the exertion of the place of Holymod. The following were the Peers elected—The Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield: Viscounts Arbuthuot and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, and I think in the present state of our finance we should embrace every means (Queensberry, The only alternations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield. of obtaining money on the most advantageous terms, for I feel assured that we am and Lord Rolle for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their own cannot do more than pay the interest on the million and a half at 34 per cent.

The next Resolution is the project for a Bank of Issue; and I feel hold to assert that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project that were well as the project of the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their own consent.

Earthquake.—The Scottish Guardian says: We experienced a shock of earthquake at Crieff on Thursday effections that the consent. because it will secure the public against the failure of Banks-guaranteeing every Bill in circulation with the full security of the Government—and because I think it the best means of guarding against over issues and sudden contrac-tions; and because it is a self-evident fact, that it will produce a very considetions; and because it is a self-evident fact, that it will produce a very considerable revenue to the Province; and from the undoubted preregative of the Crown, the right of coloage, enable the people to pay the interest of their Public Debt. I have drawn my conclusions from the writings of the latest and best writers on political economy, and the history of Banking in the United States; and I want hon, members, that should they refuse this great public advantage—that they must give some better reason to their constituents (who are not Bankers nor Bank Stockholders) than the only one I have yet heard against it, namely, that it will lessen the profits of Bankers !! for refu thousand pounds a year. But Sir, there are many in this House who under-stand this matter much better than I do, and I shall leave this part of the subject to them. The last thing to notice is the immense saving to the revenue by the loan of one sud a half million; for which we are to pay 3 1.2 per cent; by this plan we will pay £52,500—we pay our debt, £1,200,000, now bearing this plan we will pay £52,500—we pay our debt, £1,200,000, now bearing interest about 6 per cent.—£72,000 a year—and leave atill not only £300.000 for public improvements but also a nett gain of £20.000 a year interest. With respect to duties on imports, 1.6—1 that the revenue from this source may be greatly augmented—first by an improved system of collecting these duties—by having a fixed instead of an ad valorem duty (evaded daily by false invoices); and lastly which the introducer of the Resolutions said little about—the immediate impost of a duty on all articles imported from the United States for consumption within this Province, particularly Flour, Pork, Wheat, and all descriptions of live Stock. And I do trust that the hopes of the people of this country will not be crushed by the prorogation of this Hopes, without something having been done on this subject. From what I know of the state of the re-cense, I would state that there can be no difficulty whatever in our paying the could they speak unanimously on this subject, are not anxious on this occasion for the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill; no Sir, the less we take wished that investigation should take place, I could not reconcile to my convictions of right and propriety, that a law so dangerous in its tendency, and so
unjust in its application, should ever find its way into our statute book, and
thus contribute to overhear and trample upon the rights and liberties of the
subject.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1841.

In pursuance with a notice to that effect, Mr. Harrison this day brought forinterest, enrich all classes of our people, and unite more closely and firmly then ever, the Government and money lenders of England to this valuable Co-

(To be continued.) Collectors of Revenues .- We beg leave to recommend our aders to direct their thost serious attention to the statement made in the House of Assembly vesterday, as well as on a former occasion, by Messra, Holmes, Hincks, Cameron, Buchanan, and others of the most respectable and talented members, on the subject of the collection of the public Revenues by Collectors of Customs and others. It is broadly asserted that not the one half of these revenues are collected and accounted for, that entries of goods are made in distant custom-houses, where the officers are temiss in their duty, and the nwners then land them at places where the officers do their duty more correctly and faithfully. That it is a practice of custom house officers to go periodically (quarterly for example,) and ask the merchants what their duty came to, and take their own account for the amount; and it is more than insinuated that these Custom House officers have a running private account of their own with many of these merchants, for dry goods, gruceries, teas, cigars, &c. Mr. Buchanan distinctly declared that a conscientious and fair dealing man must cither abandon his business or become a smurgeler. Indeed the statements made in the House were appalling. The late Collector at Toronto, it was stated, had increased the duties nearly one half, and the astonishing fact was also asserted, that numerous as are the Custom-Houses, Toronto pays above one-fifth of the whole. The cry amongst the respectable part of the House was loud for putting an end to these evils, by the appointment of a comptroller, whose duty it should be to visit all the Custom-Houses, examine their books and accounts, their mode of collecting the revenue, and to have power to suspend defaulters, and insist upon such a system being acted upon as would ensure an equitable collection of the revenue.—Chronicle, Sept. 8th.

The bill to abelish the Usury Laws has been thrown out; and a resolution has passed adopting the principle of imposing a duty on the issues of paper by Banks—1 per cent being the amount agreed to. A bill for this purpose will in all probability pass the house.

But the most important business of the week, for the agricultural interests of the country, is the resolution agreed to, after a hard struggle upon motion of Col. Prince, seconded by Mr. Buchanan, and upon which a bill has been introduced, to impose a duty on produce and live stock, brought from the United States into the province, for consumption,

We understand the Common School Bill will be postponed for this Ses-

Colonel Prince, M. P., and Mr. Boswell, M. P., have been appointed Queen's Counsel.-Colonist.

Foreign and Provincial News.

When we published the last Guardian we said, we had received the Foreign News, but the report of it in the paper which contained it was so unsatisfactory we did not give it. Since then our own papers have come of York, Livingston county.—Mr. W. has a valuable vineyard of several acres; to hand, from which we select the following particulars:

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Arrival of the Britannia-15 Days later from England.

A Liverpool paper says that orders have been sent to the continent for corn to the amount of a million sterling.

At Brossels, bread has risen very high. Up to the 210th day of the year, there had been rain for nearly 100 days, without including the days on which

The new Parliament was to open on the day named in the writs—the 19th the state of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for ot her expenses all reasonable charges will be paids.

[Support The Opens was to open on the day named in the writs—the 19th the state of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for ot her expenses all reasonable charges will be paids.

Sir J. Brunel and a party of ladies and gentlemen passed through the for \$3000. By this Thames tunnel, from side to side of the river, on the 14th of August. The N. Y. Com. Adv. passage was not entirely completed for the use of the public, but there only A Society is to

and, that a mighty force of war-ships had been ordered to the North American out the Province. A public meeting will be held this evening at six o'clock, in station, consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McLeud, but they were officially contradicted. The new commender-in-chief, relative thereto.—New Brunswicker. Sir Charles Adam, was to sail on the 1st instant, and but two ships had been put in commission for him—the Illustrious 72, and the Pique 36; and these were only to replace two ships already on the station, which were to be

The steam-ship British Queen has been sold [it is said for £70.000] to the Belgian Government, and it is thought abr is destined to open and continue a

munication between Belgium and the United States. Several new creations of peers have been made. The Earl of Sufrey, son of the Duke of Norfolk, has been called to the House of Peers with the title of Baron Maltravers; the Scotch Zarl of Stair has received the English title of Bartin Oxenfoord: the Irish Earl of Kenmare is now an English Baron, with the same title; the Irsh Earl of Bellist is made an English Peer with the title of Baron Ennishmen; Lord Barham is created Earl of Gainsburough; Lord Segrave (Col. Berkeley) is created Earl Fitzhardinge; Sir Hussey Vivian is now Lord Vivian; and Sir Henry Parnell now rejoices in the title of Lord

One week's income on the different lines of railway now open, as reported n the Reilway Times, amounts, within a few pounds, to the enormous sum of £99.000.

News .- It is stated in the London Times of the 18th, that the

sister and brother-in-law of the President of the United States Lave embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

The Morning Post, which, it would appear, is to be the official organ of the sew Ministry, says with regard to the Speakership—

We have reason to know that Sir Rubert Peel has communicated to Mr. C. Show Lefevre his intention to support the re-election of that gentleman in the event of his being proposed, on the meeting of the new Parliament, as Speaker of the House of Commons. We may add that those personal and political friends of the Right Hon. Baronet to whom this intention has been impurted, concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision.

Downing-street, July 31, 1941 .-Sin,—As upon the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 19th of Aug., the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance, I take the iberty of earnestly requesting your attendance on that day,

1 have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant,

Great Western Railway .- The trains of this great line travel no

less than 25,960 miles per week, that is, a greater distance than the whole

The uneasy state of the public mind in Ireland, produced by the prospect of a Tory Government, has induced Her Majesty's representative to recommend hat an addition be made to the military force in that country. We have of late years had the pleasure of reporting a reduction in the army stationed there. United States, the operation will be of the most extensive and dashing des-We have now the unpleasant duty of stating that a regiment of cavalry is ordered to proceed to Ireland forthwith, to be followed by two infantry regiments.—

Among the passengers to Halifax we observe the names of Sir John Har-

of the 15 representative Peris of Scotland took place in the Picture-gallery of the 16 representative Peris of Scotland took place in the Picture-gallery of the pelace of Holyrond. The following were the Picture-gallery of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Eigin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthust and Stratballan; Lords Forbes, Colonist.

FRANCE.

The census continued to be the cause of disorders in the Southern departents. At Bordeaux the riots had been quite serious, continuing for three

days.

The French hospital in the island of Minorca was to be evacuated and aban Much attention is given to the projected customs-union between France and

Belgium, The London Herald says, "on good authority," that the King of the French has decided on proposing to the four other great powers an armed interventible in Spain, should there be any new outbreak of revolution in that kingdom:

The trial of Madame Laffarge, for the robbery of the diamonds, had bee brought on and concluded. The judgment of the tribunal was, restitution of the diamonds and paymen of all the expenses.

The Duke of Bordeaux had his thigh fractured by his horse rearing and fall ing upon him, while riding near Vienna.
The Archbishop of runs has delided his priests to permit comeditions married!

M. Boitens, a student in the Medical College at Paris, had expired in grea agony from mortification caused by a slight wound in the hand, received while dissecting a dead body. The virus overnowered its victim in about two days. SPAIN.

The principal intelligence from this kingdom relates to the quarrel with the Pope, grawing out of liberties taken by the Spanish Government, in its time of med, with the property of the clergy and the convents.

The protest of Queen Christina had produced little or no effect, and it was

considered certain that whatever change might take place, she had no chance of regaining power. It was reported that she had consented to the marriage of the Queen her daughter with the eldest son of Don Carlos.

TURKEY, EGYPT, &c.

The advices from Constantinople and Alexandrin are to the 27th of July The newsces from Constantinope and Alexandra are to the 27th of 37th The health of the Sultan was improving, and he was displaying considerable energy in adding to the strength of his army. Negotistions were still in progress between him and the Pacha of Egypt, and it was doubted whether the pucific relations between the Sovereign and vassal were of the most permanen

character.

At Alexandria great activity was apparent in the army and the fleet:

There was a great fire at Smyrea on the 25th of July. One third of the
Turkish quarter, the whole of the Hebrew quarter, and several bazaars were
destroyed. Among the latter were the goldsmiths', shnemakers', grain-merchants', and druggists'. Also a number of morques, seven synagogues, and
more than 19,000 houses.

The insurrection in Cardia was virtually at on end. The insurgents occupied

only one small town and a few mountain passes.

The accounts from Syria were that tranquillity was far from being restored. The mountaineers of Lebanon still refused to acknowledge the Sultan's author ity, and to pay the taxes.

ITALY. Riof at Rome .- A horrible turbult, with great loss of life, took place at Rome on the 20th of July.

Expedition up the Euphrates.-Some few of our readers may be aware that a vessel belonging to a a leading firm in this town was sent to sea under sealed instructions, about eighteen months ago, having on board two iron steamboats, and other cargo of a similar unusual description. The destination of the vessel, it now appears, was the Persian Guif, the steamers having been constructed by order of the East India Company to act as a flotilla for ascertaining the navigability of the river Euphrates. The expedition has been highly successful, having traversed the course of the stream 1160 miles from its mouth, an achievement never before accomplished, and fully establishing the superiority of modern skill and science over the ruder resources of the ancients .- Liverpool Times.

UNITED STATES.

The Bible Cause.-At a meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, on Thursday last, it appeared that more than tivenly thousand Bibles and Testaments were issued the last month, most of which went to the West and South for the supply of destitute families .- N. Y. Com-

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Judkins, left the wharf at East Boston yesterday at 1½ o'clock for Halifax and Liverpool. She has 44 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax. She takes out 12,000 letters and nine bags containing thirty six bushels of Newspapers and despatches, the largest semi-monthly mail ever dispatched by any one of the steamships of this line. -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Temperance Reform .-- A great Temperance Celebration for Monroe County, took place at Rochester last week.

The cold water army amounted to several thousands, composed of all ages and sexes. More than 300 ladies were in the procession, hearing a banner thus inscribed "Total Abstisence, or no Husbands."

That notorious character Lett has been apprehended. A friend

on the other side of the lines writes us as follows:-DEAR SIR-Benjamin Lett has been apprehended at Buffalo and is nov eafely lodged in the States Prison at Auburn. The Governor's last Reward has done the work for him by overcoming the fidelity of his friends.—Chronicle.

Pure Juice.—In these days of warfare against alcoholic drinks, is may interest many to learn that unfermented wines, the real product of the and has adopted the process pursued in making the imported unintexicating wines—by evaporating the water from the must or newly expressed juice of the graps. He has been furnishing an increasing number of churches with this wine and could now supply oil the churches in the State from his own vineyard, for sacramental purposes—if desired by those who scruple to use any portion of alcohol in the communion service. Wm. H. Stanley of Geneseo—a well known friend of temperance—is quoted as authority for this statement.— Western New-Yorker.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fire at St. John, N. B .- We stated yesterday that the loss of Messrs. Owens & Duncan was estimated at \$40,000. Besides the new ship, these gentlemen lost two large dwelling-houses. The new Wesleyan Chapel, which, we believe, was dedicated during the raging of the great fire in that city, some two years since, was burned down; it was insured for \$3000. By this calainity several hundred families have became homeless.

A Society is to be formed in this city, under the auspices of his There were rumore circulating in the papers; before the steamship left Eng. Excellency the Lieut. Governor for the diffusion of useful knowledge through-

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

According to a requisition to some of the Magistrates in the neighbourhood. According to a requisition to some of the Magistrates in the reighbourhood of Streetsville, a meeting of the ichabitants and neighbourhood was held in the school-house there on the 26th of August last, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the use of the Holy Scriptures as a Class Book in the Common Schools. W. H. Paterson, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Paterson, Esq., appointed Secretary to the meeting. The meeting was respectably attended. A draft of a petition was submitted and unanimously approved of; a copy of which is subjoined. It was resolved that the Hon, Wm. Morris should be requested to present it to the Upper House, and the sitting member for the Second Riding to the Lower House. Also that a notice of the proceedings of the meeting should be sent for inscrition to the following Toronto newspapers, viz.: the British Colonist, the Christian Guirding, and the Patriot.

papers, viz.: the British Colonist, the Christian Guardian, and the l'atriot.

The following Committee was appointed to engress the petition, to circulate the same in their several neighbourhoods, and transmit it—viz.: the Chairman; Rev. W. Rintoul; Mr. John Embleton; Mr. G. L. Allen; Mr. John Barnbart; James Paterson, Eeq.; Benjamin Monger, Esq.; Messrs. John Sanderson, Ephraim Sleen, Adam Elliot, Wm. Leslie (Churchville.) Wni: Blain, Neil McKinoon; John Proudfoot, Esq., Springfield; Mr. Charles McGrath, Springfield; and Mr. Isaac Weylie.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

PETITION.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Streetsville and neighbourhood. HUMBLY Showseth-That your Petitioners have learned with much satis-iction that your honourable House is about to legislate on the deeply important subject of Elementary Education, and your Petitioners, in common with multitudes of their fellow-subjects, will rejoice to receive from the first session of the first Parliament of the United Province what several successive Parliaments of Upper Canada failed in passing "a Bill for the improvement of Cont-

That your Petitioners entertain the settled conviction that it is indispensable to the proper training of the young for the part they bette to set in social lifeto say nothing of their relations as subjects of the Divine government—that
they be early taught in the truths of Revelation, and that to this earl the Sacred
Volume itself be used as a Class Book in Schools.

Your Petitioners therefore prey your honourable House to enact that the
Holy Scriptures be used as a Class Book in Schools that shall be admitted.

to a participation of any grant of public money.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

We understand no leave of absence will now be given to any Officer in the Army in British North America, and if any blow is forced on us by the

Among the passengers to Halifax we observe the names of Sir John Harey, Lord Stopford, Colonel Maxwell, Mujor Blackburn, Major J. Kelly; Election of the Peers of Scotland .- On the 6th ult. the election Capt Lewis, and Capt. Magnay; and among those for Boston are, Peter

The Fall Assizes.—The Official Gazette contains a notice to Salton, Shelair, Colones, Reay and Rolls; and he warden's of Queensberry. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rolls for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retires by their own consent.

Earthquake.—The Scottish Guardian says: We experienced a shock of earthquake at Crieff on Thursday afternoon last, at haif-past two Tollock, which could only be rivalled by that which happened in the latter end o'clock, which could only be rivalled by that which happened in the latter end of 1839. In Comrie, the same day, it is said that about deven shocks took place, and the people were in great consternation.

Frank C E. on the 20th September: and Johnstown, at Brockville, on the 4th October.

By Justice McLean—Bathurst, at Perth, on the 20th, Ottawa, or L'Orignal 29th September; and Eastern, at Cornwall, on the 11th October. Justice Macaulay-Home, at Toronto, on the 11th October.

We are gratified in being able to state that Dr. Thomas Rolph, the indefatigable friend of Canada, may be daily expected here. It was his intention to have sailed from Great Britain on the 10th ult.

Major A. Bowen was also to have sailed from Carlow on the 13th ult., on is return to his residence near this town.—Hamilton Gazette.

DIED .- In Matilda, on the 26th of August, very suddenly; Mrs. Rachel arman, relict of the late Michael Carman, Esq. In Walsingham, on the 5th instant, William Townsend, Esq. In Mount Pleasant, on the 9th instant, Mr. L. Cook, aged 39 years.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending September 14. L. Warner, J. G. Hodgins, T. Harmon, J. C. Davidson, J. Curroll, F. Con-

nor, J. Armstrong, P. Kerr.

Books have been forwarded to-J. Carroll, I box, care of H. Calder, Kingston-J. Armstrong, books in box

to Rev. J. Carroll-W. H. Ryerse and J. W. Gilbert, 1 parcel, care of Gunn and Browne, forwarders, Hamilton.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronio, 13th September, 1841. CEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Noon

of Thursday the 23rd inst.: for the supply of the following articles to the Barrack Department at this station-viz:

400 three gallon best double tin Water Cans,

920 felling Axe helves,

40 frames, for cross-cut or buck saws, 493 hand scrubbing-brushes,

Further particulars may be obtained at the Ordnance Office.

Two sufficient survives will be required, whose bona fide signatures must be affixed to the Tender; together with that of the person tendering.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at this office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 13th September, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of Thursday the 23rd instant, for the supply of the following Articles of INDÍAN PRESÉNT GOODS, To be delivered into the Commissariat Stores, on or before the 30th inst., viz ?

Caddies..... Yards, 364-24 inches wide: Shoes..... Pairs 1

Samples of the Articles may be seen at this Office ; and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application. OR SALE at the Weslevan-Methodist Book Room,

Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort-ment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4te. Post, wove and laid; plain, gill, coloured, embresed, black bordered and bluck edged Letter and Note Faper, Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Urawing Paper and Bristol Board various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Bluck and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Slands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Bluck and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an onnce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Penens, India Rubber, ludian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards associed, Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Silps, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Poolscap, Post and Svo. onst Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin

Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c. School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheop. Toronto, Séptémber, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED-of GEORGE CAMPBELL. who emigrated from the county Monaghan four years ago, and settled somewhere not far from this city. His brother James, who has just arrived here; is very anxious to discover his residence. Any person who sees this, and is acquainted with George Campbell, will do an act of kindness by letting him know. Information may be directed to the Office of this paper.

Guardian Office. Turanto, Aug. 17th 1241 Guardian Office, Toronto, Aug. 17th, 1841.

S T R A Y E D O R S T O L E N,—
From the Pasture of the Credit Mission, a CHESTNUT BROWN
HORSE, 4 years old last June, well made, full 15 hands high; both hind legs below the knees white; white stripe on his forehead; some white on one, if not both, fore-feet; small black spot on each side of his breast, made by the collar. Whoever will return said horse, or leave word at the Guardian Office, Toronto; Vestern New Yorker.

Statue of Washington.—The bill makes provision for erecting Mr. McGrath. Springheld,—will confer a great favour on the subscriber, and DAVID WRIGHT. Credit, Aug. 16, 1841.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 30th August, 1841. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, the 21st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from persons willing to enter into a Contract for the supply of such quantities of PALE SEAL OIL and COTTON IVICK as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, for One Year from the 1st day of October next; the same to be delivered on Cheeks from the Commissariat, and the quantities supplied to be paid for

Further particulars, and printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on appli-

S PRING TRADE.—The Subscribers beg to Jackson Lydia Jackson Auguste G announce to their Connexion and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by Isaac Buchanan & Co. Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Gonds and Small Wares.

The Subscribers beg to Jackson Lydia Jacks

Hamilton, 21st May, 1341.

G E O R G E AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notarics Public, &c. &c.

J. P. P. E. I. L., Carver, Gelacier, Gelacier, Gronner Youge and Temperance E. PELL, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and

Streets, Toronto. WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every des-

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, Jones Jonat Janes Janes of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Olls, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms.

Toronto, 21st May, 1821.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, Jones W. E. Jones Fred W. & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Jones Joseph Jordan Wm.

I S T \mathbf{O} \mathbf{F} LETTERS

Abey Jonathan Bullock St George Dixon Mrs Adam Miss Jane Bundy John Dixon Antho Bundy John Bungay G. W. 2 Burke Patrick 2 Burland Dr. Atkinson John Akins James 2 Alexander Davis Alexander Mrs., Alexander John

Anderson Stizabeth Campbell Vm 3
Anderson Samuel
Anderson Simuel
Anderson Miss Eliza Cameron Ann
Anderson Miss M. Card George
Anders Thomas
Andrews Elizabeth Carly Lasbella
Annison Thomas
Archer Miss C. Ann Carol El-a
Andrew Starbard Carol Wm Archer Abraham Argue Henry Carroll Wm Carr John Carler Miss Armour James Armstrong Mrs E. Carter Samuel
Armstrong George Carter
Armstrong George Carter
Armett Miss Mary Carter James Ashbridge M. Ash William Carveth Mrs Aspernol Joseph

Bailey W. Clarke Joseph 2
Baird John 2
Clark G 137
Baird John 2
Clark G 137
Clark G 137 Baker John Balkwiß James Balls Henry Banker Abraham Baptist Thomas Barden, John Barnard Alonzo Barnes Joseph Barry Patrick Bates Mrs E. Bathgate James Beaty James 2 Beanel John Beaty Thomas Beattle Clement

Beaty John Betty Luke 2 Beaucham Louis Beaumont Wm Béach ----Bell John Bell James 3 Bell Wm 2 Bell Henry Bell & Lee Bell Robert Bellow James Benfather John Bennet Honora Berbeck Wm. Betcher — Beven Miss Binley Miss S. 2 Black Miss Jane A Black Margaret Black James Blackwell Wm Blanckwell wm Blancy Charles Blanchard George Blockley Mrs Mary Bleakly George 2 Blyth John Boles John Bolen Bichard Belton Richard Bond George Bonny Castle It H Boswell Henry Bosworth F.

Currin John Bosworth F.
Borrows William
Bowles Wm 2
Boyd George 2
Beyess John
Bradley Thomas
Buddly John
Bradley Miss Bridge Brady Miss Bridget Davis Daniel Brady James Brandon Michael Bremner Joha Davison Eliza Brennan Michael 2 Brick Michael Brockway Dr. Brockwell Thomas Brooks Hyram Brooks Robert Brown Rev -Brown Peter -Brown Thomas Brown Wm Brown J. C. Brown Norman Devlin Mary Devine Michael Brown Mrs George Brown Elizabeth Drety Barbara Dieison John orophy Ellen Dicon John Dixon John Brumpton Thomas Dixon Wm 2 Bryson Robert Buckingham Goo Hull James Dixon Wm 2 Dixon Mary Dixon Ma

cation at this Office. DOCTOR REID begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the City of Toronto and the surrounding country, that on account of the present state of his health, he has removed from Richmond Street, to that house at Thornhill lately occupied by the Rev. A. Townley.

September 8th, 1811.

Mills Robert Irvin Dougald & co. Mill Thomas Irvin Thomas Mill Richard Miller Wm 2

Mills Robert Irvin Dougald & co. Mill Thomas Irvin Thomas Irvin Thomas Irvin Thomas Miller Wm 2

Mills Robert Irvin Dougald & co. Mill Thomas Irvin Tho

Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the personal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India
Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Department, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

Jessop H'y

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and will self only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Johnston M.

1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

cription, made to order.

| Jones Ursula Toronto, 21st May, 1841. 603

London, U. C., 1841.

Remaining in the Post Office, Crry of Tononto, September 6, 1241. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Glasford Thomas

Dixon Anthony

Dickinson John

Glover Miss Jane 2

Glinden Patrick Goodwin Thomas Goff Robert Gonaglo Wm Gray Mrs Marg't Gray Miss Marg't Gray John

Gracy John

Gray Alex'r. Gray Richard

Grant Wm & Jacob

Grant Benjamin Grant J W

Graham Mrs

Granger James Granhie Michal

Gransield Mistress

Greenan Patrick

Gregg Andrew

Gross Benjamin

Gwynne Thomas

Haire Wm Haines Wm 2 Haly Michael Hall Miss Jane

Hamilton Geo.

Harough John Horas Ann Harred Mrs Eliz'h Harper Mrs

Hargrave A Harrington F 2 Harrison Joseph 2 Harrison Robert

Harrison Henry Harrison Mrs Elizh Harris Richard

Harrison Mark

Heays Michael

Henegan James

Henderson Mrs

Hen Mary Hemings Madison

Hepburn James Hephurne Miss Heron Samuel Hervey C Heres Daniel

Hinds Richard

Hinde —— Hiscox Thos

Hislar Edward Hitchcock Wm

Hudgson James
Hudgson R
Hudgson R
Hudgson R
Hudgson Isaac 2
Huggan Michael 2
Hugg Robert
Hulmes John 2
Hulmes Benjin

Holmes Hiram

Holmes Mrs. Hollen David

Hollor Hall Robert

Honeyford Jeseph Hood Tho's

Hooper J'me Hooper Thomas

Hopkins James Horton Mary Horton Geo

Hosey Miss Howard Edward

Howarth John

Hughes John Hughes Was C

Hunter James

Hoocy Alexander

Heany James Heapy Wm

Hall Miss Charlotte

Dick Alexander Dobson John Dods Andrew Burrows Nicholas
Busteed W. H.
Butler Richard Burns James Donnellan James
Donnevan D C 2 Allen Hugh
Allen Win H.
Allen Miss Margt
Allen Miss Kargt
Allen Mrs Rebecca Caldwell Mrs Ellen Doran Patrick Alliston — Campbell Miss Anac Dougherty James
Anderson Miss
Anderson El: 2abeth
Campbell Capt J E Downs — Campbell Wm 3 Downy Wm Campbell Wm o Campbell James Dowson John Orangam Mark Orangam Ann Private 65th Regt Granger Wm Granger Vm Granger Jame Duck Matthew Duffy Wm Duguid Margret Duglass Adam Dunne Fiolin

Dunigan Miss E A Grindle Thomas Dwyer Wm Gross Benjamin Dwyer Miss Cath'e Guy Richard Earls Wm Carrothers Arch'd Eason Thomas
Carrothers Ruth
Carrothers F. F. 2 Edgerton Thomas Archason — Castell Wm Edmund — Hall Miss Jane
Arkinson Thomas 2 Cavanagh Mary
Arkinson George Charrette Madame Edwards Rev Whall Miss Laura
Arkinson George Charrette Madame Edwards Challot Hall Miss Laura
Artell Charles
Ayston Johanna Christian Rev W Elliott Mrs

Lackport, N. Y. Chambers Philip Edwards John Hallowell Jahuwel Jahuwel

Child John Christian Rev W Elliott Mrs Elliott Wm Elliott Mrs Esebra 2 Hamilton W liot Thomas Emery Wm Emery Van
Emery John
English Samnel
Ennis Edward H
Etkerland Barth'w
Evon Catharine
Hands Mrs
Harford Robert Clapp Elisabeth Ewing Miss Soph'y Harkon Peter Clemminger John

Clifton Arthur Falken W
Clooney Miss Cath. Falls Miss Maria
Costes Hannah
Costes Richard
Dolbut Tim Faragher Daniel 3
Farley Henry
Farr John
Farr Mrs J Cody Edward Collins Francis Collins Patrick Collen Jeremiah Farr Mrs
Fay Hugh
Feathley Reuben
Feckasnan John
Feean Miss Cath'e
David
Harrison Helliz'h
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Henry
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h
Harrison Henry
Harrison Henry
Harrison Henry
Harrison Henry
Harrison Henry
Harrison Mrs Eliz'h Fennor David Filor Thomas Finch Henry Finch W H Cole Mrs Lucy
Cole Henry 2
Collum Thomas
Collum Thomas
Finch Henry
Coley Wm
Finch W H

Coleman Lt. W J
Finch W H

Connell John
Connell Master Geo
Contay Bridget
Constantine Louis A Fisher Miss
Connor Mrs
Fitzpatrick Wm

Sarah
Hassard Wm
Hasserd Wm
Haslep Mary
Haslep Henry
Harle Mrs Harriette
Find David FrethHawkins Alex'r
Hays John
Hays Thomas
Hays T Cole Mrs Lucy Cole Henry 2 Collum Thomas

Connor Mrs
Connor Mrs
Connor Mrs
Connor James
Fitzpatrick Wm
Connor James
Flanagan John
Cooper Wm
Cooper Chas Wm 2 Fleming John Corling Ares Fletcher John
Corson Alvin J 2 Fletcher Robert 2
Corkins Mrs Fletcher Edward Cotter Ann Flinn Martin
Coulthard George
Craddock Abraham Flynn John Flynn Margaret Flynn Hugh Foley Michel Crane Robert

Crask Wm Crafts Mrs Craft Robert 2 Foley James Craige Timothy 2
Crawford Dr 3
Creag Rody
Cleaghe Richard
Crookshank Robert
Forrest Mrs M Ford Henry J Ford Henry J Hickon Thos is Ford E Hill Gatrief Forrest Mrs Matilda Hill John Forrest Ann Hilliard Francis Forrest James Hincheliffe Thos Crookshanks Mrs Crooks Jane Comer David Forster Peter Forte John Carson Gunningham Wm Curry Christopher Foster Wm 2 Forsythe Alex'r Fothergill Charles Fox Dan

Fox George Francis John Dalglish James
Dalton Michael
Daly Thos M., MD Frances A
Daly Miss T.
Daniel S.
Frances John
Frances A
Frazer Charles
French Charles Frezor George Friend John Fulford Thomas Furbert Miss Ann Davison Robert Davison Samuel 4
Darby Thomas
D'Artis Mrs M A Furlong Michael Furmston Charles
Fury Michael 2 Davenport Dan Dawson John Dawns Mrs H 2

Galbraith Mrs 2 Galbraith Fra's Daw Rev John Degolyer H D Denison Charles Gallagher John Glaynon Wra, Pri-vate 43rd Regt Galey James Dennison Win 2 Galligan J Gates Charles Gibson John Denison Rich'd L Gibson Joan Gibson P Gibson James Gibert Thomas Gildrist Allan Gilliand Wm Gilmour Dr. Girourd Miss A

HunterSaml, care of Maharg James Hunle Mrs Eagedius Medill John Hunter James Mellatt C Hunter James Hunter Wm 2 Hunter John Hassey John Hutchinson Fra's Huxtable James 2 Hyndman Mrs. J

Inpan Alex'r Irven Alex'r

Johnston H'y

Johnston A

Millan Ewen M Milla Wm Mills Robert 3 Miller George Milier John Miller Thomas J Millin John Jackson Miss Bell Jackson Lydia Milne A Mitchell James Mitchell John Mitchell Chas Jo Johnson W Johnston Miss E Johnston James

Meloy Wm

Mercer Thomas Merchell John H

Merrill Julias B

Mewers Miss A

Meichi John

Milinge -

or Jane Moffatt Mary Jane Moir George Montgomery W Moore Christ 2

Moore Christ 2 Johnston Isabella Johnston Stephen Moore Mrs Mary Johnston John 2 Moore Wm 2 Moore Isaac More Com G Johnston Sam'l. obneton Reb't Johnson Domy Moriarty Hugh Morley Jao Morrison Arch'd Johnston Richard Morrison Thomas Morrison George Morrais Chas Jones Tho's P Morton Edward Morry Miss Jane Morton James or Susannah Jones Mrs Fred Jones H'y W Morton James 2 Mosier Mrs Carol'e Quinlan James Jones W E Jones Fred W Mounsie W Muers ---

Jordan John Mulian John Josen Wm Mulvarny Henry Joyce John Mandal George Munter Wm Kans Michael Murphy John 2 Karley Joseph Kay Eliz'h Marphy Timothy Murray John 2 Keefe Cornelius Murray Rev Geo Kegan James Kelly Pat 2 Murray Wm 2 Kenadey Alex'r Murray It Kennedy Oliver Murry Mo Kennelly Martin Kennell Silvester Myers — Murray Robert Murry Mrs Jane 2 Mutton Wm

Kelly Mrs Kelly Ally Kerr James Kerr Wm Kerr Rob't Kerenes Macg't Kidney or Ridney Kidston ---McCaffry Nancy King Augustus King Sam'l Kinnear — Kin Sam'l McCarron Wm McCarroll John McCarter Rob't Killbride or Rill- McCabe Hugh bride Michael Kirkard Rob't McCauley Alex McKippell Wm Knox George Knight Wm Kneeland C F McClelland Miss Ann 2

Lackie Hugh C Lacey Patrick
Lacey John
Lamb John
Lane Alex
Langford Saml
Lang Affred
Lake Wm M McCormick Lac'n Robicson Peter McConnell Phill McGarry James Lamberts Win McGee Catharine Langdon Ebenezer
Langdon Wm
Langton Francis
Lansdell Alfred McGheo James McGlaughlin Jas McGloud John Ross Catharine Lapan Peter Laron Mons Fra's McGill Daniel Latham Elizabeth Laughlin Edward McGrach John McGuire Matthew Rowland Jane Lawin James
Law John
Lawrence Peter 5
Lea Miss M M
Leaver Roger

McGuiness John
McGuiness Mich'l Row Elizabeth
McDonald Alex'r
McDonald Angus
Royan Marg't
McDonald Angus
Royan Marg't
McDonald Angus
Royan Marg't
Ro Leaver Roger Lecky Mary

McDonald David Rusself Pat Private 93 Regt. Rynn Marg't 3 McDonald Cath'e Rynn Wm No. 2, 3rd Con. Ryam Win Lee Francis Lee Thomas Leighton George Lemon James Leuran Margret eonard Margre Levinga Cap. 43 R. McDonnel John 2 Sanders Murshal Lewis James 2 Lewis J Lephten George McDonnel Jorem'h Savage Ann McEvoy Patrick Scanlin Mactin Scheltenheim SA McPaddin Wm Scott Adam Leghten George : Liehtenheim S A McFall Rob't Lufosse V afosse V

ightheart Wro

ightheart MrsMary McIntosh Mrs Jas

Scally Mary Ana
Schoolcroft Wro
ightroke Mrs S

M. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. Scadon Winnefer Lightroke Mrs S McIntyre Andrew Seal Mrs Lighthouse Keeper Toronto Pier Lindsay Wm McIsaac Donald McKay James . McKey John 2 Lillie Mary Lin **J**ohn McKay Wm Little Judge Little Miss Marg't McKay Wm A. Little James Livingston Angus Long Wm Longdale Miss McLeughlin Fra's Sharp Ino.
McLean A. Sharples Ino. 2
Sharples Mrs. Loneman Samuel McLean Hugh Longstaff Joseph Loose Isaac Looghlin Edward

Lowe Patt Lowndes Thomas McMann Rose Lymsden Samuel McMahon Tho's Shoutts Francis Lutia S Lusty T K 2 Lynch Michael McMahon Arthur Sifton Robert McMillan James 2 Simmons G.
McMillan Marg't Simpson Alendr.
McMullen Edw'd 5Sinpson — Lynde — Lyons Mrs Many Phil Macdonald Robert McMunn Geo. Macdonald J Machell Richard McNab Mrs. McCuski Tho's Macintosh Gilbert Macintosh — Mackay Hugh McNivan John Macrao John Madden John 2 Vadden Michael Madden Michael
Magee Rosanna
Magee Mary
Maguire Wm 2
Maguire Hugh
Magoire U D
Maghead Mary
Mahony Mich'l
Makin & Halden
Malcoln Andrew McSorley John Macrane John McWade Tho's McWilliams John Malcolm Andrew Mallery James

Nadthard Rob't Nallen Wm Nasey Jas & Jos Naylor T Naylor Thomas Navie Mrs Nealis Thomas Neblock James Marshall Benjamin Marsha Wat S Martin Wm II Neely Thomas-Martins Miss Eliz'h Nelson Mrs Martins Joseph Nartin John Martins Joseph Martin John Musterson Miss H. Nicoble Wm Matchell James Nicholson Matchell James Nicholson – Matthews Catharine Nixon Wm Matthay Widow Nickerson G Hudson Miss Sarah Hudman Christ'r 2 Maxwell Colonel Noble Herod Nawell Son Llughes Wm C Magiveron George Nuegan A

O'Brine —— O'Brien John 4 O'Bryne Pat O'Brem Owen O'Connor Jaha G Connor Tho's 3 Spurrell Wm Odell James Ofield George Stevens Mrs
O'Loughlin Bridgett Stillman Waltet O'liver James D Stinson Chas
Orchard T C Stinson Inc.
Orchard Mary Ann Stivings Richard
Overland John Stock Edward Stone Miss

Stuart Ino. Sulker Hy Tait C 2 Poll Robert Pore Lewis Porket Joseph Poud John

Price Thomas Price Inc. Price Joseph 14 Pryan Mary Pryor Philip 3 Purdie Alex'r Mulligan Joseph 3
Mullian Patrick
Ramsay George
Randall Ino. Ramm Charles Tice Geo Ratcliff Thom: Rawson Mrs

Rea James Reardon Dennis Readpath Mary Reed Clements Reed Thomas Redding Eliza 2 Redfern Math'w Redped Joseph Reily or Keily Jas Reily David Myers — Reily David Reid Mrs
McCarthy John Remond Charles
McCartney Patrick Rendshaw Wm
McCartney Patrick Reveng Hugh
Reveng Hugh
Reivel George 2
Real Inc.

Revel Ino. Revel George Reynolds Asa Reynolds Thomas Richards Laliauan Rickell George Rickets George Riddel Andrew Riddell James idding George ielly Owen Riernan Thomas McConnell Peter Roache Eliza McCormick Johene Roberts Charles McCormick John 2Robinson R. 2 Robinson Thos 2 Robson Culcb

McComb Ja's Roche Edgeworth McCulim Duncan Roleston Mrs C. Ralph Mrs Rogers David Romain F. Ross Mary Ross Hogh Ross Inc. Wats Mrs. Amelia Watson James

McLean Hugh Sharpe Mrs. McLennon Henry Shaw Geo. E. McLennan Mrs. McLinton Mrs Ann Shepard William McMann Rose Sheridan Edwd.

McNeal Miss Mary Siron Michael
McNeal Arish Mary Sipson Ann
McNeal Arish
Shanks Winston McPherson Cha's Sloan Jane McPhillipps Geo 2 Slaney Mary McPhillips John McQuad Peter McQuad Peter Sieney Edmd. Sleen Sam Small James McSorley John Small Inc. McSweeney John Smith Amira B. Manglan James Manners George Manning Isaac Manson Etiza Marks John Marshall Robert

Smith R. B.

Spear Rob't Spiner S. Spince Rob't Staniford John 3. Stonehouse Jose Steenoa Tho's Stephens Anth'r Stevens Mrs

Stuart Andw Pallasia Matineux Parker John Parker Thomas Parker Wm Stnart Thomas St. John Hannah Parkins Samuel Parsons John Sool Samuel Sullivan James Patterson Adam Patterson Lydia. Suliven Owen Mirfield W M
Mitchell Denis, late Pease James R

Sth foot
Mischell

Pease Elizabeth Sullivan Patt Summers Jas. Sutherland Hugh Pegg Samuel Peterson John Phelon Juni Phillips Eliza II. Sweet Danl. S. Picken Robert Pickering Joseph Pierson Mary Sylvester Saml. Symmous Wm. H. Pirrittees John Tavender Mary Pockets Joseph

Taylor J H
Taylor Henry
Taylor Isaac C Taylor Mrs Taylor Mrs E Powell -Powell Mary Ann Priestman Math Taylor Mrs P. Taylor Alex'r
Taylor J W
Taylor James 2. Primrose G. Taylor John Tuylor Rob't & H' Thatcher Amos Thompson Marg't 2 Thompson James 2 Thompson John Thomson David Thorold Sam'l

Tilling Isaac Titball Hugh Tod Ann Topham — Towe or Lowe Pat'l Townley Wm 2
Townley A B
Tracy Michael
Trenor Daniel 2 Truesdell Isaac Truss Conningh'm 2 Turner Mrs Ham'n Turner C B Tuttle Rols's Tyreman Wm Umphrey Henry

Urquhart Miss M. Valentine John Van Antwerp John: Vance John Vanhoen Mrs Sar'h Vaux Win Vernor Arthur Verrall John H'y 2 Vippard David Wade Thos M. Wade Philip Waddal - Cathr.

Waldren Mary Walker Mrs Sarah Walker John 2. Walker Robert Walker John Walker E. A. Wallace James 3. Wallace Edw. main Chas Ed 2 Wallace Thos. Wallace Wm. 2. Wall Widow Wall Thomas Walsh Mr. Wansbrough-E. Ware Mrs Hannah Warren W. H. Water Peter

Watson Alex. Watson Mary Watson Mises Watson T. Digby McDonald Cha's Sagsworth Inc.
McDonald Tho's Sample Norvan
McDonald Wm B. Sanderson Incor J. Watson Richard
Watt Mr.
Sanden Marshal Webb John Webb James Webster Daniel Weekly Miss J. Scott James Welch Edwa Welch Henry Jas. Wells Charles Westcott John Searson Inc. Sealy George Bergant Robert Wharf Mr. Wheeler Edw. Wherry Robt.

Scott — Shanahan Ino. Whiley Thos, Whinton Serj. Jas Shannon James McKnight John Shannon Chambers White Isaac McLoughlin James Sharp Edmd. Whitten Christ. White Margret Whitfield John 4. Whiteman G. Shaw Inc Whitney Peter Whitney Henry Whitworth Geo. Shreeve Inc. Wiglesworth John McMahon Peter Shaugahnessy Ml. Wight Win. Wilby Thos. Wills Henry

Wilkison Frederic Wilkinson Wm. Simpson Samuel Williams John M, Sicard James X Williams Charles 2 Sinclair James Williams Henry Williams Amos Williamson Senet' Williamson Alex'r Skelton Inc. Wilson Miss Mary 2 Wilson James 4 Wilson Samuel Wilson Wm Wilson Tho's Wilson Robert Smith Andrew 2 Smith Emma Wilson John Smith E. Jumes Smith Edward Wilson Daniel Wilson Marg'ret Smith Dinah Smith J. W. Wilson George 2 Winfield Samuel Smith Inc. 4 Winkworth David Smith Mrs Inc. Smith Robert Wishart John

Smith --Smith Richard Woodard Jonathan Wood Samuel Smith Thomas 2. Smith P. Woodhouse F. V. 2 Smith Wm Mou. Woolsteneroft Jno. lony 2 Smith Wm Smyth Jas Wraton Mr. Wride Wm Wright Daniel Smyth Thomas Sneath Wm A Wright John 3 Snyder Ab'm Southeeder S' Wright James Wylie John Sommerville Wm Sparks James 2 Yeomane Sparks James 2 Young John Yeomans Henry Spears Chas CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

Withrow James

A UTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS-The Subscribers are now receiving a very large Stock of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, suited for the coming Scason; and, by the middle of this month, they will have a more extensive and better assorted Stock opened MANUFACTURES, suited for the coming Season; and, by the middle of this month, they will have a more extensive and better assorted Stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their Stock will have the during the next the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their Stock will he fully have the next the remainder of the same parts.

ESTABLISH MEAL, 100. 3, Wettington Sustaings, King Street.

G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths. Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to sait Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cass, or approved Credit.

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

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ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their Stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods generally were unusually low in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, at

very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits.

1SAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 9, 1841. 1. B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANAS,

HARRIS, & Co., who hold equally large and stiractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general Stock of Groceries, &c. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

T. ELLIOT bees to announce to the friends of Moral Reform through the agency of Total Abstinence from all Interiorating Drinks, as well to the Public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a due share of the patronage of the lovers of peace, quietness, and good order. A stendy Hostler kept in attendance. Toronto, August 2nd, 1841.

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & CO. THREE JOURNEYWOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonne Making Buziness. Toronta, March 3rd, 1841.

S A L E O F L A N D S F O R T A X E S.—
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the Hand and Seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to Sale such postion of the respective Lots of Land in the Townships of Albion, Adjula. Brock, Essa, Etobicoke, Floss, Georgiana, North Gwilliamsbury, Innisfit, Mono, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorab, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District as being in arreer for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and six pence per acre will pay the Assessments due on the respective Lots.

Sheriff office, Toronto,

Zie 19, 1341

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of BRY GOODS, which they are tow offering for sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Broad Gioths, Cassimeres, Pitot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattimets, Crills, Vestigs, Plain and Filnted Moleskins, Fiannels, Brown Sheetings, White Cultones, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Calicoes, 3 4 and 6 4 Plain and Figured Merinas of almost every shade and quality, Saxinty Cloths, Musselin de Leine Dress; Thibet, Filled, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Handkerchiefs; Baudana and Barcelona ditto; Laces, Robbinets; Tambourd and Needbeworked Collars; a general stock of Hosiery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured, and Phaid Clooks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion to added

ured) and Plaid Clooks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their intention immediately to effect an important change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above,

Teresto, January, 1841.

S87 tf

JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above,
And we in Hymns below,"
The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is nestly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Br. N. with a written description, and if pressible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. dd. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates.

In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Annications made to the Government for persons emitted to Grants of Land, and to

rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Beir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Renis collected. Loans on Rest Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

23. All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, provet 42, 1641.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,—

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thompson's Eye Water,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.
Swaim's Panacea,
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla,

for Purifying the Blood.

Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup, Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

Roach and Bed Bug Rane, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair. Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter,

Rowand's Tonic Mixture-a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague. Ching's Lozunges.
Ramsay's Spice Nuts,
American Southing Syrup,

Cephalic Sauff. Cepinsine Saud.

Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir

Astley Cooper's Pills. Toronto, May 21st, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. 603

X E S. - G E O R G E D O D D S A X E S. - G E U R G E

bega to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an

live West of Young Street, where he AXE PACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes,

Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manu facturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention.

WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto.-BOWES & HALL are now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, in Waterloo House, Next door to Messrs.

RIDOUT & BROTHERS, to which they solicit public attention.

B. & II., in recommending the above GOODS, need only say, the whole of their Stock has been IMPORTED THIS SPRING from the Manufac turing Towns of Britain, which they will sell at prices that cannot fail to

IF But One Price asked, from which no reduction will be made. Toronto, June 10th, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in 223 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., bega to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD, Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, Dr. Lin's Temperance Lifz-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died: and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been slone, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system? Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Crinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard reneedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalide for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow gellow has of sickness charge rapidly to the fall blaoming gloon of kealth and youtful brogancy.

There are case, so numerous, of these brillsant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and use so other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

with the strength stant be yours. See wrapper and other than to the with them.

FRAUDLENT COUNTRETETS

Will be stiempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name. O. C. Lis,

M. D. on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Conxel, in the Clerk's

Office of the District Count of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Wasigated the only genuine. For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings. King Street.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings. 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack. 1000 gallons Cod Oil. 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, Olive do. 200 "Olive do. 200 "Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,

20 Bage of Pepper and Spice, 1 "Alum,
500 bbls, Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-LYMAN, FARR & Co.

1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauff,

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devos. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c. of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be intrusted, with promptitude and exactness.

Paner Describer 20, 1840. Toronto, October 20, 1840.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 400 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, " Logwood, " Fusile, 100 " 100 " Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sunders, Verdigris, Copper Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum, " Copperas,
" Blue Vitriol, 2 sacks Sumae, Pearlash, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, 2 bls Red Argol, 500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.

Toronto, 21st June, 1341. LYMAN, FARR & Co. ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, bas removed to his new place. No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent strength of the customers, he hopes to cereive a continuance of their orders.

J. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Rady-Maur Chorning.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of TRAW and Tuscan Bornets, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1849.

TO LEASE-For a term of 8 or 21 years, Forty-Eight Feet of Ground fronting on Yonge Street, where J. H. Price's Office lately stood. Enquire of Messrs. Ridout Brothers & Co., of to the undersigned, at the Humber.

JOSEPH DENNIS. June 29th, 1841.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood house, &c.

Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.

Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

T H E E N D OF D O U B T.—
I have been taild about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my band, and my head covered with a thick scuif. In than on the back of my band, and my head covered with a tinck scurt. In this situation, about the 18th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on nie at my residence in Stamford. Ct.

Nov. 12, 1810.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with bair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold. Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

Delta Laber 17, 1999. who had it from Comstock & Co.

WHO WILL GO BALD3-COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS .-New-York, Sept. 28th, 1838.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article

of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman,

Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada. TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.
Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or gree hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night; to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no cotoring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

*** These facts are warranted by the sentleman who manufactures it who is: ** These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist. Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE. A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup. Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

and WINDEFFE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in enying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the rafest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above discuses, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any circomstances. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its

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

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

For sale by Druggists generally.

LYMAN, PARR, & Co. Agents.

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TEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely regetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from im-(entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach: also, a substitute for caloniel. For its virtue as a cathartic in Fevers and all Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.
For sale by Druggists generally.
Toronto, October 2d, 1849. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Agents.

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

Christian Guardian.

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

The price of this paper is Twelve skillings and Sizpence a year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

*** All travelling and local Freachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are abthorized Agents who shall produce tex responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratic. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this All communications, ucless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

\$\frac{3}{2}\$ The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Charch in Canada, for making up the deficiences of poor Circulus which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

IF Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. II. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.