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From the London Patriot.

NEW BRITISH AND FOREIGN [TEE-TOTAL] TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The fourth meeting of this Society was held in the large room, Exeter Hall, on Friday evening, 15th May. The chair was taken at the audience were several soldiers, some of whom wore both the Waterloo and Temperance medals.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with immense applause, rose, and in his address said, it will be recollected by our friends present and hear if some little anecdote might not come out-and this interlast year, that much difficulty and confusion arose as to what should est was constantly kept up-instances were occurring almost every be the principles and practice recommended by this society : I, as an individual, took a part in the recommendation of the adoption of what is called the American pledge, as a pledge of declaration specifying what we believe to be consistent practice in reference to the principles we were prepared to advocate; and as that is the case, I am not at all disposed to flinch from the duty imposed upon me. (Cheers.) I am not in the least degree anxious to make anything like a party in relation to this question. (Hear, hear.) I would leave the temperance field to-morrow if I believed my continuing any longer in connexion with it injured it, and as soon as I am so convinced I shall leave it, but not till then. (Cheers.) I now call on the secretary to of our friends call for a hymn-I have no objection; I would just say that we have not yet a hymn, or a piece of music which I should like to see in connexion with this institution. I merely throw out this hint that our rhyming friends may be prepared to produce something very excellent in that way before next year.

[A temperance hymn was then sung by the meeting.]

The SECRETARY then read the report, which announced the great prosperity of the Society during the past year, far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine: in one district alone 100 drunkards had been reclaimed, 45 of whom had joined different churches. The society's agents had travelled all the country, and had met with astonishing success; not only had the moral habits and social comforts of the people been improved, but their religious welfare had been greatly promoted; many instances were given from clergymen and other ministers in proof of this and other benefits arising from this institution. The society's publications had also proved of great utility. The funds had nearly trebled those of the preceding year, the amount received for temperance objects being about £2,400; the expenditure about £2,500, including the tract depot and the agency

part of the establishment. G. S. KERRICK, Esq., in rising to move the first resolution, said, it was suggested by a tee-total advocate, that it would be very desirable if some statistics of drunkenness could be obtained. Now he (Mr. K.) had already obtained these for his own district in Wales, and he thought the facts might be useful to the meeting, and the more useful, because he came from that part that had had the name of " the disturbed districts of Monmonthshire," (Hear, hear.) He was an iron master, employing about 1,500 hands; there was a population, therefore, of about 3,500 dependant on him for daily bread. Under these circumstances, his attention was called strongly to the subject of tee total. ism, because he imagined that it must be a very important thing for that class of people in whom he felt a very deep interest, and by whom the was surrounded. (Cheers.) The parish in which he resided conassed of 17,100 souls: in consequence of the use of intextcating drinks, 10 constables and five policemen were obliged to be employed to keep the drunkards in order, and the money so employed was token from the pockets of the quiet and orderly part of the population, which he considered a great slame; drunkards ought to pay it themselves. (Laughter.) A magistrate's clerk and three sons were also maintained by the population of Postypool, entirely for writing out summenses, and afterwards commitments, and receiving fines from the drunkards constantly brought before them. (Hear, hear.) The people in that part were not addicted to theft, and almost all the business of the magistrate, policemen, and clerks, was keeping the drunkards in order; if there were no draukards, they need not have a single police. officer, not indeed scarcely even a magistrate in the neighbourhood— (Hear, hear)—but drunkenness hardened the hearts of the people. (Hear, hear.) There was a poor woman who was obliged, when her husband went out drinking, to place her chair close against the door, so that the moment he opened it she might not go to welcome him, but rush past him as quickly as possible to escape from the violence of that man who had sworn to love, and honour, and cherish her. of that man who had sworn to love, and honour, and cherish her: going to the meeting to-night, where so many Friends are going."
(Hear, hoar.) A great number of husbands had left their wives, and "No," said he, "I very much dislike it." I asked him why; he reran away, owing to intextending drinks; and many persons had been plied, "If the Gospel will not make people sober, I am sure nothing could mention many instances which had come under his own notice. where he had, as a poor-law guardian, been instrumental in sending those persons to a lanatic asylum. In his parish, the wages of the working classes had been very high during the last four years; they had from 18s. to 70s. a week, and all that they had earned, beyond what was just necessary to sustain their families, had been spent in public houses. He had calculated for the advantage of his people what they had spent within the last twelvemonth in intoxicating drinke; it was no less than £12,000, in a population of 17,000 persons-(Loud cries of " Hear, hear")-and on looking at the reports of the savings' banks, he had found that, out of that number, only twenty had laid up any money there-men earning, too, on an average 25s. a week. But some might say it might be laid by in houses, or something else: he would say that the furniture was a little better than it used to be, but only 70 houses had been built by working men in 20 years. He had lately attended a meeting of his people in a small room, which held about 350; about 150 of that number were now tee totallers. (Cheers.) He proved to them that by leaving off intoxicating drinks, and supposing they put their savings weekly in the savings bank, as soon as they got sufficient to build a house, to build it, and then another, and so on, in nine years they would obtain money enough to live without any further labour; their rents would bring them in 30s. a week. (Cheers.) A very important consideration, and that was the beneficial effect that tee-totalism would have on the morals of the people. (Hear, hear.) They had heard it said that tee-totalism kept people from the house of God. In his parish there were 5,565 persons who had attended places of worship, and 5,311 who never did. He had inquired into the bistories of many of the latter, and had invariably found that they were drunkards- (Cheers) -it was a usual thing for members to be turned out of the public house just at II o'clock, before service, in a state of drunkenness. They could not go to a place of worship -they could not worship that Being who says, " Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven;" but they wandered about the place till the "legal" time for getting drunk arrived. He blushed to say that there was a legal time for getting drunk on Sunday. (Hear, hear.) As there was such a quantity of misery, vice, and wretchedness arising from drunkenness, what had been done in his neighbourhood to remedy the evil Something had been done since last Christmas; they had obtained 1.200 signatures to the tec-total pledge—(Cheers—they had establish ed five new Societies; and in a letter which he had received that day, from a person named Parry, whom he had left advocating tee totalism. he was told that on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 90 fresh eignatures had been obtained. (Cheers.) So that not only had they been going on, but they were still going on, and still meant to go on till there was not a beer-shop left in the neighbourhood.

R. DYKES ALEXANDER, Esq., would not, in zeal for this cause give way to any present. He was not accustomed to speak to a large meeting like that he now addressed, although the week rarely passed that he did not speak to a small one. They were all alive to tectotalism in Suffolk: they held their public meetings every week, and their members' meetings every allernate week: they were not eatis-fied with having tee-totalism in their county town, but were endeavouring to engraft it into the market towns and villages throughout the county. (Cheers.) Independent of the Society's general agent, they had a walking agent who went about from town to town, and from village to village, taking tracts with him, and going to all the lounging places in the different villages, getting into arguments and explaining the principles of the Society to the working men. In Ipswich, there was a population of about 24,000 persons; about 1,000 were tee totallers-(loud cheers)-and a great many were practising the principle who had not yet come forward. The other day a young and if that temper and spirit prevail among us, we shall succeed beman was challenged to come forward as a tec totalier; he could not yound our expectations, and certainly beyond our deserts. I wish you he induced—he said he had no influence. It was put to him, if another individual could be got to join him, would be do so, but he could services, when I can spare them from my public duties, can be of any not be moved. He was in an influential situation in the custom service to aid you in forwarding this good work, you may command house, and was thought to be a desirable ally. He was asked if half them. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

a dozen could be got to join him, would be become a tec totaller—he was still unmoved, till they came to a score. "Well," he at length last, in regretting that ministers of religion do not more generally said, "if you can get a score I will join you;" and when he (Mr. A.) come forward and help this cause: I wish there were many clergytest Ipswich, he understood 17 were coming forward to sign the pledge, in order to induce that young man to do likewise. (Cheers.) At their members' meetings perhaps not more than 70 or 100 persons were present; there their maiden speeches were made—(laughter) -there many timid individuals for the first time were induced to come forward, and thus were prepared to speak in public afterwards, and he believed that there were not less than 65 individuals upon whom they could depend, to speak at their meetings for ten minutes at an average. They were from every grade in life; and though their talent was not great, there was an admixture, a variety, and a variety which six o'clock, by Wm. Janson. Esq. The hall was densely crowded: was pleasing. (Cheers.) Throughout the winter they had obtained a large number of the Society of Friends were present, and among the Mechanics' Institute, the largest room in the town, which was crowded to excess, and so great was the interest excited, that they could scarcely be prevailed upon to leave the meeting; they were continually waiting behind to see how many would pledge themselves. day of individuals who had been complete pests to society, and had been drunkards for many years, and had been sent to prison for not supporting their families, now coming forward as ornaments to the station in which they were placed. (Cheers.) And in consequence of the great desire at Ipswich to attend their meetings, and the great difficulty in obtaining a comfortable situation, a plan had been proposed and carried into effect for raising a large building on purpose to hold those meetings in. (Loud cheers.) That building was now roofed in, and in a few weeks would be finished, and would be capable of containing not less than 1,000 individuals. (Cheers.) He had no doubt the building, large as it was, would be very generally filled; read a short extract from the report. (Cries of "a hymn.") Some for not a week passed without a considerable augmentation to their numbers. [Cheers.] He cordially seconded the resolution.

Mr. WILLIS, from Dunstable, in supporting the resolution, said that he had been a total abstainer for three years, and he was able to attest in his own experience and the experience of those in his cm. ploy, that they had enjoyed better health, and had been more capable performing their respective duties since they become tee-totallers han they ever were before. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.-I see we shall get better on without resolutions this has been completely lost-(laughter)-or rather lost eight of; as neither of the gentlemen have moved it, perhaps we had better go on as we have begun, and call on our friends to support our principles as

Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, on presenting himself to the meeting, was received with repeated acclamations, upon the subsidence of which he spoke to the following effect: My dear tec-total friends, I came here to day as a spy, not as a speaker. I am very much surprised to find myself on my legs addressing you; I was almost afraid that my friend in the chair, and those around me, would hardly think me fit, as I have not united exactly with your Society, to stand before you and therefore I certainly feel very thankful to them for the kindness they have done me in thus giving me on opportunity of saying how very happy I feel in seeing such a meeting as this for the high and important purpose of carrying forward the doctrines of total abstinence (Cheers.) If I have not got quite so much light as some of my friends present—Rome was not built in a day. The light must advance—some say, you have got to the perfect day. I hope, if that perfect day arrives, it will be my happiness to unite with you to the fulles extent; at the same time I am one with you in effort and desire to promulgate these sentiments, and to diffuse the doctrine of total absti nence, which, as our friend who has just sat down observed, will root up drunken practices from the country entirely, and for ever. (Cheers.) The principles of this Society have ever had my warmest upport, and I wish every tee totaller present to feel that as far as I can do anything, he has a friend in me, who will be ready at all times, and on every occasion, to assist in the promotion of this great cause. (Cheers.) I was lately at Scarborough advocating the principles of this Society, (for the good tec totallers call me out in various parts of the kingdom to speak a word to them now and then,) and it was my pleasure, before I left, to see one of the ministers' wives sign the pledge; and I am always very glad when I can get wives to sign, for as I truly believe, we have no such opponents as wives; so I believe that there are no such friends to jee totalism as wives, when they do sign--[cheers]--therefore, I am exceedingly anxious to get them to do so, especially ministers' wives, because, although they may no have the logic of their husbands, they have a more powerful hold o his heart than he can imagine; and when the heart, the great citadel, is obtained, the understanding will speedily follow. It is a most lamentable fact that you cannot get individuals to read on this subject -to study the statistics of drunkenness; and I may now happily add the statistics of tee totalism. (Loud cheers.) I met a young member of the Society of Friends to day, and said; "Well, I suppose you are dee will." " But," said I, "facts are very much in favour of the adoption of this principle." "Indeed," said he, "I have not heard "I will tell you, then," I said; "the first or second Report of this Society tells you that 2,637 drunkards have been reclaimed ly the various auxiliaries in union with it, in the course of a single you, as a lover of the Gospel, say to that fact-this Society has been sipation, nearly 3,000 individuals, and placing them in comfort and happiness, and within the sound of the Gospel." He seemed sur rised, and said, "Is it so?" I asked, "Have you never read it?" le said," No, certainly I have not read any accounts of it.". And this is the way with thousands; their opposition arises from some fancy, some imagination they possess, of certain principles connected with the Society: they never give themselves the trouble to read or examine, but rise up as enemies to it, really without knowing why [Cheers.] I am exceedingly anxious that the principles which Mr. Alexander has presented to your attention to night, should be carried out in London, as well as in the country. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure, if places of resort could be obtained, and individuals of the working class, men in whom the working men have confidence, (hear, hear) could go out with tracts in their hands, get a few people to-gether, and illustrate to them the principles and effects of total abstinence, hundreds and thousands in London might be obtained. I de very sincerely hope that, as far as possible, this plan will be adopted by this excellent Society. If tec-totalism had only been the means of converting one individual, I should have been exceedingly happy in belonging to it. (Cheers.) There are some individuals who assert (but I cannot help thinking that they know better) that we put total abstinence in the place of the Gospel of Christ. Put it in the place of the Gospel of Christ! Never, as long as memory has a hold of know from the Scriptures that the carnel and spiritual mind are the Christ, [loud cheers,] or the agency of the Spirit of God. [Continued Why, the Gospel has been the means of enlightening our udgments, sanctifying our affections, comforting our hearts in sorrow, and opening a visia through distant ages into the eternal world, and persuasion, and never had the happiness to succeed. I have induced etting us see our relatives and friends saved by its power, " now with the Son of God, redeemed from every land;" and shall we put any thing in the place of that Gospel? Never, never. [Immense applause.] But if there is any means which will better than another a minister of the Gospel I am bound to use that means. Hear. Is had instances of the effect produced on drunkards almost miraculous, it a fact, then, that hundreds and thousands have been raised from I know of one case in Bristol, but I don't like to mention names withpoverty, woe, vice, and misery, by total abstinence, and brought under the sound of the Gospel? It is a fact, which no individual, unless he man I employed myself, a little tradesman, a glazier: this man was elies the plainest facts of evidence, can dispute. And if that is the fact. I am only surprised at my brethren keeping aloof from that cause which would fill their churches. [Loud cheers.] If, dear friends, we only go to work with the arrow of love, there is no arrow that will so effectually enter the heart: let me recommend it. [Hear, hear.] God is love-the Spirit is the Spirit of love--Christians are bound together by love; and if there be any coment in tee totalism, it is the cement of love. (Cheers.) Brethren, love one another. I like hard arguments and soft words; [cheers;] I like arguments dipped in oil that vill insinuate themselves into the heart, and force the man to bow to their truth, and if these are used, tec-totalism will prevail; may I say to you then, dear brethren, whom I sincerely love, and whose prosperity I earnestly desire, do not utter hard things; may I say to you,

as one ready at any time to serve you, if you want this cause to pro-

gress and to fill the whole world, as I hope it speedily will, one way to

accomplish it is in the spirit and in the temper of the gospel of Christ,

the greatest possible success in this cause, and if at any time my poor

men on this platform, but I am glad to see, though perhaps he is unknown, a Bath clergyman here who has given £5 to this Society. (Cheers.) I agree with Mr. Sherman, that the best way to proceed with human nature is with hard arguments and soft words. I do think we must first convince men's understanding, and then, if there be any that interrupt us in the path of duty, we must bring them before the power of the law, but still we shall gain no end whatever by savage tongues or savage words. I have been considering the many uses which this large and noble room is put to. If we could but know all the centiments which have been expressed in it within the last fortnight, we should be astonished. There have been many societies advocated here, and in every instance, perhaps, the hearer supposed each to be the one grand thing that was needed; but I tell you they all have an imperfection. They are machines and coaches, badly manufactured; they have a great deal of friction, and cannot go as well as they might, but if they will put them on our rail-road, they will go on well enough. (Cheers.) The Bible Society has been recently advocated in my own parish, and Mr. Bonne, the agent. stated, that in travelling through this kingdom as agent to the Bible Society, he was literally compelled to become a fee totaller by the good he saw produced by it--(Cheers)-and he confessed that the Bible Society had gained £100 by tee-totalism. (Loud cheers.) Again, look at the Missionary Society, and see what effect we should have on that. That venerated man, Mr. Williams, who has lately departed as a martyr from this world, tells us that he has seen the fruit of his labours in islands which he visited, in all the people becoming Christians; when he went away for a short time, an English ship touched there and brought strong drinks on shore, and when he came again, with the exception of a very few, they had all become drunkards. What does he say, (and no one will doubt his respect for the Gospel, or suppose that he would put temperance in the place of Christianity,) what does he say?—he consulted with his brother missionaries what to do, and they instituted a Tec. total Society.—

* But say some, what is the need of our endeavours? But say some, what is the need of our endeavours Ministers of religion have endeavoured to do away with this crime, but they have preached in churches and chapels to men who were in public liouses -- [Hear, hear] -- they have as it were fished with a hook too short to teach the fish -- they have cast a net which would only catch a few, and which was not suited to the fish they had to catch. We have a tee-total net in the which to catch the drunkard, and when we have caught him in our net, we will give him over to them and let them take care to keep him in their net. [Cheers.] At Cambridge, it is considered a sufficient answer, if a young man is asked to go out to hunt, to fish, or so on, to say, " I am a reading man," He is no more molested. If a man asks me to drink wine, I sny, "I am a tee totaller," and I should be assamed of that man's friendship did he ask me to break my word, [Cheere;] he would not be worthy of being my associate if he did so, and therefore this is a very valuable pledge to stand between me and the world. What said Dr. Johnson? a sound philosopher and a man of powerful understand ing, when asked, "Why do you not drink wine, don't you like it?" Yes," he said, "it is because I like it I will not take it." [Cheers. "Yes," he said, " it is because I like it I will not take it." [Cheers.] Is that philosophy? [cheers;] and if it was philosophy in Dr. Johnson, is it not equally so with us? Then, with respect to ministers of religion; we have not many with us now; but what says John Wesley, a host in himself; [cheere;] a man that lived a hundred lives in one, who wrote more books, spoke more words, preached more sermons, and gave more advice than any other individual that ever lived; when he travelled about the country, and saw the evils which intoxicating drink had produced, he asked his preachers what was to be done, and said, "First, let no preacher taste a drop on any account whatever; and next, let every preacher preach on the subject occasionally." (Cheers.) Surely, every man who has the spirit of a man, and is determined not to do harm to others, but to set an example to his servants and people, and not to put those in jeopardy who have already become sober, such a man will say, "I and my house will join this body of men; let the rest of the world drink if they will, we

RICHARD WALEDEN, Esq .- We are to show that we are working in rotherly love; we have our example to set to the world, and to let hem see how determined we are to go on in every lawful exertion, trusting in the Lord, who is mighty to help us, and who will help us as long as we continue stedfast in him, and with a single eye to his honour and glory. This, I believe, is the only way in which our causo can prosper. We shall soon see the great once of the carth rallying round us in such great numbers that we shall have nothing to fear. It is the example and custom of the world which is endeavouring to beat us down, and causes us to have such work and heavy abour. Allosion has been made to Cambridge. When I think of Cambridge, and of the combination rooms there, and the intemper ance and indecency I have there witnessed, I have felt the blush of shame upon my check. I shall never forget the sermon preached at Cambridge by an old Divine of the name of Dodd, to some intoxicated students from the word," malt," which word they gave him as his text, and from which word he preached a sermon that confounded

at least will not participate in their cruelty, and in their guilt.

them. (Cheers.)

Cheers. 1

Mr. GREIG, from Leeds, was received with considerable applause, year; of that number nearly all attend public worship; and 500 of that number have become members of Christian churches. What do Come, one and all, father and child, rich and poor, honest artisan and nstrumental in raising in one year from the vortex of misery and dis. robust defender of his country, delicate female, may, come grandlather and infant, if possible, and throw your mite into this treasury, which is but to be made a fund of universal benevolence, to be applicable to the happiness of every creature within its reach. Come, and men will bless you-come, and angels will rejoice over you; the prattling tongues of lisping babes will thank you for the happiness which you have brought to their homes. Come, one and all, deal with us as you would be dealt by were you in the same extremity as the drunkard, and do for them as you would have done for yourselves you or those dear to you in the same condition-do this, and the dessing of him that was ready to perish will be upon your heads, and millions yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed. [The speaker sat down amidst the most general and enthusiastic cheer-

The Rev. Mr. HAYES, of Bath .- I am happy to say that I can speak from my own experience, as a parish minister, as a clergyman of the Established Church, in which situation I have been for nearly thirty years, in favour of this cause. I must say, that in the whole course of my ministry I have never, with all my best endeavours, been able to make anything of a drunkard. [Hear, hear.] I have never been able to draw him to religion, to his Saviour, and to his God. I have found him, if not drunk, in that muddled state of mind, that he was quite incapable of understanding spiritual things; indeed, we our own experience. I have known particular cases (and never till I heard of total abstinence did I over know one)—[Lond cheers]—of habitual drunkards being reclaimed. I have tried by various means of some to go to church, but they have gone from church to the ale-house, and any impression that may have been made there has vanished: they have, in short, been, if I may say so, non-recipients of religionthey have been as vessels that could hold no water-they could not nduca individuals to hear the Gospel and come under its influence, as contain spirituality. But, since the formation of this Secrety, I have man I employed myself, a little tradesman, a glazier; this man was always behind hand with his money, he always cause to be paid in advance, and was always in ill health, brought on by drinking; and be declared himself to be in that unhappy state, that he was atraid he should close his life by some unlawful means, or end his days in the workhouse. He told me that when the tee total societies commenced at Bristol, he used to go to their meetings, but only to scoff at and ridicule them, until he heard a Mr. Tearo, from Bristol. [Hear, hear.] He said, " When I heard that man, I felt that my conduct was wrong, and I was then induced to become a tec-totaller. [Cheers.] I have been for thirty years in the habit of drinking to excess-I can't say I was ever what people call drunk; but I was always in that muddled in Novem., 1836, I became a tee-totaller, and I thank my God that I have had strength to remain a strict tec-totaller ever since-[Cheers] -and have enjoyed more happiness during the three years and four months I have been so, than in all the rest of my life. Through God's mercy, I am now brought into a state of independence and comfort, and my whole family are tee-totallers; and now if any body comes to see us, we tell them that they must do as we do-[Loud cheering]for never will I taste, touch, or handle, or will I suffer any intoxicating drink whatever to be brought within my premises as long as I live."

Rev. Thomas Spencer. - I agree with my rev. brother who spoke [Cheers.] I am happy also to state that other good effects have also accrued from this; and it is no more than one might expect. Every thing must begin in self-denial. [Hear, hear.] I most willingly bear my testimony to the good effects of this Society. [Cheers,]

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons .- I have learnt, from the experience of four long years, that we do not want strong drinks in order to be cheerful. I can say, that I never enjoyed my life-that I never knew what it was to live-till I became a tec-totaller. [Cheers.] Previous to that, my life was a burden, but ever since, I have been free from those nervous sensations, and from that lowness of spirits, which is connected with the disease brought on by the moderate use of intoxicating drinks; ever since that period, I have enjoyed health and strength for every kind of Ishour, bodily and mental, such as I never enjoyed before; there passes not a day over my head, but what I thank God for total abstinence. [Cheers.] After stating and refuting several arguments opposed to lotal obstinence, he then said, I have been frequently beset with another argument,—they say, we all look so thin; [Laughter:] I am very sorry, for the sake of tee-totalism, to say, that I am thin myself; but I can only tell you this, that I was a great deal thinner before I was a tee totaller. [Laughter and cheers.] am several pounds heavier than I was before I adopted it, so I have not been injured at all in that respect, even if corpulency, which is not the case, were necessary to health; and I find, though sometimes exceedingly lame, that I can mount a hill with a great deal less perepiration, and not near so much pulling and blowing, as some of my moderation friends, who are far more corpulent than I am; [Cheers and laughter;] so that even on that score we have the better of it. It is a very remarkable thing, but I find all these moderate people always ill, always ailing. I have passed through a great deal of England, and the universal cry is, "Oh! we must take this drink, for we have got such a sinking in the stomach;" (Laughter;) both gontlemen and ladies have it, and it seems to be a kind of periodical thing, it comes on, nearly all of them tell me, about 11 o'clock in the day. [Continued laughter.] Wherever I have conversed with tee-totallers, they have invariably told me that they once felt this sinking, and therefore they know how to sympathise with our sinking friends; [Laughter;] but all the tee totallers have lost it; [Cheers;] so in this respect we have greatly the advantage of them. But these people say that they generally take it as a medicine—a young man told me the other day that his father was obliged to take half a glass of wine a day, for the last 5 months, or else he could not exist; he had striven to do without it, but he could not. "Well, I said, I think if I was your father I would change the medicine, it does not seem to be very good that ho, should have to take it so long;" and I very shrewdly suspect, if the doctor had ordered him to take a dose of salts or a dose of rhubarb, he would have gone to him, not five months afterwards, but he would not, I am bold to say, have waited five days, and said, "Doctor, I should be glad if you would change the medicine." [Laughter.] I am afraid he kept on taking it because he liked it, for instead of being better he was a fraid he was a f better, he rather grew worse upon it. I congratulate you on this very interesting meeting to night, and on the progress your Society has made, and is making, and in seeing such an attentive audience, who have shown that they can be happy and delighted, and have all the life and pleasure necessary for human beings, without the use of intoxicating drinks. [The rev. gentleman sat down amidst protracted cheering.] Rev. Mr. Horsall -- I was forcibly struck the other day, when

attending a meeting in this hall, with reference to Protestantism, by one eloquent speaker, who spoke with very great effect, particularly

in reference to the repeal of a certain enactment, and the word "repeal" was taken hold of by the meeting, or rather it took hold of them, and it was reiterated again and again, "repeat." Now, I will take up the word, but it shall be, repeal those laws which license men to be frunk on the premises. (Cheers.) I say, repeal. (Cheers.) But how shall we do it? say you. I have a plan here, which I beg leave to suggest, which will materially assist in carrying out that great and important word in all its meaning. Some friends, who perhaps are rather sanguine in their temperament, thought that it was a great work to raise £1,000 last year for the agency fund; and I feel thankful to God that we have had such men on whom to spend that £1000—(Hear, hear)—but I am of opinion that we can raise £4,000.
(Loud cheers, and cries of "We will.") And the plan for doing it is simply this; Your very indefatigable superintendent of the tract depot is the originator of the plan-that certain cards like this which I hold in my hand be circulated among the gentlemen, or rather the ladies-we must perhaps put them first-Dr. Adam Clark said that one female is worth seven men and a half—(Laughter)—and I am confident the appeal will not be made in vain; that it will not only be responded to by hearty cheers, but by diligent labour, in calling on friends, wherever they are, to fill up these cards. I am of opinion, that if every lady and gentleman will do as I am prepared to do, (and, as they say precept and example should go together, I will begin and fill up mine)—Cheers—I am the humble representative of the Buckingham auxiliary, consisting of about 200 staunch toe-totallers, a small number, I admit, but I am prepared to pledge myself with reference to that auxiliary, that we will raise, so I think that will be our portion, £5 towards this £4.000, and as a deposit, I place in the Chairman's hands 25 per cent .- (Cheers) and in connexion with that, although perhaps it may not be considered to have a direct bearing on this subect, I beg to relate one little anecdote which shows what great things may be done, even under discouraging circumstances. A certain aged widow who had one only son, a boy nine years old, was placed in very peculiar circumstances in consequence of some step she had aken, which offended a certain individual who held a responsible situation under a certain duke, and he consequently resolved to deprive her of her little cottage, and the land attached to it, which was the sole support of hereelf and son; one day as she sat weeping. and contemplating what would be the result, the child anxiously inquired the reason of her tears; she told him that the steward was going to turn them out of their house. "But he shan't," said the ittle fellow. "Oh! but my dear," said the woman, "he will."
"But I tell you he shan't." "What can we do to prevent it!"
"Do," said the child, "I will go to the duke." (Laughter.) "You go to the duke," said his mother, " what can you do !" However, he was determined to go to the duke, and consequently he embraced the earliest opportunity, and so be did; with a great deal to do, he got to the door. The servant came; "What do you want?" "I want to see the duke." "Why, what can you have to do with the duke?" "That is no business of yours; I want to see the duke." "But suppose you were to see the duke, you would not know how to talk to him." "Well," he said, "I can try." "Well," said the servant, "I will go and tell his grace; but mind, when you speak to him, you must say," Your grace." The servant went to the duke, and said a little boy wished to see him. "Oh, tell him to come up," said the duke. The little fellow was ushered in. " What do you want, my boy ?" He put his little hands together and very devoutly said, "for what I am going to receive, the Lord made me truly thankful," (Great laughter and applause.) " Well, my boy, what of Divine truth; we will never put any thing in the place of the blood of direct opposites of each other; so says the spostle, and so say we, from that?" "They tell me that you are going to take our little bit of land from me and mother, and, if you do, we shall be starved to death."
"Who told you so?" said the duke. "It is said so;" and he then,
in his artiess way, told the distress his mother was in. "Well," said in his artless way, told the distress his mother was in. "Well," said the duke, "You may go back and tell your mother that the cottage and land shall not be taken away from her while I live." The little fellow again placed his hands together, and said, " For what I have received, the Lord made me truly thankful." [Roars of laughter and cheers.] It may be thought by many that this raising of £4000 and £1000, to be paid in three months from the present date, is a wild scheme; but let us take up the little child's motto, and in the face of difficulty say, " I can try." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hragingorman said, that in Nottingham he believed he was called a most notorious tee totaller--(Laughter)--he had been a teetotaller in practice for thirty years, and it had been the greatest temporal blessing of his life, He did not think he had allowed strong drink, even as a medicine, more than five times in four years, whereas, he formerly prescribed that number in one year, and in most cases it was prescribed to ladies. He had never known a single instance where the leaving off intoxicating drinks had caused mischief; and he would be content to lose his head for the very first person who died from leaving them off; (Cheers;) the idea was altogether preposterous. Strong drinks produce innumerable disorders in the human frame, and he knew nothing more likely to produce apoplexy, palsy, &c., than the "Nottingham good ale," as it was termed. (Hear, state that I did not know what I was doing, and my life became a liear.) He had been present at several operations where no strong burden to me—my family were brought to the greatest distress; but drinks were required to support the patient, where not even sal drinks were required to support the patient, where not even sal volatile was used; cold water had been found quite sufficient. (Hear,

> Mr. Richards, of Guernsey, addressed the meeting, and urged upon the attention of the meeting the importance of perseverance, Mr. Gamo, of Leeds, supported the motion of Mr. Horsell, and took a card and pledged himself to fill it up within the given time.

> A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

Christian Guardian.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAMP MEETING-RICHMOND CIRCUIT.

(Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Asahel Hurlburt, dated Goulbourn July 13.)

Our Camp Meeting, which commenced here on the 3d instant, terminated well. There was a far greater number in attendance than last year. The weather was very fins to the close,—not a single drop of rain fell upon the ground. The order observed by the numerous assembly, was gratifying and praiseworthy. The spirit of devotion was fervent and constant throughout. At the close about 30 persons presented themselves, when the invitation was given, professing to have obtained justification by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and a considerable number more as seekers of salvation, amounting in the whole to more than 50 persons,—who had been either converted or awakened in the course of the Meeting, besides a great quickening of believers, which we trust may give a new impulse to the work of God on the Circuit throughout the

SIMCOE CIRCUIT.

(Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Robert Corson, dated Simcoe, July 24th, 1340.)

We have recently been blessed with a revival of religion on this Circuit In the neighbourhood of Simoue rising of thirty have professed to find peace in believing, and twenty five have been received on trial for membership. We are destitute of a chapel where the work is in progress: however, a Brother Olds has kindly offered his barn, where we meet three times a week, a Dictive to preach the Word. After preaching, pentions are invited,—when from fifteen to twenty-five come forward, sincere seekers of salvation; nor do they seek in vain. Many of our old friends, as well as our young converts, are anxious to have a Camp Meeting, a notice of which I now send.

LONDON DISTRICT MEETING .- The London District, last week, held its Annual Meeting preparatory to the ensuing Conference. In consequence of the continued and lamented indisposition of the Rev. T. Lessey, the President, the Rev. T. Juckson presided on the occusion. The nsual topics engaged the attention of the meeting, one of the most important of which is, the careful examination of each preacher with respect to his moral and religious character;—his continued and hearty belief of our doctrines, and his zealous endeavours to preach them;—his kind and faithful enforcement of our discipline;—and his abilities for the work of the ministry. The result was satisfactory. Ten Caudidtes for our Ministry were carefully examined with regard to their conversion to God;—their call to preach;—their picty, zeal, and moral character;—their acquaintance with the doctrines, duties and institotions of the Christian religion;—and their firm attachment to our discipline and general economy. Several of these offered themselves for the Foreign Mission, and the others expressed a willingness to be ongaged in that department, but, through domestic circumstances, were induced at present to limit their offer to the work at home. The spiritual state of the Societies is, on the whole, encouraging. The increase during the past year is, 1,265; and the number now on trial 912. Nearly one thousand have been added in London only, and considering the fluctuations to which our Societies are subject, this ones, and considered a very encouraging and satisfactory increase. Much is done by the Methodists in this metropolis in an unostentatious manner. In addition to the regular and ordinary ministry of the word in the chapels, several houses have been opened in benighted neighbourhoods, and out-door posts have been selected where the Students of the Institution are zealously and succeasfully sowing the good seed of the Word. And, considering the systematic agency of Tract distribution by which tens of thousands of families are weekly agency of Tract distribution by which tens of thousands of families are weekly visited;—the attention to the poor, sick, and dying, by the Benevolent Societies;—the hosts of Prayer Leaders who are every Sanday finding their way into new localities;—the self-denying exertions of thousands of Sunday-School Teachers;—and the labours of private individuals, co-operating zealously with the Ministers of the Gospel;—we congratulate the Methodists on their position, and cutertain a confident hope that are long we shall experience a much more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit, and shall see the Societies of this metropolis increased to such an unwouted magnitude as to lead to the exclamation; "Who are those that fly as a cloud and as the doves to their windows?" We have helf for several years most, the organization of watching the movements of have had, for several years past, the opportunity of watching the movements of Methodism in London;—we are well acquainted with its agency;—but we never remember a period when it was more efficient or successful....... The Financial department exhibits a corresponding progression. The yearly collection, so important to the maintenance and spread of the work, has been lection, so important to the maintenance and spread of the work, has been gradually increased for several years past, and this year amounts to the sum of £563 14s. 2d. By the generosity of the Committee of distribution, an equal sum has, this year, been divided among the necessitous circuits, and in extending the work of God by means of village preaching. Three additional preachers are requested, two of them to labour in London. The whole of the proceedings were characterised by a spirit of harmony and brotherly kindness, and the devotional services tended to strengthen the conviction that "the Lord of Hosts is with us." The Rev. Dr. Bunting was elected the Representative to the graviting Stationing Committee and Conference. The meeting was of Hosts is with us." The Rev. Dr. Bunting was elected the Representative to the ensuing Stationing Committee and Conference. The meeting was gratified to hear of the improvement of the President's health, and directed the Secretary to address to him a letter expressive of their affection and sympathy.....On Sunday morning, the Children of the Preachers breakfasted together. A sermon was preached to them by the Rev. W. P. Burgess. Several affecting addresses were delivered. The breakfast, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Mason, was characterised by elegant simplicity, and the company separated with an increased attachment to the people and to the God of their Fathers.—London Watchman.

From the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for July. DEATHS OF OLD WESLEYAN PILGRIMS.

Man 8th .- In the Penzance Circuit, Mr. Richard Outs, aged eighty-eight He had been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society fifty-one years. His parents were among the first Methodists in their native village; and, though he lost them at an early period, yet he was always persuaded that their prayers on his behalf were remembered by the Almighty. A heavy domestic affliction was the means of his conversion. The change was as clear to himself, as it was manifest to others, in his subsequent life. His religious course was distinguished by uprightness in the world, and a steady zeal for God and his church. He discharged the duties of the numerous offices he filled with exemplary punctuality and diligence. His truly paternal solicitude for the honour and prosperity of Methodism was manifest to the last. For some time before his death, he was aware of approaching dissolution; but he went forth, with an unfaltering step, to meet the last enemy. His end was triumphant. I more particular account of this venerable saint may be expected for this Magazine, from an attached friend, whose knowledge of the deceased fits him for the undertaking.

May 15th .-- At Truro, aged eighty-two, Thomasine Rowe. She became the subject of that peace which results from a penitent faith in the Saviour, under a sermon, preached in Truce, by the Rev. John Wesley. Her connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Society extended through a period of fifty-aven years; and her religious character was consistent and exemplary. 1797 she was deprived of her husband by a sudden and most afflictive stroke; but she was sustained under this trial, and the series of difficulties which followed it. by her devout followship with God, and her unwavering trust in the promises of his covenant. During the last three or four years she was wholly confined to her room; but she enjoyed habitual serenity; and the graces of the regeneraty nature appeared in her in all their freshness and materity. Her mind possessed unusual energy, until nearly the close of her protracted affliction; and her devotional and benevolent affections were greatly promoted by the clearness and strength with which she apprehended the great truths of our religion. She died in the full assurance of faith.

II. W. W.

May 20th .- At Stalybridge, in the Ashton-under-Lynn Circuit, in his sixtythird year, Benjamin Kirk, Esq. Ho was brought, it is believed, to the experimental knowledge of the truth under the ministry of the late Rev. William Bramwell, and had lived in the enjoyment of vital religion about forty years. In the midst of the trying circumstances of commercial and public life, he maintained the Christian character unsulfied, and willingly afforded his cooperation in every work of good report. Under the pressure of moch suffering for several weeks, arising from spasmodic asthma, he possessed his soul in patience, and enjoyed peace through his steadfast reliance on the Rock of his sulvation. He died in a well-grounded and assured hope of being for ever wide the Lord. May 21 .- At Clere-Lodge, Downend, Robert Lewis, Esq., in the ninety-third

is age. About three years ago, he joined the Methodist Society, and evinced strong attachment to the class-meeting by his constant attendance, as long as he was able to go to the house of God. He repeatedly said, that he deeply lamented that he had spent so much of his time before he gave himself to the Lord, and to his people "by the will of God;" but added, "I have my bright moments." A short time before he died, he said, that he had peace, and was happy.

May 23rd .- At Dewsbury, in the seventy-first year of his age, Mr. Joseph Under a sermon preached by the Rev. Robert Miller, the religious feelings of his youth were revived, and he was led in great distress of mind, to seek the pardoning merey of God. This he found; and for nearly half a to seek the partoning interly of the control live as a burning and a shining light. His picty was deep and constant, without any ostentations display. His ettachment to Methodism was firm. He was a liberal contributer to the various funds of the Connexion; and filled, with fidelity and acceptance, the different Circuit and society offices. In the Centenary operations of the Circuit he took a heely interest, and was the Tressurer to the fund. In his also moments, his God was with him; and the happiness of his mind was denoted by such expressions as these: "I am upon the Rock." "Christ is rny all." "All is well." "I had rather deput and be with Christ, which is my all." "All is well." "I had rather deput and to with Cirist, when a star better." Just before his triumphant death, lifting up his hand, he joyfully quoted the language of the Apostle, "I have fought's good fight, I bave finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." After delivering this blessed testimony, letting his hand full on the side of the bed, he pencefully fell asleep in Christ.

May 25th .- At Davy-Hulme, in the Fourth Manchester Circuit, in his singtiach year, Mr. John Bent. He was, from the earliest period of his recol-lection, very thoughtful, moral in his conduct, and a lover of good books; but, during the first twenty-eight years of his life, he was ignorant of his true spiritual condition. At length, however, it pleased God to convince him of his sinfulness, and to lead him to seek the forgiveness of his sigs. This blossing he obtained at the Eccles parish church, while the congregation were singing the Te Deum. About the same time, (1778,) he joined the Methodist society, and continued a consistent, devout, and truly humble member to the day of his death, including a period of sixty-two years. He was strongly attached to Wesleyna Methodism as it is. He heartily believed the doctrines as taught in the body. He was a very worm friend of the cause of Missions, which he rightly viewed as the cause of God. Although his memory had failed him for some years, yet the rest of his faculties were unimpaired to the end of conversing with his friends on Christian experience, hi countenance would brighten, and wear a very heavenly aspect : and, at such times, he would often quote the sacred volume very appositely, which made his company most delightful. His death was eminently happy.

B. S.

joined the Wesleyan society, of which he continued an esteemed member for sixty-four years, during about forty of which, he filled the office of Class-Leader. discharging its duties with great regularity and acceptance. For thirteen years he had preaching in his own house; and, to the last, his love for the ordinances of religion continued unabated and strong. During his last affliction, though extremely weak, he was enabled to rejoice in hope of eternal life. In the near

May 27th.—At Rye-Ral, in the Buxton Circuit, Mr. Josiah Bradhuy. He joined the Methodist society fifty-three years ago, when ten years old; and continued a valued member until his death. He was for many years a Leader and Trustee; and was warmly attached to the Wesleyan discipline. He built and fitted up a small preaching-room upon his estate. The Wesleyan Ministers have been hospitably entertained at his house, and his father's, for about seventy years. He was on intelligent, stendy, consistent, Christian man. His death was sudden, but peaceful. On the Sabbath before his decease, in the enjoyment of good health, he was greatly blessed at the means of grace. On Monday morning he was seized with inflammation; and in forty-eight hours was a corpso. He said, a few hours before his death, "I have uniqual communion with God."

W. H.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840.

OUR MOST GRACIOUS QUEEN.

The exciting proceedings in England in reference to the attempted assassi nation of our Beloved Sovereign are invested with a deep and grateful interest, which we believe our readers very highly appreciate, and in which they share. They will be found fully reported elsewhere in our Journal of to-day, and be read with the attention they demand. Inexpressible would have been the emotion to the remotest extremity of the British Empire had the infernal purpose of Oxford been accomplished; but we owe it to the gracious guardian watchfulness, and interposition of the Divine Ruler, that it was not. When the life of a lovely person, -of our wise, and liberal, and Protestant, and endeared VICTORIA is endangered, who is there that does not feel as a man, a christian, and a patriot!. To the Supreme Power who is the Preserver of Her Mojesty, let the incense of graticade arise from every British heart, and the fervent intercessions of the poet of Methodism cesselessly oscend:

"In! in the arms of faith and prayer
We hear Her to thy throne;
Receive thy own peculiar care,
The Lord's anointed one. With favour look upon her face;
Thy love's pavilion spread.
And watchful troops of angels place
Around her sacred head."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER IN THE World.-In reading the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, received a day or itinerancy. Mr. Wood was a man of primitive spirit and deportment as a disciple of the Saviour, of very respectable literary attainments, and a sound theologian, a well-read and confirmed Westeyan, a highly acceptable and useful Preacher,—and one wholly and always dedicated to his high calling. Few will much oblige

Whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to whose minds are in the same state with mine. Will you have the kindness to wholl you have the kindness to whole you have the kindness to wholl you have the kindness to wholly ministerial brothren, and of their flocks. But he is taken from the vineyard of earth to the garner of heaven, a "ripe shock" safely "housed" to the honour of the free, unbounded grace of God; and there he is with many who were taken before: Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, Bradburn, Pawson, Clarke, and were saved. O to trace the foot-prints of these apostolic labourers, and follow and of the work of their hands in every quarter of the globe, it can be said,

" More and more it spreads and grows, Ever mighty to prevail."

There is much that is mournful in the departure of such men as those whose visdom and zeal can no longer benefit as from the pulpit. Not many are there left of the second race of Methodist Prenchers, and very few of the first. The time is far from being remote when every one having even an imperfect personal acquaintance with Mr. Wesley will be away from the church militant to the church triumphant. It will be enquired: 'The Fathers, where are they?' It will Muker given to Him, is "holy, just, and good;" which law he has transbe replied: "The Fathers are with Jesus." They were "in labours more gressed. "All we like sheep have gone astray,"—in thought, purpose, spirit, abundant," and "in perils oft:" now "they cest from their labours." They pushed the battle to the gate," for the glory of the "Cuptain of their salva. tion;" and now they reap " their full reward."

thodists, and have no doubt they will, while they impress, profit our readers, as they have us. There will be observed something peculiar and touching in every one of them. One had been a Methodist "fifty years"-another was " father in Israel"-unother obtained "peace" under a sormon "by the Rev. John Wesley"-another was blessed under "Bramwell"-another built a house of prayer on "his estate," and was "fifty-three years" a member of our Precious incidents these-recorded for our edification and encourage. ment. Let us "follow" their "foith." They were "steadfast" in the their ways: And the way of peace have they not known; there is no fear of in this City next week; and that it is to have reference specially to Egypt. "doctrines" they heard preached by the eminent men to whose worth we have God before their eyes. Now we know that what things seever the law saith, We could have wished that it had been his plan to comprise Palestine—the.

Wood, Wesleynn Minister, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He entered upon the itinerancy in 1773; and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Methodist Prencher in the world. Having travelled fifty-three years, fourteen years ago (reckoning from next. Conference) he became a Supernumerary. He continued to preach as long as his strength would allow, and only desisted when the infirmities of advanced ago had entirely disabled him. "Had I strongil," he once said to the writer of this notice, "I could preach thirty times a week. It is blessed work." He had been confined to his room from about the time of the Centenary Meeting at Bristol. Sogreat was his desire to distinguished. Justification pertains to the relation existing between him be will, at his departure, possess the gratification which accompanies an amber present on that occasion, that he begged his friends to endeavour to carry and God; regeneration to the state of his own heart; the first is a change of the reward. We might add, he is an arcent friend and a powerful adverse. him down stairs, for the purpose of accertaining whether it would be practicable to take him to the Meeting. Ho was brought down stairs only to be taken him down stairs, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to take him to the Meeting. Ho was brought down stairs only to be taken up again with great difficulty, and he never descended again. In all the affairs of Methodism he continued to take the liveliest interest. The extension of the Missions, Mr. Newton's visit across the Atlantic, and the approaching Conference, were topics of cheerful conversation with him during the last few days of his life. He said, on one of these occasions, very emphasically, "I do love the Methodist Prenchers. If they continue humble and zealous, and preach Christ and a present sulvation, God will make them more useful than they ever have been." Though he had survived most of his carly kinds, very the jurge places in Holy Scripture God tells us we have broken his law. Justification is a trained of the law. This cannot be the orthodox sense of the term justification: for in a thousand places in Holy Scripture God tells us we have broken his law. Justification is allowed the means the latter a change of disposition. No man in so few words and circumstances, the latter a change of disposition. No man in so few words and circumstances, the latter a change of disposition. No man in so few words and circumstances, the latter a change of disposition. No man in so few words and with so much scriptural property has stated the case as Mr. Wesley. He says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so much scriptures of property has attend the case as Mr. Wesley. He says justification is what God does "for us;" regeneration what he does "so much scriptures of his carly the affair.

Some speak of justification is a stated the case as Mr. Wesley. He Though he had survived most of his early friends, yet the inter est which he always took in the rising generation secured him a succession of friends, who loved him to the end of his life. He was not permitted, like the venerable Founder of the Wesleyan societies, to pursue the active duties of the ministry to the very close of life, but he was an example of resignation and patience. When he felt he was no longer able to perform the duties required from a Methodist Preacher, he resigned his charge, and passed into an honourable retirement. Nor was this, in its earlier stages, by any means an inactive one. In a more limited sphere, and with greatly teduced and gradually decreasing strength, he nevertheless did what he could, enjoying the blessing of God, and the affectionate esteem of all among whom he moved. In his case, the heavy head was indeed a grown of giory. In conversation with the case, the toury need was indeed a grown of giory. In conversation with the writer, during some of the last days of his life, he stated that, of late, God had manifested himself to him in a wonderful manner; that he kud become unspeakably happy, feeling a joy surpassing that which he experienced when first he knew the Lord. The day before he died, he said, twice,—

"On this my steadfast soul relies, Father, thy mercy never dies."

On the morning of the day on which he died, he said, "I am in the valley." On the moralis of the day on which he died, he said, "I am in the valley." It was replied, "But God is with you." He added, "I dare not doubt Blessed be his name!" He scarcely spuke again, except in brief reply to inquiries relating to his temporal comfort. He at length peacefully expired becoming absent from the body, to be present with the Lard. It may be added that Mr. Wood had filled various stations of influence and responsibility in the Wesleyan Connexion with fidelity and usefulness. He was twice President of the Conference; and lived in the esteem and affection of his brethren.

RESPECT FOR BROCK .- A Meeting was held in this city on the 25th inst., in compliance with the request of His Excellency the Lieutenant Lord Jesus Christ. The order of things in the justification of a soul, is this: Governor, by the Officers of the different Militia Regiments in the Home District; at which it was unanimously resolved that a meeting should take place Jesus-the Father pardons and accepts the believing penitent in heaven-the on Queenston Heights to-morrow, the 30th inst. A request is made that as Holy Ghost comes to him and testifies with his spirit he is a child of God; -he many of the Militia and inhabituats of the District will attend as can do it has then "in and by" the "spirit of adoption" the spirit of love, which is a without projudice to their private affairs. The design of the meeting is to spirit of holiness-he then obeys God in all things, "having his fruit unto determine upon "the best mode of re-constructing the Monument to the holiness." It will be seen there is a change in the relation that existed between revered memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock." For the him and God, and a change in his nature. As to the relation: he now "calls accommodation of persons attending the meeting, Capt. Richardson's steamer God Father by the Holy Ghost given unto him." As to the change in his

in the city will close their stores to-morrow. several Regiments of the Frontenae Militia, as well as of the inhabitants of is exhibited the same spirit!

May 25th .- At Barzell, in the Hinckley Circuit, Mr. Thomas Moulds, in that place and its vicinity, as can, will attend the meeting; and that the thing like a mean monopoly of honour, as appears so very desirable to a Patriotic contemporary. Should an American soldier or citizen wish to take prospect of dissolution, he exclaimed, "The time of my departure is at hand. Patriotic contemporary. Should an American soldier or citizen wish to take I have fought a good fight, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of a part in the proceedings of the meeting, permit him; for if ke has a eulogy to rightcoursness!" He died lamented by a large circle of religious friends

bestow, be sure Brock deserves to be remembered. We cordially concur in the beautiful and noble sentiment of the last number of the Journal & Express : The man who seeks to destroy the moral and immortal monument which Brock has erected in the hourts of a nation, is guilty of a far more hoinous offence than the man who tries to explode the perishing monument of stone."

> JUSTIFICATION BY, FAITH .- A week ago we received the whether we should pay any attention to it; it being a rule with us not to notice however, being of paramount importance, and the writer of it evidently sincere our readers, with such observations for the writer as his inquiries clicit; hoping they will serve to give him a better understanding of the points on which he professes ignorance, and thereby assist him to obtain a blessing which he says he and "others" are in the pursuit of

Toronto, July, 1840. MR. EDITOR,-I write you on a subject of serious consideration: it is MR. EDITOR,—I write you on a subject of serious consideration: it is nothing less than to know how I am to except the writh to come, or be justified in the sight of a holy God. I do not belong to any sect or party, but generally go to hear dissenters. I hear many good things, but they all leave me in the dark on one important point. The sermons of the Methodists, Baptists, or even Mr.—— himself, cannot clear it up. You tell us we are to be justified by faith; but what that faith is that justifies, is the great point with me. Fuith, I understand, is believing; but, again, what am I to believe Is it believing that I am a believer that makes me a believer; or is it believing Is it believing that I am a believer that makes me a believer; or is it believing something clao about myself, or my state; or is it believing the Gospel of Christ; or is believing the Gospel like believing any other report? For instance: I believe there was and is such a city as Jerusalem; now, is believing in Christ anything different from believing this, as to the nature of believing itself, not taking into account the fruits of Faith? I have been feading the Scriptures with some attention, and derive great consolution from many passages, such as that in John iii. 14, "And as Mosos lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up; that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life;" and that in ktomans x. 9, "If thou will confess with the mouth the Lord Leys, and shalt believe in this thou wilt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God bath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved;" and that heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved;" and that well-known passage in Mark xvi. 15, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be dameed,"—with many others which tell me that "whoseever believeth hath everlasting life." Now, Sir, I want to know from you, or from any other Preacher of any denomination, whether I am deceiving myself or not, and what they would direct me to for consolation; from myself I have none. I have reformed my life it is true; but this gives me no consolation; for I am still imperfect. I must condidly tell you that the termons I hear do me no good; for none of them has as yet informed me in plain words, that if I believe that Jesus is the Christ, or in his Gospel, that two ago, we were deeply affected to find in the department devoted to "Recent Deaths," the subjoined notice of the decease of that venerable servant of
speak of coming to Christ; I would wish to know what is meant by that. Is
speak of coming to Christ; I would wish to know what is meant by that. Is Jesus Christ, the Roy. Janes Woon, in his 29th year, and the fifty-third of his it believing in him, or is it some exertions of body or mind while in a state of interancy. Mr. Wood was a man of primitive spirit and deportment as a dissiple of the Savione of the

We must be permitted to remark that we do feel a little surprised that a seeker" after truth should, with so many means within his reach in this City, say, " The sermons I hear do me no good; for none of them has as yet informed me in plain words, that if I believe that Jesus is the Christ, or in his many more whom he knew, and with whom he was a fellow labourer in a work Gospel, that I shall be saved." We have reason to know that in the English not surpassed in intrinsic excellence and glorious extent since the Apostles' Church, and in other places of divine worship, including our own, the doctrine days,—the work of a revived Primitive Christianity. The souls of perishing of Justification with God is plainly and evangelically preached. So convinced men were on their hearts, and they went forth preaching a "present, free, and of this are we, that we have no hope of being able to add anything more scripfull salvetion :" and God was with them-" signs" followed-tens of thousands tural and explicit to what is, we rejoice to know, subbath after subbath, proclaimed from our city pulpits. However, a homily that can be read being not in their path! Be this the high and holy ambition of their sons. This it is; so likely to escape the memory, and thus affording superior facilities for reconsideration, we will, for these and the other reasons assigned, say what we have to say, with as much plainness and brevity as possible.

The momentous subject seems to us to comprehend four inquiries: First Does man need justification? Secondly; What is justification? Thirdly; Is there justification procured for him? Fourthly; How can he obtain it?

First: Does man NEED justification? Man is a sinner in the sight of God. He is, from the very circumstance of his descent, "unclean;" being the subject of that hereditary depravity which comes from Adam. The law of his word, and action: and God "is angry with the wicked every day." law being broken, He asks for satisfaction; and man of himself cannot give it: God is displeased; and man the offender, unaided, cannot procure his favour. In another column we have inserted the deaths of several old English Me- How convincingly does the carnality, wickedness, and helplessness of man appear from a part of the 3d chapter of the Epistle to the Romans! "There is none righteous, no, not one: There is none that understandeth, there is none that seeketh after God. They are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that dooth good, no, not one, Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips; whose mouth is full of cursing an bitterness: Their feet are swift to shed blood: destruction and misery ore in describedly popular Oriental Traveller intends to deliver a course of Lectures briefly borne testimony; and at length they are gone to them, to be their eter- it saith to them who are under the law; that every mouth may be stopped, may we say, sacred country! However, we cannot express the pleasure we and all the world may become guilty before God. Therefore by the deeds of have in anticipating the course contemplated by him, excluding as it does a June 17th.—At Kingswood-hill, in the Kingswood Circuit, the Rev. James the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight; for by the law is the favourite and on absorbing topic. Mr. Buckingham is probably not much

Secondly: What is justification? On this point there is much error among Christians. It is said that justification is regeneration. We grant that a justified person is regenerated; but though justification and regeneration are conjoined in the experience of the same person, they are blessings to be and God; regeneration to the state of his own heart: the first is a change of circumstances, the latter a change of disposition. No man in so few words and places in Holy Scripture God tells us we have broken his law. Justification is not innocence. There are others who will have it that justification on the part of God, is the forgiveness of the sins of a person first made hely. We cannot conceive how this can be; for how can a holy person have sins to be forgiven? It must be conceded that a person coming to God for forgiveness must have began to deny himself of sin, is deeply compunctious for sin, has began from the heart to pray; in a word, is a different person, having been reformed: but he is not, in an evangelical sense, a holy or regenerate individual. When one approaches God for forgiveness, however much he may have sorrowed and prayed, his cry is "Mercy;" and this supposes he is a sinner yet, though a repentant sinner. In no other character will God be approached by one who seeks justification. Justification presupposes offence -guilt-danger; and let a person go to God pleading his own righteousness, and He will shut his car to his prayer, and his face will be covered with frowns. That God treats with a man as a sinner-not as a holy person, when he comes to Him for justification, is obvious from many parts of the Bible: take one instance: "If Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not before God. For what saith the Scriptures 1 Abraham believed God. and it was counted unto him for righteousness. Now to him that worketh is the reward not reckuned of grace, but of debt. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness."

The question still returns: What is Justification? The short and intelligible answer is, Justification is the pardon of sin; or it is that act of God's free grace whereby he accepts a sinner as righteous, only for the sake of our A man is convinced of sin by the Holy Spirit-he truly repents-he believes in Transit" has been engaged for that day to carry 300 persons at \$3, including nature: he says with the children of God, "We love Him because he first meals and the return passage. We understand that many of the Merchants loved us." This being the case, he brings forth the "fruit" of the Spirit, so clearly, fully, and beautifully stated by St. Paul in the close of the fifth chapter who see, too, from a Kingston paper that as many of the Officers of the of his Epistle to the Galatians. Happy those in whom dwells, and by whom to use his own words, "set him right with all the reading and reflecting part of the world."

Thirdly: Is THERE justification procured for man? There is: but "wonder the ninety-second year of his age. The ministry of the Rev. Mr. Bowger, then officiating in Hinckley church, was, many years ugo, made the instrument of his conversion. After Mr. Bowger's removal from Hinckley, Mr. Moulds siasm of the occasion will display itself in a manner highly honourable to the second of mercy: No: for there is a manner highly honourable to the second of mercy: No: for there is a manner highly honourable to the second of mercy: No: for there is a manner highly honourable to the siasm of the occasion will display itself in a manner highly honourable to the sessed of mercy: No; for there is as much justice in Him as there is mercy. distinguished man whose memory merits perpetuation. The philanthropic He cannot pardon apart from the Cross of Christ. This renders it possible suggestion of " Miles" in The Church is worthy of particular attention. We for God, though just, to be the justifier of the ungodly: and only this. Much are confident that the spirited doings of the day will not be deformed by any here might be said of the perfect adaptation of Christ's person to the work of redemption. We can only say, there was in his person, as Emmanuel, humanity, which made him capable of suffering; there was in his person divinity, which made his sufferings sufficient to atone for us. All is to be bestow, be sure Brook deserves to be remembered. We cordially concur in attributed to the blood of this person, as the meritorious or procuring cause of our justification. We should like to enlarge on a topic so important, and glorious, and delightful. Jesus "hath made a propitiation for our sine." Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." "We have redemption in his blood, the forgiveness of sins."

Fourthly: How can man optain justification? "Believe on the Lord Jesus

Christ and thou shalt be saved." It is not said work and thou shalt be saved. following letter signed "A Seeker after Truth," and have been thinking God justifieth him who "worketh not." We are not "justified by the deeds of the law." It is not by any "exertions of body or of mind," only so far as anonymous communications sent to our office. The subject of the present one, these are required in trusting in the object of faith. But what is faith—the faith of the Gospel-justifying faith! The great and interesting and atoning and earnest, we make it an exception to the general rule, and shall lay it before object of justifying faith is Christ crucified. In its nature there are three component parts: It is the assent of the mind; the conviction of the heart; the reliance of the whole soul. It is the assent of the mind to the truth of what is said of Christ in the Bible. You read of him there, -you give credit to what you ead, just as you do when you read what is said of the "city of Jerusalem." This, though important, is the least important constituent of saving faith. How few there are in christendom who have not faith in this sense, and yet who are not saved! The devils have a faith of this kind. The second constituent is, conviction of God and the things of God; this implies the assent just named; but it goes farther than that: and you will see what we mean by turning your attention to the true penitent : he not only assents to what is said of Christ, but he is deeply convinced of the truth of what he believes; and he dreads the wrath of God, is under deep emotion, cries for mercy, and longs to possess a good here. It is well to have these two parts of saving faith; but it is not until there is the third, that the soul is justified and filled with peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. The third part is the RELIANCE of the whole soul on Christ. All we have done in the way of penitonce, and prayer, and self-denial, and charity, is to be forgotten and forsaken; we must run from every refuge, and make Christ our ALL. We bring nothing of ours to purchase what we need; what we need has been purchased by the blood of Atonement. Our language must be-

"In my hand no price I bring; SIMPLY to thy cross I cling."

Sincere, and sorrowing, and seeking soul! The moment thou canst cut thyself off from everything human and earthly, and depend exclusively, and at all hazards, on Jesus, thou art saved: thy faith hath saved thee. Cost away thy reasonings, cost away thy false prudence, cost away thy works, and rely or the "BLOOD" shed for THER.

Let "A Seeker after Truth" come to God in this way for justification : and let him come as HE is. If he, or any one clse in the same state thinks he ought not to come till he is better; a barrier stops up the way. It will not answer for him to say, "I have not repented enough? I have not prayed long enough." To act in this way, is to do the will of the devil. To suppose something more must be done before you come to God, is to tell Him you can save yourself, at least in part: and he shall do the rest. But he will do all, or none. Come, come as you are.

Come Just Now. Can time make you better? Can time make God more able or willing to save you? Is a more convenient season shortly to perive? Temptation, unbelief, death, may soon come; but a more convenient season never will. The describalness of the heart-the shortness of time-the promise -the invitation-the command-the Blood-the Spirit, says "Now," Let 'A'Seeker after Truth" say " Now," and he shall rind.

It is with pleasure we give insertion to the following letter. conveying intelligence of the happy departure from this world of an "Israelite

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR Str.,—Allow me a small space in your paper to communicate to my old associates, friends, and acquaintances, the, to me, afflicting intelligence

of the death of my aminble and pious sister, Mrs. JANE CURRIE...

She left this world of sorrow for a happier clime above, at Union Grove, State of Illinois, 25th May last. I amoure it will be most gratifying, especially to her old class-mates, who have often listened to her relations of Christian experience, to hear that her last end was peace. Perfect love—entire sanc-lification—was the prominent theme of her letters to her friends and her con-versation with Christians. This grace she found, on her bed of death, to be version with the control of the cont

Mr. As nort time previously to her death, she fixed her eyes on her pinus father, Mr. As a Patrick, and said—"O father, I have tenderly loved you; but we must now part. You have said to me you once enjoyed the blessing of sanctification—do not live without it. It makes all things right." Having taken leave of her husband, she called for her little son, her only child, and laying her emaciated hands on his head, she then prayed carnestly to her God and Saviour in his behalf.

Just before expiring she exclaimed, "He is more precious to me than gold, yea, than much fine gold." With the utmost propriety might my excellent aged father, in his letter to me, say—" O that the last end of all the members of our family may be like Jane's!" May God grant that all who read her last words may enjoy the same meetness for douth! WM. PATRICK.

Yours affectionately, Prescott, July 20th, 1840.

THE LECTURES OF THE HON. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.—It will be where luxuries abound; for if intellectuality, practical wisdom, thrilling incident, and an irresistibly pleasing oratory is a luxury, he can, and will supply

it. We hope his visit to, and his delightful labours at, our Canadian City. Toronto, will be heard of by many and appreciated as they deserve; and that ple reward. We might add, he is an ordent friend and a powerful advocate of the Temperance cause. Of his TRAVELS the Lecturer himself must speak; but from publications in our possession, our readers, we believe, will be glad to find we can tell them something of his person, his religion, his knowledge, his ingentity, and his cloquence:---

His person. -" His personniappearance is much in his favour. I have heard Its person.—"His personolappearance is much in his favour. I have heard a phrenologist say that his head was a sphendid proof of the truth of Spurzheim; the well-coat features,—the look of intelligence,—the full, quick eye,—the brow magnificent. The organ of ideality is particularly prominent; and I may add, that (as a consequence?) most of the poetry in the Oriental Hertald was from the pen of Mr. Buckingham, under different signatures. The intellectual faculties are strongly developed. The organ of language is as prominent as that of ideality; these make the orator and the poet. The intellectual faculties considerably predominate over the admiral. tellectual faculties considerably predominate over the animal. Altogether the head is a remarkable proof of the truth of phrehological principles, and in addition, I may state that while caution is small, (hence the yielding to the impulses of a sunguine temperament,) the organ of love of approbation is menty fully developed, although not quite so strongly as in Canning's head." His religion .- "The reception which Mr. Buckingham has met with in this

country [America,] must be very gratifying to himself, as it certainly is to others. He came here under great disadvantages in some respects, for although his name was familiar to American cars as an able advocate of liberal principles, few, probably, were prepared to find in him an equally realous atachinem to the principles and practice of the Christian religion. Our people have been so often imposed upon by imported infidelity and atheism, sometimes under very specious names, that they have come to regard with suspicion every who appears in the character of a public lecturer or teacher. Mr. Buckingham has easily surmounted these prejudices, by thus showing what he believes, and what he is,—identifying himself in interest with all that is philanthropic, generous, and good."

His knowledge.—" In India Mr. Buckingham edited the Calcutta Journal. which, after three years, was so popular that it brought him in "a net profit of £3000 per unnum." In 1624, in London "he started the Oriental Herald, Journal, devoted especially to the progressive development of the tate of Asia generally, and of India in particular.

"Besides publishing the Oriental Herald, (a work which, up to 1329, then it was discontinued, was the only medium through which the public obtained a correct view of Indian affairs,) Mr. Buckingham, between 1825 and 1830, published "Travels in Palestine," "Travels among the Arub Tribes," "Travels in Mesopotamia," and "Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia."— Travels in Mesopotama, and Travels in Assyria, Alecus, and Tersia. —
The last work appeared while he was on his lecture tour, and I refer to the
preface (which is too long to quote and too interceting to abridge) for some
curious particulars relative to the circumstances under which this work went
through the press,—the annals of authorship not furnishing a parallel to such indefatigable industry, amid the most ceaseless labours of mind and budy. I believe it may be said of this work—it was composed in all parts of the king-

The Quarterly Review, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Murray, and Messrs. H. and J. W. Banks, (the gentleman who has receatly been tried in the Court of King's Bench,) attacked Mr. Buckingham so violently, that, in self-defence, he was compelled to prosecute. The result was that the trial overwhelmed these, his enomies, with confusion, threw disgrace on Mr. Banks, established Mr. Buckingham's credit, which these men had tried to whisper and write Jown, and,

An individual, in India, who was a perfect stranger to Mr. Buckingham, left him a legacy of 5000 tupees, as a tribute of respect to his public character and principles, and as a mark of gratitude for the benefit he believed his writtings to have produced to India. This sum Mr. B., in July 1827, applied to the establishment of the Sphynx, a weekly political journal, which finally merged in the Spectator. Some months later, (as I have already stated in my "Pen and Ink Sketch" of the Editor of the Athenaum,) Mr. Buckingham analysished that appeared vival to the International Control of the Athenaum. established that successful rival to the Literary Gazette. At this time his hands were protty full, he being editor and proprietor of a weekly political, a weekly literary, and a monthly political and literary journal!"

In 1831, he was returned as a Member of Parliament for the Town of Sheffield; and at the commencement of it, began the Parliamentary Review.

field; and at the commencement of it; began the Parliamentary Review.

His ingenuity—"I come to a circumstance deserving to be included in every future edition of the Curiosities of Literature. In 1823, Mr. Buckingham issued proposals for publishing a daily paper, the Argus. The sheet, with one stamp, was to form two papers, one devoted to polities, the other to literature and the arts. By this means it would, in every sense of the word, be a family paper, not only accommodating different persons at the same time, but suiting different tastes. It was necessary to show these advantages, and therefore 50,000 copies were promised to be issued grutuitously, as "specimen copies." It was calculated that, if no stamp was required, the advertisements in this large edition would cover the cost of paper and printing. It was only two days before it came out that Mr. Buckingham learnt that, if it contained any news, intelligence, or comments on passing events, it must be stamped, under heavy ntelligence, or comments on passing events, it must be stamped, under heavy remaines. Naturally enough, he had no inclination to present 50,000 four penny penalties. Naturally enough, he had no inclination to present \$0,000 four penny stamps to the public, and he resolved that the specimen \$Argus\$ should describe Fictions instead of Events, and have no comments, except on things that \$might\$ come to pass. Accordingly, he sat up all night, drew out the sketch of a paper, such as might be expected to appear before many years were over, and with a foresight which, in other days, would have been called wonderful prophecy, depicted, as having already happened, various circumstances which not even the most sanguine anticipated as likely to occur within ton or twenty years at the most sanguine anticipated as likely to occur within ton or twenty wars at the most than went the following i—1. Cutholic relief Bill passed, and the most sanguine anticipated as fixely to occur within ton or twenty years at least. Among them were the following:—I. Catholic relief Bill passed, and O'Connell in parliament. 2. Reform in the representation, and Cobbett sent in as a member. 3. Change in the administration: Lord Brougham on the woolsack, and Mr. Jeffrey Lord Advocate of Scotland. 4. Revolution in Pollond and Warrent declarated force. 5. Change V. Administration. land, and Warsaw declared free. 5. Charles X. driven out of Erance, and living in exile in Austria. 6. La Fayette at the head of the National Guards, Several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts, equally remarkable, were anticipated, and also come several minor facts. the evening papers) was nearly all written by Mr. Buckingham's own hand in a day and a night! The substitution of fiction for fact completely buffled the Stamp-office, and large as was the impression, nearly 100,000 having been the Stamp-office, and large as was the impression, nearly 100,000 having been distributed (I remember paying a shilling for a single number of it, to a "good-natured friend," who had the conscience thus to take advantage of my neglecting to supply myself, in time, with a gratis copy from the office,) it paid handsomely, for it contained a great many advertisements, (not fictitious,) for which large prices were charged; and not only was the stamp saved by its having no news, but no duty was paid on the advertisements, as the same kind of paper was never published again, and, therefore, it was not a periodical. The Stamp-office could say nothing, except, in the elegant phruseology of the accomplished Sir George Driakwater. Knt., that they "were regularly of the accomplished Sir George Drinkwater, Kat., that they were, regularly His eloquence,-" In company with a very numerous and respectable audi-

His eloquence,—"In company with a very numerous and respectable auditory, we participated in the unequivocal satisfaction of witnessing, on Monday night last (at Liverpool) the delivery of Mr. Buckingham's first lecture, introductory of that subject to which, in our last publication, we directed the attentive consideration of the public. Mr. Buckingham's second lecture took place last night; and on both occasions his talents and experience were successfully exercised. The manner of this gentleman confers additional interest on the subject-matter of his discourse, and he himself is a striking instance of the union of qualities most to be desired—the simplex mandities. His style is peculiarly suited in the delivery of lectures, intended to be rendered familiar and access. or quanties most to be desired—the simplex manativis. His style is peculiarly suited to the delivery of lectures, intended to be rendered familiar and accessible. It may be described as conversational outtory. It is complete delineation. We wander with the traveller, and scarne need a chart to guide us on our way; we roam with him by the banks of Nilus, and descend into the Catar calculate the height of a pyramid; and, as the Orientalist (so to call combs, or calculate the height of a pyramid; and, as the Orientalist (so to call him) unfolds the stores of his enlarged conception, we take possession of his treasures, and imagination bodies forth, with the fidelity of a diagram, scenes which, so fur us we are concerned, may almost be termed visionary."

which, so far as we are concerned, may atmost to tended visionary.

"In speaking of the benefits resulting from the united efforts of members of parliament, he says,—" Before I quit you, then, permit me to leave behind me, as something that may be deemed worthy, perhaps, to be engraven on the minds of your children as well as jourselves, an image or an illustration of the force of that union, which I so earnestly recommend. It is an image drawn from my own earliest profession, that of the sea, where the opportunity of witnessing the grandest combinations of nature and of art, are frequent and imposing, as the wisest and most sublime of the poets knew well, when he said, 'They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.' The image then is this—the power of the cable in the roging storm! Of what is it composed? Of fibres so feal and so fagile, that the new-born infant in the cradle may snap them assuder in his playfolness, and separate them all in his sport. But wind these feagile fibres into a thread, combine the requisite number of these to form the strand, weave these again into the united tope, and cast the anchor from it into the fathomable sea. It embraces, grasps, and lays firm hold upon the oczy bottom of the deep; the storm arises—it increases with increasingly destructive force—it rages in all its fury—the elemental strife begins—and all the mittellery of heaven seems pouring down its vergeance on the traviner's devoted that the heavener stripe in the heavener. In speaking of the benefits resulting from the united efforts of members of Aructive force—it rages in all its lary—the elemental strite begins—and all the intillery of heaven seems pouring down its vengeance on the mariner's devoted head. In the language of the psalmist, 'They mount up to the heavens, they go down again to the depths.' But though the shattered bark shall touch alternately the very verge of heaven and earth, and though, to the terror-stricken stranger, destruction seems inovitable, yet the united weakness which forms the cable's strength, is the anchor of the semman's hope, so that he sieeps in maint, while the hillows rock his cradle and the termost since his hillshall in the came a strength, is the anchor of the seminar's tope, so that he steeps in quiet, while the billows rock his cradle and the tempest sings his hullaby, in the confidence reposed on that tried and faithful emblem of fragility made force, which holds his vessel firmly to her anchorage, till the tempest subsides again to calm. Be ye, then, thus united, and you will triumph over every threatening storm."

TORONTO GAS AND WATER WORKS .- The Committee appointed at a Meeting lately held in the City Hall for the purpose of adopting measures for lighting the City with Gas and supplying it with Water, have held frequent meetings, and are of the opinion that these public improvements will be best carried on under the direction of the Corporation of the City, and have ascertained it is probable a loan (say of £50,000) can be obtained for the purpose in England if necessary. Inquiries have been made as to the source om whence water can be best obtained. Specimens have been tested, but no specific determination come to. An estimate of the Cost of the Water-Works has been made. On the subject of the Gas-Works the Committee were satisfied with what was done by a " Joint Committee" held last year. The Report of the Committee thus concludes :-

"Upon the whole, your Committee are perfectly satisfied that the establishment of the contemplated Gas and Water Works will prove to the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, as they have done to the inhabitants of every other place in which they are known to have been established, alike useful and profitable; that they will greatly promote the health and comfort of the public; and, through the means of the large profits derived therefrom, will enable the Corporation to disminish the amount of direct taxation upon the inhabitants."

We have not room this week to give the debates in the Lords and Commons on the Union and Reserve Bills, but hope to have next.

In reply to several orders for Hymn Books, the Book Steward begs to inform our friends that the Books ordered from England have not yet arrived. So soon as they are received, which will be noticed in the Goardian, their orders shall be attended to without delay.

To Correspondents.—We shall be glad to insert the advertisement from the neighbourhood of Picton when the money to pay for its insertion is remitted to us, or given to our nearest Agent.

THE WESLEYAN STUDENT; OF MEMOIRS OF AARON HAYNES Hund, late Member of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn By Joseph Holdich, A. M.

The Book Steward asks attention to these "Memoirs." The work comprises 231 pages 18mo, is got up in excellent style, printed on good paper, very neatly bound in caseass, and gitt lettered. Mr. flord, the subject of these "Memoirs," was a young man who had been raised and converted on the Whithy Circuit, where his parents still reside, where he resided until the year 1928, when he was employed by the Rev. William Case as a Missionary-School Teacher among the Schoogog and Mudkel Indians. Mr. Hund convergenced his missionary behaves at the second 15, and goutinged the Hurd commenced his missionary labours at the age of 15, and continued the faithful prosecution of them until he arrived to the age of 19 years,—when, feeling the necessity of a liberal education, he left home for Potsdam and was received as a student in the St. Lawrence Academy, September, 1832. He subsequently studied in Cazenovia Seminary, and in this excellent school he acquired the requisite attainments preparatory to his entering College. In the latter end of August, 1935, Mr. Hurd was enrolled as a student in the Weslayan University, Middletown, in which celebrated institution he continued a most laborious and successful scholar up to October, 1236, on the 3d of which month, his Master having called for him, he was suddenly released from his toils and sufferings, and changed the "house of his" trunsitory "pilgrimage" for an eternal mansion in glory. Mr. Holdich, the writer of this exceedingly interesting little Book, was l'refessor of Meral Science in the university, and was intimately acquainted with the excellent young man whose portrait he has so correctly drawn, and whose moral and ministerial character he has so taithfully and beautifully delineated. Every line which Mr. II. has written shows how eminently qualified he was for the task he undertook; indeed no person can read this interesting Memoir without being pleased and profited. For the accommodation of our friends (especially young men) in Canada the Book Steward has procured a few dozen copies of these "Memoirs." Those

who wish to procure them will have to apply soon. Price 3s. 9d.; usual dis-

CHAPEL OPENING.—The Wesleyan Chapel in the 4th Con. of VAUGUAN, in Rupert's Sculement will be opened on Subbath the 9th of August at 11 o'clock. A. M. when the Dedication Sermon will be Preached by the Rev. John Kreason. A Collection will be made to aid in defraying the expenses of the erection.

A CAMP MEETING will be held, August 14, on the SINCOR CIRCUIT, on the Farm of Captain Owens, near Sincoo. The Preachers and People on the neighbouring Circuits are requested to attend. R. Conson.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

FURTHER NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN. GREAT BRITAIN. From the London Globe.

Re-oppearance in Public of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. It being understood that Her Majesty and Prince Albert would take their accustomed drive on Thursday evening in the parks, notwithstanding the occurrence of Wednesday, a large assemblage of persons took place in the vicinity of Buck.

At a few minutes after six the garlen gates were opened, and the outriders.

At a tew inimites after six the garden gates were opened, and the outriders appeared. This was the signal for a general rush to this point, and the instant Her Majesty's carriage was seen, the cheering became tremendous, and Her Majesty and the Princo were completely surrounded by Her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, who greeted them both in the most enthusiastic manner. The Queen looked remarkably well, and acknowledged the congratulations of her people by repeatedly bowing, while Prince Albert continued to raise his hat as he massed through the throng, which, on horse and foot, all but impeded the progress of the Royal party.

passed through the throng, which, on horse and foot, all but impeded the progress of the Royal party.

About half an hour before the appearance of Her Majesty, one of the pistol halfs was found by two boys, who were looking at the marks in the wall. The ball was of large size, and completely flattened, on one side bearing marks resembling the impression of the bricks. The lads were about to walk off with the ball as a curiosity, when Mr. Manning, of 13, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, an officer in Her Majesty's service, who was passing at the time, and heard of the discovery, took both the boys and the ball to the palace, when the ball was given into the custody of the inspector on day, and the lads were by him shortly afterwards taken to the police station at Gardiner's-lane, in order that their evidence of the discovery of the ball might be communicated in the proper quarter. proper quarter.

The reception which Her Majesty received on her arrival in Hyde Park xceeds all that we have ever witnessed in the way of enthusiastic display of seeling; and the numbers which thronged the drive in the park has perhaps never

The re-appearance of Her Majesty and the Prince has highly gratified the public, who longed for an opportunity of displaying their sympathy for Her Majesty under the painfully exciting circumstances of the nurderous attempt upon her

The palace gates, from twelve o'clock at noon until six this evening, were completely besieged by the carriages of the nobility, who entered the lodge and wrote their names in the book. It were useless to particularize names—for

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS ON THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSI-NATE THE QUEEN.

NATE THE QUEEN.

Address to Her Majesty.—House of Commons, June 11.—Lord John Russell then rose and said, Sir, I rise merely to state that the Noble Lord has signally anticipated, as the house will have enticipated, that it was my intention to move at once an Address to Her Majesty on the late atrocious and treasonable attempt upon her life. But, Sir, thinking it most desirable that as on some previous occasions there has been a joint address of both Houses, I would rather take a course in which the two Houses can at once agree, than propose immediately a separate address. It is I know, the intention of my Noble Friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, to ask the assent of the other House of Parlament to an address, and if that he adopted, we can then take measures to present to Her Majesty a general address from both Houses, having concurred in the terms and propriety of that address—[Hear, hear.]

The House, which was at this time extremely crowded, presented a scene of unusual excitement, as soon as the Noble Lord had concluded, most of the Members leaving their seats, and conversing in groups on the floor. A large number left the House immediately afterward, and proceeded to the Bar of the House of proposide of the state of the st

After a delay of upwards of twenty five minutes, Masters Farrar and Sir Griffin Wilson appeared at the table, and on the part of the House of Lords, lesired a present conference with the House of Commons on a suldect materi-

Lord John Russell then moved that the House should agree to the con Lord John Russell then moved that the House should agree to the conference desired by the House of Lords, which having been agreed to, upon the motion of the same noble Lord, the following, among other Members, were appointed to conduct the Conference: Lord John Russell. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, Lord Sandor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Goulburn, Sir James Grubau, Sir II. Vivian, Lord Morpeth, Sir George Grey, Mr. Alston, Mr. Wilbraham, the Attorney-General, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Sir Denium Norreys, Mr. Lefroy, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Pox Maute, and Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Members appointed to conduct the Conference then withdrew to attend the House of Lords. After an albegree of chant half on hours.

conduct the conference then withorew to attend the Bouse of Lords. After an absence of about half an hour,

Lord John Russell appeared at the Bar and said,—I have to report that the managers appointed by this House have met the managers appointed by the House of Lords, at the head of whom was his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and I have to acquaint this house that the Lords have taken the late most atrocious and treasonable attempt on the life of Her Majesty into consideration, and they have acroad to an Address to Hor Majesty to which they

most affocious and treasonable affempt on the life of Iter Majesty Into consideration, and they have agreed to an Address to Her Majesty, to which they desire the concurrence of this Honso.

The Address having heen read by the Clerk at the table, and Lord John Russell. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. James and Mr. Plumtra having addressed the house, it was agreed to nemine contradicente, and a message to that effect was taken to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell, and the other members who had attended the conference.

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Companys. In Parliament assembled, presented to Her Majesty on

oral, and Commons, in Parliament assembled; presented to Her Majesty on Priday, June 12, 1810.

June 11, 1840.

-Must. Gracious Sovereien,—We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyel Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach Your Majesty's throne, to express our horror and indignation at the late airocious and treasonable altempt against Your Majesty's sacred Person, and our heartfelt congratulations to Your Majesty, and to our Country, on Your Majesty's happy preservation from so great a danger.

We desire to express to Your Majesty the deep concern which we feel, at there having been found within Your Majesty's dominions, a person capable of so flagitions on act; and that we make it our earnest prayer to Almichty God, that he will preserve to us the blessing which we enjoy under Your Majesty's just and mild government, and continue to watch over a life so justly dear to us.

John William Eisch, Dep. Clerk Parliament.

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer:

"It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I receive upon the present occasion, this

"It is with neartifit satisfaction that i receive upon the present occasion, and Address from both my Houses of Parliament.

"I am deeply sensible of the mercy of Divine Providence, to whose continual protection I humbly commend myself; and I trust that under all trials, I shall find the same consolation and support which I now derive from the loyal and affectionate attachment of my Parliament and my people."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

At 9 o'clock this morning we received, by Harden's Boston express, our letters and papers brought by the new steam ship Britannia, Captain Ewing.

Our London papers are to the evening of the 3d of July, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive, with commercial lists to the latest date.

The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of July, and was only twelve days in reaching Halifax. She was telegraphed at Boston on Saturday evening at half past 7 o'clock, and was at her berth at East Boston at half past 9 o'clock, being the fourteenth day from her leaving Liverpool. She had eighty five passengers, sixty of whom were for the United States. Among them is the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the enterprising proprietor of this new line.

We learn that the next steam ship of this line will leave Liverpool on the 4th of August.

We learn that although it was after dark when the Britannia reached her berth, a great many crossed over to East Boston to see her, and preparations seen making to give Mr. Cunard and his ship a hearty reception this morning. The principal intelligence by this arrival is from the East, of which we give

imple details below.

In Parliament nothing of importance was done.—On the 1st July the Hor f Lords did not sit, and in the Commons there was no quorum. On the 2d, n the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwicke gave notice that on the 7th, upon the motion for going into committee on the Canada government bill, he should move as an amendment that the bill be committed that day six months. On this motion the fate of the bill will probably be decided.

A petition from Edinburgh was presented by Lord Brougham, signed by 6,000 inhabitants, and praying for a dissolution of the connexion between Church and State. In the Commons Lord John Russell again postponed the Canada clergy

eserves bill. The election for sheriffs of the city of London termicated on the 1st of July, n the choice of the Conservative candidates, Alderman Gibbs and Mr.

Telegraphic despatches were received in Paris, dated Bayonne, June 29, ng the cotrance of the Carlist leader Balmaseda into France, on the preceding day, with 300 men. 2000 more were expected to cross the frontier the same day or the next. Cabrera was the only Carlist chief remaining in Spain at the head of any force, and no doubt was entertained that he most soon follow the example of Bulmaseda. The attempt to excite the Basque provinces more in favour of Don Carlos had thus utterly failed.

General Segarra, who succeeded the Count D'Espagne in the chief command the Carlist forces, after making his submission to the Queen published a proclamation calling upon his former companions to lay down their arms, and complete the pacification of Spain.

The Queen left Saragossa on the 23d of June for Catalonia. The Carlists

on the same day abandoned Berga, advising the inhabitants to remove their valuables, as the town would be fired on the approach of the Christinos. New-York papers to the 9th of June were received at Liverpool on the 1st of July by the George Washington.

A great dispute was raging in the London papers on the question whether there were or were not balls in the pistols which Oxford fired at the Queen. No bullets had been found. Oxford's great-grand-father was a black, and served in the royal navy. His grandfather was a mulatto, and his father of ourse a quadroon.

The Princess Augusta, aunt of the Queen, was dangerously ill, and but little

ope was entertained of her recovery. Her Royal Highness is aged.
It will be seen by the report of proceedings at the first day of the "world" convention on slavery," that the question on the admission of female delegates, with which Mr. Garrison was going to convulse all England, was very quietly disposed of in the negative.

Don Carlos has published an "appeal to Europe," in the Augsburgh Gazette, against "an atrocious calumny" which he says the French government has circulated respecting him, that he had entertained a project of poisoning the young Queen and her mother, and generally against his treatment in

Havre and New York Steamers .- The Havre Journal mentions that Messrs. Guillon and Bertrand of that place, who had been in London to induce ome English capitalists to join in the company for establishing a line of steamers between Havre and New-York, have returned in company with Sir J. Campbell, Sir John Rennie, and Messrs. Routh and Barnes,

The Leipsic Gazette, under date of Constantinople, June 10, asserts that Redshid Pacha had for some time had a secret understanding with the French government, and in accord with that of Austria had gained a complete victory over those of England and Itussia. The result expected from this intrigue would be the arrangement of the quarrel of the Sultan and Mehemet Ali with-

out foreign intervention.

The Paris journals positively announce the recall of Marshal Vallee from Algiers, and the appointment of Marshal Molitor to succeed him. The success of the French in the capture of Medeah, Miliana and Cherchell, appears to have been more than counterbalanced in the absolute impunity with which the Arabs overrun and ravage the plains, and destroy the crops of the colonists.

On the night of February 28th, the Chinese attempted to burn the English ships at Tong Koo, by sending among them two junks filled with combustibles, and burning; but the wind drove them clear of the shipping, and very little damage was done. They tried it again the next night, but with no more

Some London papers report, that early in March the whole foreign trade was stopped, but we cannot find any certain account of it. The smuggling in point was still carried on very actively, by armed English vessels.

Part of the expedition against China sailed from Calcutta early in April.

The ships, steamers, &c. were to rendezvous at Singapore on the 20th of May.

Lin has been made Governor of Canton.

Lin has been made Governor of Canton.
We have received, this morning, a long and interesting letter from our Paris correspondent, which should have come to hand on Saturday. It gives full details of the late events in Algiers, and in every part of Europe, but its length compels us to defer the publication until to-morrow. It came by the British

State of Birmingham.—To give anything like a correct picture of the depressed state of trade in Birmingham, and its consequences, would be no easy matter. The oldest, must extensive and respectable merchants, manufacterers and traders, concur in representing the present depression as unprecedented in their experience.—Ten thousand applications by working men and women, for free passages to Australia, have been made and refused, within the last two months, at one emigration office in the town. Between 20 and 20 good houses and retail shops are untenanted in three of the principal streets, and thousands of middle and small rented houses are unoccupied in every aget of the borough. -

The walls are literally covered daily with auction bills, and a purchaser con hardly be found for either leasehold or freehold property. The pawnbrokers, being completely stocked, refuse any except what are termed best pledges.

Extensive Emigration from Germany.—For several days past the couch direct from Paris has brought us whole families of Germans on their way to Havre, where they are to embark for America. So considerable is the number of these emigrants that the ordinary vehicles from Paris to Havre were in-sufficient to convey them, and the authorities of the Messagerics Royales send ome of them by our diligence as often as any places in it chance to be vacant.

Dieppe Paper.
Anti-Slavery Convention - First Meeting - Women excluded. The first secting of this convention was held on Friday at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Delegates from various parts of the United Kingdom, the con-tinent, and from the United States of America, were present, as well as a num-

their, and from the other states of America, the problem of whom to the convention, as delegates from Massachusetts, respecting the admission of whom to the convention, as delegates, a very protracted discussion took place.

At a few minutes before cleven o'clock, Mr. W. T. Blair, of Eath, claimed the attention of the meeting, and observed that it had been suggested, in consequence of the great age and infirmities of their venerable friend. Thomas Clarkson, who was to take the chair, and the ill effect which excitement might have upon him, that they should not receive him on his entrance with any demonstrations of applause, but in silence and standing.

This judicious suggestion was of course at onen acquiesced in, and Thomas Clarkson, the venerable and the oldest public friend (it is believed) alive of negro emancipation, entered the hall, accompanied by William Allen and eph Sturge.

Mr. Clarkson was attended by his son's wife and her son, who bears the name of his much respected grandsire.

Upon the motion of Mr. W. ALLEN, seconded by Mr. BIRNEY, of New-

Upon the motion of Mr. W. Allen, seconded by Mr. Birner, of New-York, the convention unanimously voted Mr. Clarkson to the chair.

Mr. Sturge then in a most impressive speech adverted to the bodily sacrifice which their renerable chairman had made in order to be present among them, and touched in affecting language upon the presence of his (Mr. Clarkson's) son's widow and her interesting child, and also upon the fact that it was the birth-day of the youthful Thomas Clarkson. It was the wish of that youth's widowed mother that he should devote his life to that cause in which his grandfather had so distinguished himself, and it was his Mr. Surge's most arriver by the distriction of child might hive to see that day

ope and earnest prayer that that interesting child might live to see that day when the sun should cease to rise on a tyrant and set on a slave. The venerable Chairman then addressed the convention as follows:—I stand before you as an humble individual, whose life has been most intimately consected with the subject which you are met this day to consider. I was formerly, under l'rovideace, the originator, and am now unimppily the only sur-viving member of the committee, which was first instituted in this country, in the year 1787, for the abelition of the slave trade. My dear friend and fellow irer, Mr. Wilberforce, who was one of them, is, as you know, dead: and tore I may say of him, that there never was a man, either dead or living, to whom your cause is more indebted than to him. My dear friend and fellow labourer, William Smith, the late member for Norwich, who was another of

them, is dead also, by whose indefatigable exertions, for nearly 50 years, both

in and out of Parliament, it was most vigorously supported.

As to the rest of the committee, Samuel Hoare, William Ditwyn, George Harrison, Richard Phillips, and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are all dead, and gone, sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are all dead, and gone, no doubt, to their eternal rest. I was invited many months ago to be at this meeting, but old age and infirmities, being lame and nearly blind, and besides being otherwise seriously affected at times, gave me no hope of attending it. At length I have been permitted to come among you, and I rejoice in it, if I were only allowed to say in this place in reference to your future labours: Take courage—be not dismayed—go on—persevere to the last—that you will always have pleasure from the thought of having done so. I myself can say with truth, that though my body is fast going to decay, my heart beats as warmly in this sacred cause, now in the \$1st year of my age, as it did at the age of 24, when I first took it up. And I can say farther, with truth, that if I had another life given me to live, I would devote it to the same object. So far for your encouragement and persevenance. You have a most difficult task to perform.

It only remains for me to say, may the SUFREME RULER of all human events, at whose disposal are not only the hearts, but the intellects of men-may HE, in his abundant mercy, guide your councils, and give his blessing to

From the London Sun, of July 3. CHINA.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing Canton papers of the 27th of March, Singapore papers of the 15th of April, and Bombay papers of Donald Black the 23d of May, inclusive. From Canton the news is more interesting than The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for Win Crooksianks important. The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for Win Grookslanks bostilities with England. They were busily constructing numerous five-rafts Sarah Commer William Kane for burning British shipping, and as from time immemorial the ingenuity of David Campbell Francis Keegan the Chinese has been directed to the manufacture of five-works, there is more The above Letters will be sent the control of the con

danger to be apprehended from these infernal machines than from any of laken up by the 15th August, 1840.

Admiral Kwan's floating batteries. The American merchants, finding that Canton was likely to be soon too hot

for them, and that Great Britain was not to be deterred from seeking reparation for the insult offered to the representative of her Sovereign, and the robbery of her subjects, by their protests, had quitted the provincial city, which put a com-The Druid, of 44 guns, had been ordered to join the squadron destined to

nake war on China.

News of the death of the Empress of China had reached Canton. Pekin

ras said to be in a state of dangerous excitement; the stoppage of the foreign trade having occasioned great distress among the tea-growers and rhubarb cultivators. A considerable loss of revenue was experienced in the Imperial exchequer, and the Mandarins who indirectly profited by the trade, were all discontented—and discontent semetimes finds a tengue even under the despetic sway of the Imperial ruler of "ten thousand kingdoms." The reigning sway of the Imperial ruler of "ten thousand kingdoms." The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is exceedingly unpopular in China, and it is not impossible that the contest with England may lead to a revolution.

INDIA.

The Great Storm in Orisia.—On Thursday, the 39th of April, one of the most violent storms ever remembered in Orissa visited the station of Porce and arrounding district. The wind blew from the north-east early in the morn The surf was unusually high and roaring. Out-offices were levelled, and clouds of sand buried overything; but the disasters of the day were as nothing a comparison with what the night brought. The wind suddenly shifted round to wont and south-west, and commenced in all its fury. Every one sat witting for the worst, ranning from one room to another, as the house gave way, and when the general rusb came, it was fearful, the wind and rain so busterous that no one could stand erect exposed to them.

The choicea is very prevalent in Delhi and its neighbourhood. In the

schools at Byculla yesterday, four children died from the attacks, and two others were not expected to survive the night.

Cabul .- The following extract from a letter from Cabul, dated 14th April,

contains the latest intelligence from that quarter:—

I have no items of interesting news to offer you. The King and Minister teturn here at the end of the present month, and a cantonment is being laid out for three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is matter of conjecture. Dost Mahammed had no doubt been handsomely treated at Bokhara, and the Russian Envoy has arrived there, and will as certainly effect a treaty with the King in their favour. Their army is powerful, and as they advance every good position is intouched. The best that could happen to our cause would be the double of the present King and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the latter is, I have reason to think, liked, and is ertainly a gentleman in address and behaviour.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 28. W. McFadden, A. Hurlburt, T. Harmon, W. Young, R. Corson, H. Biggar.

OR SALE at the very low price of £850, Lot No. 32, in the 3rd Concession, South of Dondas Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing 200 Acres; about 40 of which are cleared. The Lot is situated on the 12 Mile Creek joining the Village of Bronte, on Lake Ontario,

and has a profitable Saw Mill upon it. The greater part of the purchase money will be allowed to remain for 6 or Oakville, or to John Ewart, at Toronto.

A GENTLEMAN, from London, one is in Section of visit, tant to a Surgeon or Apothocary either to dispense medicine or visit, GENTLEMAN, from London, offers his services as Assisbearers of propositions from a body of English capitalists. A grand banquet as might be required. A comfortable home the object of the advertiser. See Sec. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, William J. KERR.

For that purpose.

Sorvant,

Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840.

G Y P T .- Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (the Oriental Traveller.) whose LECTURES on the Scriptural and Classical Countries of the Eastern World, especially Egypt. Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India, have been attended by the largest audiences, in London and Paris, as well as the Cities of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States, having visited Toronto on his way to Montreal and Quebec, proposes to remain during the next week, for the purpose of delivering a short Course on Egypt, the most interesting and wonderful of all the Oriental Regions: and in which he resided and travelled for upwards of three years.

These Lectures will be delivered in the CTTY HALL, (which has been kindly granted by the Mayor of Toronto, for this purpose,) and the Course will consist of three Lectures, to be given on the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 4, 5, and 6, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of Admission to the whole Course may be had at the following rates:

Tickets of Admission to the whole Course may be had at the following rates : Family of Three Persons, 10s.

Single Lecture 2s. 6d. each, to be paid at the Door. Doors to be opened at Half-past Seven and the Lectures to commence at 8 clock precisely.

o clock precisely.

Thickets may be had at Mr. Rowsell's Circulating Library—at Mr. Rowsell's Circulating Library—at Mr. Mead's Music Saloon—at the Methodist Book Store—and at the Bars of the North American and Ontario Hotels, and early application is recommended, as to more Tickets will be issued than the Room will comfortably accommodate. Pamphlets and Printed Papers connected with these Lectures, may be had-iratis, at the places where Tickets are sold, and are offered for perusal before the Lectures commence Toronto, July 25, 1840.

TO CHELSEA AND OTHER PENSIONERS, WHO ARE PAID BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

WHEREAS there is no authority to pay Chelsea or other Pensions through any Agency whatsoever, and only a direct transaction with each Pensioner is authorized; the Pensioner must id. his own person receive his l'ension, and tetain possession of his Instrue.

at Petersono', in the Newcastle District, on the Tenth of August next, for the purpose of identifying, and paying such Pensioners who, from the distance, or other good cause, are unable to present themselves at

The Government will not hold themselves responsible for any debt or sum advanced to the Pensioners by any Agents; nor will this Depart-ment recognize any transaction between a Pensioner and any Individual

By order of the Commissary General. Commissarial Office.

having a claim against him.

F. E. KNOWLES. Deputy Commissary General: .560 3 w

Toronto, 27th July, 1840. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. The Subscriber is receiving, direct from England, a great variety of GENUINE COLOURS, superior to any heretofore seen in this narket, and such therefore as he can with the utmost confidence recom-

mend to his customers,-among which are-Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop | Ruse Lake, Violet Lake, Rose Pink. White Lead, dry, and ground in oil. Paris White, Whiting, Glue, Putty, Black, Black Lead. russian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo. Sand Paper, &c. Linseed Oil, raw and boiled.

Blue Verditer. Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, Copat Variansh, various qualities.
Window Glass, from 9×7 to 40×26.
Crate Glass, for Pictures, Clocks, &c.
Plate Glass, for Coach Windows.
Stock and Nailed Whiteners, superior. and Emerald Greens Green and Damask Green Verditer. (1) Orange, Middle, Lemon, and Primroze

&c. &c. &c. House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual. To his customers he returns his sincere thanks for former favours, and hopes, by a proper application of the superior facilities now in his

possession, to prosecute his business so as to continue to merit that liberal patronage with which they have hitherto so kindly favored bim. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, July 15, 1810. . 53 13

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c. The Subscriber offers low, for Cash, a great variety of Gilt, Mahogany, Mahogany and Gold, Walnut, Wainut and Gold,

Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses.

Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns. Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 x 7 to 52 x 24. Looking Glasses Reframed, according to the latest patterns. Old Frames Repaired and Regilt.

Pictures, Fancy Needle work, Go., Framed on short notice and the most ALEXANDER HAMILTON, reasonable terms. No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Toronto, July 15, 1840.

 $\mathbf{L} - \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{T} - \mathbf{T} - \mathbf{E}$ $R \leq S$ I S T OF Remaining in the THORNHILL POST OFFICE, July 6th, 1840. Edoly Kite Juan Lavingstone John Langstaff Thomas Cameron Adam Rupert Joseph Easton Peter Rial John Smith John Frank Henry Line
Joseph Lundy
George Longhouse
R. Murray
Phænix Moore Hugh Fitzpatrick Edward Garrett R C Gapper Rd Hutchinson 7 Thomas Samson John Spencer Daniel Soules Mr. Blew Wm Blackstock Benjamin Stenhoff John Blewell Capt Browne John Brotey James Hunter James Hunter
Moses Harrington
James Howard
Thomas Hamill
Thomas Hamill
The Assessor of the Adam Towelly
Taylor
Taylor
Taylor
Taylor
Taylor C S Brereton r rancis Hunter
George Holiashead
David Hopper
William Kane
Francis K Andrew Taylor
David Taylor
John Wright
Fred'k Wernecke
George Wilbur
L D Whitmar
Moses Yoder Christopher Rook Mary Rodgerson

The above Letters will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Quebec, unless WM. PARSONS, Postmaster.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, Seněca, June 28th, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Stock in the Grand River Navigation Company upon which any portion of the Instalments called in and due shall remain unpaid by the sixth, day of August next, shall be sold at Auction at the Company's Office, at 12 o'clock noon of

that day, as the Act directs. By order of the Board. JOHN JACKSON, Treasurer Q. R. N. Co.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, SENECA, June 28th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of five per cent on the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in and payable on or before the sixth day of August next By order of the Board. JOHN JACKSON By order of the Board. Treasurer G. R. N.: Co. 57

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON SENTLEMEN,-It appears by the latest accounts from England that

ENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England most the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafal. gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Bevorley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Buckinghand Bernard - each Riding to be represented by one Monther. Puslinch and Eramosa, - each Riding to be represented by one Momber in the House of Assembly.

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

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

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the carnest solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, Lyield to my own inclination, and

desire to be useful to my country.

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

Gentlomen.—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shalt have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Goro at large - and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same years on mortgage.

Further information will be given on application to the Rev. R. Murray, at to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in possible Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct, time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit the popular Council-I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct,

exorcise my own judgment.

Gentlemen,—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters,

Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, 10th June, 1840.

Toronto, 10th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to enter into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Troops, and others entitled to rations, in the City or Gatrison of Toronto, with BREAD, (to be manufactured from Government Flour) FRESI BEEF, and FORAGE, during the period from 1st October next to the 30th Septem. BEEF, and FORAGE, during the period from 1st October next to the 30th Septem. Soll Se 30th September, 1841, inclusively.

The Bread is to be baked in loaves of two or four pounds weight each and to be delivered to the Troops and Militia at their respective Barracke; and the Bread to which the Staff and Departments are entitled, to be delivered at the Bakery of the Contractor.

The Flour will be delivered by the Commissariat in such quantities a may be required, free of expense to the Contractor; and the empty barrels are to be retained by the Contractor, (when not required for the public service) and paid for by him at the rate of two pence, Halifax currency.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the number of pounds of Bread they will engage to deliver, as aforesaid, for every one hundred pounds of Flour to be furnished by Government. Two good and sufficient suroties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of five hundred pounds currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender to that

The Farsh Mear to be supplied is to be well fed and properly slaugh tered Oz Beef of the best quality, excluding the head, feet, and offal, and consisting of a due and equal proportion of all other parts of the animal,

without reservation of the prime pieces.

The Beef to be supplied to the Military Hospitals is to consist only of choice parts, without bone, selected under the direction of the Medical Department; and such pieces are not to be taken from the Meat intended

for the effective Troops, but are to be altogether separately supplied.

The Meat is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor, as follows: To the Hospitals, daily; to the Troops at their barracks or cantonments, in bulk to each corps, at the hour of sun-rise daily, or on any day of the week that may be appointed; and to the Staff and all other persons, individually, daily, or on such days, and at such place within the City of Toronto, as may be appointed. The Contractor is at all times, during the period of the agreement, to keep in his possession a stock of Cattle, of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c. for one month; and the same is at all times to be open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to be kept up shall at any time fall short of one month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency per 100lbs.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £1,000 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties to annexed to the Tender to that effect.

The Ferace to be supplied is to consist of good, sweet, and dry uplant Hay, the produce of cultivated land; of good, sweet, and dry Straw; and of wood, aweet, dry, and clean Oats.

The Ration of Forage is to consist of

16 lbs. of Hay, 6 lbs. of Straw, 9 lbs. of Oats,

12 lbs. of Hay, 8 lbs. of Straw, and 10 lbs. of Oats,

at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14lbs. of Bran are to be delivered in lieu of the Oats

The Forage is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor at such places within the City of Toronto, and at such times as shall be appointed by the Senior Commissariat Officer. The Contractor will be required to keep in his possession, at Toronto, a stock of the several articles of Forage equal to the estimated consumption of the horses to be supplied for one month; and the same is to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to be kept up shall at any time fall short of one month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor until such supply shall have

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency, per Ration of Forage. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Ten-erer, will be required to execute a fond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the hone fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tendor to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office.

> COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, 26th June, 1840.

A DVERTING to the COMMISSARIAT ADVERTISEMENT dated the 10th instant, inviting Tenders for a Contract for supplying Forage during the period from the 1st October next, to the 30th September 1841; Notice is hereby given that a clause will be introduced into the proposed Contract, stipulating that the Oats and Hay, so to be furnished, hall be of the growth of 1840.

Commissariat Offick.
Toronto, 9th June, 1840.

OTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying TWO THOUSAND BARRELS of Sound, Sweet, Fine, Wheaten FLOUR, viz:

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Ten

1.000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st May, 1841.

The Flour must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good for Six Months after delivery. The Tenders to express in words at length the rate, in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of Flour will be delivered.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the Penal Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona-fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender, to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and Printed Forms of Touder may be obtained, on application at this Office. 53

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of many of the Fresholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the

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

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, that Constitution which is our pride and nosst,—1 snan, to m, the that Constitution which is our pride and nosst,—1 snan, to m, the breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you ment breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you ment and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the liament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and and while I shall on the one hand uphold the just opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in the one hand uphold the just opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in prorogatives of the Crewn, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the sysjoalously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as

their uncompromising advocate. by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely. Education: and to head the words and the proposition of the Country that blessing by liberties, namely. Education: and to head the words and mintain, their liberties, namely. Education: and to head the words and wishes, and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by Her Maiesty, to the Constitutional rights our pride and glory to be united. liberties, namely, Education; and to heat the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will

each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours. I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the Her Major

hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost malignity has been able to create, or of the oblequy which it has endeato develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the With the Reformers of Upper Canada resist he responsibility of a failure

objects of my most unceasing exertions.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity smiling on our Country.

Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Elec-toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opporcanity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure.

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conguided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall duct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be, satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedi-Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, G. DUGGAN, Jun. and servant, JAMES E. SMALL.

Teronto, March 21, 1840.

The Charge will be made for attending Lectures.

Toronto, March 23, 1840.

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The Charge is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one on the first unmber.

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The Charg

Glorious and Free.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, 11th June, 1840.

CARTAGE FOR CORD FUEL WOOD from the Fuel Yard to the Barracks in the Fort of Toronto, as well as to any place or places more distant than the Fort, as may be required for the use of the Troops, Militia, and Offiers, and other persons of the Staff and Departments.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halisax currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet, which shall be conveyed to the Fort, or to places not more distant than the Fort, (in which the Officers' Mess House adjoining the Fort, and the Queen's Wharf, are included) and the rate in Halifax currency for every Cord of Fuel Wood conveyed to places more distant than the ort and Queen's Wharf, &c.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of one hundred pounds currency for the due fulfilment of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Pender to that effect.

CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE, AND WATER, within the City and Liberties of Toronto, as may be required, conformably with the written orders of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Waggon Load, and the rate for each and every Cart Load, conveyed as aforesaid; and it is to be perfectly understood that when the conveyance of Water is required to Barracks, or other places, the barrels necessary for the transport of the same are to e supplied by the contractor.

Six cwt. is equal to one cart, and twelve cwt, is equal to one waggon. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tonderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the ponal sum of £100 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that he bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tende to that offect.

Conveyance of Troops and Public Stores from Toronto to the various osts of this Province (with the exception of the route between Toronto and Penetanguishene) by Waggons and Sleighs, as may be required by the Commissariat at this station, viz.

Two horse Waggons or Sleighs, with careful drivers; thirty miles to be considered a day's journey (except when moving with Troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route) for a loaded Sleigh or

Waggon, and forty miles a day's journey returning empty.

The Horses and Harness, Waggons and Sleighs, are to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders in writing from the Commissariat to that effect; and persons desirous of tendering for this service will understand that an article will be introduced into the roposed contract obliging the party to furnish, when required so to do,

15 Waggons or Sleighs, on 6 hours notice being given to that 30 Waggons or Sleighs, on 12 hours notice being given to that

effect; and 50 Waggons or Sleighs, on 24 hours notice being given to that

The contractor is to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and n good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for convey ance; and should any of the articles delivered to him be lost or injured, the contractor is to make good the same at his own proper expense, pro-vided he shall not be able to prove that the less or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and overy Two horse Waggon, or Two horse Sleigh, with Driver, to be furnished as aforesaid.

Twelve cwt. is equal to one Waggen or Sleigh.
Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Teneror, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender

CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AND MILITIA, AND PUBLIC STORES, and persons travelling in the public service, and providing Billeting for all detachments of Her Mojesty's Troops and Militia when on the merch between the posts of Toronto and Penetanguishene, and al

uch intervening places as may be agreed upon.

The contractor will be required to appoint a proper and sufficient agent at each of the following places, viz.: Toronto, the Holland Landing, Barrie in Kempenfeldt Bay, the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, Coldwater, and Penetanguishene; and requisitions addressed to such agents, or to any of them, shall be deemed as binding as if they had been personally delivered

to the contractor. The accommodation to be provided for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the march shall consist of Lodging, and Fuel and Light for cooking, and other necessary purposes, according to the season of the year; and the extra accommodation for the sick shall be the best that can be procured, according to circumstances; and the whole shall be subject to the approval of the Officer in command of the detachment.

The Contractor is to receive into his custody or that of his Agents, all oublic stores and property of every kind, not excepting gunpowder, which he shall be required to convey; and in case any such stores or other public property shall be found deficient or damaged, the Contractor shall be held responsible for the same, provided he shall not be able to prave that Toronto, and at the Office of the Christian Guardian. These Prayers the injury or loss was caused by extraordinary and unavoidable accident, are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonics may be seen and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in

rency, for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed suretice be annexed to the tender in that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed contracts, and printed forms of enders, may be obtained on application at this office.

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

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

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you that it is not my intention again to come forward us a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling and be followed by a vacation of three weeks; and the Winter Session, honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement f the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

tem which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments,-and I feet happy in being able to assure you, that nothing To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then enter give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to tained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights

nies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation as a statesmen has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the of the people. Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaging all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal contents of the people of the institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious

> n the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion Let them treat with the ellent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing,

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to mee

Toronto, 5th June, 1840.

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

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

NOTICE.—SALE OF CROWN LANDS
IN THE HOME DISTRICT.—The undermentioned Lots,
being part of the Reservation at the Month of the Humber River, in the Township of Etobicoke, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Crown Lands Office, Toronto, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., at the following upset prices, viz:

Water Lots A and B, at £10 Currency each. Lots 1 to 7, inclusive, at £2 C'y, per acre, each Lot. R. B. SULLIVAN.

Crown Lands Office, Toronto, 9th July, 1840. 58 4

JUST PUBLISHED, ARMOUR & RAMSAY'S CANADIAN SCHOOL ATLAS, containing the following MAPS, designed from the best and most recent authorities, viz.:

The Western Hemisphere, The Eastern Hemisphere, Europe, Asia, Africa, Great Britain and Ireland, North America, South America, The United States, and The British Possessions in America. The above Maps, from finely Engraved Plates, and neatly Coloured,

ire hound in a substantial manner in Linen. The ATLAS may be used to accompany any of the Books of Geography ordinarily employed in Schools. In order to ensure a ready sale for the Work, the Publishers have fixed the price at 6s. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade, to Teachers, and to Country Merchants ARMOUR & RAMSAY,

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

ITUATION S A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is WANTED. desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a Dauceur will not be chiected to. All communications will be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, passage to be paid.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the Thirteenth day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the First to the Eleventh

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

British America Assurance Office, { Toronto, 23rd June, 134(a.

ROYAL CITY BAINS, considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness,-Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Worm Bath may be obtained at any hour of the day, from six in the morning till nine at night.

TERMS. A single Bath,£0 2 6 do. 0 10 0 do. 0 17 6 do. 1 to 0 Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application

at the Baths.

June 1st, 1840. FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence, Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, by the Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Sold at the Bible and Tract Depositories in Montreal and prefixed to the Book. Montreal, 14th April, 1840. 546 6m

ARTHENWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of China,
Glass and Earthenware, are now landing a large assortment of the above Gunds, ex George and Belinda from Liverpool, which they offer for sale on the lowest forms for cash, or short approved credit.

57 13 w

 A number of assorted Crates M'Gill Street, Montreal, June 18 1840.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence, TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Rossell, and a Blackemith's Shop.

Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to ROBERT McCLURE, Auctioneer. PRICE \$1,000 - in Cash or Staple Goods at a fair price. An undis.

puted title from the Crown will be given. T PPER CANADA ACADEMY. The Academical year is divided into two Sessions,-the Summer Session, consisting of eighteen weeks, will commence on the 28th of May, consisting of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October, and be followed by a vacation of five weeks.

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

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

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

to merit the confidence of the public, and a continuance of the increasing upport which it has received the past year.

is, in all cases, required quarterly in advance.

| TERMS. per Term | <i>05</i> 1 | ı w | eens. | Ι. |
|--|-------------|-----|-------|----|
| 1. Beard, Lodging, and Washing, | £5 | 10 | 0 | Ľ |
| 2. Tuttlon-English Education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Granemat, &c. | , | 0 | 0 | ľ |
| - 3. Higher Branches of do., Including Book keeping, Natural and Moral | ٠. | | | l |
| Fhilosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., | 4 | 9 | 'n. | Í |
| Fuel, | ō | 5 | ö | l. |
| Extra Charges. | | | | 1 |
| Ptench, | . 1 | 10 | 0 | Ţ |
| Drawing and Painting, | . 1 | 0 | 0 | ł |
| Music. | . 1 | 10 | Ó | ì٠ |
| Music, Drawing, and Pointing, | 2 | 0 | 0 | li |
| Use of Piano, | . 0 | 10 | Ò | ₽, |

R. W 0 0 D, 18 D E N T 1 S T, M R. W O O O, Chewett's Buildings, King Street.

E L L I O T, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER,

HOUSE AND LAND AGENT, &c. 220, King Street, 6 doors west of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. IF Debts and Rents collected on the usual terms.

ARMSTRONG beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Anastrong in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adeaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Surars, of various qualities.

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525tf

C II E A P S I D E HOUSE, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade,) which, having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the market peculiarly favoured his judgment and circumstances; enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them. J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their bject being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and tetail denattments.

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

to the community. Dec. 9, 1839.

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Wurranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C.B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hard-

ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

No. 21, Yonge Street. The Subscriber bega to inform his customers and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a general and well-assorted supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring business,

The Stock having been purchased with Cash, and selected by a person of long experience in the Canada Trade, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his goods on as reasonable terms as any other House in the Trade, and he can with confidence recommend them to the inspection of pur-Toronto, 1st June, 1940.

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formarly occupied by the Canadian Company, (Laroque, Bernard, & Co.) 1172 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dicu." where he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Vessels, An Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade. The system upon which he means to continuo to do business is to

offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from which no abatement will be made, marked in figures, and sell upon Cash Montreal, May 1st, 1840.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH.

SIALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash r on a liberal Credit. Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the

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

Morchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elso. where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1840. FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING. and II A B E R D A S H E R Y.— Mrs. Porter and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Donnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms.

Toronto, October, 1839. 518tf GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS.
The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English In The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Im-

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

J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timotur and FLAX SEEDS. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

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

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. ST. CATHARINES NURSER'Y. The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACII, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different sessons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separato from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his

kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. Jesse Buel, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.

The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. c'y. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Aprico and Nectarine will be 1s. 10½d. (37½ cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt attention.

C. BEADLE.

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

531 ly

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, King Street, Toronto.

G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgata Street, to 128,

King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

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

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES .- The Every effort will be made, both by the Committee and the Faculty of Instruction, to render the Institution still more increasingly efficient, and improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those ne-Our friends will please to recollect, that the price of Tuition and Board quainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and

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

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

The price of this paper is Tweine Shillings and Sizpence n-year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after