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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[From the London Patriot.]

The subscribers and friends to this Institution held their Forty sixth Anniversary, on Thursday, the 14th May, at Exeter Hall. The large room was densely crowded at an early hour, and presented a most imposing aspect. It was then proposed to open the lower room, and that also was fully occupied. Hundreds still continued to arrive, but were unable to gain admittance. At half past 9 o'clock, Sir George Grey, Bart., took the Chair.

The services were commenced by singing the following appropriate verses from Dr. Watts, 2 Book, c. v.:

"Lord, we adore thy vast designs,
To obscure a bygone Providence,
To keep to sound the trumpet, day after day,
Too dark to view with feeble eyes."

"Now that array'st thine awful face,
In angry frowns without a smile;
We through the cloud believe thy grace,
Secure of thy compassion's aid."

"Dear Father, if Thy lifted rod,
Resolve to scourge us here below,
Still we must lean upon our God,
Thine arm shall guide us safely through."

The Rev. R. KNILL having supplicated the presence and blessing of God.

The CHAIRMAN rose and said,—"I feel that some apology is due from me for occupying the honourable position to which I have been this day called. I feel there are so many individuals whose long connexion with this Institution, whose intimate acquaintance with its proceedings, whose unwearied labours in promoting its great, its important objects, would far better entitle them, and qualify them, to preside on this interesting occasion. I do so, however, at the earnest request of your Directors—a request which I was unwilling to refuse, lest it should be supposed I was in any way indifferent to the important object which this Institution proposes to itself—lest I should be supposed to withhold a full and cordial acquiescence with what I understand to be the great fundamental principles of this Institution, namely, the diffusion of the truths of the Gospel among the heathen without reference to the peculiar opinions which divide the Christian world at home upon matters of church government—(Loud cheers)—and other questions of a merely subordinate and secondary character, when compared with the great object contemplated by this Society. In that fundamental principle I for one heartily concur, and I may now tender my thanks to your Directors for inviting me to partake on this interesting occasion in the gratification which I am sure we all feel in finding ourselves, although holding different opinions it may be on minor points, yet here to extend the right hand of fellowship one to another—(Cheers)—and to stimulate each other in prosecuting with increased ardour that great work on which the blessing of God has so eminently rested, and which this Institution has been the honoured instrument of promoting in so great a degree. I would not, and none here would, depreciate or undervalue the labours of each community, which, in its own sphere, endeavours to occupy a portion of that vast field of missionary enterprise which invites the co-operation of all true believers in the Gospel. (Cheers.) To prove that the blessing of God has rested upon these labours, as well as those of the present Institution, it is enough to mention the names of Schwarz and Carey—(Cheers)—not to mention others. "Union is strength," and I rejoice in the principle of union upon which we are all met to-day. I rejoice at the same time in an accession of strength, from whatever quarter, of that devoted band of missionaries, who, in obedience to the Divine command, go forth from their native land to preach the Gospel to every creature. (Cheers.) We are now about to receive the Report of the proceedings of this Institution for the past year, and when we consider the vast field over which the labours of the Society extend, the human agency through which all operations, whatever be their object, must be conducted, we may well anticipate that the statement of the proceedings of such an Institution for a period of twelve months must be of a somewhat chequered character; but that there has been much to excite gratitude, much to supply encouragement, who can doubt that has but a superficial acquaintance with the proceedings of this and kindred institutions, since this great object first arrested the attention and invited the labours of the Christian public of Great Britain? There may, on the other hand, and we have reason to know, there will be something to excite sorrow and mournful regret, but it will not be unmingled sorrow, unmingled with the higher feelings of gratitude and triumph—for if we have to lament the sudden decease of one who has been eminently successful in extending the Gospel, and carrying its blessed truths to the heathen, surely we may rejoice in that crown of glory which awaits each fellow-labourer in the cause when his days on earth are ended. If the warrior who falls on the field of battle is held up to his country as an example for imitation, and if his memory is honoured and held in high esteem, how much greater must be the honour and esteem in which we should hold the example of one who has fallen in extending the peaceful triumphs of the Cross, in carrying the Bible in his hand, and who fell, it would seem, from the accounts received, because he had nothing but the Bible with him, in the service of his Divine Master. (Cheers.) He carried no weapons with him but the sword of the Spirit, the Word of God. His course, we may be assured, was run; but we may be equally assured that God who removed him can raise up a number of others to carry on, not our work, but His work—(Cheers)—and perhaps He may wish to teach us that the instrument of nothing, and He is everything. I trust that the result of this meeting, consisting of a multitude such as I never before addressed upon any occasion, will be to increase the sense of our own inefficiency to do anything without the blessing of God, which alone can render our efforts availing to the accomplishment of the work which is proposed to us. I trust it will have the effect also of stimulating our endeavours in the use of those means which Providence has placed within our reach, and of making us sensible of our own duty to extend our privileges to others. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. TIDMAN then read an abstract of the Report. It opened by referring to the death of the Rev. John Williams and Mr. Harris, but as we have already published the particulars of that mournful event, we omit them here.

"The tidings from the churches of Polynesia were of a mingled character. In Tahiti, and in some of the Society Islands the love of many had waxed cold, and spiritual religion, it was feared, was at a low ebb. The interest of depraved Europeans with the natives continued to be a fruitful source of much of the evil that existed. As some of the chief stations, however, there was the promise of a return to a better state of things. The Mission in the Hebrides was in a state of eminent prosperity.

"The commercial troubles in China, and the consequent interruption of the Mission in Canton, were well known to the friends of Missions. At present the scene was dark and stormy; but the Missions in Malacca, Batavia, Peking, and Singapore, were replete with promise for the whole of South Eastern Asia.

"A more than ordinary share of trials and discouragements had been experienced in connexion with the Indian missions during the year, but not sufficient to damp the spirit of faith and hope. Failure of health had obliged several of the missionaries to retire either for a time, or permanently, from the field, but the assurance was felt that the missionaries who remain, though often tried, are not spending their strength in vain.

"In South Africa, amidst a fearful prevalence of disease, suffering, and death, there had been times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Sinners had been brought to Christ; large accessions had been made to many of the mission churches; and native believers had departed to their rest, rich in faith, and with hopes full of immortality. The good conduct of the amocinated natives formed a subject of universal remark and commendation. In Madagascar the door was more closely shut than ever against the Gospel and its ministers, and the native Christians were still suffering under most fearful persecutions.

"In the West Indies, the word of the Lord had had free course and was glorified. The missionaries were exceedingly encouraged in their labours among the enfranchised negroes, whose order, industry, and general good conduct attracted the highest approbation. The state of religion among the churches and congregations appeared, for the most part, very gratifying. The contributions of the Mission churches, in various parts of the world, during the past year, for the support and extension of the Gospel, had been extraordinary, amounting to not less than £150,000.

"The following is the number of Missionary stations and out-stations belonging to the Society, in different parts of the world, missionaries labouring at the same, &c., &c.

Station and Out-Station.	Missionaries.	Assistants, Native, &c.
South Seas	148	125
Ultra Graecis	31	15
East India	110	203
Russia	2	2
Madagascar	1	2
South Africa & Cape of Good Hope	58	34
West India	39	21
Total	391	451

"The Directors had sent forth, during the past year, to various parts of the world, Missionaries, with their families, amounting, exclusive of their children, to twenty-eight individuals.

"The number of churches is 191; Communicants, 9,665; and scholars 41,752.

"The total amount of receipts during the past year had been £1,110,321. 16s. 10d.; the expenditure £2,977, 4s. 4d."

The Rev. Dr. BENNETT rose and said, the report which has now been read has already caused your severest judgment to do it homage, and waked up all the finest feelings of your hearts. But to induce you to receive such a report as it deserves, to give to it the practical reception it asks, who is equal to this task? The voices from above, from before, and from behind, have been heard while we listened to the report. From above, our God has said, try me and see if this day

will not bless you. From behind, we have heard all that past days have told us of what God can enable us to do, if we try. From before, the voice of a united world is pouring upon our ears the cry, "Come over and help us." This annual meeting calls you to listen to the solemn striking of the clock for the last hour of your Missionary year. It has filled a recording angel to the throne of God, and the new Missionary year now rushes with mighty wings, bearing with it all its opportunities and responsibilities. This is that which we have in our eye when we ask you to receive the report; for onward, onward, is the cry of this Society. Formerly I have been an enemy to long reports; this day I own myself converted. We thought it was necessary to abridge the report in order to keep you from impatience; now we find it is only necessary to improve the report in order to excite your best feelings. We shall now take a glance at the various Missionary fields, and it will be my duty to go over the ground again. I must call you to take up the scene, where the society first took up its labours. God has given you to see whole islands putting away their gods, and with them all that is dark and gloomy in ignorance, all that is loathsome in filthiness, wretchedness, and misery; and he has given you to behold those regenerated people sitting at the Redeemer's feet clothed and in their right mind. (Hear, hear.) If any should tell me that this is an old tale, I would remind them that we have new ones arising out of it. I will not dwell on the islands won by missionaries, though our missionaries alone are not our authorities. We have seen on this platform captains of our British navy, standing and declaring what God has done for our missionaries. They have told what their eyes have seen of the wonders of the Gospel among a savage people. But I can tell of islands won without our missionaries, and which have been brought to the knowledge of Christ by the instrumentality of native teachers. Whole islands have put away their gods, places of worship have been erected and filled with attentive hearers; and this solely and entirely by native efforts. We have then to praise God that he is extending his glory through these islands. Next we turn to Africa. Who will wonder that our next missionary efforts were made in that land, whose name we cannot pronounce without peculiar emotion? Oh! most injured Africa, we cannot pronounce thy name without feeling a blush upon our cheeks. My heart sickens when I think what nominal Christians have done amongst the poor savages in Africa. If it had been the African Pagans who had enslaved the nominal Christians and ground them down under the lash, then I might have poured out bitter tears; but I should not have been compelled to blush for my own name. But God has given us what we do not deserve. (Hear, hear.) We might naturally have expected when our missionaries first went to Africa, Africa would have said, "What! can we take a religion from hands which appear stained with our own blood?" But God has bound their hearts to the obedience of the faith; and our brother last night stated the cheering fact. If God then has given you success in that country, there is none other that presents so powerful a proof of what the grace of God can do. When I heard Mr. Moffatt describe the state of the native mind, "restitude of the idea of a God, or any spirituality, or of conscience, I said to myself, How can you lay hold of such minds as these. It is something like attempting to teach an infant hand to grasp a polished globe! But what has God wrought? He has waked up conscience; he has given it sensibility; and the finest displays of Divine grace have been manifested where the most horrid perversion of the Christian name have been exhibited. We have now to turn to Madagascar, still with sorrow; but it has done something for the missionary cause here. I have been cheered when travelling with one of the refugees. I have put to her this question, "Are you aware that this country was once heathen like yours, and that thus you may be encouraged to hope that your country may become Christian like ours?" She answered, "I cannot observe any signs that your country was heathen, but I am told it was so, and therefore I am encouraged to hope that my country too may be thus transformed." (Cheers.) But we pass on to India, and there God has graciously granted you favour and success. India! O that miracle of empire; oh that paradox among dominions; that appendage to a little island in the North Sea, though it is a mighty continent with hundreds of millions! Anciently it puzzled men who watched the providence of God, to know what this could mean. Who could have answered the question till the missionary spirit broke out in our country? Then we found that the millions of India were given to the merchants of England, that they might open the door to our missionaries; and now God has graciously given to us to enter in. "Woe to us if we had not! If ever the flag of our country trembled in the balance, it was not when brute force was gathered on the field of Waterloo; but when British and Christian eloquence contended in our senate that India should be open, and no longer shut to our missionaries. But while God has opened India to us, O what a delightful thing it is to think that many are rushing in! India is calling for more labourers, and we beg that you will listen to the cry. Our missionaries are sickening and dying away. We send one to do the work of twenty, and they work themselves to death. (Hear, hear.) They do more than it is safe for any man to do in that climate. But let us pass onward to China. China, it will be said, is not a field of missionary labour. I ask—have we not given the Word? If any one should enquire, What is there in a word? I answer, The answer was created by a word—By the word of the Lord were the heavens made; and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth." We were anew created by a word—"Of his own will begot he us with the word of truth, that word shall be a kind of first fruit of his creatures." By giving the Word to China, we have supplied the key of knowledge to nearly 400 millions of souls; and God will take care to see it applied. (Cheers.) But we have Chinese under Christian instruction in Malacca and Peking. There are those copper-coloured men listening to the Word of Christ, coming to the church of God, sitting down at the table of the Lord; and these men, recollect, like the brethren in the West Indies, all talk of going home—of going to the Celestial Empire as their home upon earth; and if they receive Christ, they will carry the glad tidings into the bosom of their own land. (Cheers.) Your missionary labours in the West Indies, though last, are not least in interest; and to them belong a great part of what I am called to touch upon concerning France. We have to thank our brother who has dared to tell us to raise £100,000. We have not done it; but we have done more than we should have done if he had never told us. It is high time that we took a loftier aim, while we rejoice to think that the funds have been increased. Your income has been four times as much the last year as the whole income of the Society was during many of its first years. (Cheers.) But we cannot look at this in crease without regret, without being ashamed of our former selves. We had all the ability, as to pecuniary matters, then, that we have now, and we might have raised the same sum. But as this seems to reproach a former generation, many of whom have passed away, perhaps you will say, "Hush, tread lightly on the ashes of the dead." I will; they had only hope mingled with many anxieties before them; you have possession with many joys attending them. (Cheers.) They went forth weeping, bearing precious seed; you come again with rejoicing, bearing your sheaves with you. They saw no golden fields of harvest, no whole islands converted. You seem almost ready to imagine the world is converted; so much has been done, that the half seems more than the whole. I entreat you to remember, that if those who have passed away did much, how much more should we do who stand upon the shoulders of a former tall generation. [Laughter.] Let me ask you whether you can contemplate almost £100,000, without thinking how it comes. Oh! that is a tale that has some sorrows as well as some joys. Much of it has not arisen from the increased liberality of the churches. How few have doubled their subscriptions! Many might easily double them because they are so little already. [Laughter.] Others we have no right to expect to double them. They have brought them perhaps up very near to the amount of their means long ago. It is therefore an unequal measure to call upon all to double their subscriptions; no, you should call upon some to quadruple them, and tell the others to take care that they do not sink below the mark. [Hear, hear.] As much of this as £15,000 has arisen from converts among the heathen! Oh, I dwell upon that as the young mother upon the sight of her first-born son in her lap. You now see how the heathen world may be converted, because if they will come forward with their subscriptions in this way, the more they do the more will we do, and thus the augmentation will become immense. I am quite sure that we never can effect the conversion of the heathen world but by setting the heathen themselves at work for their countrymen. (Hear, hear.) And here we see they are at work. Oh, why did we not emancipate the slaves before, and many a £15,000 we should have had! [Cheers.] But there is another point, and that is most solemn of all. We are called upon by the Report and by my resolution to give all the glory to God. Verily we are bound to hear his voice saying, "See that ye magnify his work which he doeth." Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the praise." He has wrought wondrously among the Gentiles. God has displayed his naked arm, not for vengeance, but for works of mercy and of power, and the more you give him the glory the more you may expect greater things than these. The Report calls you to pray,

and the very increase of funds is one of the mighty motives. I would not trust £100,000 to a society that was not in a high, healthy state of religion. It will be a curse unless you accompany it with your intercessions. You should also pray fervently for your missionaries. They have been placed by you in critical circumstances; if God has preserved them, you should regard it as an answer to your prayers. I cannot but think how some of our missionaries have burst upon us by surprise. We never thought we had such men. We saw their names, and heard their reports, and doubted not that they were good and faithful men; but they have come and presented themselves to our view, and we could not help feeling they had hidden themselves behind their Master, and now that they cannot be concealed any longer, we see the character of the men, and adore God for the grace maintained in them. [Cheers.] But I am not allowed to close on the major key; I am compelled to touch on the minor. Unmingled joys are not good for us below—this is earth, and not heaven. It seems as if we wanted some sorrows to chasten and purify our joys. One hundred thousand pounds—which I still say we must have—our beautiful ship, our prosperous missions, were all in danger of making us presumptuous and proud. God has taken our Williams to humble and to chasten us. He lived to fan the flame; he died to purify it. Our missionaries shall now go with their lives in their hands—the noblest spirit in which they can go. Yes, they will go where Williams fell. The islanders say, in their savage cruelty and ignorance, "Oh! what a revenge these people are meditating against us!" But, ah! thousands of breasts are revolving schemes of mercy. Many a young missionary is saying, "How I should like to go and try that very people!" But we have another sorrowful theme which I am reminded to notice—that which excited universal feeling in this Assembly—the conduct of the Romish missionaries in the South Seas. I have an authentic document in my hand, which I know not whether I ought not to read on account of its authenticity, and having something peculiarly connected with our country. The King of the French—said the Captain of a French frigate, and his government are justly irritated at the outrages offered to the nation in the cruel treatment of his subjects who came to Tahiti. What was the cruel treatment? The priests were allowed to live on shore though it was in violation of the law of the island; they were ordered to go on board their own ship, and they retired to a cottage and shut themselves up; the chief Judge came to remove them; they refused to come out, the cottage was low, one of the officers took off the roof, opened the latch, and presented to them the way to go out, and when they refused to hold of them with as little violence as possible, and brought them out. This is upon an authentic document; and for this they were compelled to pay the sum of 2000 Spanish dollars, under the threat of having their island laid waste by famine and sword. They were to write a letter of apology to the King of the French, and to salute the French flag by so many guns. Now with regard to the political part of it, I know little or nothing of politics, but I know very well that it is not always safe even to insult and crush the weak. An offended god may sting a lion to madness, and it is not quite a safe thing for this great and valiant nation to do all it has undertaken to do. That they are great and valiant they need not have told us. "Let other lips praise thee than thine own." The world has known enough of that flag; they need not have gone to the antipodes to tell them of it. [Laughter.] But where is the value of such conduct? They tell us they have been insulted. I ask whether there was any great injury done. It was only the waste of a little powder. I wish gunpowder were never employed more mischievously than in these salutes. But the dollars—have the French levied a contribution on the Islanders? No, they have not; the contribution has been levied on us; for we have determined that the Queen of Tahiti shall not lose it. Let all Europe hear it, every nation shall hear how the feeble have been insulted by those who call themselves great and valiant. (Cheers.) But I do not ascribe it to the French nation. There are noble minded men in the French nation who scorn and detest it. All their nationality does not pervert their judgment or make them approve of this conduct. No; there have been French captains who have visited those islands, and sent to their government an honourable testimony of the noble things achieved by our missionaries. The French Ambassador in this country is not a militarist, but a doctrinarist. But the religious part of the question is our business. I have no doubt that the British Government having given a flag to those islands will show that there is some sympathy with them, and the voice of reason will be employed. But the religious part of the business is ours, there is all our concern. Catholics they call themselves, and they have been called so here to-day. Catholic means universal, but it is not intended that we should leave them to the exclusive possession of that name; for they are but a fraction in the Christian church. But we should have hoped that long experience, long wars would have taught them wisdom; that they would have learned that those who take the sword shall perish with the sword. Let us take care not to give up our country to such men, to such priests—not that we should oppose them in their own spirit, not that we should show our disapprobation of their persecution by imitating them. Let us employ no weapons but those of truth, reason and argument—(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. MORRISON said—I rise with emotions not to be expressed to submit the following resolution to this vast assembly of the friends of missions, all agitated, in common with myself, by the solemn and awful providence to which it refers. It is as follows:—

"That while, with the deepest and most affectionate sorrow, this meeting records the martyrdom of their enterprising and devoted missionary, the Rev. John Williams, it bows with silent submission to this solemn expression of the will of God; yet, under this awful and mysterious dispensation of His wise and holy Providence, still confiding in His love, this meeting fervently prays that He will make a great man to praise Him, evenging the death of his faithful servant in the future triumphs of his mercy over the benighted minds and savage spirits of his murderers. That while this meeting most sincerely deplores the loss of a leader in the missionary enterprise so justly endeared to the universal church no less than to the members of the Society he served, yet, depending upon that grace which was so highly magnified in his life and labours, this meeting cherishes the assurance that the exerted spirit will qualify and call forth others to carry forward to higher and nobler triumphs that blessed enterprise in which his faithful servant fell. That the bereaved wife and children of the devoted missionary at this meeting presents the expression of his tenderest sympathy and the assurance of his unchanging affection, trusting that his noble and holy spirit will be the faithful guardian and the faithful assurance that the God of the martyr will be the Judge of the widow and the Father of the fatherless. That to the family and friends of the late Mr. James Harris, the companion and fellow-sufferer of the Rev. John Williams, this meeting offers the assurance of its sincere condolence, deeply lamenting that his early effort for the salvation of the heathen, the cause to which he had resolved to dedicate his future life, should have been attended with results so mysterious and fatal. That this Meeting earnestly and affectionately appeals to the members of the Society and to the friends of Christian Missions to make this solemn and afflicting dispensation an occasion for deep humiliation and more pious dependence on God for the protection and safety, no less than the success, of their brethren labouring among the heathen."

He must have been something more or less than human who could look with calmness or composure of spirit at that affecting providence which this resolution records, and which, as by some mighty upheavings of the natural elements, has spread desolation and horror through the whole range of the Christian community of this country. For a season after the first intelligence of our sad loss reached our shores we ventured to hope against hope, and beguiled our fears and our suspicions by an unwilling belief. But now the sad reality has burst upon our bleeding and almost broken hearts. It has burst in all its bitterness and all its woe, and we must say, and I feel my Bible demands I should say—for these events are not to be passed slightly over—with the patriarch of old, "the hand of God hath touched us. How is the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle. Oh, Williams! thou wast slain in thy high places; our hearts are distressed for thee, our brother Williams; very pleasant hast thou been unto us; Oh, how are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished." But while we venture thus to feel, and thus to express our feelings, we dare not forget that it is yet well, supremely well, with the faithful martyr of Jesus. His cross has been exchanged for a crown of glory that shall never fade, and from the blood stained shores of Eromanga his happy spirit has ascended to his Saviour and his God. There are some dispensations, however, of Divine Providence, and this appears to be one of them, so profoundly mysterious, that we can find no relief under their pressure save in the settled conviction of the infinite wisdom and benignity of the Divine government. We hear a voice this day accusing our ears from the excellent glory, and saying, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, my ways are not your ways, saith the Lord." Let us, therefore, bow—humbly bow—beneath this stroke of an inscrutable Sovereignty. Oh, let us remember that though clouds and darkness are round about Jehovah, yet that righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne, and that mercy and truth shall go before his face. We may assure ourselves of this, that it is our ignorance alone that invests the affecting Providence which has overtaken us with such a character of mystery. (Hear, hear.)

Could we see the end from the beginning, could we look at events with the eye of omniscience, could we fully comprehend the whole series of the Divine operations, the connexion of one event with another, and of all events with one grand and perfect whole, we should feel, we should see, as we cannot feel or see this day, that the Providence which has overtaken us is in perfect consistency with the infinite kindness as well as rectitude of God's moral government, and that all God's ways to this great Institution have been in the strictest harmony with his own spotless purity, benevolence and goodness.—(Hear, hear.) It is not our province, and never can be, to attempt to expound the hidden purposes and designs of the Divine mind, for God

giveth no account of his matters to any. Yet let us not forget, but cherish the thought, that our martyred brother has assuredly been taken from the evil to come; that the heart rending death which has befallen him has thrown around him, and the work in which he died, a halo of imperishable glory; that he has fallen at a time, and in circumstances, in which the bright inheritance of a spotless reputation has been bequeathed by him to the cause of Christian missions—(Cheers)—that the very manner in which he has fallen is such as, by the grace of God, to operate in the most powerful, and, I trust, abiding manner upon the zeal and devotion of the Christian church in that great cause to which he devoted himself. I should think it unpardonable, when I know the time that you, Sir George, must leave this meeting, and that there are other brethren, to whom I am ever ready and anxious to give place, who have to address it, were I to occupy a moment longer of your time, and that of the assembly. But allow me, in one word, to say there is a voice in this Province, and the first it has is deep, chastened, generous, Christian sympathy for the bleeding-hearted widow, and the weeping children who, I know—I speak as one in this country—have been agonised beyond what I believe it is common for human nature to feel; and our sympathies—pardon me—must not pass away in a few kindly expressions uttered upon this interesting occasion, but the Christian world—and I believe I may say that general expression, for I know the Church of England, the Wesleyans, and the Baptists will all sympathise with us—must see to it that Mrs. Williams shall spend the evening of her days, so long as her heavenly Father shall spare her, in ease and comfort—I will not say in affluence, for that is not the missionary—and that these children, if there have been no means provided by their departed sire to bring them up in reputation and comfort, shall become the wards of a deeply sympathising, deeply grateful church. (Loud cheers.) Dependence on God is the next great lesson. Let us cherish our agents—be thankful God has given them, an I for all that they have been enabled by his grace to effect. But I entreat this assembly, I entreat my brethren in the ministry to watch the cause of Him at whose gir-die hang the keys of hell and of death, who was dead, and is alive again, and liveth for evermore. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said that he regretted he was obliged to leave the meeting, but the time had elapsed which he was enabled to spend in the Hall on that most interesting occasion. He could only thank the directors for the pleasure they had afforded him in allowing him to be present on an occasion which would make deep and lasting impression on all who were assembled.

The right hon. baronet then retired amid the acclamations of the meeting, and THOMAS WILSON, Esq., took the chair.

The Rev. Wm. GARTHWAITE presented the Treasurer with a deed of trust, executed by a member of his church, for £10,000. (Immense cheers.) They sometimes heard complaints respecting the agricultural districts; let the manufacturing interest imitate the example which had just been furnished. (Renewed cheers.) The donor had long done more for the Society than any other living man. He had also made over two farms in trust for the Society; and he (Mr. G.) had now the pleasure of presenting £215, the annual rent for the past year, Dr. Raffles having presented at the last anniversary the preceding year's rents. (Vehement applause.)

The collection was then made, and several donations announced from the platform. * * * * *

The Rev. R. MOFFATT then stood forward, and was greeted by long continued applause—I might excuse myself from addressing you, having spoken a great deal since my return to England, but the subject is not exhausted. It refers to the kingdom of Christ, which must be interesting to those who are assembled to hear the triumphs of the Gospel in heathen lands. I will relate one anecdote to show the way in which the Gospel is propagated in the interior of South Africa. My resolution refers to an interesting field—to our enfranchised subjects in the West Indies. They are part of my family—(Cheers)—for wherever I look upon any one connected with Africa, no matter how black his face, I regard him or her as my own son or daughter. (Cheers.) We have heard from time to time of what the Gospel has effected and is still effecting among that degraded people, that ignorant people, that long trodden down people. It will delight us to hear, and to be assured by one who has lately come forth from the interior regions, that the Word of God continues to have free course and is glorified. (Applause.) Letters have just arrived from the scene of my labours, and my heart is white as milk to hear that the work is progressing, and sinners are converted—that the darkness is being dispersed and driven away before the Sun of Righteousness that has arisen on the interior of Africa. Four or five years ago a stranger came to my house. He rode on an ox accompanied by an attendant, who also rode an ox. Without speaking, he jumped off the ox, and came and shook hands with me. I said, "Friend, from whence comest thou?" He did not reply. I put the question again. He then said, "I come from a great distance, and I came to see you—even you." I thought it possible that he might have come to see me on account of my appearance, which must have been rather odd, especially as I had my beard a foot long. [Laughter.] He looked exceedingly grave at me, and said, "I have long wished to see you; I have heard much of you, and my heart is white now I behold you." I took him into the house, and we conversed about the things of the country. I took a proof-sheet to our apology for a printing office—[Laughter]—and on my return he seemed drowned in thought. I asked him the news of his country. "We have no news there, all is the same that it was in the beginning." [Laughter.] We know nothing about any news or change. Here is the place for news; for I hear that all things are made new." (Cheers.) I pointed out a place on my premises where he could sleep, and told a boy to tell him that I should send food with him. The boy returned, and said he had brought plenty of food with him. I thought he was the most extraordinary stranger ever I saw; for all the multitudes who have visited my house, and made it a canvansary—among whom were Kings, Queens, Dukes, Princes, nobles and ignoble—[Laughter]—they all came as hungry as hawks, and all came to be fed by me; but this man brought a supply with him, and intended to stop a day or two. The next morning he returned to the house, and sat down, and we conversed for hours. I felt a peculiar interest in him, and having brought his food with him, it rendered him peculiarly interesting. [Laughter and cheers.] He prepared to leave that evening, and when we parted, he said, "Friend, I have seen you, and I return to my home" (about 180 miles distant) "with a heart delighted. I have heard the words of thy mouth, and thy words I shall endeavour to take care of in my heart; but I am too young, and have but yesterday been born; and it is only now that my ears begin to hear those things that have made this place a great place, and this people a great people"—he referred to the influences of the Gospel as he witnessed it before his eyes. About a month afterwards he paid me another visit, and heard more of the things of God. He returned with me sighing and weeping, because he was obliged to return home without having his heart filled with joy; for he now knew what it was to mourn and weep over his sin. He said to me, "O, my friend, visit me; O, my father, visit my people; do come and pay us a visit." I engaged to do so; the time came; and after uttering and passing through populous towns, where I preached the Gospel to thousands, I arrived at his town late on Saturday evening. I was in advance of the wagon. The moment I entered the village, where never missionary had been before, it was sounded, the teacher was come, and I was surrounded, fairly wedged in—young and old, mothers, children, and every one rejoicing to see the stranger. (Cheers.) After a while I shook hands with the chief, but it was an Herculean task to get at him. It being too late to preach that evening, I retired to rest about twelve o'clock. When I arose in the morning, and opened the tent, to my amazement the whole population of the village were assembled before my wagon, waiting for me to open my lips and speak to them about Jesus. (Cheers.) I preached to them on "the grace of God, which bringeth salvation, had appeared unto all men." They listened with attention, and were filled with amazement when I told them of the love of God to a fallen world. They separated, after hearing me preach, and in an hour they came back, all of one mind, and begged me to preach the word over again. I told them that I wanted some coffee, not having had any breakfast. One of them immediately brought me a vessel full of milk, and they expected that I should preach to them again directly. They all stood round, for they had no idea of sitting, and you could have heard a pin drop in that multitude. I preached to them for the space of an hour and a half. In the evening, the bright moon rose upon another swarthy congregation, and by moonlight I read the hymns, I read the text, we sang the songs of Zion, and I preached to them of Creation, Providence and Redemption. I could hear the heaving sigh and see the glistering tear upon the swarthy cheek. After the service was over, application was made that they should be taught to read. I had two little urchins with me, fine, quick fellows, to teach the others to read. There were only two or three books. The chief man came and made an application to be taught by me. I had nothing but a large sheet of A B C, and some of the letters were gone. We had no candles, no gas—[Laughter]—nothing but the bright moon. They were all on

of The Church afford ample testimony. It would seem that individuals within the pale of the Church have thought as we do; for we find the Editor saying, "We cannot disguise our sorrow, nor conceal our pain, when we profess Churchmen assume, in things ecclesiastical, the position of Dissenters; and when, in matters political, they are co-workers with the ungodly crew who would overthrow the Throne as soon as they can reach it upon the prostrate ruins of the Altar."

In another part of the article we have the old deafening cry of the religious condition of "dostitute thousands" of our country; and this is made as a reason why we should have an Established Church among them, and the Church have the entire proceeds of the Reserves. We acknowledge that many are destitute, but not the amazing number The Church supposes. Our charity has an arithmetic different from hers. She considers all "dostitute," that have not the ministrations of her clergy; we account those destitute who have not the ministrations of any clergy.

We are told that upon the principle of a National Establishment developed so soundly and so scripturally, our late christian king George III. proceeded in the appropriation of the clergy lands about which so much fruitless contest has been made. As to "fruitless contest" we are glad to know it is so in respect to The Church. There were high expectations of the whole of the fruit of the tree being plucked by the Church; but, alas! she is not allowed to gather more than a fourth part of it. But we have made this extract to show that a kind of fatality is inseparable from the career of the Church. How often has she said the Reserves were hers only! The saying is once more reiterated, after a thousand denials and as many conclusive arguments;

The Editor of The Church is wiser than the Judges; or rather, they in this matter are twelve ignoramuses and he is the man of wisdom! We have much satisfaction in knowing, that long ago our predecessor, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, with his well known good sense and clear discrimination, gave the legal version of the term "Protestant" in the Constitutional Act. Another part of The Church's reasoning will now be left without sound premises. He informs us that His Majesty George III. set apart the Reserves belonging to the National Church was the Church of the Colonies! This is the idea; but if it be as the Judges say it is, that the lands in question were reserved for others besides the Church, what becomes of the National Establishment for the Colonies? We believe His Majesty of glorious memory had no wish to set up a dominant church in his provinces. He knew too well that the intolerance of her ministers at home was, to wish to establish churches in the colonies. In an extract which the Editor has made his own, it is affirmed—"All classes of Dissenters are interested in the maintenance of an established church: beneath its shelter only can they have repose and freedom."

We have been induced to occupy the whole of our first page with selections from the proceedings of the Meeting of the London Missionary Society, in consideration of the fact, that that Society had last year two of its missionaries murdered by savages whose spiritual welfare they sought. Indeed it has been difficult to make a selection at all,—every speech delivered on the occasion possessing so much excellence.

The Editor of the Guardian "shakes hands in his heart" with all the Indians at our Mission Stations, and sends them good news from Toronto; which is true, we are printing for their use, at the Wesleyan Methodist Book-Room, 2,000 copies of the Hymn-Book translated by their old friend the Rev. Peter Jones.

Mr. Thomas Noble, of the Township of Markham, we deeply regret to say, was drowned last week while fishing near the mouth of the Rouse. He was a useful Wesleyan Local Preacher, and a man of exemplary character; and has left an amiable wife and nine children to deplore his premature departure from a world where he made them comfortable, and where by his occasional pulpit labours, his piety and his prayers, he was a blessing to many souls. An obituary notice of him may be expected very shortly.

Our friends are informed that the Plan of the Preachers on the Toronto Station will be published by Saturday next; and may be purchased at the Book Room.

We had everything ready for the press, when we received the News by the Queen. We give the most interesting items; and cannot but record our warmest acknowledgments to Him who rules over all, for the providential protection which He has recently in so marked a manner vouchsafed to our Beloved Sovereign and Her Royal Consort.

CORRECTION.—The £175s. Centenary money, acknowledged in the Guardian of the 8th inst. and credited to John Street and family, should have been credited to Samuel Street and family.

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THE REV. JAMES EVANS.—The following extract from the Minutes of the last Conference we doubt not will be highly gratifying to the friends of Mr. Evans; inasmuch as it will show them that his heart is desiring liberal things for those he loves,—that he is adding to the convincing evidence he has long furnished that he wishes only to live to tell the Pagan Tribes of the vast wilderness that Jesus died for them. He has bid us farewell. May our devoted and beloved brother be protected in his missionary wanderings and toil, and on the last day be able to present as the fruit of those toils, many a red man, who shall be the crown of his rejoicing forever.

After the reading of a letter from the Rev. JAMES EVANS, addressed to the President and members of the Conference, dated May 12th, 1840, stating his convictions of duty and his wishes to devote himself to the christianization of the Indians in Hudson's Bay Territory, as the Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, and requesting a certificate of his character and a recommendation to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London,—it was unanimously resolved: "That we learn with deep regret the desire of our beloved brother James Evans to relinquish his connexion with this Conference; but appreciating the moral destination of the North-Western wilderness, and Mr. Evans' peculiar qualifications for that field of ministerial labour, and the apostolic feelings of personal sacrifice and benevolence which have prompted him to enter upon the cultivation of it, we affectionately grant his request. But in thus taking leave of our honoured brother, we deem it due to him, as it is gratifying to ourselves, to record our feelings of high respect and warm affection for him, and our deep sense of his piety, diligence, self-denial, and perseverance in the service of the Church, and his prominent qualifications for the Missionary work; and our devout prayer to the God of all grace is, that our dearly beloved brother and his family may be protected, sustained, and prospered in their work of faith and labour of love, and that they may be rendered an eternal blessing to the aboriginal Indian tribes to whose spiritual and immortal interests they have thus so nobly consecrated themselves, at the expense of the ordinary comforts of domestic life, and the most endearing associations of country, kindred, and home."

DISCOVERIES IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN.—From two articles which we have extracted from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, it appears that fresh discoveries have been made within the Antarctic Circle on the same day, by Capt. Wilkes, commanding the United States Ship Vincennes, and other vessels; and Commodore D'Urville commanding two French corvettes, the Astrolabe and Zelee. By the former land was first seen on the morning of January 19th, in lat. 65 20, South, long. 154 18 East; and the Vincennes coasted from 154 18 to 97 45, East longitude. The latter discovered land on the evening of the same day in latitude 66 South, and about 130 east longitude. It would appear from a communication written by Capt. Wilkes that the honour of the discovery is likely to be disputed; but if our information be correct the palm will have to be given to another. The Nautical Magazine for 1839, contains an article which gives the honour to a Captain Bally, whose discoveries are to be found on the chart not long published by the British Admiralty of the South polar discoveries. Nothing can be positively asserted till further accounts are received from Capt. Wilkes and the French Commodore.—The probability is, that they saw more of the land than Captain Bally, but that the discovery of the Continent may be claimed by him. It matters little to science itself who has made the discovery, for the benefits of it, we hope, can be shared by all nations who wish to avail themselves of them; but if a British Captain has rendered them accessible, our acknowledgments are due to him. The discovery cannot but be beneficial in one way or another: we think in many ways. Justice has never yet been done to Columbus, who, until within a very short period has been supposed to be the discoverer of the New World; and justice never will be done, till the name America gives place to Columbia. For our own part, while Captain Wilkes and Commodore D'Urville are contending for the laurel, we conceive Captain Bally, if alive, may step forward, and bear it righteously away, giving the following, which is from the Nautical Magazine, as his reason for doing so:—

"The Messrs. Enderby, whose enlightened enterprise is so well known to the Commercial and Nautical world, in the summer of last year despatched a sailing vessel to the South Sea, consisting of two vessels, with directions to their commanders in the prosecution of their voyage to look for land in those yet unexplored regions. Mr. Dalry, the master of the Bliza Scott, one of these vessels, has transmitted the following particulars of his success to Messrs. Enderby, which through their kindness we are enabled to lay before our readers. The letter, which was received on the 23d ulto, bears date April 23d, and states that on the 8th of February last, Mr. Bally fell in with land which had the appearance of three large islands and several smaller ones. Volcanic smoke were seen issuing from two volcanic Craters on the central island. A landing having been effected, several pieces of stone were picked up and brought on board. Prior to making the land, the water had assumed a dirty discoloured appearance and was strewn with feathers, but the weather was so thick as to limit the view to 1-4 of a mile round the ship. Mr. Bally places the land in lat. 66 degrees 44 minutes S. and long. 163 degrees 11 minutes E. On the 2d of March, he had the gratification of following up this discovery by a second in lat. 65 degrees 10 minutes S. and long. 117 degrees E. This occurring in the night, he was to tell daylight, and describes the scene of drift ice, field ice, and ice-bergs as the most extraordinary he had ever witnessed, with, says he, "evidently land at the back." The ice was a solid body to the southward. Mr. Bally notices that there had been a rapid increase in the magnetic variation. On the 23d he seemed to have reached the northern edge of the ice in long 93 degrees E.—Easterly winds had prevailed, but there were then heavy gales from the westward."

While on the subject of collection we may as well say that since we received the reports of the great May Meetings held in London, it has been a source of mortification to us to be compelled to keep much from our readers. We shall have for some weeks yet reluctantly to do the work of selection; and while doing it, to wish as we have often lately done, that we could publish some half dozen mammoth sheets and give religious news, so delightful, at once to our readers.

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CHAPEL OPENING.—The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in the Town of London, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Sunday the 9th of August. The Rev. JOHN RYERSON and other Ministers from a distance are expected to conduct the services on the occasion. Preaching at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M. After each service a Collection will be made to assist in defraying the expenses of the building.

CHAPEL OPENING.—The Wesleyan Chapel in the 4th Con. of VAUGHAN, in Rupert's Settlement will be opened on Sabbath the 16th of August at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the Dedication Sermon will be Preached by the Rev. JOHN RYERSON. A Collection will be made to aid in defraying the expenses of the erection.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, July 18. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. The Steamship British Queen, Captain Roberts, arrived this morning from London, via Portsmouth, after a passage of sixteen days and twelve hours. Our London papers are to the 1st of July, and Liverpool to the 30th of June, both inclusive.

The Steamship President was nearly ready, and was to make her trial trip on the 12th of July, and would positively sail from Liverpool on the 1st of August for New York.

Attempt to Assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Queen and Prince Albert on the 10th, by a young man named Oxford. He took his stand on Constitution Hill, up which

the Queen's carriage passed, on its way to Hyde Park, and as it came abreast of him fired three times, the first time at the Prince and the second at the Queen.—The assassin of the Duke of Wellington, was immediately seized, and committed for trial on the charge of high treason. Papers of a reasonable character were found at his lodgings, indicating the existence of a secret society under the name of "Young England," the objects and purposes of which were supposed to be of a most nefarious character. His trial was to take place on the 9th of July.

Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, was found guilty of this lordship's murder, and afterwards made a full confession of the fact. Ministers were victorious on Lord Stanley's Irish registration bill, June 19th, an essential amendment moved by Lord Morpeth having been carried by a majority of seven.

The Canada Government Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 19th of June. It seems to have met with little opposition. It had its second reading in the House of Lords on the 30th of June, although strenuously opposed by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gosford, Lord Brougham and others.

Mr. F. Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the punishment of death except for murder and high treason. The Clergy Reserves Bill had not yet passed the House of Commons. Lord John Russell was to move on Monday, June 20, to go into committee on the bill, when he said he should propose an important alteration; but on Monday he postponed his motion to Thursday or Friday, and did not state what the alteration was to be.

A most interesting communication from Scotland states:—"The Scotch, thank God! are persevering, determined people, and they are resolved their surplus population shall go to Canada. A meeting of all the Highland proprietors will take place in Glasgow, after the great Dumbarton cattle market, the first week in June, which will be attended by the Highland Clergy on their return from the General Assembly, to memorialize the Crown and petition both Houses of Parliament on the necessity of promoting Emigration to Canada from the Highlands. The Paisley Highlanders have had a meeting this week and adopted strong resolutions; in short, we have now such a moral and physical combination that it is utterly impossible it can be withstood. I am quite in my element in furthering this truly great national cause." "I hope these facts will obtain circulation in Upper Canada, as I am most anxious that the people of that Province should unite to render this year's emigration as successful as possible. The numbers that have gone from Scotland and Ireland are already very great.—From Scotland I hear there will be at least 15,000 or 16,000 emigrants; and from Ireland, probably as many more. Let our brave and generous citizens, of no denomination, at least 400 active citizens and labourers, to proceed to Canada this year!"—Halifax Times.

From the Sydney Herald. FURTHER ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

Among the arrivals to be found on our shipping list of this day, is that of the United States ship Vincennes, under the command of Charles Wilkes, Esq. Commodore D'Urville has been absent from this port almost eighty days, most of which time has been spent in Southern exploration; and we are happy to have it in our power to announce, on the highest authority, that the researches of the exploring squadron after a Southern continent have been completely successful. The land was first seen on the morning of the 19th of January, in lat. 66° 20m. south, —long. 154° 18m. east.

The Peacock, (which ship arrived in our harbour on the 22d ultimo, much disabled from her contact with the ice,) we learn, obtained soundings in a high southern latitude, and established beyond doubt the existence of land in that direction. But this discovery, more fortunate in escaping injury, completed the discovery, and ran down the coast from 154° 18m. to 97° 45m. east longitude, about 1700 miles, within a short distance of the land, often so near as to get soundings with a few fathoms of line, during which time she was constantly surrounded by ice islands and bergs, and experienced many heavy gales of wind, exposing her constantly to shipwreck. We also understand that she has brought several specimens of rock and earth procured from the land, some of them weighing upward of one hundred pounds.

It is questionable whether the discovery can be of any essential service to commerce; but it cannot be denied that the exploring expedition, under the command of the Commodore D'Urville, has been a most interesting and successful one, and has brought to a successful termination the high trust committed to them by their country; and it is hoped that so noble a commencement in the cause of science and discovery will induce the Government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that which is now on the point of termination. We understand that the Vincennes will sail on Sunday or Monday next for New Zealand, where the Porpoise and Flying Fish will rejoin her should they have been equally fortunate with their two consorts in escaping from the ice. The Peacock will follow as soon as her repairs are completed; whence they will proceed on the coast of the continent of the object of the expedition. We will only add, that we wish them God speed.

From the Hobart Town Courier.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a French letter, containing a succinct account of the expedition of the two French corvettes, the Astrolabe and Zelee, under the command of Commodore D'Urville, which from its length, and the late hour at which it reached our office, we are unable to give in type this week. Our readers will be pleased to learn, that the exertions of the French commanders have been crowned with success. On the evening of the 19th of January, in latitude 66 S., and about 130 east longitude, land was discovered; and on the 21st the two corvettes approached to within five or six miles, and two boats' crews put off to collect specimens of rock from a point which was clear of ice.

The land is described as stretching from the South to the W. S. W., as far as the eye could discern. Commodore D'Urville was desirous of continuing his discoveries, but was stopped on the 23rd by a bank of ice stretching out from the land directly North to an immense distance; and was consequently compelled to alter his course. The following day the vessels encountered a furious gale of wind, during which the two vessels narrowly escaped being wrecked. Further progress was prevented by a banquise, which hindered any further progress toward the South. Although not much will have been gained by this enterprise in point of utility, it will add greatly to our geographical and scientific knowledge.

It does not appear that any living beings or animals exist in these cold and dreary regions; not even a seal was seen, nor any very useful kind of whale. Capt. Dumont D'Urville has, by this discovery, earned an additional title to the honours of his country, distinguished as his name has already been in scientific navigation. (The Astrolabe and Zelee had arrived at Hobart Town.)

MEXICO.

The latest accounts from New Orleans are, that the Mexican forces in Campeche have actually capitulated, and on the day first named—the 4th of June. The garrison were to be conveyed to Vera Cruz. A conductor arrived at the latter port on the 2d of June with \$328,000. A report was current there that forty-seven Americans had been arrested at San Blas, California, charged with plotting a revolution, but that, through the intervention of the American consul, they had been released.

The Macedonian and Warren had touched at Vera Cruz early in June, and sailed thence for Tampico.

UNITED STATES.

Public Dinner to Hon. Samuel Cunard.—It is gratifying to see that the complimentary dinner to Mr. Cunard has been undertaken without any regard to party considerations.—All ranks, including some of our most eminent politicians of both sides, are ready and glad to join with their brother citizens in preparing for the entertainment. It will be a proud day for our country when the compliment is paid to her illustrious navigator. In entering on so vast an enterprise as that of building not less than four superb steam ships of 1200 tons each, and placing them permanently on the line between Boston and Liverpool—to say nothing of the other steamers between Halifax and Quebec—Mr. Cunard has not called upon our inhabitants to take or risk one dollar in the stock. He accomplishes the whole by means of his own wealth and that of his powerful friends; and as it has been justly observed, the least that the Bostonians can do, is to give him a most hearty and hospitable reception. This we feel assured will be done.

The East Boston Company have expended forty thousand dollars for a dock into which the steamer is to enter on her arrival. Our merchants have ordered a magnificent piece of plate, which, when executed, is to be presented to Mr. Cunard; and the citizens in general have resolved by acclamation to invite that gentleman to a public dinner on his landing, while a committee from the City Council will, we presume, wait upon and tender him the welcome of the inhabitants.

The presidents of the principal rail-road companies it is expected will attend the entertainment. Mr. Webster, the port collector, the president of Harvard University, Judge Story, the Mayor of Boston, the postmaster, all the governors of the New England states, the Mayor of Boston, and many distinguished individuals from various quarters, are also expected to be present on the occasion. The names of the executive committee have already been published—and any person can receive a ticket by calling immediately upon them or either of the numerous general committees in whose hands are the subscription papers.—From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 13.

The Escape of Lett.—We have heard the escape of the ruffian Lett explained by a gentleman from the other side of the line in the following manner, which accounts for his miraculous escape from being dashed to pieces by jumping out of a car going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It states that the cars were going at their usual rate till within four or five miles of Auburn, when they slackened their pace in passing through a cedar swamp to about four miles an hour, when Lett coolly jumped out. The moment he was out of the car, a cry was raised, and steam put on at the rate of twenty miles an hour, at which rate they continued until Lett had concealed himself.—Kingston Chronicle.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal the Seat of Government.—We stated yesterday that we had been informed on good authority that Montreal had been fixed upon as the future seat of Government for the two Provinces. We have since learned that the Board of Works have been called upon for a report and plans for a residence for the Governor-General, and buildings for the accommodation of the "collective wisdom" of the United Legislature, and many distinguished persons on the site commencing at Gosford Street and extending to the Court House, comprising the Government Garden, Main Guard, and the Old Gaol, now the Queen's Barracks.—Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

Resignation and Appointments.—We learn, on undoubted authority, that at the late meeting of the Board, the Hon. J. S. Macaulay resigned his situation as one of the Government Directors of the Welland Canal Company, and was immediately appointed their principal Engineer; and it is supposed he will soon remove to this place, and become a settled resident here. It was intimated to us, that, in accordance with the general desire of all parties connected with the canal, as well as of the public at large, the Hon. John Wilson will be reinstated in the office of Director, formerly held by him, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Macaulay.—St. Cath. Jour.

Slates for Houses.—It has been a matter of surprise to many persons, that amidst all the building going forward in Canada, and all the losses occasioned by fire from shingle-covered roofs, no attempt has been made to introduce slates from England as a covering for roofs. For large buildings the expense of it is very heavy, and it is liable to get out of order, and the trouble of repairing it is great. We have no means of ascertaining the cost of slats if brought here, but as many vessels come to Quebec in ballast, the freight from England to that port could not be much.—U. C. Herald.

An Emigrant Association has been formed at Port Hope, with agents through the different Townships of that part of the country. Their design is to collect information of lands, &c., for sale, or servants, &c. wanted, and assist in providing emigrants with locations and places throughout the range of their operations.—U. C. Herald.

MARRIED.—On the 2nd of July, by Rev. W. H. Williams, Mr. Chaucey Barry, to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, both of the village of Waterloo.

On the 9th of July, by the same, Mr. William McGillivray, to Miss Nancy daughter of Michael Asseline, Esq. both of Ernest Town.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES CLARKE.—On Sunday last, after performing Divine Service in the new Church at St. Catharines, the Rev. James Clarke was proceeding to the Harbour, to officiate as usual at that place in the afternoon, in company with Mr. J. Merritt, who was driving a horse of his father's. In descending the hill near Mr. Wood's residence, towards the canal, the horse became unmanageable, and upset the wagon near to the bridge. The Rev. gentleman was found in a state of insensibility, apparently dead, and bleeding profusely. He was taken up by Mr. Wood and Mr. Tinline, and soon recovered consciousness. He suffered extreme pain in being removed, in consequence of the severe injuries he had received.

The side of the head was stripped bare, the left eye destroyed, and much blood issued from the ear; the scapula was torn off, the bone of the left arm broken in two places, and four ribs broken; and the whole left side from head to foot was greatly bruised. This lamented gentleman lingered in the greatest agony, surrounded by his weeping family and many anxious and sympathizing friends, until Tuesday morning, when he expired about 10 minutes before 7 o'clock.

This mournful event has cast a gloom over this whole community. Mr. Merritt was hurt, but not dangerously. The surplice, gown and bands, with a prayer-book, were thrown into the canal, and had not been found on Tuesday morning.—Niagara Chronicle.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 21.

H. Wilkinson, W. Haw, J. Brock, J. Messmore, Edwy Kyrason, R. Heyland, N. Shepherd, S. Rose, James Beatty, J. Carroll, J. Norris.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF THE PEOPLE.—Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN THORNE, Esq., has been elected President of the Bank of the People, in the City of Toronto, and that its Notes will be redeemed in Montreal and Quebec, by the Bank of Montreal, when required, at such rate of Exchange as may, from time to time, be established between the Provinces, which for the present is One Per Cent Discount. By order. JOS. WENHAM, Cashier.

Toronto, 20th June, 1840.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Montreal has constituted the Bank of the People in the City of Toronto, its Agent in the Province of Upper Canada, for whose issues it will hold itself responsible, and whose Notes it will redeem, in Montreal and Quebec, when required, at such rate of Exchange, as may, from time to time, be established between the Provinces, which for the present is One Per Cent Discount. By order of the Board. B. HOLMES, Cashier.

Montreal, 20th June, 1840.

WOMAN LOST!—On Saturday last, July 4th, an English Woman named Hephzibah Abbott, who has, for some time, been afflicted with great loss of memory, sometimes approaching to lunacy, left her place of lodging in this city, went out in search of her husband, and has not since returned. She is about 45 years of age, short in stature, had on when she left a green Merino dress, a Net Cap with three lace borders, and a straw bonnet.

The Subscriber, her husband, is in the greatest distress, and will be truly thankful for any information, and will pay any expense that may lead to her being restored to him, at Mr. Bennett's, Shoemaker, New Street. SIMON ABBOTT.

Toronto, July 14, 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 market, and such therefore as he can with the utmost confidence recommend to his customers,—among which are—

Lamp Black, Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo, Blue Verditer, Oxton, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, and Emerald Greens, Green and Damask Green Verditer, Orange, Middle, Lemon, and Primrose Colours, Spruce and Common Yellow, English and Dutch Pinks, Terra de Siena, raw and burnt, Umber, raw and burnt, Venetian Red, Raw, Indian Red, Tuscan Red, Vermilion, Antwerp, Crimsons, &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 favoured him.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, July 15, 1840. 58 13

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

Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns. Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 to 53 x 24. Looking Glass Reframed, according to the latest patterns. Old Frames Repaired and Re-gilt. Pictures. Fancy Needle work, &c., Framed on short notice and the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, July 15, 1840. 58 13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the THORNHILL Post Office, July 6th, 1840. Mrs. Armour, Thomas Cameron, Edeley Kite, Adam Rupert, Samuel Arnold, Joseph Easton, John Livingston, Owen Reynolds, Peter Austin, John Frank, John Langstaff, Peter Rial, Robert Allen, Hugh Fitzpatrick, Henry Lise, John Smith, Caroline Bell, Edward Garrett, George Lundy, Thomas Sanson, Mr. Blew, R. C. Gapper, George Loughouse, John Spencer, Wm Blackstock, R. D. Hutchinson, 7 R. Murray, Daniel Sohier, John Blewell, James Hunter, Elizabeth, Benjamin Stuchhoff, Capt. Bowne, Moses Harrington, James Garrison, James Story, John Broley, James Howard, Andrew McKeane, J. M. Sanders, C. S. Breton, Thomas Hamill, The Assessor of the Town of Markham, Adam Towley, Duncan Benton, Robert Holo, William Nichols, David Taylor, Jacob Brown, John Hessewood, James Newton, Donald Black, George Holshead, Mr. Powell, Fred'k Werpecke, Linn B. Galt, George Holshead, Mr. Powell, Fred'k Werpecke, Wm Crookshanks, David Hopper, Mary Racham, George Wilbur, Sarah Cummer, William Kane, Christopher Root, L. D. Whitman, David Campbell, Francis Keegan, Mary Rodgerson, Moses Yoder.

The above Letters will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Quebec, unless taken up by the 15th August, 1840. Wm. PARSONS, Postmaster.

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

Toronto, July 14, 1840. 58y

TO BE SOLD.—A Valuable MARE, of dark brown color, and rather low in size. She is six years old, well built, of superior action and strength, of good temper, and warranted sound. Application may be made to A. B. Guardian Office.

A GENTLEMAN, from London, offers his services as Assistant to a Surgeon or Apothecary either to dispense medicine or visit, as might be required. A comfortable home the object of the advertiser. Testimonials produced and references given. Please apply at this office. July 6th, 1840. 557 u

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, Seneca, June 25th, 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 G. R. N. Co.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, Seneca, June 25th, 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, Treasurer G. R. N. Co.

57

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, 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...

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 Barracks...

The Flour will be delivered by the Commissariat in such quantities as may be required, free of expense to the Contractor...

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...

The Fresh Meat to be supplied is to be well fed and properly slaughtered Ox Beef of the best quality, excluding the head, feet, and offal...

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...

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...

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...

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency per 100 lbs. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond...

The Forage to be supplied is to consist of good, sweet, and dry upland Hay, the produce of cultivated land; of good, sweet, and dry Straw; and of good, sweet, dry, and clean Oats.

The Ration of Forage is to consist of 16 lbs. of Hay, 6 lbs. of Straw, 9 lbs. of Oats, or 12 lbs. of Hay, 8 lbs. of Straw, and 10 lbs. of Oats.

at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14 lbs. 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...

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office. 549

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 26th June, 1840.

ADVERTISING 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...

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 9th June, 1840.

NOTICE 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...

The Flour must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good for Six Months after delivery...

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...

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and Printed Forms of Tender 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 Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

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

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that *Age* of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—that Constitution which is our pride and boast...

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry...

I shall determine to resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, *No Labour, no pay.*

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available.

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...

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

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous care and attention.

G. DUGGAN, Junr. Toronto, March 21, 1840.

STOLEN, from near the Credit, on Dundas Street, a small size ARABIAN HORSE, five years old; ruddy and tall grey...

CHARLES VAN EVERY, Dumfries, Gov. District, June 19th, 1840. 556 13w

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 11th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 15th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely...

CARTAGE OF CORN Fuel Wood from the Fuel Yard to the Barracks in the Port of Toronto, as well as to any place or places more distant than the Fort...

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet...

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...

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 Wagon Load...

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £100 currency...

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS AND PUBLIC STORES from Toronto to the various posts of this Province (with the exception of the route between Toronto and Penetanguishene) by Waggon and Sleighs...

Two horse Waggon or Sleighs, with careful drivers; thirty miles to be considered a day's journey...

The horses and drivers to be furnished as aforesaid, 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...

15 Waggon or Sleighs, on 6 hours notice being given to that effect; 30 Waggon or Sleighs, on 12 hours notice being given to that effect; and 20 Waggon or Sleighs, on 24 hours notice being given to that effect.

The contractor is to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; 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...

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

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract...

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 Majesty's Troops and Militia when on the march between the posts of Toronto and Penetanguishene...

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...

The Contractor is to receive into his custody or that of his Agents, all public 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...

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for the conveyance of Stores, Billeting, and Transport of Passengers, according to the printed form of schedule to be obtained at this Office.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £400 currency for the due performance of the contract...

Further particulars of the proposed contracts, and printed forms of tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office. 549

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

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

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct...

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared proposition of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham...

It is almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared proposition of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham...

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe...

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion.

Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hastings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be flourishing, Glorious and Free.

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory.

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

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Garrison Commons, sometime in the month of May, a Bay Mare, between 15 and 16 hands high, one of her ears somewhat injured, and heavy with foal...

JAMES ANDERSON, Lot Street, Toronto, June 16, 1840. 54

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

PUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Dec., in each year...

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...

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council...

NOTICE.—SALE OF CROWN LANDS in the HOME DISTRICT.—The undermentioned Lots, being part of the Reservation at the Mouth 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...

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

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

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.

SITUATION WANTED. A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a Doceur will not be objected to...

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 Thirtieth day of July next.

ROYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street. The period having arrived when WARM BATHING is considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness...

A single Bath, 20 2 6
5 do. 0 10 0
10 do. 0 17 6
20 do. 1 10 0

Arrangements may be made for Families for the season by application at the Baths. June 1st, 1840. 554f

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, Price One Shilling and Sixpence. Family and Individual Prayers for every day of the week, by Rev. James Thomson, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society...

EARTHENWARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JAMES PATTON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, are now landing a large assortment of the above Goods...

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mersey. Lot No. 233.—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence...

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 undeposited title from the Crown will be given. 46

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD. GENTLEMEN.—As the time will soon arrive when you will be called upon to elect one or more persons to represent you in Parliament...

I am not insensible of the importance of the situation, and of the responsibility that will rest upon the person who may represent you in the United Parliament in case the union shall take place.

Gentlemen—Having had the honor of serving you six years in Parliament, during which time I believe I may truly say Prince Edward advanced as much in point of respectability and importance as at any other period of the same extent since its first settlement...

I will also assure you that I am, and ever have been, opposed to the free admission of American produce into our ports, whether for home consumption or exportation, being convinced that in either case it is injurious to the interests of the Farmer, though it may be an advantage to the Merchant, Forwarder, and Mill-owner.

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

I remain, Gentlemen, with due respect, your obedient servant. JOHN P. ROBLIN. Ameliasburgh, May 28th, 1840. 52

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the inclosure of the subscriber's farm, on the Don River, two miles from the city of Toronto, in March last, a Dark Sorrel (or Light Chestnut) PONEY, with a large white spot on his forehead, and in very good condition.

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

M. R. WOOD, DENTIST, 40, Chevet's Buildings, King Street.

J. ELLIOT, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, HOODE AND LAND AGENT, &c. 220, KING STREET, 6 doors west of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Debts and Rents collected on the usual terms. 54 6.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co. 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. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to compete with any other House in the Province.

Fine and Superior Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS; Single and Double Milled Cassimeres of all qualities and colours; Doubls and Trousers Twisted Tweeds; Flax Cloth, Beeswax Cloth, Mink skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and lined Flannels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Gingham, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various qualities. 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525f

CHEAPSIDE 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...

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community. Dec. 9, 1839. 527-1f.

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Nostrand'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 Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. 527

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE, No. 21, Yonge Street.

The Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a general and well-assorted supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring business.

The Stock having been purchased with Cash, and selected by a person of long experience in the Canada Trade, the Subscriber is 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 purchasers. JOHN ROBERTSON. Toronto, 1st June, 1840. 537

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the CANADIAN COMPANY, (LAROQUE, BERNARD, & Co.) 117 1/2 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu," where he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Yessels, an Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade.

The system upon which he means to continue to do business is to offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from which no abatement will be made, marked in figures, and sold upon Cash terms only. Montreal, May 1st, 1840. 546 13

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

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cowhairs, or at the Store, No. 58, Yonge Street. Toronto, March 24th, 1840. 42f

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, and HAT-MAKING.—Mrs. Posten and Miss King, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c. &c., furnished on moderate terms. Toronto, October, 1839. 518f

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS. The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Imported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh. J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840. 537f

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norro's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. JAMES GOOD & Co. 537

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Feet of Trees of the following kinds—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees.

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 £ 22 cy. (25 cents.) by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be £ 10 1/2 (37 1/2 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 1/2

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, King Street, Toronto.

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

G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519f

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market.

Dozer Iron Works, Aug. 16, 1839. G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. 512 1/2

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. The price of this paper is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

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