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Whole No. 1074.

Missionary, the Churches, &c.

St. Thomas Circuit.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-The fourth Quarterly Meeting of this circuit was held in St. Thomas, May 4th and 5th-at which it appeared, that the reports, both of the spiritual, and financial state of the circuit were considerably in advance of any previous year.

Missionary Meetings .- Our Missionary Meetings were held according to the announcement in the Guardian, with the exception of three, which were afterwards appointed. The Deputations gave universal satisfaction. The meetings were well attended,-collections and subscriptions in advance of last year. Port Stanley, especially, deserves credit for its liberality on the occasion. This was the first Wesleyan Missionary meeting held here. The Rev. Mr. Alworth, (Congregational Minister) kindly allowed us to occupy his church, which was crowded. Our choir, from St. Thomas, also here favoured us with several suitable pieces of music, which added much to the interest of the meeting. The collection amounted to £6 5s. to which considerable has since been added by subscriptions. As much has been said, both from the pulpit and from the platform, derogatory to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and especially with regard to their income this year, I beg to give the comparative increase of Missionary Funds on this circuit for the last three years. It has been boldly asserted on this circuit, that the statements of the Christian Guardian of the amounts raised on different circuits throughout the connexion are "exaggerations, to stimulate the members and friends to give more liberally, but it will be seen in the next report that there is a sad falling off." For the correction of such misstatements, and for the information of those who profess to be the organ of light and information to the people, " submit the following table of monies, raised on this circuit, for missionary purposes during the last three years, at the

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It will be seen that I have left out those appointment which have been set off to other circuits, as they will be reported in connection with the circuits to which they belong. From the above table, it is evident that last year nearly doubled the year before, and that this year more than doubled last year at the public meetings. The subscriptions may not be proportionately large, but they will be considerably in advance of last year. We do not make these statements estentatiously, but to show the friends of the missionary cause that such assertions as the above adverted to, though made ever so boldly, are without the shadow of truth, and ill-became Ministers of the Gospel.

The present State of the Society.—The Minutes of 1849 return, for this circuit, 374 members. Of these, 71 were set only 293. "Amitted on trial during the year" 63. "Fully "Deaths" 4. "Expelled or dropped" 26. on trial 50. Total in full membership, 270. Total, 320. Thus, after the loss of 36, by removals, deaths, and expulsions, we return a net increase of 27 members. In St. Thomas a good work has been gradually progressing for some weeks. Between 20 and 30 have experienced religion;

20 of whom have united with the Church. We are much indebted to Br. Byrne of London for his efficient labours. Prayer-meetings are being held in different parts of the Town nearly every evening, and often crowded to excess. We have also a very interesting Sunday-School, of upwards of 160 scholars, besides more than 20 officers and teachers, who are engaged every Sabbath in carrying it on. Much credit is due to the officers and teachers for their punctuality and diligence in managing it. A Bible-Class is connected with the Sabbath-School, which has been productive of much good to the young people. We would not forget to hitherto safely directed its onward course, and honoured express our obligation to our local brethren and Father Harmon, especially the latter,-for their valuable assistance

Churches.-We have expended near £50 in improving the Church and Parsonage property in St. Thomas. The circuit also designs to erect three new churches during the summer. The proportionate amount of money required by the Discipline is subscribed, with one exception, and the ground procured.

on the circuit.

We have peace in all our classes; though there are some out that would like to disturb us. Our people here love Methodism as it is. No doubt thousands of prayers are now ascending to God for his blessing to descend upon the approaching Conference. "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us : and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

> Yours very sincerely, W. POLLARD.

Weslepan Missions.

From the Watchman, May 1st.

Anniversary Meeting, Exeter Hall. [Continued from our last.]

The Missions in Western Canada-divided into two classes-those embracing the new Settlements, and those for the benefit of the Indians, were next noticed, and also

the Missions in Newfoundland. The Report concluded as follows:-

The position now occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, it is evident from the preceding survey, is a sub-colony, had authorised him to state that, although unable ject which demands the most thoughtful and prayerful con- to be present on this occasion, he hoped to attend the ansideration of all its friends and supporters. The Society niversary of the London District Society, at Great Queendoes not appear employed in extensive preparation for some novel and arduous enterprize. It is beheld as actually engaged in the execution of "a great work" of Christian philanthropy. The Committee have not the task of presenting a report which might startle and captivate, by its announcement of arrangements in progress for commencing theirs rather to point to an already-occupied sphere of effort, the Wesleyan Missionary Society this year. It, however, which not merely brightens with the promise of hope, but unfortunately happens that I am engaged on a select comstimulates to persevering effort by the encouragement of a large amount of realized success. The examination of the myself from, and this will render it impossible for me to actual position of the Society is important in a practical attend your meeting. On some other occasion I hope that point of view, as it cannot fail to suggest what is its pri- no impediment will offer to prevent my taking part in the point of view, as it cannot fail to suggest what is its primary duty. The first point is to maintain the ground already won, and effectually secure the results of past years of labour, and annual expenditure of funds. It would sired to express his regret that pressing business prevented be desirable to enter other openings for usefulness among him from being present; and for the same reason they from the kingdom of Dominasi, and he said. "I think we success which presents itself to us in different forms and heathen people which the Society's Agents have not yet were deprived of the presence and assistance of their valued approached, but such a step could not be consistently taken without a due regard to existing claims and obligations. The Society has had its attention providentially directed in past years to an extensive portion of the moral wilderness | President-Ladies and Gentlemen, -I can scarcely justify | be appropriated to useful industrial labour; and conduct ming or executing anything merely temporal; we have not take the chair for the good of the Society generally, -not of the world; its persevering endeavours to cultivate i to myself, and, therefore I think it will be very difficult to that labour in the right direction, and the kings, of these met to majorain the defence of personal character; for we to take part in any private feelings which may exist among

tions, as to lose their saving and elevating power.

should be considered with due regard to the obligations which it has already incurred. Recognising this principle, the Committee do not venture to recommend any new and adequately met. Opportunity ought to be taken of the

nality,-especially when it is considered that the elevation of the Tribes and Natives of Africa to the condition of of the Society, then will the way be clear to enter upon not seduced by the attractions of novelty into practical forpetfulness of existing engagements, but that it is following the guidance of that same gracious Providence which has

ouraging sanction ever indicated by ultimate success. The Rev. E. Hools then came forward to announce a number of contributions already received, in connexion with the present anniversary. The principal amounts are subjoined :-

T. E. E., £596 3s 3d (Cheers.) A. B., (at Smith, Payne, & Co.,) an old subscriber, annually, since 1822, £150. (Cheers.) T. Farmer, Esq., annual, £100. T. Farmer, Esq., fifth annual contribution for China. £100. (Cheers.) Friend to Missions in the Bradford West Circuit, £60. Dr. P. Wood, Manchester, £50. William Shippery, Esq., £50. Mr. and Mrs. John Corderoy, £50. Mr. and Mrs. E. Corderoy, £50. S. H., by Rev. Dr. Alder, annual, £50. John S. Eiliott, Esq .- a tribute of cordial and unswerving esteem for Dr. Bunting-(great cheering, with slight dissent)—and his Co-Secretaries, and of confidence in their management, £50. (Cheers.) In memory of the late C. Chubb, Esq., by his on, John Chubb, £20. Dr. Ellis, Sudbrook Park, £20. H. G. Walker, Esq., by Rev. John Scott, £10 10s. M. E., by the same, £10. Messrs. Meek & Co., Manchester, £10 10s. In memory of a beloved parent, by Mrs. Kirk, £10 10s. Several other donations were announced, of from five guineas and under, and also several legacies, including one from the late Wm. Ravenscroft, Esq., of

Sutton, near Frodsham, of £90. The Rev. Dr. ALDEN announced that several distinguished individuals, whose attendance had been expected, were prevented by duties of a public nature from being present. Sir Emerson Tennent, who had rendered most valuable services to this Society during his residence in the Island of Ceylon, (hear, hear,) where he had filled a high office in connection with the government of that street Chapel, on the 15th May, when he would be happy to bear his testimony in favour of the Society's Mission to "I can assure you most sincerely that few things would have afforded me greater satisfaction than to have had it mittee in the House of Lords, which I ought not to absent (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Charles Buxton also deborough.

and turn it into "a fruitful field," have been marked with justify to you, my acceptance of the first resolution, which I countries will then learn that their subjects are more valuthe Divine sanction and blessing, and most hopeful pro- have been called upon to submit for your consideration and lable when retained on African soil, producing a raw mategress has been made; but the application of a certain for your adoption. In submitting my own judgment and rial, saleable to the manufacturers of great Britain than ly forgetting self while we think of the apparatus already mount of means is still necessary for the full attainment feeling to the judgment of men, whom I have from my sold to slavers." (Hear, hear.) This may then be a part of prepared and the manifold success which presents itself to of the desired object; and were, this withheld, not only youth up been taught to respect, I am giving what I consider that instrumentality which, by the blessing and providence our contemplation everywhere, we should shrink from would the full attainment of that object be frustrated, but a personal illustration of that submission which is due to of Almighty God, will ultimately lead to the destruction of every feeling which would lead us to impede, or even atthe half-cultivated region might fall back into its desert- authority. (Hear, hear.) I have not had one moment's the slave trade. (Cheers.) I wish, before I sit down, to tempt to impede, that great work which is blessing so state, and the whole amount of expense and labour which personal communication with any gentleman on this subject. give expression to another centiment which has fastened many thousands with the light, and power of salvation. has been incurred would thus be thrown away. The task I have not asked for their reasons to be assigned which have devolving upon this and other Missionary Societies, in the induced the Secretaries of Committee to place me in this the meeting. I have, Sir, endeavoured feebly to express cannot be checked. (Cheers.) The truth and power of heathen countries which are the scenes of their operations, highly honourable position. I received, late on Saturday our sense of obligation to you for coming among us and pre- Christianity are gone forth and are achieving their own is to employ the instrumentality at their command in the evening, a request that I would undertake this duty; and siding here this day; but I wish to add that you have greatly planting of Christian Churches, which shall ultimately being perfectly satisfied that no such request would have increased that obligation, by the key-note which you struck tire world is subjected to the dominion of the Lord's scepecome the means of extending Christianity in the regions been preferred to me, or any other gentleman, but under the around, and of perpetuating it to generations yet unborn, influence of reasons convincing to the minds of the officers we must make up our minds to this great principle that it But those Churches are not prepared at once to answer of the Society, I felt it my duty as a humble member of the is revelation, and not reason, that is the sufficient and safe their providential designation. They require to be nur- Society—but one as sincerely attached to it as any of its most guide for the government of the world. [Hear, hear.] -I tured and sustained, until the Scriptures shall be translated, honourable members-to accept this office, and to render the see that a contrary hypothesis is agitating the minds of men. the art of reading communicated, and a competent Native best service in my power on an occasion which I regard to Ministry raised; and were the Missionary Societies to be one of the most interesting in its nature, and the most throw the Churches they have instrumentally formed too important in its results to our section of the Christian Church, bear upon the awakening mind of the world, but it would be early upon their own resources, the danger would be that, and to the common interests of that world which our soless Almighty God interposed as by a miracle, the light Saviour Christ has given us to bring under the saving of Christianity might be again extinguished, or its truths power of Gospel truth. (Hear, hear.) - Having, therefore, become so debased by intermixture with heathen supersti- accepted this post, I should feel it a violation of all propriety if I were to presume to occupy much of your atten-To support prosperous existing Missions, until they tion; and as a reason to justify my craving your indulmay be able to sustain themselves and extend and perpetu- gence, I will promise not to abuse it. I will at once ate Christianity in the countries where they have been proceed, therefore, without wasting your time in making respectively founded, is thus obviously the first care of a anything like an apology or useless preface. I am satisfied have something in their minds that does not bear upon the with heart and hand, that the great design we contemplate Missionary Society; and any plans which it may con- that I shall fully express your sentiments and feelings when template for the enlargement of its sphere of operations I convey to our right hon. Chairman the sense of obligation under which he has placed us, as your cordial and hearty cheers have testified, by the honour and service he has done us in accepting the office of our President on this occasion extensive undertaking, until the present present claims of (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust I may also venture to some of the Society's principal Missions be somewhat more express on your behalf, as well as my own, that I think for a moment of attempting to controvert it,—that the lies before us,—that spirit of humility which prostrates man is a matter of no small importance that we are favoured with present favourable crisis in the affairs of our South-African | the presence of a member of the Free Church of Scotland Missions to strengthen those Missions, and thus enable in our chair to-day. (Renewed cheers.) I can most cor the Society to secure the vantage-ground which it has dially reciprocate the sentiments which he has so kindly won. The glorious openings in Western Africa, and in and generously uttered in reference to the Wesleyan Body, countries leading into the Central regions of that vast with sentiments of regard and affection for that most in-Continent, cannot be neglected without incurring crimi- teresting section of the Christian Church, of which our Chairman is so worthy a member. I have always considered, from the first separation of the Free Church from Christian and civilized people, would practically set at rest, the Mother Church, that there was a peculiar similarity and the momentous question, "How shall the Slave Trade- analogy between the circumstances of that Church and the that curse of Africa, and disgrace of civilized Europe be rise, progress, and present position of the this conviction,—that governments can never expect to find of the Lord of Hosts, and by him alone, that we can hope suppressed? The extraordinary work of Christianity Christian Church to which it is my privilege and honour to and civilization in the country which, a few years ago, be attached; (hear, hear;) and I venture to say, that if it Book of God, [hear, hear,] any more than churches can, also, I trust sustain us,—that spirit of faith which reposes was only spoken of as savage and cannibal New Zealand, shall please a gracious Providence to swell the amount of must not at this interesting juncture be left without ade success and prosperity by which hitherto the first efforts in any relation of life. [Renewed cheers.] I am glad to the imperishable Book of God. We admit nothing in comquate support. The importunate cry from dark and san- of that Church have been distinguished-to swell the guinary Feejee, where a noble band of self-denying Mis- stream into a full flood-tide of success-we shall not sionaries are sinking beneath the burden and heat of the be vexed on that account. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) day, and dropping one by one, worn down by excessive We trust, also, that if similar distinguishing tokens of the labour, into a premature grave,—that thrilling cry for help favour of our Heavenly Father continue to be vouchsafed cannot be disregarded. The peculiar and touching appeal towards our section of the church, our friends of the Free of the West-Indian Missions, in this the season of their Church of Scotland will still retain towards us all those feeldeep suffering -a suffering which, beyond all doubt, has lings of commor and Christian brotherhood which we new been greatly aggravated, for the present, by the fiscal so cordially reciprocate. (Hear, hear.) I am always regulations this Country has been led to adopt, surely anxious when I attend meetings of this nature, and in the will not be made in vain. And what can the Society ad- country it is frequently my privilege to be summoned to ocvance as its justification, if it do not greatly strengthen cupy one post or another; I am always anxious that they its Missions in Ceylon and India, and take its proportion- should in the very outset be marked by an earnest and off to the London, and 10 to the Malahide circuits, leaving ate share of the work of imparting Christianity to the two clearly expressed desire to suplicate and obtain the blessing and cheers.] Now this and other similar protestant and that I trust we are all desirous of renewing and prosecuting hundred millions of Idolators in that still-extending portion of God on every part of their proceedings. But, Sir, you evangelical societies, wherever they move are proclaiming our engagements in the spirit of charity, that charity admitted" 11. "From other circuits 13. "Removed" 17. of the British Empire, all accessible to Missionary effort, have justly called our attention to the fact, as I ventured to this principle. Do you object to it? [Loud cries of "no, which never faileth, which beareth all things, believeth all do two years ago, when I had the honour of occupying arising out of the consideration that they are our fellow that chair on a similar occasion, that it is most important acknowledge by our presence in this hall; and it is one pire, endureth all things. (Hear, hear.) Charity allied subjects? The Society's path of duty, for the present, ap- in this great metropolis, and at the first of a series of which in every situation in which it may please God in to truth, and truth allied to charity; truth and charitypears too obvious to admit of mistake. Strenuous and meetings which follow in rapid successsion every daypersevering exertions to augment the Annual Income are ven, at night as well as day-of the present month, that faithfully as I trust I have so far shown myself an attached charity which leads us to love all, in humble imitation of required; and when that noble spirit of liberality which the first key-note sounded in this hall should be eminently the last year's Income has exhibited shall have provided for one of profound homege to Almighty God, (hear, hear,) the liquidation of the remaining debt, and afforded the that our proceedings should begin under a simple and necessary means for strengthening the existing Missions supreme conviction that we are his servants, in his presence, engaged in his work, -that there is no influence some new and inviting field of Missionary effort; and the that is adequate to sustain, to control, to guide, and to Society, in such circumstances, will advance with a firm succeed us, but that which the baptism of his own Spirit and unfaltering step, sustained by the conviction that it is supplies. I conceive that on an occasion of this kind we should meet in that spirit which actuated the disciples in the city of Jerusalem, when they came together looking out for, and waiting for, and earnestly supplicating, in all the strength and confidence of faith, the influence of that Spirit which alone can give life, power, and success to its practical responses to the calls of duty, with the enour efforts. I trust that such have been our convictions and congratulate this Society, and I congratulate all those great interests of our common race which are so much depending upon the result, that the deliberations and discussions of such assemblies as this are characterised by so much earnest and devout attention as we have witnessed hitherto to-day. (Hear, hear.) The resolution I am called upon to move is-That the Report of which an Abstract has been read, received and published: and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant Evangelical Institutions.

Any man is safe who commits himself to such a resolution. I never felt a moment's hesitation, after perusing the abstract of the report which has been read, and a copy of which one of the secretaries did me the honour of sending down to me on Saturday night,-I never felt a moment's hesitation in undertaking to submit to you this resolution. Sir, our Society is not receding; (cheers;) its.influence is not diminishing; (cheers); its friends are not withdrawing. (Renewed cheering.) The evidence of that is to be found in the fact that its funds are increasing. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) But, more than that, Sir,-survey the entire Missionary map, proceed from Europe to the East; take a circuit embracing Australia, Polynesia, and the Friendly Islands; visit the continent of Africa, and examine the state of the Missions in the south and west of that continent, take into view, too, those important and growingly interesting Missions in the British North American colonies -and in all you find symptoms of life of power and of growth (Hear, hear.) You see Missionary Stations the centres of a sanctifying and regenerating influence, and the circles over which that influence extends are widening in every direction. But to us it must be a matter of extreme interest to examine what is the Missionary progress reported in all our great cation of the guidance and over-ruling providence of Almighty that the first bale of cotton had been received in Lancashire replice in taking up these statistics, and estimating the were deprived of the presence and assistance of their valued are now learning the secret how the slave trade is to be degrees; we can rejoice that in this, the very thing which refused to do so, and the excitement still continuing—friend, Mr. James P. Brown, Westhead, M.P. for Knares- effectually put down. (Hear, hear.) Teach the rulers of we covet, the very thing for which we pray and labour, The Chairman said—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is quite to be degrees; we can rejoice that in this, the very thing which refused to do so, and the excitement still continuing—we covet, the very thing for which we pray and labour, Mr. Heald, M.P., who was loudly cheered, said,-Mr. jects' hands, and the power and energy of their minds, may are not convened on this occasion for the purpose of plan- have your support. (Loud cheere.) I have come here to

in your opening observations. Sir, the time has come when Now, I do not fear the minds of men being agitated, if the moral influence and power which we possess is only made to an awful state of things if the first seed thrown into the opened furrow were anything contrary to the clear and incontrovertible testimony of the Word of God. It is the characsome hisses from the body of the hall, met by renewed cheers; direct subject of our Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, I entertain no feeling of the kind. I have no reference whatever in my mind to any matter that is in dispute. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] It is a fact that you cannot conunsanctified nature of man is per se opposed to divine aucheers. I beg, Sir, to move the resolution.

on Sierra Leone, and on other stations mentioned in the agencies increased, - do we not see our agencies in active institutions promoted, light diffused far and wide, and every [Hear, and cheers.] sign, every token, given as to the extent and activity of the mighty machinery of this Society. (Cheers.) It is true there are some discouragements, but there is no abandonment of stations, no contraction of the work. There is indeed an earnest endeavour to maintain what is gained, to mature what is already in progress; but there is no relinquishment of anything which the servants of the Lord have been pursuing. Never was such mighty machinery in operation as now, and for this we should thank God and take courage," When was there such a large amount of truly evangelical success? It is here we most thankfully take our stand. We see the machinery itself is large, and ceeding that is to be followed on the present occasion, it its effects are already most cheering. (Cheers.) You are indeed aware, Sir, that Christianity, as administered by our Missionaries, and by other Protostant Missionaries, In different parts of the earth, has found vice in its most appalling forms. It would be impossible to describe the atrocities which have existed, particularly in some parts of the earth, where God has favoured us with the greatest success. But Christianity, accompanied by divine assistance, has reached those notorious examples of iniquity, and they have yielded evidence of true and scriptural conversion; it has turned darkness into light; it has supplied from "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty," some of the brightest and most beautiful examcolonial possesions. It strikes me as a very singular indi- ples that now exist in the earth, of a simple, fervent, and pure Christianity. (Cheers.) I have great satisfaction Ceylon. (Hear and cheers.)........From the Earl of God, that our Missions are just now striking their roots the in learning, by a note just put into my hands, that the in-Mountcashell he (Dr. A.) had received the following note: more widely wherever the great tide of emigration is setting crease in the foreign Missionary stations amounts to more in. Australasia and Polynesia,—the districts of Southern than 5,000. (Cheers.) We thank God that there is no and Western Africa, -that interesting colony especially want of a sign of prosperity in this respect, -in the large upon a large scale other Missions altogether new. It is in my power to be present at the Anniversary Meeting of which is springing up at Natal, which possesses such abun-increase of numbers. But we do not calculate our Chrisdant resources, and from whence specimens of cotton have tian success by statistics; we are aware of the value of already been received in Lancashire, all have been statistics; they assist us in estimating and ascertaining brought under the influence of Missionary operations. We the progress the Society is making, but do we not know may also look with interest and hope at the Missions at that there is a diffusion of light and truth, beyond all that Cape Coast, in Western Africa. I travelled last week with the most carefully prepared statistics can reach. We the President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and know that truth is planted in many minds, and a living Christian and philanthropic labours of your Society." in talking about the Gold Coast Mission, and the opening feeling awakened in many hearts of which statistics can into Dahomi and Ashanti, that gentleman informed me make but a partial, or perhaps no report at all. We can

merge all those things in maintaining the great cause of our Saviour and the triumphs of his cross; (cheers;) utterupon my mind, and I have no doubt upon the feelings of (Hear, hear.) It is a consolation to know that this work victories. It shall, it must prevail, (cheers,) until the entre. (Cheers.) When were we favoured with a more encouraging measure of pocuniary liberality than at this moment. I have had some little opportunity, in the northern part of the country, of marking the spirit of different Missionary anniversaries, the promptitude with which people in cumparatively humble life came forward, the noble and truly generous contributions of the more wealthy, and various other efforts which taken altogether, summed up and combined presents us the encouraging results of this day,-results greater than have ever been reached in any one year since this Society existed. (Applause.) For teristic of this day, as it has been of all former days, for this reason, also, we should rejnice and encourage each insanctified human nature to resist authority. [Cheers, and other to prosecute our labours. There is nothing wanting in the completeness of the machinery as far as it goes, the interruption preventing Mr. Heald from proceeding for and we see, and rejoice to see, that friends in different some moments.] Allow me to say that although others may parts of the land are more willing to co-operate with us, may be fully accomplished, and that the kingdoms of this world may become, as they shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted to hear, Sir, in the course of your valuable observations, trovert, and I am quite certain, if you will hear me, you will that you referred to the spirit of humility. It is in the admit it, for there is not an individual present who would spirit of humility that we wish to prosecute the work that and exalts God, which holds man's wisdom to be folly, thority. [Loud cries of "Hear."] The Bible is the book man's efforts to be weakness, man's success impossible; which contains the law, and if you attempt to substitute unless it please God to assist by his presence, - that spirit reason for revelation you attempt the subversion of that of humility which is still looking upwards beyond all the law, and as far as in you lies the benevolent and gracious instrumentalities around us, and owning the hand and purposes of Almighty God. That is my position. [Hear, agency of the most high God. I concur most cordially in hear.] That principle ought to be carried out by societies, the remarks which Mr. Heald so impressively made upon and by corporate bodies, as well as by individuals, and in this subject. We came together to-day to offer up our domestic life; and we should be jealous of everything that prayers to Almighty God, and to acknowledge our depenwould prevent its right, proper, and successful maintenance. | dence upon him; not only to say, but to feel, that it is not Our Chairman has indicated that the world is awaking to by any might or power we can command, but by the Spirit any permanent basis that does not rest its authority on the to be successful. (Hear, hear.) The spirit of faith will [loud cheers,] or than societies can, or than individuals can upon the supreme and everlasting truth which we have in see such a conviction arising, especially after the examples petition or comparison with it. Holy Scripture stands which have been lately set before us on the continent of alone, the fountain and well of truth,—that on which we Europe. You, sir, have referred to the state of France, repose with entire confidence, because we know that it A fortnight ago, in the House of Commons, a nobleman supplies the truth which is for ever settled in Heaven, and known to most of you, and whose name all would honour cannot but prevail. Faith reposes in that great propitiation were I to mention it, read an extract from the last report which Holy Scripture constantly exhibits. We look to of the Minister of Education in France, and what is the the cross, and seek by the cross to triumph. We point testimony borne by that minister on this subject? It is to Holy Scripture, and everywhere exhibit that blessed that all experience proves this -and the history of France sign of healing in this wide wilderness of the dying and especially illustrates the principle—that if knowledge is to the dead. We depend on this faith, and we desire this day enefit the people, if it is not to be merely worthless but to renew our faith in the promises which Holy Scripture dangerous, education must not only be based upon religion, has so freely and so fully given of the more plentiful visibut religion must be the top stone of education. [Hear, tation of the Heavenly Spirit. May I be permitted to add I am certain it is the principle we all things, hopeth all things, and, if even hope itself shall exhis providence to place me, I will endeavour to maintain as charity and truth blended harmoniously into one. - That member of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. [Hear, and the charity which our Lord and Saviour manifested, -a charity which leads us to love him who first loved us The Rev. Dr. Hannan said: The impression, Sir, and in the possession and increase of his love to love all which the report of this day produces on my mind, and I others for his sake; and to proceed in our course, in the doubt not on the minds of many others, is that the Wes- spirit of inward love, looking for his blesing, and commitleyan Missionary Society never enjoyed a larger amount of ting ourselves and all our concerns into his hands. Ephraim prosperity than it does at the present moment. (Cheers.) shall not envy Judah, neither shall Judah wex Ephraim in To God be ascribed all the glory of this and every good, such a case as this. It is gratifying to find that, in the and if his servants have, on some former occasions, pre- resolution now in my hand, other Protestant and evangelisented their Ebenezers of gratitude to him, they have every | cal institutions are connected with our own. (Hear, hear.) reason to do so on the present occasion. I heartily con- Peace and prosperity be to them all ! [Cheers.] What cur in the observations advanced by my excellent friend we want to see promoted is not sectarianism but Christianand neighbor, Mr. Heald, and I cannot but think that this ity. [Renewed cheers.] That was the spirit of our is a truly jubilant occasion,—an occasion on which we Fathers, [hear, hear,] and that is the spirit which by the feelings on this occasion; and I congratulate you Sir, I ought especially to rejoice in the prosperity which the grace of God we will continue to cherish, - Christianity in Lord our God has given us. When were the agencies its own free and diffusive spirit, by whatever agency it and operations of the Society more multiplied, more matur- may be promoted. To all other protestant and evangelical ed, more sustained? Survey the entire Mission field; let institutions that are labouring for the spiritual good of the eye fall on Southern and Western Africa, on the Friend- mankind we wish all success. May the Lord our God ly Islands and Feejee, on New Zealand and Australia, grant that the results of their labours in future may be a housand-fold what they have been in the past. May he report which we have listened to. Do we not see our be pleased to bless us also, and grant that amidst the proceedings of another year we may pursue our course confidand successful operation? Schools are arranged, Christian ing in him, and always looking for his promised aid.

The CHAIRMAN then rose to put the resolution, when he

was interrupted by - Mr. GROSJEAN, who rose in the body of the meeting for he purpose of proposing an amendment. [Cries, of Order order ;" " Chair, chair."]

The CHAIRMAN-I beg to intimate-[Order, order.] Mr. GROSJEAN, holding up a poper, again attempted to

ddress the meeting, but The Chairman interposed, and, after the confusion had somewhat abated, said,-Ladies and Gentlemen-If you will allow me to state, in one sentence, the course of promay save your time, and prevent the interruption of pro-

ceedings in a way which you will forgive me for saying is.

somewhat unseemly. (Cheers.) The resolution before

you I will now read. (Interruption.) It is-That the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be received and published; and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant and Evangelical Institutions.

Mr. GROSJEAN-To that resolution I beg to move an amendment. (Great confusion.) The Chairman-To that resolution, I must decline, as

Chairman of this meeting, to receive any amendment. (Loud cheers.) Mr. GROSJEAN again tendered the amendment.

The Chairman-I beg to decline to receive your amendment. (Loud cheering.) And as I presume, sir, that

von are in this Hall -Mr. Grosjean was understood to say, that, as a member of the Society, he claimed a right to address the meeting.

A voice-This is not justice. The Chairman-As I presume that you are in this Hail y virtue of one of these tickets--[continued interruption.]

Mr. FARMER now proceeded to the extremity of the platform, to expostulate with Mr. Grosjean, but not one word of his remonstrance was heard by the meeting. After the lapse of a few minutes, two or three policemen entered the Hall, and advanced towards Mr. Grosjean,

for the purpose of inducing him to resume his seat, but he The Chairman said-Ladies and Gentlemen. it is quite these African kingdoms, that the mechanism of their sub- God, even our own God, is with us. (Cheers.) Sir, we useless for me to attempt to conduct this Meeting, unless I

its members. [Cheers.] I have explained to that gentleman that he comes into this meeting pledged by his ticket to abide by my decision. I decline to accept any amend- below the surface of the earth, and more than 50 above ment to the resolution. This is not the time, or the place, in which there ought to be any controversy. [Cheere.] elephant's tusk, which time and the action of the elements I request him to sit down, and not to tender me any amendment to the resolution, which has been so drawn up, that no amendment can be put to it, except in a controversial spirit. Now, I decline to make the meeting a of this place, just above the mouth of Licking, opposite. scene of controversy, and I implore all present not to let The whole animal is probably in the bank. If this proves the meeting fall into the disgrace of becoming the scene of to be a real elephant's tusk, which every evidence now tends any controversy. [Cheers.] I, therefore, again request to do, it will prove a singular Zoological fact, that elephants the zentleman who has interrupted it, to sit down. [Cries | did once belong to this country. of "No, no," followed by loud cheers.] If he will not do so, my painful alternative will be, to order him to be removed. [Cheers.] Let me entreat that this may be the only interruption of our proceedings, and that you will adopt this resolution, which has been framed in the most wide and Christian spirit, and to which, I am sure there ought to be no objection. [Cheers.] I put to to this meeting, that the resolution be agreed to .:-

Mr. GROSJEAN, seeing both the authority and the feeling of the meeting so unequivocally against him, ceased his interruption.

The resolution was then carried amidst loud cheers which completely drowned the expressions of dissent.

Science and the Arts.

Telegraph Across the Ocean.-As we have no right to be surprised at anything in these days of progress, it is not strange that a New-Jersey Civil Engineer, Roebbelling, proposes to lay down a magnetic telegraph from New-York to Liverpool. He has submitted his whole plan in an elaborate article in the New-York Journal of Commerce, and made an estimate of the expense and the profits on this investment.

He proposes to take iron wire No. 14, to lay twenty wires, each insulated with gutta percha, side by side, and the whole tightly would into a solid rope, and covered with the same insulating and protecting substance. Having manufactured three thousand miles of this rope, he would freight two steamers with it, and making one end fast at New-York or Boston, he would start for Liverpool, letting the rope run from a reel and fall upon the bottom of the ocean. He makes all due allowances for the depth of the ocean, and proposes ample safeguards against the damage of the line, near the coast, by the dragging of anchors. The first cost of the line he estimates at \$1,300,000, and if the expense of laying it down should would be exceedingly profitable. Twenty wires would convey twenty messages at one time, and five hundred dispatches a day, at a dollar apiece, would yield an immense revenue. The wires being perfectly insulated and protected against the action of the sea-water, quietly resting on the bottom of the ocean, where nothing whatever can disturb them, their efficiency may at all times be depended on-they will remain free from those vexatious interruptions which are constantly interfering with land telegraphic operations.

The projector of this plan has had great experience in the construction of wire bridges, and has the means of forming rational calculations as to the cost' and feasibility of such a stupendous undertaking. Not many years ago, a not carry coal enough to keep up the steam for a voyage to navigate the ocean with steam vessels. He lived to cross in them with great case! However impracticable the suggestion to cross the ocean with the telegraph may appear to us now, it is not so absurd on its face as it appeared

Remedy for damp Walls .- So often are your readers annoyed by the intrusion of damp walls, are the disfiguration thereby of paper-hangings, decorations, &c., that you and they will forgive our calling their attention to a by its effects), but to prevent its being visible, or doing any injury when too late to remove it. The plan is this :-Coat the part of the wall affected by damp, and for some article used by builders for priming the knots in wood. It this may he, the composition, from its rapid drying property, will in a few minutes form a smooth and very tough coating, or skin. Two coats should be given, which will prove quite impermeable to damp, and upon which the most delicate papers may be put immediately, without fear of injury. The idea occurred to us about a year ago, and we accordingly tested it upon a wall where the damp arose from the ground, and likewise upon the staircase wall, which was always damp, from an imperfect joint in a leaden waterpipe behind the plaster. The result is very satisfactory. as it is impossible to detect the slightest damp, either by the sight or touch. We are not aware that knotting composition has ever been applied to this purpose before; and we therefore make this communication for the benefit of the trade. - Mander Brothers, Wolverhampton, in the

Washing Made Easy .- Those who engage in the pursuit of washing under difficulties may find the following worth a trial. It is the system about which mysterious advertisements have of late appeared so frequently.

Dissolve 4 lb. of lime in boiling water, straining twice through a flannel bag: dissolve separately ilb. of brown soap and Ib. of soda-boil the three together. Put six gallons of water into the beiler, and when boiling add the mixture. The linen, which must have been steeped in cold water for twelve hours, are wrung out, any stains rubbed with soap, and put into the boiler, where they must boil for thirty-five minutes. They are then drawn, [the liquor being preserved, as it can be used three times,] placed in a tub and clear boiling water poured over it. Rub them out, rinse them out in cold water and they are ready for drying.

New Medical Discovery .- It has been ascertained that the true source of scorbutic disease, as it shows itself in our ships and prisons, is the want of potash in the at other times, materially to prune those inserted; and alblood: that salted meat contains little more than half the potash in fresh meats; and that, while an ounce of rice centains only five grains of potash, an ounce of potato contains 1,875 grains, which accounts for the great increase of the disease since the scarcity of the potato. In patients under this disease, the blood is found to be deficient in potash; and it has been ascertained by repeated be happily relieved. To our Brethren of the Press in genexperiaments, that whatever be the diet, such patients speedily recover if a few grains (from twelve to twenty) of some salt of potash be given daily. Lime juice is regularly. ordered in the navy, as a specific for the disease, and the reason of its efficacy is not the acid, but the amount of potash on all occasions, kindly disposed towards us. We have being 846 grains in an ounce.

Ruins of an Ancient California City.—Anti quaries will feel deeply interested in the discovery of vasi regions of ancient ruins near San Diego, and within a day's march of the Pacific Ocean, at the head of the Gulf of Cali fornia. Portions of temples, dwellings, lofty stone pyramide [seven of these within a mile square,] and massive granite rings or circular walls around venerable trees, columns and blocks of hieroglyphics, all speak of some ancient race of men, now forever gone, their history actually unknown to any of the existing families of mankind. In some points these ruins resemble recently discovered cities of Palenque, &c., near the Atlantic Mexican Gulf coast; in others the ruins of ancient Egypt, in others again the monuments of Phonicia, and yet in many features they differ from all that I have referred to. I observe that the discoverers deem them to be antediluvian, while the present Indiaus have a tradition of a great civilized nation, which their ferocious forefathers utterly destroyed. The region of the ruins is called by the Indians, the 'Valley of Mystery.'-Wilmer's Chronicle.

A Singular Discovery. The Cincinati Commercial says there has lately been dug up some 14 feet high water mark in the garden of Capt. G. W. Cutter, an have reduced to a substance resembling chalk; it crumbled when taken out of the earth, but a portion of it entire, more than 20 inches long, is in the possession of the proprietor

Christian Guardian.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1850.

The approaching Conference.

By the time the present sheet goes to press, the Editor will be at the seat of Conference. Nearly the whole of this number has been prepared by him, previous to his deparcommunications received after Monday morning, the indulence of readers and correspondents is solicited.

articles for the paper informing the readers of the proceedthroughout the work to make supplications daily unto Alrighty God that he may be pleased to pour out the spirit in an unusual manner upon his servants during their annual

A Word with our Readers.

Influenced by feelings of a mixed character we address our readers this week. For four years past we have en joyed a weekly intercourse with our readers; and, from the many and conclusive evidences furnished, we judge that sing field for future usefulness nowhere exists than here. supporters. The general good understanding maintained for the period of time referred to between us and our readers is, just now especially, a source of gratification. Nor one a thousand; and the small one a great nation!" do we mean to assume that this is owing as much to the carry the cost to \$2,000,000, he thinks that the investment ability or prudence of the Editor as to the kindness and forbearance of the subscribers. Still, be the cause what it may, it is pleasing to know that a good understanding exists between the parties. During the period we have had the honour of occupying the important post assigned us from year to year by the Conference, many grave and exciting topics have engaged the public mind-several of which we have been under the necessity of discussing in our columns The Union-the General Election-the University question and some others, have demanded our attention; and it were folly itself to presume that these could be discussed and presented to our readers, so as to secure the united approdistinguished philosopher demonstrated that a ship could bation of all. Nevertheless, we honestly performed what we conceived to be our duty; and in reviewing the past, across the Atlantic, and therefore there was no use in trying | we feel grateful that so little cause of regret presents itself to the mind. Making full allowance for the fallibility of human nature, our readers have been generally satisfied with our course, and have given expression to their sentibut a short time since to speak of instant communication ments of approbation. Each succeeding year has swelled by the same means between New York and Philadelphia. - the number of our subscribers; and now we issue more than twice the number of copies weekly that we did when, four years ago, we entered upon our work. These considcrations, and kindred ones, force themselves upon us at the present and awaken feelings of a pleasing character; but associated with them are other considerations of a graver means of obviating the evil, and one which we can with character. These mingle the sombre with the bright. We confidence recommend. We do not suggest any plan for feel it to be our duty to retire from the honourable position preventing damp occuring in walls (its existence, arising we have latterly been occupying-to lay down the trust from a variety of causes, is generally first made manifest committed to us-and to re-enter upon the more tranqu work of the itinerant. Writing our last editorial, we cannot resist feelings strongly allied to sadness, in thus parting distance around it, with knotting composition—the same with eight or ten thousand readers with whom we have maintained weekly and kindly intercourse for the past four should be applied upon the bare plaster, and however damp years. There are some who doubtless will be pleased to hear that we propose resigning our connection with the Guardian, and that a new Editor will be appointed at the ensuing conference. Others, from kindly feelings towards ourselves, may regret the determination. Still, with the former, we believe a change will prove advantageous, and in a short time, it will be sufficiently evident to the latter that they have no cause to regret the retirement of the present incumbent. Out of so large a number of men of ability it will be no difficult task for the conference to select one who will not only maintain, but elevate the character of its organ. Whoever he may be, we wish him all success and shall rejoice to co-operate with him in giving a wider influence and range to the Organ of the Church."

We cannot part with our readers without expressing our high sense of their uniform kindness, nor without giving utterance to our fervent wish that they may be enriched with every essential blessing-that they may be happy and useful in this world-and that in the world to come they may enjoy life everlasting.

To our Brethren in the Ministry we are under great obligations. To their cordial support and activity, we feel we are, in no small measure, indebted for the support we have enjoyed at the hands of the laity. It is a matter of regret that we have not been able in every instance to meet the views and wishes of each brother. In some respects we the world with awe and wonder. might have more nearly approximated this desideratum than we have done. In others we could not do so without injury to the interests committed to our care. We have felt it necessary occasionally to reject communications altogether; most constantly to urge brevity upon correspondents, especially in reference to obituaries. If in other respects we have grieved any, we have done so not willingly or recklessly, but solely from our views of the necessity of the case. From similar painful necessities we trust our successor will eral we feel indebted for the uniform courtesy extended. We say, "in general," for there have been two or three exceptions; but the press at large has been courteous, and generally reciprocated the kindness and courtesy extended, and feel happy in retiring from the press to know that we have among its conductors many friends-few, if any

We now take leave of our friends, wishing them all, in their several spheres, every happiness. May their lives be "A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets Where no crude sufeit reigns;"

and when they have done with earth, may they forever Walk in the light of the Lamb. Enjoying the beams of his love !"

Cholera at Sea.

The New York Specialor of Tuesday last says, that the ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, arrived in New York on the morning of Tuesday, having lost twenty-two passengers by cholera during the passage. It is not stated how long the Yorkshire was out at eca when the dscare developed itself. on Monday, 20th June inst.

The Wesleyan Churches in Toronto.

In glancing at the state of the Wesleyan Churches in this City at the close of another year, we are happy to perceive so much to encourage and strengthen. In both circuits evidences of prosperity present themselves; and the esteemed Ministers close the labours of the year under honourable and gratifying circumstances.

In the West Circuit the congregations are still large, admitting, as they have heretofore done, of little possibility of augmentation, without additional church-accommodation. Many conversions have taken place during the year; and, after every deduction, a nett increase of members is reported. All the funds are in advance of the preceding year; and, to the credit of the circuit, we remark. that the grant from the contingent fund has not been required, the whole of the circuit's expenses being fully met by the circuit's income. The respected Ministers-Revs. W. Squire and G. H. Davis -stand deservedly high in the estimation of the brethren. This has been evidenced in many ways; among others, it was evidenced by the unanimous expression of the Quar- muller, Doddridge, and Barnes-none of them Baptists by terly Meeting, held a few days ago. Br. Davis goes to St. John's, Canada East, and he bears with him the kindest ture; yet, as he will not be present to revise or to attend to regards of the many who have had intercourse with him during his two years' sojourn in Western Canada.

The City East Circuit is still rising, as was the case du-During the sittings of Conference the Editor will forward | ring the previous year; and it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the beloved brothren who have laboured upon ings of the Conference. We urge upon the brethren it during the past two years, to see the pleasure of the Lord prospering in their hands. The congregations have steadily have contrived to hide the meaning from the unlearned. increased; the funds have all advanced; and the Ministers But the evidence of the passage in question cannot be hid, possess the esteem and affection of the churches under their pastoral care. No additional evidence of this is wanting to that which was voted at the last quarterly meeting, Greek prepositions, let the unlearned turn to Rom. vi. 4, and when both the able preachers of the circuit were requested to be returned the third year.

church and class in the City; and a finer and more promithat intercourse has not been entirely displeasing to our The way seems fully prepared for such an extension of the learned—to turn to Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col. ii. 12. work as has rarely been witnessed. We pray God to advance the tide of prosperity and speedily to make "the little

Duelling, almost, between Hon. Members.

During the debate on Wednesday night some warm words passed between Colonel Prince and Solicitor General honour sent a challenge to the "Old English Gentleman." pledging himself to keep the peace, he was discharged. Mr. Drummond's whereabouts could not be ascertained during the day; and, in the evening it was understood the affair' was amicably arranged.

The perpetration of such outrages upon manhood—to say nothing else-ought to be frowned down by the public. For public men to seek the settlement of questions by pistols and bullets, in this day, ought to be sufficient cause to ensure their retirement forever from public life. How a Crown Lawyer-a man sworn to observe the laws-and one who should bean example of obedience to the laws of the country -how such a man can seek the life of his fellow and still retain his position in public life, are matters not easily made The strongest measures ought to be adopted against every man who either sends or receives a challenge. We should like to see the subject taken up by the Legislature this session, and something more stringent be adopted than at present exists.

Godey's Lady's Book.

We have received the June number of Godey. It is a apital one. The next number is the commencement of a volume, and the publisher promises that the number for July shall exceed any of its predecessors. This is promising much; and judging from the excellence of some previous numbers, we would be disposed to doubt the truth of the promise: but when we reflect upon the veracity and ability of the publisher we are led to look to the forthcoming number as one which shall really excel everything that has

Confirmation of Scripture History.

The following extraordinary discovery is from Noah's Times, and reliance can be placed upon its authenticity: "A startling discovery confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineven the destruction of the city. His elequence converted many of titute of significant rites and symbols, and of solemn conthem, and "God repented him" of the doom He had prowe have ever heard of.

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end .-The city of Ninevel has scarcely yet been entered, and mind, so is the system. And as a general fact, those who when the excavations shall have been completed, if Ma- depend most on promises, professions, and external rites, hometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, as a means of subduing sin, have the least success. we may expect illutrations of the prophecies that will strike

Great credit is due to the British Government for the munificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of faith, and prove that it does in fact cause all who come Mr. Layard-placing at his command vessels for the navi- under its influence, to be dead to sin. This, according to gation of the Euphrates, conveying to England the magni- the internal mode of interpretation, he does ; but according ficent sculptures which he has disentembed, and affording to the external mode, he does not. The one states the actual him every facility which money or British authority could and inward effects of the forgiveness of sins through faith. secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited The other merely refers us to the influence of an external by the government of this country in reference to American rite. antiquities."-Noah's Times.

New Cut, Welland Canal.

The Colonist of yesterday, says :-- " The Members of the Legislature and the Reporters and Attaches of the nal, but the burial and resurrection internal. To establish House are to proceed on Friday to assist at the ceremony of opening the New Cut on the Welland Canal."

Government Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Toronto, 1st June, 1850. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to

Penitentary, in the place of Henry Smith, Esquire, Senior. James Durand, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County et Frontenac, in the place of Charles Stuart, Esquire deceased. David Thorburn and Agnew P. Farrell, Esqs., to be directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, under the Act 4 and 5 Vict. Ch. 74.

Henry Acton, of Woodstock, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Custome. - Erratta .- In the Gazette of the 11th May, for " John Reily' -read "John Kirby," appointed a Coroner for the City of

For "Dr. Freeman Raymond"-read "Dr. Truman Rayand," appointed Coroner for the town of St. Catherines.

County of York Conneil.

The next meeting of this body will be held in this City

BAPTISM, with reference to its IMPORT AND MODES, by 1849—for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No 9 death, burial, and resurrection of Christ. Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. pp. 342,

The Baptismal Controversy.

price 6s. 3d.

No. VI.

In proportion to the desirableness of a union between Baptists and their fellow Christians, is the importance of a radical investigation and correct interpretation of Rom. vi. 3, 4, and Col. ii. 12; for, next to the word βαπτιζω, these have been, and still are, the most serious obstacles to such a result. The Baptists regard these passages as an inspired exposition of the mode of baptism-fully before the mind of God when he gave commission to baptize, and finally and fully disclosed by the apostle Paul. In this they have the opinions of the Fathers, it is believed, entirely with themdeveloped in the East by the authority and eloquence of Chrysostom: and in the West by the influence of Augustine. It is, moreover, strongly sustained by the opinions of many modern critics,-as Luther, Jaspis, Knapp, Rosen-

In speaking of these passages the Baptists express themselves with confidence and even exultation. Says, Doctor Carson, p. 144, "I value the evidence of these passages so highly, that I look on them as perfectly decisive. They contain God's own explanation of his own ordinance. And in this, I call upon my unlearned brethren to admire the divine wisdom. They do not understand the original, and the adoption of the words baptize and baptism can teach them nothing. Translators, by adopting the Greek word, and it is obvious to the most unlearned. The Spirit of God has enabled them to judge for themselves in this matter. Whilst the learned are fighting about Barrico, and certain Col. ii. 12, ctc." This may be taken as a fair specimen of the strength of feeling that pervades the whole body; Peace and harmony prevail, so far as we know, in every and, if so, it is plain that all hopes of union are fallacious, until the true interpretation is ascertained. Most cordially therefore, says our author, do I unite with Dr. Carson in inviting, not the unlearned only, but all-learned and un-

> The passages being quoted at length, in Greek, two distinet questions are raised with a view to ascertain upon

what points the interpretation of them turns. 1. Is the Baptism of the believer here spoken of, external? 2. Are the Burial and RESURRECTION of the believer

here spoken of, external? In answering these questions the following position is

maintained-That the baptism, burial, resurrection, &c., are all internal, and the passage does not refer to the ex-Drummond. The latter, to apply a balm to his wounded ternal rite at all, nor derive any of its language from it; but the language would have been just as it is, if the rite had this place has been in progress about three weeks; during On Thursday morning Mr. Prince was arrested; but on been administered by sprinkling alone, or even if there had which time some forty-five persons have given evidence of been no external rite. The leading arguments in proof are a change of heart, and the altar remains crowded with under four heads:

1. Evidence from the logical exigencies of the passages, . e. from the course of the argument. 2. Evidence from the uses loquendi, as to spiritual death,

burial, resurrection, &c. -3. Evidence from the congruity of the interpretation,

with the general system of truth. 4. Evidence from the moral tendencies and effects of

each interpretation. Reserving Col. ii. 12 for separate consideration, we find (1) the course of the argument, and (2) the logical exigen-

cies of Rom. vi. 3, 4, involving three points. I. An objection stated in the form of a question, v. 1 abound?" Does not the doctrine of the free forgiveness of

free grace, tends to relax the power of motives to holiness, efforts for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. and to encourage men to live in sin.

of necessity, that the system itself produces this effect on in advance of last year in the temperance any longer in it.

3. A proof that the fact alleged is true-i. c. that the to sin, vs. 3-11.

The question now at once arises-and we pray our readers, very earnestly, to consider it-What is good and logical proof of such a point, i. e. of the true and natural operation of a moral system on the human mind? In answering this, we shall perceive at once the logical exigencies of the passage.

Can such proof then be found in external rites, solemon promises, and significant symbols? Or in a clear statement of the internal, natural, and inevitable operation of the system, as a system, on the mind? As to the first, it need only be asked, what system, be it good or bad, is desfessions and promises? Papists and Protestants, Armininounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then ans, Calvinists, Unitarians, Campbellites, Mormonites-all became the prophet of Nineveh, and was reverenced by the have them; even the rite of immersion is common to some inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless of the worst with some of the bost. But in what case have inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of these things given to any system a regenerating or sanetify the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assy- ing power sufficient to uproot and destroy the desperate rian hands a thousand years before the Christian era; have depravity of the human heart? Is it not a well-known fact. been found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extra- that the radical effects of all systems depend, not on exterordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of Biblical history | nal rites and solemn promises, but on principles? These are the internal and germinating power of every system and just so far as these are adapted to act on the human

> In order, then, to make out a sound logical argument, it is necessary that Paul should exhibit the internal operation on the mind, of the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins by

> We may as well state here, that the Baptists, with the Fathers and others say-The baptism into Christ is external, and, of course, the burial and resurrection. . Also that an intermediate position is taken by Wardlaw, Professor Stuart, and others, where the baptism is held to be exterour own position-

The fundamental points in the interpretation are four refer to the original Greek-

1. Εξαπτισθημεν is to be interpreted, we have been puri fied or purged. in the legal or sacrificial sense, to denote the actual purification or purgation of the conscience from guilt by the Spirit. This is the spiritual baptism of the Holy Ghost, and the designed influence of the system on the mind of a convicted sinner. Of this state of mind we make the following appointments, viz:

Donald Eners McDonell, Esq., to be Warden of the Provincial have the following beautiful description from the pen of

"Sweet was the time when first I felt The Saviour's pardoning blood, Applied to cleanse my soul from guilt, And bring me home to God."

Thus by this mode of translation, we pass at once, not to an external rite, but to the actual influence of the system

2. Εξαπτισθημεν εις χριστον, is to be interpreted as indicating no external rite, but an actual union with Christ, by this spiritual purgation, or sense of the forgiveness of sine

-compare the idea with John xv. 3, 4, and xvii, 17-26. 3. As the baptism into Christ is thus internal and spiritual, so are the death, burial, and resurrection spoken of as produced by it; and these are to be regarded as the genuine and universal effects of the system of forgiveness by faith in Christ.

4. These changes involve a crucifixion to sin. a death to EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., New-York: John Willey, it, a burial as it regards the old man, and a resurrection as 161 Broadway, and 13 Paternoster Row, London, it regards the new, analogous to the natural crucifixion

The argument of Paul, then, is this: Objection. The system of forgiveness of sins through

faith in Christ tends to embolden men in sin. Reply. It does not; for all who are truly forgiven are dead to sin, and cannot live in it any longer. This is the

natural and necessary consequence of the system. Proof. All who are forgiven are united thereby to Christ, and it is the inevitable consequence of this union to

cause death unto sin, and life unto God. And this argument is not only perfectly logical, but one of

the highest importance and power. Of the external interpretation in our next.

Correspondence.

Dumfries Circuit. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, -As another ecclesiastical year is coming to a close, and I expect shortly to be removed from those brethren among whom I have been preaching the Gospel for the last three years. I trust you will not consider it too great a tax on your time and space, to allow me a little room in a corner of your useful paper for the communication of a few facts relative to the state of the Circuit on which I have spent some of the happiest days of my life. We are not prepared at present to give a correct statement of the nett increase of members on the Circuit during the first year, not having finished our annual schedule, but we may say that our increase has been very considerable.-We have held six protracted meetings on the Circuit during the year. The first of which was in the town of Galt, where we were blessed with no small degree of success. About forty persons were received into the society on trial. Some of which, of course, did not stand out their proba-

tion, and others have since left the town. Our report of numbers will show our increase for the town, of twenty-nine; the most of whom bid fair for usefulness. Our next meeting was held in the neighbourhood of Abraham Stuts, at which place some eighteen or twenty were admitted on trial, most of whom are holding on their

heavenly way. Our next meeting was held in the village of Berlin .-There also the Lord blessed our labours, and we had the satisfaction of witnessing the conversion of about twenty souls. From Berlin we proceeded to Grummet's Chapel, in Beverly, where we continued about five weeks, and were not a little comforted in seeing the pleasure of the Lord prospering in our hands. Some forty-two or three were brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, through the instrumentality of his word. From Beverly we removed to St. George Chapel, where we have continued until the present time. Our meeting in anxious seekers of salvation. We expect to close our

labours here just in time to get to the District Meeting. Last but not least in this communication, we would not forget to mention the exertions of our local brothren in in Blenheim. Whilst we were engaged in other parts of the Circuit, they were making special efforts for the salvation of souls in their immediate neighbourhood; and for the space of some six or seven weeks, they continued to hold forth to large and attentive congregations a risen Saviour, and to urge the people to take an interest in Christ. Nor were their labours in vain,-some seventy having been converted to God through their instrumentality. To God be all the praise! We of course assisted them What then? shall we continue in sin that grace may as much as we were able, but that was little more than to attend our regular appointments in the neighbourhood; the greatest sins, by the abounding grace of God through and this we could not have done had it not, been for the Christ, lead to this result ? Or, to put it in the form of a praiseworthy zeal of our local brethren in other parts of the positive objection, the doctrine of the forgiveness of sins by circuits, who came to our aid, and were untiting in their

. With regard to finances, we have not been less success-2. A reply, v. 2: "God forbid. How shall we who are ful; being in advance of last year in all our funds. I am lead to sin, live any longor therein?" Here Paul speaks happy to have it in my power to state, that we were in the name of all who are really forgiven, and virtually second to no Circuit on the District last year, in raising asserts, that all, who are in fact forgiven, are of course money for connexional purposes; and I trust we shall not dead to sin, and cannot live any longer therein. Implying, forfeit our character for liberality this year. We are also all who experience its true and genuine influence, and that have at the close of our protracted meetings, called the this is necessary and universal. In brief, the objection is : attention of the people to this subject, and scores have at-Does not the system encourage men to sin? The answer tached their names to the pledge; many of whom bid fair is : No, it makes them dead to sin, so that they cannot live for usefulness, not only as members of the Temperance Society, but as members of the Church of Christ. That the blessing of Almighty God may attend them in all their system does tend to holiness, with immense power, and not efforts to do good, is the earnest prayer of their humble M. WHITING.

servant. St. George, May 24th, 1850.

Hungerford Mission.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-In compliance with the requirement of the Conference, and for the information of the friends of our Zion, I send you the following account of this interesting and important section or our Missionary operations :---

This Mission is composed principally of ground formerly occupied by the Preachers labouring on the Sidney Circuit, and at present bids fair soon to make one of our most pleasant and valuable two week Circuits. The labours connected with this Mission are confined chiefly to the township of Hungerford, from which it derives its name. The land here is mostly arable and fertile, and the inhabitants generally sober and industrious. We have here 124 church members, among whom are to be found many of the most respectable, intelligent, and influential persons in the Township, and considering their circumstances, some of the most liberal contributors to the several funds of our Connexion. In addition to furnishing their Missionary with a suitable supply of provisions, &c., for his family, they have, during the present year, raised upwards of £30 towards his salary, house-rent, &c., and £13 12s. 101d. for the Missionary Society. A neat and substantial frame Church, 30 M 42, has also been erected, and will, without foreign aid, be completed this summer er early next autumn. We have on the Mission two Sabbath Schools, under our own superintendence, and it is now in contemplation soon to form two or three more. Three new places for preaching have been opened during the year, at one of which there is an encouraging prospect of soon forming a good society. We have peace in all our borders; our congregations are generally large and attentive, and a disposition to "receive the truth in the love of it" is becoming more and more apparent among the people. Our class-meetings and love-feasts are mostly-

"Seasons of grace and sweet delight."

At our last Quarterly Meeting, our new Church was densely filled with well-behaved hearers; and whilst some wept, and others rejoiced, a blessed influence seemed to pervade the whole assembly. Therefore, notwithstanding we have to lament that but few have been converted and "added to the Church" during the year, we have abundant cause to thank God.—

"And labour on at his command,
And offer all our works to him."

Praying that God may bless us more and more, and make us a thousand times so many more as we are, I remain yours, &c.

Hungerford, May 29, 1850.

Wilton Circuit.

Moved by Edwin Shipley, Esq., seconded by Mr. Peter Empey,

Resolved-That we, the Stewards and Leaders of the Wilton ircuit, embrace this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Divine Providence, for the success that has attended the labours of the Rev. Groupe Brykon: and likewise, our approbation of his exemplary walk during the three years he has remained

Moved by Jacob Scouten, seconded by Mr. B. A. Perry .-That the above Resolution be sent to the Guardian for

- JACOB SCOUTEN.

Joseph Reynolds.

Wilton, May 18th, 1850. Recording Stoward.

Canada East District.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Canada East District commenced its sittings in Quebec, on Thursday, the 16th instant, and continued its sessions the first Monday in July next. . He defended the practice of until the following Wednesday. The meetings were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Richey, whose presence was a though these officers did not hold a similar position in the Engsource of gratification to each Minister of the District. The ability and kindness which uniformly characterize Dr. Richey's discharge of such duties, an estimate which this District has had many opportunities of forming, induces it to express its sympathy with the Conference of Western Canada, which, in consequence of the failure of the Dr.'s health, is likely to be deprived of his valuable services.

The removal, by death, of our late Chairman, the Rev. M. Lang, was viewed as a chastening Providence, reminding us of the uncertain tenure of our earthly existence and no less of the sufficiency of vital godliness in the hour of nature's severest trial. The decease of our much revered and long afflicted Bro. Lusher was an event long expected. His end was eminently peaceful. He has gone from scenes and weakness have no existence.

That the District has not been called to deplore other bereavements was felt to be matter for devout acknowledgment, especially, considering the fearful ravages of the Cholera in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, in the past summer. The casualties during the year were not otherwise remarkable, a kind and merciful Providence having been extended over the several Ministers of the District.

The unprincipled efforts of the enemies of our beloved our Circuits in this District, have been regarded with prayerful solicitude, and, so far as our work was likely to be injured by them, met with promptitude and success. We are happy in being assured that the consequence has principles, and a more complete consolidation of our interests. The affections of the several Ministers for the good old cause ;- for Methodism as it is - and as it was when handed to us by our Fathers, is unskaken, while with devout satisfaction they have marked the firmness and wisdom and piety of their Fathers and Brethren at home in the administration of discipline under circumstances so painfully trying. The feelings of the Wesleyan Ministers of Canada East are fully with our deeply injured Fathers and Brethren, and they esteem it a glory to share with them the obloquy that has been poured upon their time honoured

Although called to contend against commercial depression, and a strong tide of emigration from almost every part of the Province, our Zion manifests encouraging evi-The numerical condition of our membership is not so favourable as might have been anticipated, yet the facts already alluded to, supply the reason, and lead us to hope, that should a more settled state of things return, a corresponding degree of prosperity would appear.

The various sittings of the District were marked by much of the Divine presence, and especially so were the several | public services to which attendance was given. The usual Auxiliary District Missionary Meeting was held, and will salaries fixed, he was not prepared at presentte give an opinion be followed by many pleasing reminiscences, as well by the people as by the Ministers; the result of which will not fail to tell to the advantage of this interesting branch of Christian enterprise.

After a week's intercourse of harmonious and truly with renewed purposes of zealous endeavour to prosecute the great objects of their calling.

JOHN BORLAND.

Religious Summary.

Quebec, 22nd May, 1850.

Sunday Schools .- A meeting of the American Sunday School Union was lately held in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. Judge M'Lean presided. The meeting was addressed by Judge M'Lean, Hon. C. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and others. One of the speakers related the following: When Sabbath schools were first established in a certain section of Ohio, a poor orphan boy lived in the village, for whom there was Here he contracted a fondness for the acquisition of know ledge, and laid the basis of that education, by the aid of which he eventually attained a seat in Congress. The poor orphan boy stood forth in the person of the speaker! It was the Hon. William F. Hunter of Ohio .- Southern Christian Advocate.

American Chaplain at Rome.—Rev. George II. Hastings, of Boston, has been appointed by Mr. Cass, chaplain to the United States legation at Rome, and the government sanctions his preaching every Sunday, at the embassy-a concession which the English have been vainly endeavouring to obtain for the last sixty years.

Jewish Convert .- A Jewish rabbi, named Bazaleel Hebertsmann, has been admitted into the Christian Church at Edinburg, having been converted to the faith by means of a tract, placed in his hands by a brother Jew. An immense crowd assembled to witness the baptism.

Religious Custom. - There is a custom that has long been prevalent throughout Peru and Chili, which to ther there be any objections to lay such correspondence before the stranger is quite imposing. It is this; at nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, the great bell of the cathedral is tolled for one minute. During this time all business is suspended, every one takes off his hat, is expected to kneel, cross himself, say his prayers, and the more devout to kiss the pavement. In the streets, shops, private dwellings, and hotels, all business, all motion, all conversation, is suspended, till the great bell ceases to toll; then all is life and activity again; the hugles at the palace gates and the convent bells sound merrily, and business and conversation are resumed at the point where they were dropped.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 28.

At three o'clock, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency with their address : and on their return Mr. Speaker reported His Excellency's answer :-" Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I sincerly thank you for this level address, and I place entire reliance on your wisdom and prudence to assist me in the adoption of such measures as may tend to promote the prosperity of the Province, to develope its resources and to confirm

its credit." Eighty-seven petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. Christie moved to resolve :-1. That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of the Civil List, and generally of the Civil Government

of the Province, so as not to impair its efficiency. 2. That it is expedient to fund all fees of office, amounting , or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries

in lieu thereof, to the incumbents. 3. That it is expedient humbly to address Her Maiesty. praying that the salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this

Province, be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. 4. That it is expedient to withdraw the Attornies General from the political business of the [Executive] Government, and

to restrict them to their official duties as principal law officers of the Crown. 5. That it is expedient to introduce the elective principal into the constitution of the Legislative Council, (and generally into

all appointments to office under the government of this Province.) The hon, gentleman condemned the practice of giving to the Attornies General seats in the Cabinet, and preferred the English practice. He contrasted the salaries of public functionaries in the State of New-York with those attached to similar offices in Canada; and would be prepared to vote that the Governor General's ealary would be cut down to ten thou-

sand dollars yearly, and that the allowance to members be reduced to two dollars per day. . Hon. Mr. Baldwin was sure that he and all his colleagues were prepared for Retrenchment, so far as it would combine public efficiency with public economy. He pledged himself to assist in the attainment of that end, and the Government would be prepared, on Friday next; to move for the appointment of a

intended Committee had made their investigation; and he would therefore move, seconded by Hon. Mr. Merritt, for the posturgement of the consideration of those resolutions, until having Attornies General in the Cabinet, and held, that allish Cabinet, yet they had Law Officers there-such as the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster-who were considered important parts of it. In Canada there were no Legal officers in the Cabinet, but the Attornies General who were able to act as Law Officers, and he considered their presence there as very essential. The House might declare that the Attornies General should be mere Law Officers, but if they did, the Cabinet would, nevertheless, absolutely

require a Law Officer for each section of the Province. Hon. H. J. Boulton said as to the Hon. Mr. Baldwin's speech, he did not agree with any part of it. He considered that the Government had deprived themselves of an opportunity of twining around their brows one of the brightest laurels on this subject of retrenchment, by their proposal to appoint a committee to enquire into the expenditure of the country, which he considered was not the proper course of proceedings. of suffering and weakness to that place where suffering He thought ministers should come down to the House and propose some definite plan, and then the House would have an opportunity of pronouncing for or against it. He opposed the idea of having two Attornies General in the Cabinet. He tionery during the year ending 31st December, 1849, and disthought one was quite sofficient : nor was there any difficulty of an Upper Canadian lawyer giving a sound opinion on matters pertaining to Lower Canada. On the subject of retrenchment, the hon gentlemen argued that every salary paid by Government, both to the heads of Government and to their clerks. should be fixed by law. With regard to the Hon. Inspector General's remarks as to a parsimonious scale of remuneration Methodism, witnessed both in England and in several of to public officers, and he was as much opposed to parsimony as the Inspector General, but there was a great difference between parsimony and economy. The hon, gentleman contended that the argument that the two Attornies General ought to be members of the Cabinet, because the Cabinet required the assistance of minds which had had a legal training, was totally been, on the whole, a fuller exemplification of our long-tried valueless, inasmuch as the Secretary of the Council might always be a lawyer, -indeed he had no objection to a Cabinet of lawyers, but the Attorney Ceneral ought to conduct the criminal business of the country in the courts of the country, and not allow that business to be entrusted to unpractised and inexperienced junior counsel, which jeopardized the lives and opinions were well known, that the Cabinet was too numerous. He thought three in the House of Assembly, and two in the Council, quite sufficient. Five Cabinet Ministers were enough for the country. He had before expressed this opinion to the Administration; he did so last year, and he believed that their first cause of quarrel with him was occasioned by his opinions on this subject, and his fearinss expression of them. Six members composed the Cabinet of the United States; surely five was sufficient for the Province of Canada. -Hon. H. Sherwood rose, not to discuss the question before

dence of improvement, both financially and spiritually, the House, but to make a suggestion which he thought might be acceptable to the hon. mover and to the administration .-The resolutions were most important, and deserving of great consideration; and neither to be lightly adopted or hastily reiected. He was not prepared to vote for any specified retrenchment, but he was prepared to say, that, consistently with the efficiency of the public service, he was prepared to go to as great lengths as any man in the House; and he thought the House would unanimously go with him. With respect to the second resolution, that the fees of office should be funded and on the subject; then, as to third, that the salary of Her Majesty's Representative should be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury, he thought that would be desirable if it could be accomplished. He could scarcely say that he was in favour of removing the Attorneys General from the Cabinet, but that also was a subject requiring consideration. The fifth resolution, Christian bearing, the Ministers separated from each other that it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the Legislative Council, and generally into the appointments to office, was one in which, as far as the Legislative Council was concerned, he was inclined to concur, and should, when the time came, vote for the proposition, unless he heard some very powerful arguments against it. The suggestion he rose to make was, that the House should confine itself to voting the first resolution, with the addition of the words, " as far as consistent with the efficiency of the public service," leaving the other resolutions to be decided when the Committee proposed by the Government should have been appointed. ...

Mr. Christie had no objection to postpone the consideration of the matter.

Col. Prince and Mr. Papineau spoke in favour of the resolutions, and an entertaining conversation was afterwards entered into between Col. Gugy, Sir Allan McNab, and Mr. Richards, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed notif the first Monday in July next.

On motion of the Ilon. Mr. Baldwin, the Report of the Senone to care, till the Sabbath school missionary persuaded lect Committee appointed to prepare Lists of members to comhim to enroll his name as a member of the Sunday school. pose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House,

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Solicitor-General Macdonald took the oath and his seat. In reply to a question of Mr. Methot, whether "it be true that American vessels can come down from the lakes and inland ports to Montreal, there to discharge their cargoes and take in new freight for the interior; and, if such be the case, why Quebec has been refused the privilege."

Hon. Mr. Hincks said, the only privilege granted to Montreal was, that American vessels, and other vessels coming from the ocean, were, by special permission, allowed to enter at the port of Montreal; and at present the Government were not prepared to extend this privilege, which would be equivalent to granting the free navigation of the Saint Lawrence, which they had no intention of doing, until the United States granted reciprocity.

Mr. Christie asked the Ministry whether they intend to intro duce; during this Session, any measure for the encouragement or relief of the Fisheries carried on in this Province in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, or Gaspo District, by taking off the Duty on Salt and other articles necessary to the Fisheries: and whether any correspondence on this subject has, during the late Recess, taken place between this and the Home Government, and whe

the House? Hon. Mr. Hincks said, with regard to the first branch of the enquiry, the Government were not prepared to introduce any measure excepting with respect to the article of Salt; and there was no correspondence between the Provincial and the Home Government on the subject, save such as was already in posses

aion of the hon, member for Gaspe. A Message was received from the Legislative Council with the two following Bills, requesting the concurrence of the House

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incornorated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining

mechanical or chemical purposes." Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws re ating to the Interest of Money."

And the said Bills were read for the first time. Col. Prince introduced a Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases ;-second reading this day fortnight. Also a Bill to enable Collectors of Local Taxes in Upper

Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover taxes accrued in such years respectively, and emaining due ;-second reading this day fortnight. Hon. Mr. Price delivered to the Speaker, the following Mes

age from His Excellency the Governor General, which was ead by the Speaker :-ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. The Governor General informs the Honourable the Legisla-

tive Assembly that the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly in the month of March, 1849, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "An Act to raise an Income of One hundred thousand pounds out of the French and English Ministers, and was sent over to Athens Public Lands in Canada for Common School Education, was for adoption by the Greek Government. In case the negociaspecially confirmed and finally enacted by Her Majesty in Counil on the 9th of March, 1850."

Government House. Toronto, 27th May, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin presented to the House a Statement of he real and personal estate held and enjoyed by the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

On motion of Mr. Prince an address was voted to His Excellency for a list of the suits brought in the Court of Chancery in Lord Brougham called the attention of the Marquis of Lans-Upper Canada since the first of January, 1840, specifying the downe to the sudden departure of the French Ambassador on names of the Plaintiff and Defendant in each suit, the time of the Anniversary of fler Majesty's birth-day, and hoped that no fyling the Bill, and whether such suit was disposed of or is still demonstration of an unfriendly feeling existed between Eurland ubeisting, and also the amount of costs taxed to the Plaintiff or and France, was to be inferred from that occurrence. The Defendant in each suit, as the case may be; and also for a re- Marquis of Lansdown said that the departure of the French turn of the number and title of all suits brought in the Court of Ambassador on the Queen's birth-day was purely accidental Common Pleas in Upper Canada since the erection of that Court. and was to be referred entirely to the desire of the French Mr. Egan introduced a Bill to relieve Munisters of the Wes- | Government to have the benefit of his presence in Paris.

leyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Mariages and Burials in Lower Canada; -second reading Monday

Hon. Mr. Sherwood introduced a Bill to alter the Law of Usury :-second reading Friday next.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood introduced a Bill to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several Laws now in force referring Russia, be it recollected, was one of the protectors. The Marto Division Courts in Unper Canada; -second reading on a fortnight from Wednsday next.

Hon. Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, introduced a Bill to amend

proper for the House to enter upon the question, before the Navigation of the Waters of this Province :- second reading

Mr. Notman introduced a Bill to vest in Trustees the property persons who are incapacitated by intemperance to manage their own affairs.

Hon. Mr. Hincks delivered to the Speaker the following Mesage from His Excellency, which was read by the Speaker :-

LGIN AND KINCARDINE. The Governor General transmits for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, copies of three Despatches and their enclosures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, aving reference to the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1851.

Government House. Toronto, 21st May, 1850.

Hon. Mr. Hincks presented, by command of His Excellency ne Governor General, the Public Accounts for the year 1849. Hon. Mr. Hincks laid before the House the Return of the Ronds and Securities registered since the commencement of the last Session.

Hon. Mr. Boulton introduced a Bill for abolishing imprison ent for Debt;-second reading on Wednesday next. Hon. Mr. Boulton moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating

Warrants :- Lost by a vote 31 to 7. On motion of Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, an Address was voted to His Excellency for Return of the expense incurred for Statributed to the various Public Departments.

And, also, another Address for a Return of the amount collected for Harbour Dues at the port of Toronto for the year 1849, and also a detailed statement showing the balance, if any, still due to the Government on account of sums advanced upon the authority of certain Acts of Parliament of Upper Canada for constructing and repairing the Queen's Wharf at the entrance of

Mr. Boulton, of Toronto, moved for leave to introduce a Bill provide for annual Reports from Public Officers:-

Mr. Laurin introduced a Bill to amend the Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter forty-nine, intituled An Act to regulate the cutting and measurement of Timber, Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned ;"--second read-

ing Wednesday next. Hon. Mr. Robinson moved for an Address to His Excellency, for a Survey to be made under the direction of the Board of Works, of Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron, County of Simcoe, fortunes of the people. He disagreed altogether with the ideas by a competent Civil Engineer, with instructions to report on of the Attorney General as to the formation of a Cabinet. His the practicability and probable expense of making a safe and commodious Harbour at that place; also to examine and report on Penetanguishine Harbour on Lake Huron, with a view of ascertaining the most derivable termination on that Lake for a Railroad running from the City of Toronto through the Counties of York and Simcoe, via Barrie :-

On Motion of Mr. Hopkins an Address was voted to His Ex cellency, for a Statement in detail exhibiting an account of the expenditure of all moneys raised from the people of Upper Caada for the erection and support of the Provincial Lunatic

Hon. Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to establish a more equa and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada; -second reading on 11th June next.

Also, a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada; --- second reading on 71 Juno next. Also, a Bill to alter the rate at which certain Silver Coin shall

a legal tender ;-second reading Friday next. Aso, a Bill to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces;-

second reading on Friday next. Also, a Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies or constructing Roads and other works to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature ;- second

reading on 7th June next.

On motion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, the period for receiv ng Petitions for Private Bills was enlarged for one week from his date.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin, it was resolved, that o-morrow being a Statutory Heliday, this House at its rising this day, do stand adjourned to Friday next. The orders of the day were then postponed till Friday next; nd the House adjourned.

Friday, May 31.

ROTICES OF MOTIONS. Hon. Mr. Cameron (Cornwall)-Bill to make better provision for holding and regulating Coroners' Inquests.

Mr. W. B. Robinson-Enquiry of Ministry whether it be the expend the money granted for reducing the hills on the town line between Mone and Adjala, in the county of Simcoe? Mr. W. B. Robinson-Address to His Excellency for certain

tatements relating to the Commission appointed under the Rehellion Losses Act. Hon. Mr. Hincks-Appointment of Select Committee on the

Public Income and Expenditure.

Thes. C. Dixon, Esq., from the Magistracy.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)-Appointment of a Committee on the subject of Temperance. Hon. Mr. Sherwood-Address to His Excellency, for certain statements relative to the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs

of the University of King's College. Hen. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)-Bill to protect the property of Widows and Orphans from Judgment Creditors, and to pro-

tect the Homesteads of Insolvent families. Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Kent)-Address to His Excellency or copies of certain correspondence relating to Education.

Hon. Mr. Hincks—Bill for the transfer of the Post Office.

and for the regulation and management of the Provincial Post Monday, June 3, 1850.

Mr. Mongenars got leave of absence for eight days, he have

ng urgent business in Lower Canada.

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON WHEAT FLOUR. Hon. Mr. Hincus, in answer to Mr. Holmes, said that he had received information through a firm at Hamilton, that the Government of Nova Scotia had removed the duties from wheat The Government had no official notice of this fact, but

he had every reason to believe that the information was authentic. PROTESTED NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Hon. Mr. Sherwood postponed his proposed bill on the above ubject, in order that he and Mr. Malcolm Cameron might

amalgamate their measures. 12 o'clock P. M. The reception of the Hon. II. J. Boulton's Resolutions for

an Elective Legislative Council was rejected by a majority of 49 to 14. Sir Allen McNab's bill to amend the Rebellion Losses Act, vas again postponed. Wednesday is the day now named. Hon. Mr. HINCES announced that the government were pre-

pared to forward, as far as lay in their power, the complete presentation of Canada at the approaching Industrial Exhibition in London. A message on the subject from his Excellency, was referred to a select Committee.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

Halifax, May 27, 6 A. M. The steamer Asia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at 34 past 5, this

ENGLAND.

Matters here in relation to our foreign policy are every day ssuming a more serious aspect. The Greek affair is settled but not in a way that is likely to lead to peace. The French and Russian Governments appear to be greatly dissatisfied at the turn which affairs have taken, and the Ministers from both Powers have left England precipitately. This has given rise to a variety of speculations, but as far as the facts can be made out they appear to be these : Pending Baron Gros's negociations, a treaty was agreed to in London, signed by the Russian, tions were not over, but before the Treaty did get to Athens, Baron Gros backed out and Mr. Wise had got from the Greek Minister all he wanted, and in consequence he prosecuted the Treaty to a finis in his own way. No persons in Engand were aware of this state of affairs, until the absence of the French and Russian Ministers at the Grand Plenipotentiary Banquet given as usual on the Queen's birth-day, gave rise to some inquiry relative thereto. In the House of Lords, on Thursday

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to know whether the Russian Ambassadur was a party to the Convention made in this country between M. Browyn de L'Hays and Viscoun Palmerston. He also requested to know whether on the departure of Baron Gros from Athens, there was any communication as to his departure, made to the Russian Minister at Athens, before the commencement of hostilities against Greece, which quis of Lanadowne declined giving any answer. In the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston gave an explanation by no means satisfactory. He stated the discussion between the British and an Act, entitled, "An Act to compet Vessels to "carry a Light Greek Governments have been so far settled that no apprehen-Committee for that purpose. He, however, thought it was im- during the night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the sion need be entertained that commerce would be motested

The only matter remaining was the investigation of M. Pacifito's claims relative to Pertugal. With respect to the question whether the good understanding between the British and French Governments had been interrupted by the mode in which the ettlement had been effected, his Lordship said, of course the French Government would have preferred, as well as our own Government, that the settlement should have been effected through their own intervention. Circumstances had, however, interposed to prevent this mode of adjustment taking place, but he trusted that nothing would arise from this cause likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments. The French Assembly, however, took the matter up very warmly, and Lafitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs having been highly complimented for his decision in recalling the French Ambassador, the affair has a serious aspect, and the funds, which are always the test of public feeling on these occasions, experienced a decided shock.

Armitage George Arthurs W. FRANCE. The excitement with respect to the new electoral law is Ash John spreading in France, and petitions against the measure are Atkinson C. Wm. H. Austin W. H. ouring in from all quarters of the country, Several alterations have been made in the bill. The authors of the Constitution are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise, Rain William except by a Constituent Assembly, properly convened, is illegal. Part of the National Assembly concurs in this opinion. M. Dupin, President of the Assembly, participates in this opinion, Banard J and he has therefore absented himself from his duties, a fact which is regarded as a stronger protest against the measure Barber Mary G. than would have been the most elequent speech. It is said Gen. Cavaignac quails before the firm attitude assumed by the Barltrop Chatles people, and is obliged to temper the violent and reactionary measures which the Ministers would fain adopt. If this be true, the temperate measures must be allowed to be intemperate enough. Not only are the most extraordinary steps taken Begg John Belknap John Bell John to prevent the sale of the Opposite papers, but three of the leading Democratic Journals have been suppressed, and several officers of the National Guard have been punished for signing a Bell Thomas petition against the new electoral law. Although 15,000 troops have been congregated in its environs, apprehensions of an insurrection have revived within the last few days. The chiefs of the Ultra Republican party are described as being in a most unenviable position. By the more violent part of their followers, they are urged at once to resort to hostilities, and threaten-Black Thomas II. Blake Wm. Joseph ed with death if they did not comply, whilst they themselves leclare that the preparations of the Government are so vast Booth Curtis that inevitable destruction must be their fate if they do comply. Early in the week an outbreak seemed to be imminent, and the proposed plan of of insurrection was published. On the other hand, the plan chalked out by government for the suppression of the threatened revolt, has been made known, and it is looked Breen or Son Lawгелсе Breen Mary upon as so efficient as to render prompt success absolutely cerain. Ministers have prevailed on Louis Napoleon to retire to Fontainbleau for a fortnight. Several riots have taken place in different parts of the country. That among the miners at Brown John renset began to assume a serious aspect, but Gen. Catillane ad surrounded the disturbed district with a cordon of troops, gradually narrowing, and at the date of the last advices the

listurbance was regarded as quelled. GERMANY, The Princes of Schwarzburg, Rudalstadt Schwarzburg, and four reigning Princes have ceded their rights of sovereignty in

order to advance the unity of Germany. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. We learn from Vienna that the Church question will be one of life and death. So exasperated are the minds of men upon the subject, the Lloyd's says, that the general interests of all, vhatever creed they profess now call for separation of all churches from the State, for that liberty now granted to the Church of Rome necessarily involves the removal of all restric-

ions from the other communions. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Riga Gazette publishes an order from Government to the people to take part in the projected Exhibitions of all na-The Porte has signified to the Austrian and Russian Ministers that they must consider all restraint on the Hungarian refugees now at an end. The prevailing opinion, says the Wanderer, that this last phrase is intended as an official announcement to the courts of Russia and Austria, of the intendd liberation of the refugees at Kintaga.

The whole Hezergoine was in a disturbed state, and of a nature to give anxiety to the Divan. A meeting of the ministers was convened at a few days back, when it was determined that the army of Romelia should be immediately ordered to march and occupy the disturbed provinces. In consequence the Emir Pacha, Commander-in-chief of the forces of Romelia, Chisholm Chyd Mrs. has been instructed to quit Bucharest and concert measures intention of the Government, during the present summer, to with the Vizar of Bosnia, for the complete pacification of that country. A commission of inquiry has likewise been instituted for the purpose of examining into the true sources of discontent with rigid investigation. Disturbances have broken out in Bagdad and the neighboring city of Syria. It is, however, confidently, expected, from the firmness of the Government of Bagdad and the prudence of the Commander-in-chief of the troops, that it will soon be quelied. A fact unprecedented in Coulson Robert Hon. Mr. Cameron (of Cornwall)—Address to His Excelthe annals of Islamism has just taken place at Censtantinople. Coleman Richard
Cowan William
The Sultan has decorated eight Greek Archbishops as a testiCowan William mony of his satisfaction at their zeal in the discharge of their

DENMARK AND THE DUCKIES Several Ministerial conferences have taken place, at which His Majesty and a Chamberlain were present. These conferences we are assured, have for their object, peace with Germany, and the Government is engaged in the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Cabinet of Berlin.

NOTICES.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY-CANADA CONFERENCE.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: £ 9. D. Brantford, per Ren C. Byrne, 23 15 Markham, per Rev. J. Messmore,43 15 9 Yonge Street, Charlton's, per Mr. Bull, 12 10 0 Do. per Rev. L. Warner, 80 0
Bradford, per Rev. C. Flummerfell, 30 0 Toronto, per Mr. Crossley,21 15 9 Brampton, per Rev. D. Clappison, 26. 0 0 Mariposa, per Rev. J. Sanderson, 7 12 1 TORONTO, June 3rd, 1850.

A union Camp Meeting for the accommodation of the Yonge Street, Humber and Newmarket Circuit, will be held Doria James commence on Saturday the 22nd of June and close the Driscoll Miss Eliza Tuesday following. Tuesday following.

Good board tents furnished at the usual prices-persons desirous of occupying them will please give previous information to Mr. John Stump, proprietor of the premises, or to Mr. Alexander Livingston, class-leader, in the neighbor- Darier D.

N. B. No groceries allowed within the vicinity of the Eavens S. L. WARNER. meeting. JOHN LAW. W. Young.

Married.

By the Rev. S. Brownwell, on the 5th February, 1850, Mr. Samuel Hunter, of Artimesia, to Miss Jane McCauley of the Township of Holland. By the same on the 25th March, Mr. John Morrow to Miss

Elizabeth Carter, both of the Township of Holland. By the same, on the 1st May, Mr. Wesley Birchil, to Miss Margaret Hurlburt, (Eldest daughter of Mr. Heman Hurlburt,) both of the Township of St. Vincent.

By the Rev. G. F. Playter, on the 17 May, Mr. Nathan

of Murray. By the Rev. II. Biggar, on the 29th May, at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. James Harvey Buckbee, to Miss Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Ker of Caister.

Brundage to Miss Sarah Selma Scowton, both of the Township

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending June 4th.

J. Hunt rem for J. B. 20s W. Crane.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TENDERS FOR BINDING.

THE Standing Committee on Printing, will on THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 12 o'clock Noon, receive Tenders for BINDING the JOURNALS and APPENDICES of the egislative Assembly, of the present Session.

Form of Tender,-Per Volume not to exceed 600 Pages-Half Bound-Lettered-Roan backs and corners. The Work and Materials to be of the best quality. In other respects according to a sample which may be seen on reference to the

By Order, ALFRED PATRICK, Committee Room, ? Clerk of Committees.

LIST OF LETTERS

Gunne John.

Guuson Mrs..

Guppy S. Goy W. Gwatkin, R. C.

Gwatkin R. G.

A COMP

forn John

Abby Austin

Acheson Samuel Adam John Agerman Christoph

Alexander T. Alex.

Archer H. K. Armstrong Mrs. Ann

ip George

Bowson Thomas A

Brown Edward

Brohan Bridget

Buchanan Mrs.

Burgee Frederick Butler Adam

Cadden Andrew

Cartey Anne Castle William

Coulter Rebecca

Cawley Cornelius

Carroll Margaret A. Carrothers Miss M.

Patrick

hisholm Geo. K 3

ndy Miss Cath.

ocke William

ulahan William

oleman Richard

oulson Robert

Clark II ugh Craig Richard Crean William

Pross William

Catting C. 🗇

Cumming Doncan

Cummins Johanns Cunliffe William

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Dallimon James

Dallimon Wm.

Daisen Owen

Davey Wm. Day Mr.

Dean Patrick

Derrig Peter

Doak John

Douaghen Joseph

Donavan Miss C.

Durbr Miss Eliz. Dusty Nancy Dutton William

Edward Michael

Elderton S. H.

F

Farmer Mrs. S.

Fisher James

Fitzsimmon Margt

Fitzgerald Miss

Fitzgerald James Fitzgerald L. D.

lanagan Mr.

Fleming James Foley Anne Miss

forman James

razor William

Fraser A. C. Frayn Mrs. Claria

recman Mr. rench Thomas rench, Charles H.

Forster G∙

Frier John

Elliou David

Ellwood G.

Evans Mrs.

Fahy John Falconer Duncan Falls Mrs. J.

Cunningham Ellen S Cunningham Robert Caird Woodbury

lox Robert

cooper

Chadwell William

Carter J. C.

Calanam Margaret

C ·

Bruce Mr. Bryan Jane

REMAINING in the Post Orrice, City of Toronto; June, 1, 1850.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters: Gilbert M. Mellougall Daniel -Gilbert William Gilbert Mr. Gilkinson G. T. McGines Margaret Donald H. Gobien Mrs. Goold Mr. Gorman Mr. McKinslay Wr McLean John Graham C. Graham Archibald McLoughlin Thos Graham Mrs. 2 Armstrong Elizabether Michael McManus Miss Cath McMichael Mr. McNail Wm. 2 Green Mrs. Ann Green Mrs. And Green Thomas Greer Charles Greese William Grey Mrs. Gribb John Grindly James Grogan Anne McVity Henry N

Nalin Martin Nash Ellin Newall Robert Newman H Newman Henry Nixon Mr.: Nieland Joseph Nightingale Nightingale Henry . Noble Mr. Hackett Mrs. Mary North David Norman Miss H. Noble J.

Hadden John Hamilton Joseph Hind William Hartly John Ô Hivis K. Runder Harkins Catharine O'Conel Mrs. O'Connor Dennis Harper Miss Rebect Harnett D. D. Connell Patrick larri : Samuel O'Hara Mrs. laskett Samuel G. Olivar Henery Hays J.; Haye John Head Henry Healy Mrs. Heather Mrs. Neil Bridget O'Reilly James O'Sulivan John Outhread Henry lenderson James 2 Owens Thomas J. P. Henderson Thomas Hennirey R. L. aetson John Hernitey R. L.
Herret David
Higgins William
Hill Samuel
Hill Miss Sarah 3
Ifill William 2 Parann Thomas

Parmalee Simeon L Hisson William Paxton John: Hogarth D. Holliday James Peel Arman D... Perey Thomas Perewal Miss Jane Hornby Dr. Perkins James florn Bridget Horn Mrs. Hoskins R. A. Phillips Thoma: Philan Michael Ionregan Martin Pink Rose Miss Pratt Soloman llowe Thomas Howard Miss Jane Prior George Purigh George Humberston Raney Pullan Joseph Hunt Lawrence Hunkin Mary 1

Hunter P. Hurley Dennis] I J Randall A. B. Ingleson Thomas Irish Charles Ray John Reardon John Jackson G. Jacobs Henry Reed James Reid John Regan Widow E. James Robert Reynolds Thoma Jennings Mr.
Johnson Mrs.
Johnston Miss F. Ritchil Jur. J. Johnson Ann Johnson W. Johnson William Rourke Michael Robertson J. M. Robinson Edward Johnson Miss Cath Robertson Rodgers II. Jones Benjamin Jones George Jones John A. Ross Mrs. Ross Dr. J. A Jones G. Roy Capt. A. G Ringonld Miss M. Russell Mr. Kain Martin Keating Mary Kealy Mrs. Henry Rutian Henry Ryan John

Kelly Miss Mary Kelly Margaret Kelly Patrick; Sangster John Schwinger A. W. Scott Mrs. James Kindrick Joseph Scott Hannah Scott William Kenedy James Kennard James Scott Lasley Segar M. Keylon Mary Killacky James Kiley James Kingston John P. 2 Shackford G. W Sheahan Mich'l J. G. Shaughnessy Michael Sheppard George Shields Sarah Kispon Thomas Short George Siddall Thomas L Lalunde Alexia Lamphere George Lamphere Isaac Lamb William Landan Miss J. L. Larkin Michael

impson Robert inclair James Smith George Thomas 3 Smith Charles Smiley Andrew Smyth William Lawler Mary
Laycock Dr.
Lenton John
Lister Miss
Lewis William Spencer James pinney Henry Lewis Samuel Ley William Lindse, Edwi Sourgeon Serah Lindse, Edward Little John 2 Steward Margaret Stonen Joseph Stockdale George Sullivan Mrs. John Sutherland William S Lyella Joseph Sweeney Thomas Delany Sergt. John Lynn S. G. T.

MI Mainger Miss Helen Taylor John Macklin John Macklin James C. Machin Miss Madwayosh Betsy Magure Sareh Mathers William Terry David Thomson James Matheison Donald Thomson, jun'r. Mr. Mathison Robert Thompson John 2 Medical Board Sec Thompson Kemp Thomas Margaret Tice George Michon R. M. Tochy Judy Toronto Courier Miltimore Sarah Mullen William Travers Martin Milbourne Joseph Tronch Francis: Tunstall Mrs. Millar George ** **W** Walsh William Walton James 3 Walls Andrew Walsh James Wallace William

Walmsley Joseph

Warner George

Wasnidge Alfred Watts Mary

Watkins James Wat James

Webb Henry, Weed Tertelins

White David

Do. Thomas Whalan John

Wiggins John

Williamson Thomas Williams Jane do, George

Wilson John

do. Georg Wilcox John

Williams Mrs.

Williams Cornelius

Woodruff Joseph A

Wishart Rachael

Yoods Fanny

Whyte T.

Weed Terrenus Weightman William Whitton William

Watson George 2

Millar Mr. Mires A. C. Mitchell John C. Mitchell Robert Moat John Molonay Mrs. Patt. Monahan Mrs Montgomary Nath'i Mooney Barnabas Moon Epaminondas 2 Moorhead William Morrison Miss C. Moore Mr. Moore John Moore James Morrison Wm. II. Mordan James Mullay James Mullen John Murdoch James Murchisen J. Murchison R. D. Murchison R. D. Murphy Mary Muttlederry C. Murtagh John Murphy Elizabeth Murphy John ... Mc McAnally Miss M. McCabe M. C. •

McDaffery James McCalum Donald McCalum H. McComb Thomas McEually Philip McDhearus D.

G Garfield Mr. Garvie James

Wright George Wrigley W. T. Wright Henry W. W. McDogal Michael CHARLES BERCZY, Post Master.

FOR SALE,

AN Excellent low-wheeeled One-Horse CARRIAGE, with two seats. Enquire at this office. Guardian Office, 29th April, 1850.

Biographical.

For the Christian Guardian. WILLET C. JOHNSON.

In perusing the biographical department of the press from week to week, and reading sketches of the lives of ental care. Yet up to the year 1809 neither the parents those who have been called to their long last home, we nor their children had experienced the power of religion, are forcibly struck with a sentiment expressed by our fa- and when such things were enforced upon them with Nivourite poet--

"Why are our friends ravished from us? 'lis to bind By soft affection's tres, on human hearts, The thought of death, which reason, too supine Or misemployed, so rerely fastens there."

Death, insatiate and cruel, severe the dearest ties of earth; and his unerring dart not only enaps the cord which binds the aged and infirm to earth, but is directed with equal skill to happy youth, and vigorous manhood. But how rich a treasure has the experience of the deathbed yielded to the Church. How often, while standing beside the couch of the dying Christian, while earth was receding and eternity bursting, the eye beaming with the glory of Heaven, and sounds of seraphic melody floating upon the ear of the departing one, have our hearts throbbed with delight and astonishment, while gazing upon the form of that friend, with whom we conversed familiarly a few short weeks before, but whose happy spirit was now flottering upon the brink of time, expanding, brightening, and blooming into immortality; and how willingly would our longing spirits have thrown aside the shackels of earth, to mingle in songs of praise before the eternal throne of

The subject of the present sketch was the only son of Henry A. and Phebe Johnson. He was born in the Township or Hallowell, August 24th, 1823. He was the son of pious parents, had early become the subject of religious impressions, and imbibed the principles of his parents, who were consistent members of the Weslevan-Methodist Church. Very early in life he evinced some traits of character which led his parents and friends to think that his youthful mind was capable of a high degree of cultivation. What most children would pass without observing, with him was a subject of greatest interest; and he very fre quently proposed such questions as were quite beyond his years, and excited the astenishment of his friends. At a thusiastically attached to the Church of their choice. protracted meeting held by the Rev. John G. Manly in the Picton chapel, Willet, at the age of fifteen, was led to Affable and easy in address, and pleasing in person, he was a favourite in the circle in which he moved; indeed, his superior talents, well cultivated mind, and the cheerful and happy tone which his riety always gave to his conconsistent walk frequently called forth their astonishment, which, as he grew older, increased with his years, till it ance." became a passion, for the gratification of which, he was sition and behaviour. She was certainly the subject of willing to make any sacrifice within his power. At the promise of becoming one of the brightest stars in the literery coterie of the day. But his unbounded thirst for knowledge, and the desire to gratify his darling passion, delicate; and the seeds of that cruel destroyer-consumption-were sown in his frame never after to be eradicated, After his return from College, he was called to smooth let him do as seemeth him good." During his last illness, in a conversation with his sister, he said, "If it were the will of the Lord, I would rather live a few years longer. one." And yet the power of grace was such, as to enable him to bid adieu to his afflicted family, without manifestto taste its sweets, without experiencing many of its evils. Although the world presented bright prospects, and he was | about to be hurried away from much promised happiness, yet as the King of terrors approached, he was enabled to view him as an angel of mercy. To a friend who wished to know the state of his mind, he said, "That God whom I have tried to serve for so many years, will not forsake me in the hour of death." For two or three days before his death, his mind occasionally wandered, and even then he often spoke of the excellency of religion. He exhorted a young friend who stood by his bedside, to avoid attending those fashionable parties and other places of amusement which were not calculated to promote the growth of the young Christian, and would only cause the deepest remorse when laid upon the bed of death. He had none of those harrowing feelings which many experience in view of death. In early life, he had chosen the -"pearl of great price," and as the grim messenger approached, he confidently leaned upon the bosom of his Redeemer, and "breathed his life out sweetly there,"

His remains were followed to the grave by a numerous and highly respectable concourse of relatives and friends. Thus has descended to the tomb, one, who bid fair for a life of much usefulness. Fond hopes have been blasted, and bright prospects clouded. The young bud which opened with so much beauty, has been "nipt by the wind's untimely blast," and laid, withered, and dead upon the silent

"For God who saw its priceless worth, The young bud plucked for Paradise."

He sleeps in death, but his deathless spirit is now united with that of his sainted mother, and those bright beings before the throne of God, where

"The anthems of rapture unceasinly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

WILLIAM BUNT.

Don-On the 1st of May, William Bunt, second son o. Mr. F. I. Bunt, Recording Steward of the Humber Circuit The premature and much immented death of this amiable young man, (who died in the 23rd year of his age) was occasioned by an inward hurt he received at the erection of a building in this vicinity, and notwithstanding the application of two physicians, the injury progressed till death released the youthful sufferer, and took William from other evils to come. He made no particular profession of religion, yet from parental training and example, he was in his religious sentiments a Methodist : his moral character was respectable; and in accordance with the practice of this numerous family, he uniformly from a child, attended the religious services of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, On the Sabbath previous to his death, he sought and obtained the pardon of his sins through faith in the atonement of the "Lamb of God which takethaway the sin of the world." We visited him during his short illness, but especially on the morning of the day which he died, and after the impressive and affecting devotion of the family, imploring the Divine presence to accompany him "through the valley of the shadow of death", he called his affectionate and sorrowing father, his tender and deservedly respected step-mother, brothers and sisters around his bed; took an affectionate farewell of each in the Lord, and committed his sanctified spirit into the hands of his Divine Redeemer, rejoicing in hope of a glorious immortality. His remains were followed by a large concourse of people, on Friday the 3rd inst, from the parental residence to the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Burwick, when a discourse was delivered by the writer to the afflicted relatives, and a deeply affected congregation; after which the corpse was interred in the lonely grave, to await the resurrection of the just. J. LAW.

MRS. MARY STEPHENSON of Labark.

Vaughan, May 16th, 1850.

" Precious in the eight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Ps., 118., 51" The subject of the present memoir, Mrs. Mary Stepenson, who died on the 15th instant, was the wife of Mr. Andrew Stephenson, of Lanark. Bathurst District.

the County of Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1788. Her parents John and Margaret Boyd, were zealous professors of religion, and in some degree laboured to bring up their children, nine in number, in the nurture and andmonition of the Lord, and exercised over them a most tender and parcodemus enquired "how can these things be." Often did Sister S. expatiate with delight upon the special Providence of God, in sending the instruments which His Wisdom pleased to make use of in explaining to her the way of Salvation. She was visited with affliction. Thomas McBride a zealous class leader who filled that office for years with fidelity, and who thirsted for the salvation of all to whom he could have access, watching every opening of usefulness, thought the time of sickness, a suitable season to visit the Boyd family, and although he knew they were prejudiced against Methodism yet he made the trial and was successful, and by his repeated visits not only won their affection, but opened up the way for the Rev. Matthew Lanktree, sen., to preach at their house. These men of God were made the happy instruments, of the conversion of the whole family, from a formal profession to the enjoyment of the life and power of religion. Mary was the first, who saw the necessity of a change of heart, and of a saving acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. She had a deep sense of the depravity of her nature, of the malignity of sin, and its infinite demerit. In the stage of her experience, she was led to clear views of the method of salvaion by grace through faith, and obtained a lively, comfortable assurance of her reconcilation with God, and her adoption into his family. The Love of God flowed into her soul, and she was filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Then she could sing,

"Now I have found the ground on which Firm my soul's anchor doth remain; The wounds of Jesus for my sin, Before the world's foundation bring."

The whole family soon experienced like precious faith, and with Mary became members of the Methodist Chuich. The parents and three of the children died in their native land all happy in God; and those who remain are almost en-

In the year 1818, Mary entered into the marriage state with Mr. Andrew Stevenson, -who is now the pious and give his youthful heart to God, and to choose him for his zealous Recording Steward of this Circuit-and as unison portion through life. From that time until laid upon a of sentiment has always been productive of felicity in the bed of death, he was an example worthy of imitation. - marriage state, so it was with them. Their mutual endearments knew no diminution, till death separated them from each other. She was of an amiable and affectionate disposition; faithful to her family; an affectionate wife, and a kind and loving mother. The piety of sister Steversation, threw around him a charm incapable of being venson was not like the "morning dew which goeth away !" resisted; and although sometimes unavoidably thrown into it never forsook her. From youth to hoary hairs, she the society of the gay and thoughtless, yet his even and served the Lord her God, in union with the people among whom she was called. She evidenced in her life, the re and led them to wonder at and admire the beauty of reli- ality of what she professed-"Love, joy, peace, long-sufgion. He early imbibed a taste for reading and study, fering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temper-These fruits of the spirit appeared in her dispomuch moral and religious excellence. Yet her views of age of twenty-three, he became a student in Victoria Col- herself were the most humbling and abasing, utterly dislege, where, by his devoted attention and untiting appli- claiming all human merit. She founded her hope of sal cation to the different branches he had undertaken, he gave vation entirely on the divine mercy, through the death of Christ: Thus she excelled in Christian simplicity and fervent charity, which led her to view every unkind act or word in the most charitable light. It was not easy to began by degrees to impair a constitution usually rather persuade her that she had any enemies; and in this she was not much mistaken, for she was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She loved her ministers; was alway glad to see them; and gave them a hearty welcome. She was the dying pillow of his much-loved pious mother, a trial punctual in her devotions and in her attendance on the orwhich called forth all the resignation of the Christian, but dinances of religion. The house of God was her delight. which was not denied him in the hour of affliction. Al- She was instant in season ; out of season ; at home, and though his heart bled with keenest anguish beneath the abroad. I heard her in a love-feast, not two weeks before stroke, yet he could say, with one of old, "It is the Lord, her death, relate the affecting tale of her conversion to God. She was then very happy, and remained so until she joined a better love-feast in her Father's house above. Her death was very sudden. Inflamation seized her whole If I die now, my life will have been a short, but a pleasant system, which terminated in death in less than three days. Both her speech and judgment suddenly gave way. Previous to this, however, she said to her affectionate husband ing much regret. He had lived long enough in the world who was weeping by her side, "You have no cause for sorrow on my account. I have a strong confidence in God. I have no fear of death." Thus was she perfectly resigned to the will of her heavenly Father, and is now at ormer Business of CUTLER and SURGICAL INSTRUrest with him. She has left a kind partner and four chil- MENT. MANUFACTURER, at No. 75, Young Street, one dren—who are following her pious example—to deplore will keep on hand an assortment of the best quality of goods, in their loss is her eternal gain. Her remains their loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. Her remains his line, and will make to order any article required. His were deposited on the third day after her death. The warranted Razors he would particularly recommend to the nosolemn occasion was improved by a discourse from Psalms tice of his friends, which will be found, on trial, to be a supe-116. 15-listened to by a respectable and large audience rior article. Trusses of the best description made to suit all who attended on the occasion.

BENJAMIN NANKEVILL. Carlton Place, May 20th, 1850.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg (weather permitting,) every Wednesday and

Saturday, at noon:

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, and intermediate Forts, every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock:

Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and Friday

morning, at 8 o'clock:
Will leave Hamilton for Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, a 3 o'clock.
The Steamer Princess Royal having been furnished with new

Boilers, is now one of the factors Boats upon Lake Ontario; and having had her upper cabin extended nearly the whole length of her deck, the accommodations for passengers have been greatly increased. She has state-rooms, for apwards of fifty cabin pas-sengers; and several of them are fitted up with double. French

bedsteads.
She has long been kown as one of the hest Steamboats upon the Lake, and is now one of the fastest and most commodious.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 20th, 1850

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON,

WILL leave Toronto for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, every afternoon, [Sundays excepted,] at one o'clock. Will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto, about halfpast eight in the morning; and will arrive in time to meet the mail-steamers for Kingston at 12, noon.

Cabin passage, (meals extra,) one dollar. Deck passage, three

Royal Mail Pecket Office, Toronto, May 20, 1350.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

THE STEAMER

CAPTAIN WM. COLCLEUGH, C. ... WILL leave Toronto for Ningars, Queenston, and VV Lewiston, every Morning, (Sundays excepted,) at half-past Seven c'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston and Queenston on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. STEAMBOAT OFFICE, 24 FRONT STREET,

Toronto, April 8, 1850.

THE STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO

33

WILL leave Toronto (with Her Majesty's Mails) for Kingston every Tuesday and Friday, at noon, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Will leave Kingston for Cobourg, Port Hope, Torouto, and Hamilton direct, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Hamilton 12 o'clock, noon, the following day; leaving Hamilton same days for Toronto, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers arrive in Montreal the evening of the day on vhich they leave Kingston.

THE WELL KNOWN STEAMER

· "MAGNET," (CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS,) CAPTAIN JAS. SUTHERLAND,

WILL leave Hamilton, for Toronto and Kingston, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at half-past Seven o'clock, and Toronto for Kingston, same day at noon. Will leave Kingston, for Toronto and Hamilton, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, calling at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Darlington, each way, (weather permitting.) Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Wednesday and Saturdey Morning, at eight o'clock. - Toronto, May 21, 1850. -

Mary S. whose maiden name was Boyd, was forn in NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. YONGE STREET,

SECOND DOOR FROM RICHMOND STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER, is now receiving his Stock of SPRING GOODS, which, to meet his increasing business, is necessarily very large; and upon examination, will be found to be well selected; embracing every thing in his line

suitable for the: Canadian Spring and Summer Trade. He would call the attention of his Country Customers to hi

large Stock of BROWN AND WHITE COITONS, BROWN LINENS, BROWN AND WHITE SHEETINGS, BROWN LINEN DRILLS, CANADA BAGGINGS,

AND HEAVY TWILLED SHIRTING STRIPES. WHEAT BAGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

In addition to the above, there will be found a choice assortment of Bonnels, Parasols, Ribbons, Muslins, Lustres, Chintzes, &c., with an extensive

STOCK OF MILLINERY. The whole of which he offers at prices that cannot fail it

giving Entire SATISFACTION. An allowance made on all Goods by the piece or quantity. COUNTRY DEALERS supplied on favourable terms J. McDONALD.

April, 12th, 1850.

MAMMOTH HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS THOMPSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has re-opened the above Establishment with an extensive and well selected Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., which for variety, prices, &c., is, he believes, inferior to none in the City, and to which he would solicit a call from his old

His Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS CAPS, BORNETS Boors, and Shors, &c., &c., is new more complete than heretofore, embracing all the New Styles, &c., in the several Departments.

It would be impossible to enumerate every article on hand, and as the Subscriber is much epposed to the system of puffing, he would merely request the public to call and examine for

.P. S. The BOOT and SHOE STORE is now in the rear, fronting on Francis Street, with the Sign of the Mammeth Boot. THOMAS THOMPSON. Toronto, May, 1850. 10w--30

(FLAND AGENCY AND CONVEYANCING. 20) WILLIAM OSBORNE, Notary Public, Land Agent and Conveyancer,

NO. 16, KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO. NOTARIAL BUSINESS of every description transact-

ed, Wild Lands, Farms, Houses, Mills, and other Premises Bought and Sold, Let, Leased, or Exchanged for ther Property. Palent Deeds procured for persons entitled thereto. Lands "Not Patented," claimed at the Heir and Devisee

Court, for the Heirs, Devisees and Assignees of Persons who are Deceased, and Deeds obtained therefor. Wills, Deeds, Leases, Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Co-Partnership, Indentures of Apprenticeship &c. &c. prepared with accuracy, and transmitted to any part of the Province.

W. OSBORNE Respectfully Solicits Persons who have Cloaks, do. 9s. 6d. do. Property to dispese of, or who want Agency business done, or Prints (fast colours) do. 0s. 5 dd. per yd. do. Deeds or other Instruments drawn, to transmit him their Or- Gala Plaids, do. 0s. 11d. per yd. do. ders in Post-paid Letters, or else to call on him at his Office, Factory Cottons, do. Os. 21d. per yd. do. where he has been established as Land Agent, &c., &c., for

REFERENCES: The Rev. Dr. Richer, President of the Wesleyen Confer-

nce in Capada. The Rev. Eroca Wood, Superintendent of Missione in Upper Canada, and GEORGE GURNETT, Esquire, Mayor of the

CUTLERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, AKE AND TOOL STORE.

No. 75, YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends lly, that he has RESUMED his

Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Table Knives and Forks, Sargical Instruments, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, &c., &c., repaired in a superior manner.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

His Axe and Tool Works will be carried on as usual, at the old established Factory, corner of Richmond and Sheppard Streets; and as none but the most experienced and best workmen will be employed, the public may rest assured of getting superior article. A good assortment of every description of Axes, with Coopers' and other Tools, kept always on hand, at his Store, Yongo Street, where all Orders will be thankfully

N. B .- No Axes warranted by the undersigned but those oox.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, August 25, 1848.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, BIBLES AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS, AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

REV. C. A. SKINNER will keep constantly on hand the Publications of the American Sunday School Union, Tract, and Bible Societies, also Encyclopedias, Commentaries, and a choice selection of Miscellaneous Books and Standard AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N. B. - Sunday School Libraries, Books, and Papers at the

100 Vols. from 72 to 270 pages, 18me £2 10 0 50 " Child's Cabinet Library, 32mo., [Morocco backs 0 12 6 Hymn-books per dozen of 546 hymns each .. 0 6 0 Union Spelling Books, with 100 Engravings and Maps 0 0, 31
Scripture Questions, (Consecutive) 183 pages, 0 0 31
Minstrels Tickets, Class Books, and Infant

Libraries A most valuable Penny Gazette, cemi-monthly with three to seven engravings in each [free of Postage, per year only 0 1 3 Packs of Tracts, 376 pages 0 1 3 Testaments (well bound,) per dozen 0 5 0

And a large variety of the most useful Books, said to be THE CHEAPEST ON THE CONTINENT!

We hope this system of sale will encourage Sunday Schools and secure religious reading to both rich and poor. All orders and money-letters promptly attended to addressed to C. A. SKINNER, Agent of the Am. S. S. Union, King Street, near Burlington Hotel, Hamilton.

N. B. As these S. S. Books are free from sectatianism, we olicit patronage from all evangelical denominations. A most liberal discount made to Sunday Schools, Ministers, Public Libraries, and Book Dealers. Catalogues gratis. Bibles and Testaments given to the indigent.

NOTICE.

A LL those who are indebted to the Estate of the late John Chew are requested to settle the same on or before the first day of September next, also all claimants against the Estate are requested to send in the accounts to the undersigned who are authorised to sattle the same. JOSEPH DENNIS.

WILL'M TYRRELL, Executors. WILL'M NASON,

Westen 1st May, 1850.

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. THE SIXTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution

will commence on Thursday the 5th day of September next, under improved circumstances. For particular information, see Circular, which may be obtained at the Guardian Office, or by application to

Hamilton, May 13th, 1850.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, AND PAPERHANGING,

N ALL their various Branches and Latest Styles, Executed FAITHFULLY and PROMPTLY by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, CORNER OF CHURCH STREET AND COURT HOUSE LANE. Toronto, May 21st, 1850.

PAPERHANGINGS: PAPERHANGINGS: PAPERHANGINGS!

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

CORNER OF CHURCH STREET AND COURT HOUSE LANE HAS just received a very large and beautiful assortmen of PAPERHANGINGS, which he offers to his Customer and the Public at lower prices for cash than ever they were

Toronto, May 21et, 1850.

JOHN BENTLEY, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has Removed his

DRUG BUSINESS

TO 65, YONGE STREET,

TO THE OLD STAND OF MESSRS. EASTWOOD & Co. Toronto, March 1, 1850.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their friends and the public generally that they have commenced business as MERCHANT TAILORS, and will keep on hand a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS HATS, CAPS, FURS, CLOAKS and BONNETS, Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

READY-MADE CLOTHING: Men's Whitney Travelling Over-Coats, from 45s. Cd. upwards do. do. 20s. 0d. do. Etoff. do. do. do. 12s. 6d. Pilot. do. do. do. 25s. 0d. Beaver, do. do. do. 16s. 3d. Shooting, B. C. Sack and Tagg, do. do. 30s. 0d. do. do. B. C. Frock and Dress, do. do. 22s. 6d. . do. do. Cassimere Trowsers, do. 13s. 9d. do. 8s. 9d. Etoff & Tweed, do... do. 13s. 9d. Doeskin & Cloth do. do. 20s. 0d. do. Buckskin.

Men's Muleskin and Corduroy Trousers, from 7s. 6d. upward do. Vests do. 4s. 4id. do. Boy's Vests, do. 3s. Od. do. Trousers, do. 6s. 3d. do. Cotton do. do. 2s. 3d. do. Cotton Shirts, Linen Fronts, do. 4s. 4ld. do.

Fur Caps, do. 3s. 9d. DRY GOODS: White Cottons, do. Os. 31d. per yd. do Blankets, do. 12s. 6d. per pr. do Cotton Warp, do 4s. 5d. per Bundle Shot, Checked, Striped, sud plain Alpacas and Orleans; Plain,

Checked, and Flowered Luma Cloths; Striped Crape Clothe Plain and Shot Cobourgs; Cameloin Stripes and Checks. . Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hoisery, Fringes, Flowers Muslins, Veils, Collars, Velvets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs

The Subscribers would say to all, come and see the Goods and the Prices for yourselves.

IF No Second Price. RURGESS

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House Toronto, October 27, 1849.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES in its Mutual Branch Farm Property and Detached Buildings, all extra hazardous risks being excluded having the Beaver stamped on the Axe and on the label on each The Proprietory Branch includes Fire Insurance generally as well as Inland and Ocean Marine Insurance, and Life Insurance,

DIRECTORS: " A. M. CLARK, President.

J. S. HOWARD, V. P. JOHN G. BOWES, W. L. PERRIN. I LUKIN ROBINSON W. L. PERRIN, J. C. MORRISON. Wm. ATKINSON CHARLES BERCZY, Wm. GOODERHAM, JAMES BROWNE, J. G. WORTS,

Solicitor, JOHN DUGGAN. Bankers, COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Toronto, March 5th, 1850. 26-1y THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto every Morning

(Sundays excepted,) at half-past seven o'clock, touching t the intermediate Ports, and will leave Toronto for Hamilton at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. April 8th, 1850.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR. WILL, for the remainder of the Season, leave Toronto

for Rochester, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, and will touch at Port Hape and Cobourg and informediate Ports, (weather permitting.) Returning, will leave Rochester for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half-past 8 o'clock. Royal Mail Steam-Packet Office, ? Toronto April 18th, 1850.

MRS TOWLER. RESPECTIVILY announces to her friends that her School will be re-opened on Monday the 29th instant, when Instruction will be given as usual in the various branches of FEMALE EDUCATION. TERMS

Reading, Writing, Geography, English Grammar, 1 £0 12 6 per Qr.
Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, Knitting, & Samplers 12 6 per Qr.
Fancy: Work in Berlin Wool, Crotchet and paper, 0 15 0 "

Lessons in Music, and Drawing will be given if required. Mrs. Towner having removed to a large and very comme-Hous house, two doors East of her former residence, Albert Street, will be happy to accommodate a limited number of Boarders, to whom every attention in her power will be given.

_ 3m-ր

Toronto, 17th April, 1850.

JAMES W. MUTTLEBURY, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., S.c.

OFFICE, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street East on the same floor with the Office of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Society.

Toronto, October 1, 1818. 17w30

WESLEYAN BAZAAR-BROCKVILLE

A BAZAAR will (D. V.) be held in the Town of A BRACKYILLE on the 4th of June next, to said in providing funds for the completion of the Wesleyan Parsonage, now being erected in that place. Contributions will be thankfully received from any who are friendly to improvement in Parsonage accommodation for the Wesleyan Ministry. Address to Mrs. (Rev.) N. F. English, Mrs. J. Ross, Mrs. O. R. Gowan, Mrs. M. Bell, r. Mrs. N. Hopking, Brockville.

Brockville, March 5th, 1250.

J. R. ARMSTRONG,

CITY FOUNDRY, 116 YONGE STREET. COOKING, Box, Parlor and Coal STOVES, of every variety, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. October 19, 1849.

MRS. MARGARET McLEAN, (WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN McLEAN,)

HAS just OPENED a convenient and eligible PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE

at No. 77, RICHMOND STREET EAST. The House is commodious and well fitted up, and is within five minutes' walk of the business parts of the City.

Mrs. McLean will devote her whole time and attention to make ther house comfortable, agreeable, and pleasant to its inmates.

The number of Boarders will be limited.

Toronto, May 2nd, 1849.

GEORGE WALKER, PAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,

No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

HAT Valuable Freehold Property, situated on Queen Street, East, No. 24, opposite the McGill Gardens, will be disposed of on Advantageous Terms. As the owner has left the City, he will sell the Property either for Cash, on time, or will Exchange it for Goods.

Apply at No. 22, Queen Street, East, or at the Guardia Office.

January, 1050. NEW PAINTING AND GLAZING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 58, Yonge Street. OVER THE STORE OF MR. G. B. SPENCER,

"PHOENIX FOUNDRY." THE UNDERSTAND beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of PEARCY & MURPHY, and rented the first floor of the above well-known Establishment, where they intend to carry on their business in all its branches. House Painting, Glazing, Graining, and Marbling executed with neatness and taste.

SIGN. WRITING Tastefully executed in every variety of style, and at moderate

In soliciting the patronage of the Public the undersigned pledge themselves to endeavour in all cases to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, and hope, by diligence, punctuality, good workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit their notice and support. GILBERT PEARCY,

TORONTO, January 16th, 1850.

October 19, 1849.

STOVES

JOHN MURPHY,

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken much pains to procure what he considers the PERFECTION of a COOKING STOVE, which persons will be convinced by examining for themselves, which he now offers for sale. J. R. ARMSTRONG.

MESSRS. VAN NORMAN & DIMICHAEL, TTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c

OVER MR. DIXON'S SADDLERY, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c. District Buildings, Main Street, Hamilton. GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE,

OLIVER SPRINGER,

PIRST DOOR WEST OF THE COLLEGE AVENUE, Queen Street, Toronto, by WILLIAM FLOCK.

Mr. WOOD, Surgeon Dentist, AS REMOVED to the North side of King Street the fourth house West of Bay Street.

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE, No. 9, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

OR REAR OF THE COURT HOUSE, TORONTO. THOS. II. BENTLEY, PRINTER,

ORDERS for any of the undermentioned descriptions of BOOK or PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to :-Bill Headings, Law Blanks. Books. Blanks, all kinds, Pamphlets, Way Bills, Promissory Notes, Posting Bills, Cards. -Circulars, : Labels, Hand Bills.

Funeral Notes, Blank Deeds, Placards, Catalogues, Memorials.

and every other kind of Letter=Press Printing. A large variety of New Fancy Type, for Cards, Circulars, &c,

Our JOB TYPE is of the best description.

Those parties who desire the SACRED HARMONY in PATENT NOTES, are informed that we are now prepared to sopply them.

A new edition of our BOOK OF DISCIPLINE is now in press, and we would be obliged to our Agents if they would ascertain how many are needed on their respective Circuits and let us know as early as possible that we may make the necessary arrangements for supplying them.

BOOKS. TUST RECEIVED at the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, a supply of the American Sunday School Union LIBRARY BOOKS which can be obtained of the Subscriber at the New-

· ANSON GREEN. Toronto, April 16th, 1850.

The Christian Guardian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF CANADA, At No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this Paper is Twelva Shillings and Six Pence a-year, payable strictly in advance,—that is, by new subscribers, at the time of subscribing, and by old subscribers at the commence-When not thus paid in advance, fifteen shillings a-year will be charged in all cases.

Subscribers commencing after the beginning of the volume, will pay in advance to the end of the volume, at threepence a-week. No subscription discontinued except at the end of each quarter of the volume. Agents will be careful to attend to this, and in all cases of discontinuance, calculate the amount due to the close of the then current quarter.

The Paper will not be continued to any Subscriber longer than one year without payment. Those who have not paid will have their papers stopt at the close of each volume, and their accounts sent out for collection.

** All Travelling and Local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis.

All communications, unless from authorised Agents, to be post 1.7 The proceeds of this Paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
First Insertion, fivepence per line.

Every subsequent Insertion of do., one penny farthing per line Advertisements without written Directions will be inserted six months unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly. Note.—The Guardian containing five wide columns on the page 5d. per line is only equal to 4d. of the common measure.

THOS. H. BENTLEY, PRINTER.