

# Christian Guardian.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. XI. No. 52.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

Whole No. 572.

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

For the Christian Guardian.  
**EXAMINATION OF THE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.**  
Time, like the overflowing stream, whose source knows no exhaustion, still hurries onward with its usual and unabated velocity; and in its revolutions has arrived at the period marked as the semi-annual examination of the Upper Canada Academy.

To the mind deeply impressed with the supreme importance of an enlightened education—especially in a new country when its intellectual character, to a very great extent, is to receive its formation—such a period cannot but be stamped with interest in the most exalted degree. And we cannot but believe that many—very many of the readers of the Christian Guardian who have not the opportunity of witnessing the progress of our institutions, anxiously look for some account of the same in the columns of your increasingly valuable miscellany. Some such an account we now, by request, propose giving, regretting at the same time, that the brief space of time allotted for the performance, as well as the unfavorable circumstances in which we are, this moment, placed, preclude the possibility of doing anything like justice to so interesting an occasion.

During the year there have been one hundred and seventy students residing in the Academy, and receiving instruction in the various branches announced as taught in that institution. As most persons are aware, that the summer term is not so well attended as the other, they will be prepared to hear that the number of students was comparatively small at the close of the present term. Most of our youth being engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, from which they can be most conveniently spared in winter, we fear that the summer term will never present so pleasing a return in point of numbers as we could desire. This will account for the paucity of numbers at the present time.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., according to advertisement, the Examination commenced; but, owing to the very unfavorable state of the weather, there was not so great a number of persons from a distance, as, under other circumstances, would doubtless have been present. Such, however, as were there, expressed great satisfaction with the proceedings of both the first and second days. Between sixty and seventy students were examined; and their examination reflected alike credit on themselves and honor on those gentlemen and ladies engaged in their instruction. Indeed there appears to have been no want of attention on their part if we may judge from the rapid advances made by many during the last few months of their sojourn in Cobourg.

Not having taken any notes upon the occasion, the writer finds it quite impossible to give, from memory, the order of each day; and must, therefore, be general in his review of the whole. Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geography, English Grammar, together with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, were the branches in which the young gentlemen were examined. While all evinced a knowledge of the studies which they had been pursuing during the term, there were some who failed not to attract the notice of the attentive auditors. Without any disparagement, whatever, to the rest, we may safely affirm that, in reference to the whole of the above branches, Master C. Tolkein maintained a distinguished position among his fellow-students; and when we consider the youth of this young gentleman—not more than sixteen—and witness his proficiency, we cannot but assent to a remark dropped by a gentleman present, that "He is one of the most astonishing students in America."

Several others passed very creditably through their performances; but we may not enumerate. One thing, and which is worthy of observation here, struck us very forcibly. A complete revolution seems to have taken place in the system of education pursued in the U. C. Academy within the last two years. By the present system—the same as now taught in Oxford and other Universities—examination, and at the same time a superficial knowledge of his studies; for demonstration is required not only in the Mathematics but also in the Languages. How often have young men skinned along the surface of the learned tongues—graduated—been palmed upon the world as scholars—and yet scarcely knew the very rudiments of the languages they appeared to have been prosecuting for years! Such, however, cannot be the case when this system is adopted, for the student must become acquainted with every inch of the ground on which he has travelled ere he advances another step; and if he be indolent it is utterly impossible, by the practice of any deceptive arts, to assume, upon examination, the appearance of an efficient scholar. The knowledge of such a fact must, in a great measure, relieve the anxieties of Parents and Guardians who so often fear, that after all their exertions, their charge may only appear a scholar while in reality he can have no claim to so distinguished an appellation.

The young ladies were examined in French, Music, Astronomy, History, Geography, English Grammar, &c. The examination in this department was no less creditable than in the other; and from the prompt and ready manner with which each question was answered or problem demonstrated, the hearer could be at no loss to decide as to the acquaintance of the ladies with their various branches. The performances on the Piano were very good—some pieces of the first order; and could not fail to impart pleasure to every lover of sweet sounds. There were not many paintings exhibited—fewer than usual, I believe—but such as were displayed possessed considerable merit; the principal ones were by Miss Doan.

On the evening of the last day, several orations were delivered by the young gentlemen; most of which obtained strongly marked expressions of applause. An address from J. Hulbert, A. B., and one also from the Rev. W. Case, with the music by the Preceptists, closed the proceedings of the whole. All, we believe, felt gratified, and most were very agreeably disappointed. We close by recommending the Academy to the support of every well-wisher of our Province.  
G. R. S.

Steamer Transit, Oct. 1840.

P. S.—Three original essays deserve to be mentioned which occupied my memory till this moment; the first on Education, by Miss Beach; the second, on Astronomy, by Miss Doan; and the last, an Autobiography of an Old Piano, by Miss Moran.

For the Christian Guardian.  
**THE DUTY OF FASTING.—No. II.**

MR. EDITOR.—Having in my first number endeavored to present the subject of fasting itself before the minds of my readers, I proceed now to consider the authority and arguments on which the practice rests: we essay then,

**I. TO CONFIRM THE DUTY OF FASTING.**

Many of the proofs in favor of this practice have been anticipated in the facts and illustrations which have been already adduced and employed. An orderly array of these arguments and authorities may here be given.

**1. THE AUTHORITY OF SCRIPTURES is in support of the practice.** And this authority will decide with all my readers. (1.) *Scriptural Precept.* There are but three places in the Bible that I know of; but there are numbers of places where the same is implied. The places to which I refer are these: Joel i. 14. The prophet under the spirit of inspiration was led to enforce upon the Jews the necessity of solemnizing a public fast, to avert the calamities under which they were laboring, or with which they were threatened. He says, "Sanctify a fast! Call a solemn assembly." And chap. ii. 12. The same prophet represents the Almighty as saying to the disobedient part of the Jewish nation, "Turn ye unto me with fasting, and weeping supplication; and rend your hearts and not your garments." The last place to which I refer is in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, 17. 21. where our Lord asserts that demons cannot be excluded "but by prayer and fasting;" which plainly intimates that fasting under some circumstances is a duty. This is implied in what our Lord says as to the manner in which this duty ought to be performed, Mat. vi. 16, 17, & 18. "Moreover, when ye fast, be not as the hypocrites of a sad countenance," &c., &c. For these directions suppose that the duty is to be performed, and performed aright. So also the direction of the Apostle referred to in the former number, 1 Cor. vii. 5. "Devote ye not one another, except it be with consent for a time, that you may give yourselves to fasting and prayer; and come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your incontinency."

(2.) *Scriptural example.* I have already given some examples of the performance of this duty by persons mentioned in Scripture, under circumstances, and with effects, which plainly indicated the divine approval. I proceed to furnish a few more: "Then all the children of Israel, and all the people, went up, and came unto the house of God, and wept, and sat there before the Lord, and fasted that day un-

til even, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord." Judges xx. 26. This was at the time the eleven tribes attempted to chastise the Benjamites, and were defeated; after this they were successful. When the ark of the Lord was returned out of the land of the Philistines, it was made the occasion and the cause of a great revival of true religion. "And they gathered unto Mizpah, and drew water, and poured it out before the Lord, and fasted on that day and said, We have sinned against the Lord." The men of Jabesh-gad, when they had performed the rites of sepulture for Saul and Jonathan, as a sign of their sense of the greatness of the calamities they had sustained, "fasted seven days," 1 Sam. xxxi. 13. And David and his men, for the same reason, when they heard of their death, did the same for the space of one day. 2 Sam. i. 12. "And they mourned, and wept and fasted for Saul and for Jonathan his son, and for the people of the Lord, and for the house of Israel; because they were fallen by the sword." Then came some that told Jehoshaphat, saying, "There cometh a great multitude against thee from beyond the sea, and behold, they be in Hazazon-tamar, which is in Edom. And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah."—2 Chron. xx. 2, 3. So Ahab when he heard his fate announced for his sin in the murder of Naboth, "He rent his clothes, and put sackcloth on his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly." 1 Kings xxi. 27. David, besides the instances already adduced, frequently mentions his "humbling" and "chastening" his soul with "fasting," (Ps. xxxv. 13; lxxi. 10.) and even carrying it so far that his "knees were weak." (Ps. cix. 24.) These instances might be easily multiplied; but let these suffice.

2. *This has been the practice of the pious in all ages.* We have already given the practice of the Jews as recorded in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also some examples of the practice of the Christian church, in the Apostolic age, as recorded in the New: I now proceed to mention some instances of the latter from general history. (1.) *The fast of the primitive church—weekly and annual.* On this subject a very short extract, or two, must suffice, from Dr. Cave's *Primitive Christianity*: "It is certain the ancient Christians had two sorts of solemn fasts, weekly and annual.—These weekly fasts (called *jejunia quarta et sexta feriae*) were kept upon Wednesdays and Fridays, appointed so, as we are told, for this reason, because on Wednesday our Lord was betrayed by Judas, on Friday he was crucified by the Jews. This custom Epiphanius (how truly I know not) refers to the Apostles, and elsewhere tells us that those days were observed as fasts by the whole world. \* \* \* \* \* Their annual fast was that of Lent, by way of preparation for the feast of our Saviour's Resurrection. This (though not in the modern use of it) was very ancient, though far from being an Apostolical canon, as a learned prelate of our church has fully proved. From the very first age of the Christian church it was customary to fast before Easter; but for how long, it was variously observed according to different times and places. Some fasted so many days, others so many weeks, and some so many days on each week; and it is most probably thought, that it was at first styled *εβδομαχορος*, or *quadagesima*, not because it is a fast of forty days, but of forty hours, begun about twelve on Friday (the time of our Saviour's falling under the power of death) and continued till Sunday, the time of his rising from the dead. Afterwards it was enlarged to a longer time, drawn out into more days, then weeks, till it came to three, and at last to six or seven weeks."—*Prim. Chris. vol. i. pages 128 and 130.* But we have (2.) *The example of eminent and modern Christians—both individuals and communities.* All genuine revivals of true religion have been attended or followed by a revival of this practice. Thus, for instance, the early Methodists were scrupulous in their observance of the fasts of the primitive church. The Puritan and Nonconformist divines, with their adherents, were most exemplary observers of this duty: a duty for an attention to which they felt more frequent occasion from the perils of the times in which they lived. Alleine, Baxter, Howe, Calamy, Wesley, Fletcher, Bramwell, Drainer, Martyn, Xavier, and a thousand others whose praise is in the churches, were distinguished for their attention to fasting—men of faith and piety, whose fasts, as well as the Jews. Porphyry affirms that the Egyptians, before their stated sacrifices always fasted a great many days; sometimes for six weeks. The Greeks observed their fasts much in the same manner. At Rome, kings and emperors fasted themselves. Numa Pompilius, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Vespasian, and others, we are told had their stated fast-days; and Julian the Apostate was so exact in this observation, that he out-did the priests themselves. The Pythagoreans frequently fasted rigidly for a long time; and Pythagoras, their master, continued his fast, it is said, for forty days together. The Brahmins and the Chinese, have also their stated fasts."  
Yours, &c. A Pastor.

**EDUCATION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.  
DEAR SIR.—Your correspondent, who is writing "on the Importance of Education," while expressing many excellent thoughts, and sometimes in an excellent manner, manifests a commendable zeal for his object, but a zeal having such loose reins that it carries him farther than rigid fact. While much may be attributed to, and expected from, a right education, yet not so much as your correspondent appears to believe. He attributes to learning in Greece and Rome more than history warrants; and he expects from learning now more than it does or can afford.

"While Greece was enlightened and scientific, she could hold at defiance the powers of the world; the dominions of imperial Persia and the thrones of the east crumbled before her; but no sooner had she neglected the cultivation of science, than she sunk into ignorance and luxury, and conquering herself, she was subdued by her foes."

1. Whether Greece, a little peninsula, never holding four millions of people, could ever "hold at defiance the powers of the world," is extremely doubtful. Or if correct, it could be only during two periods of her history: from the battles of Plataea and Mycale until near the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, a period of about 45 years; and from the battle of Salamis, perhaps I should rather say the battle of Arbelus, until Alexander's death, a period of but five years. If ever Greece held the world in awe, it was during these periods; and why then? Not because the Greeks were then the best scholars, but because the Greeks were then the most united, had the greatest commanders, and were the best soldiers. Before the Peloponnesian war Greece attained the zenith of her military glory; yet it was only about that time that the first philosophical sect—the Academics—arose; a long after that war, before the Peripatetics or Stoics arose; which shows that Greece held "at defiance the powers of the world" before she "was enlightened and scientific."

2. When Greece "neglected the cultivation of science, then she sunk into ignorance" of "crude" and "luxury." Into luxury she fell while cultivating science; for science brought wealth; and wealth brought luxury. Letters were not in vogue in Sparta as in Athens; yet Sparta was abstemious, while Athens was luxurious. Never did the Athenians so cultivate the fine arts and philosophy as between the times of Pericles and Demetrius Poliorcetes, a period of about 150 years; yet never were the Athenians so licentious and debased as during this period. Your correspondent knows but little of the world if he attributes to ignorance the vice of luxury. Where is this vice prevalent? Not among the uneducated Arabs on the skirts of the Great Sahara, or the uneducated Indians of the American forests; but among the "enlightened and scientific" nations of the earth.

3. When Greece became ignorant, "she was subdued by her foes." This is not correct; for the arts were flourishing in Greece, when she submitted to the arms of Rome. When Greece was a Roman province, Athens was a school for the world, and especially for the Roman patricians and their sons. Philosophy and the fine arts flourished in Greece for more than 200 years after "she was subdued by her foes." Not to the decay of learning, but to other causes we must attribute the fall of Greece before the arms of Rome. Indeed had all the Greeks been as wise as Solon, as brave as Leonidas, as temperate as Lycurgus, and as skilful as Xenophon, how could they, a mere handful, oppose successfully the numerous legions of the Roman world?—In attributing the power of Greece to learning, and her luxury and subjugation to its decay, your correspondent has committed three historical errors.

"The Romans advanced in power by an enlightened policy, and cherished literature and science at the summit of their grandeur. While these flourished they maintained the sovereignty of the world, but having fallen by their own weakness through the deterioration of learning and the arts, they were subsequently overrun by the tribes of northern barbarians."

1. "The Romans advanced in power" not by the assistance of philosophy and the arts, but by their union, strength, and bravery. Learning among the Romans was in its infancy when Rome reached her highest glory. Never did she have or exert greater power, never did she exert more influence among nations, than from the conclusion of the Third Punic War to the First Triumvirate. But learning was

but little known among the Romans until the destruction of Carthage, for only a few years before this had they any intercourse with Greece; and it was that intercourse which inspired the rude Romans with a desire for the learning and refinement of the Greeks. Nor can the Romans be said to have excelled in the arts and philosophy but from the First Triumvirate until the death of Augustus; but during this period the orators, poets, philosophers, and historians, flourished. The conclusion brought from the premises laid down is, that the most flourishing times for the Roman arms were before the most flourishing times of Roman learning, and therefore the former could not be indebted for its success to the latter. But this is exactly contrary to your correspondent's assertions.

2. Nor is it proper to attribute the decline of the Empire to "the deterioration of learning and the arts." Learning declined soon after the Augustan age; but Rome was mistress of the world for ages after. To other causes we must look, than the declension of learning and the arts, for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Learning had its influence, doubtless, in the political affairs of Greece and Rome, but certainly not to that extent which your correspondent appears to believe.

"The history of every age and of all nations, proves that, without education, no community can be prosperous and happy; while an educated are a happy and powerful people."

1. That history exhibits all uneducated nations as without power and without prosperity, I have not found. I have rather found the opposite. The Babylonians and Persians are not known in history as an educated people, yet they prospered, and held universal empire. The Saracens, Turks, Moguls, and Goths, though grossly ignorant, prospered, and made civilized nations fear and obey. Our own country has not long contained an educated people; yet it would sound strange to hear, that, before the last few years, England never had prosperity. If any scholar have forgot, let him think of the days and events of Alfred, Edward III, Henry V, and Elizabeth. It will be difficult for your correspondent to find a single nation generally educated, before the invention of printing. In fact, general education is but now begun. Yet all most acknowledge that prosperous and powerful nations have been in the world before now.

2. That history proves that no nation has been happy which has not been educated. This is an assertion incapable of proof. It makes letters the source of human happiness; which is quite contrary to the teaching of our Divines. Can no man uneducated be happy? May I define happiness as Pope did?

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,  
Lie in three words, Health, Peace, and Competence."

Can no uneducated man have health, peace, and competence? If a want of education be no bar to an individual's happiness, why should it be to a community's? Again: If education make men happy; then every learned man must be happy. But Baron was not happy; neither was Johnson; neither was Rousseau; yet each was learned. Learning has its advantages; but let no man look to it for happiness.

I could select a few other passages from your correspondent's communication wanting that precision arduous when writing on education, in order that a writer may escape the inference that his own education is defective; but what I have selected may be sufficient to convince your correspondent, that whilst he attends to the rules of Rhetoric, he must not forget the requirements of Logic; and especially this, that for every inference or conclusion, he must have sufficient and tenable premises.  
Sizely, Sept. 1840.

For the Christian Guardian.  
**THE EXISTENCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND FIFTY YEARS BEFORE THOSE OF MR. RAIKES IN ENGLAND.**

MR. EDITOR.—I believe it has generally been thought that Mr. Raikes was the first who originated Sabbath Schools in the world, and commenced this work of what he himself afterwards calls "Civilization" in the city of Gloucester, England, in the year 1781 or 1782. But it will, I think, appear very evident to you and me, that the full and complete origin of the Sabbath School in England, and of the Scotch Christian Herald, is as follows:—

Dr. Brown very properly observes, "It is of less importance to ascertain the country which had the honor of instituting the first Sabbath School; than that where they are most zealously and efficiently taught, and where the Lord seems to accompany them with the most abundant blessing." But still, while I admit this, and while I acknowledge, most readily, that Mr. Raikes was the founder of the English Schools, and that he had no acquaintance with the prior existence of the Schools in Scotland, I am confirmed in the opinion that we had Schools of a superior order, long before the days of that eminent philanthropist. They were taught chiefly by the parochial clergy, and originated in the practice which was long observed by many of those faithful and laborious Ministers, of examining the children on the Sabbath evening, as to their knowledge of the Catechism, and what they recollected of the discourses they had been hearing through the day; and though it was too much neglected, during that long and mournful season of declension which was witnessed by the church, yet it had never been entirely discontinued. My venerable friend, the Rev. Dr. Burns of the Barony parish, Glasgow, now more than ninety years of age, writes to me, in a letter, dated 12th May, 1826, "I remember that in 1752 the Sabbath Schools in Glasgow, and in the Barony parish, were established, and I believe they were begun before we had received information of what was done by Mr. Raikes. I know I regularly attended those in the Calton in 1752." And immediately after the publishing of my Sermon, I received a letter from the late Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart, in which he mentioned, that a School-master at Bancharry Devinick, in Aberdeenshire, established a Sunday School as far back as 1752, and without any knowledge of the Schools of Gloucester. But the principal facts on which I rest my opinion of the prior existence of the Scotch Schools, are the two following:—

In the year 1829, I happened to mention to Mr. Thomas Charters, Merchant in Berwick, and lately Mayor, the general impression which prevailed in England, that Mr. Raikes was the founder of our Sabbath Schools, and that he had commenced them in the end of 1781, or beginning of 1782. He said that it was a mistake, for he knew of a School which had been taught at Norham before the Schools of Mr. Raikes, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Minister of a Scottish Presbyterian Congregation, and that he was acquainted with some old persons who had attended it, and upon my begging of him to procure for me some particular information respecting that School he put into my hand a short time afterwards the following letter:—"Norham, Nov. 6th, 1829. Mr. Charters, Sir: At your request I have made inquiry about the Sabbath School. I went to Robert Robison, but he could not remember of being there, but his wife told me that she attended some time, but could not say exactly at what age. I went to her brother, Robert Hall; he told me he was there when it commenced; he was then about nine years of age, and is at present near eighty-two years old; according to his account it will be full seventy-two years ago. I have had information from two others who gave me the same account. I am, Sir, your sincere friend, JAMES GILCHRIST."

This important document proves the existence of the Scottish Presbyterian Sabbath Schools in 1757, or twenty-four years before those of Mr. Raikes; but I delayed publishing it till I received a few days ago an unexpected testimony to the establishment of another School, at a more early period, in a Scottish parish near to Norham, which if it did not suggest to Mr. Morrison the idea of Schools, might probably stimulate him to his labours of love among the young of his congregation. The parish to which I refer was that of Simprin, the scene of the early labours of Boston, whose successor, the pious Mr. Donald Landart, a native of my own parish, taught for a long time a Sabbath School, which was celebrated throughout Berwickshire for its blessed effects. I have not ascertained the particular year in which he began it; but as he succeeded Mr. Boston soon after his translation to Ettrick, in 1707, it is very probable that it might not be long afterwards. One of my elders, Peter Lillie, a respectable individual in humble life and nearly eighty years of age informs me, that about sixty years ago, he lodged for some months with an aged widow in the village of Simprin, who used often to speak of the good which Mr. Landart had communicated to the young for many years by his Sabbath Schools. And he mentions, that when he began business at Coburn in the parish of Dunse, three years afterwards, an exceedingly well-informed and serious christian by the name of Fairbairn, then about sixty years of age, used often to come to his shop, and spoke often of the benefits which he had derived from the Sabbath School, when he was a boy of about nine or ten years of age, and he gave my elder a reading of some of the books which he got from Mr. Landart while he attended it. I may add that John Fairbairn's daughter, who resides in a neighbouring parish, rather more than three miles from my house, confirms this statement; and I have no doubt, that if any brethren in the Ministry would inquire of their aged neighbours or parishioners, they would receive additional information respecting the early existence of many other Schools.

While I concede, then, willingly to the benevolent Raikes, the honor

of founding the English Schools, I claim for Scotland the still higher honor of possessing Schools of a superior order at an earlier period, and of being the first among the Protestant countries which had Sabbath Schools. But while such is the praise to which they are severally entitled, for instituting these Schools, it is my earnest prayer, that the only rivalry which shall be witnessed between them may ever be this—which of them shall labour most ardently and successfully, in the Spirit of faith and mutual charity, for adding to the number of that youthful seed which shall serve the Redeemer, and "which he shall reckon to himself for a generation." I am, &c. J. CURRIE.  
Perth, Sept. 10th, 1840.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BYTOWN DISTRICT.

Bytown, Oct. 1st, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER.—Through the abounding goodness and mercy of God we have now closed the labours of the first quarter on this District for the present Conference year. The toil it is true has been much greater than it has heretofore been in the same length of time since my acquaintance with the District. But our success in the great, good, and important work of turning many to righteousness has also been much greater. We have not only had our ordinary appointments and our regular quarterly meetings, with one or two protracted meetings, but the additional labour of three interesting Camp Meetings. The two first, on the Richmond and Ottawa circuits, were attended by nearly all the Preachers on the District, and were greatly owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church. But the last, which was held on the Mississippi circuit in the beginning of Sept., where only three of the preachers from the adjacent circuits could attend, was favoured with one of those extraordinary outpourings of the Holy Spirit, with which God is pleased occasionally to visit his people. Which, like mighty winds, all its opposers overturn. Many who came to that meeting, with no determinate object in view at all, or perhaps only to see and to be seen, were in a few hours from the time of their entrance within the sacred enclosure, most powerfully awakened and made happy in the knowledge of Salvation by the remission of sins. I expect that the brethren on the circuit will give a full account of this meeting, therefore it is not necessary for me to say any more respecting it. The number of persons at these three Camp Meetings who were brought to embrace the truth were more than two hundred, the most of whom are able to declare the truth has made them free.

In connexion with this, nearly every quarterly meeting festival has not only been a season of refreshing, but also of conversion. On every circuit within the bounds of this District there has been an increase of members to our Church since conference. The Preachers appear to be of one heart and mind, and are truly devoted to the great work of saving as many as they can. And our people are partaking of the same spirit. They are coming up nobly to the help of the Lord against the mighty. To God be all the praise.  
Yours, &c. RICHARD JONES.

## CAMP MEETING—MALAHIDE CIRCUIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.  
MY DEAR BROTHER.—I have thought that a short account of our proceedings in this Circuit might be somewhat interesting to you and your readers, especially when we can record that the good Lord in his mercy, is, in some degree, reviving his work amongst us. This Circuit up to the last Conference was embraced in the St. Thomas, which was then divided, and this part called the Malahide Circuit, embracing the townships of Malahide, Bayham, and part of Dorchester, and Houghton, forming at present a two weeks' Circuit. We commenced our labours here under PROSPERITY Conference, and were encouraging and fruitful than times. Our camp meeting proved a great blessing to this Circuit. Although the weather was wet on Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday the rain came down in torrents—yet the attendance was good, and several penitent souls were made happy through believing in Him who justifieth the ungodly. On Monday morning the clouds dispersed and the weather became fine, and we concluded to continue our meeting until Tuesday. On Monday afternoon and evening the Spirit from on high was poured out in a copious manner, so that all were led to acknowledge—"Lo, God is here, let us adore, and own how dreadful is this place." Indeed it was God's house, it was Heaven's gate; sinners were converted, saints were made increasingly happy, and the meeting continued to increase in interest until the end. On Tuesday the 1st inst., our meeting was brought to a close, and when those were called forward that had obtained peace through believing in Him who justifieth the ungodly. On Monday morning the clouds dispersed and the weather became fine, and we concluded to continue our meeting until Tuesday. On Monday afternoon and evening the Spirit from on high was poured out in a copious manner, so that all were led to acknowledge—"Lo, God is here, let us adore, and own how dreadful is this place." Indeed it was God's house, it was Heaven's gate; sinners were converted, saints were made increasingly happy, and the meeting continued to increase in interest until the end. On Tuesday the 1st inst., our meeting was brought to a close, and when those were called forward that had obtained peace through believing in Him who justifieth the ungodly. On Monday morning the clouds dispersed and the weather became fine, and we concluded to continue our meeting until Tuesday. On Monday afternoon and evening the Spirit from on high was poured out in a copious manner, so that all were led to acknowledge—"Lo, God is here, let us adore, and own how dreadful is this place." Indeed it was God's house, it was Heaven's gate; sinners were converted, saints were made increasingly happy, and the meeting continued to increase in interest until the end. On Tuesday the 1st inst., our meeting was brought to a close, and when those were called forward that had obtained peace through believing in Him who justifieth the ungodly.

The brethren, the Preachers that came to our help, were as follows: On Friday, August 29th, the Rev. C. W. M. Gilbert, and in the evening preached a very appropriate discourse on the subject of prayer; on Saturday the 29th, our worthy Chairman the Rev. E. Evans, from Brantford, the Rev. C. Flumerfelt, from Howard, and the Rev. K. Corson, from Simcoe, arrived in good health and spirits, who labored like men that have the worth of souls at heart and the glory of God in view. And they did not labor in vain, "the Lord wrought with them, and confirmed the word with signs following." And I have no doubt, that it will be clearly seen at the last great day, that they have many seals to their ministry, who shall be as stars in the crown of their rejoicing, when angels shout the Harvest-home—then both sower and reaper will rejoice together. I have been once around my Circuit since camp meeting, and at almost every class souls have been added to our numbers. And our people in general are hungering and thirsting after righteousness.

We are at present holding prayer meetings preparatory to a protracted meeting, which we expect to commence on Monday the 21st inst., to be held at the Malahide Chapel, Talbot-street. The perusing of your well-timed article on prayer meetings, has been a benefit to me. In your supplications at a Throne of Grace, remember us, and believe me, yours truly, in the bonds of Gospel Love,  
Malahide, September 18, 1840. THOMAS FAWCETT.

## BARRIE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from Rev. T. McMullen, dated Sept. 24th.  
The Mission is on the improve; we have had an accession of 8 or 10 since last Conference; we expect many more; our people are very attentive to the means of grace; the prayer and class-meetings are well attended; our congregations are on the increase.

I have had invitations lately to visit places where I have not yet been; this is a large field, and it might be extended still farther; a large field white for the harvest; and if there was an active young man sent on, we two could find an abundance of labour. Blessed be the Lord, he is with us, and is blessing us; many of our people are seeking a deeper mark of grace, and the Lord is granting them their request; and to his name be all the glory.

The droppings of a gracious shower already fall.  
"But the Lord will shortly pour all the blessings of his love."

## GOSFIELD AND HOWARD CIRCUIT.

Extract of a letter from Rev. S. Miles, dated September 21.  
It is truly cheering to see from week to week, in the columns of the Guardian, the bright prospects which appear in the horizon of our Zion, in the conversion of many precious souls through the means of camp-meetings, &c. I can truly say, I have never gone to the field of labor assigned me, with higher expectation, or better feelings, than the present Conference year; and I have heard my excellent superintendent express a similar feeling. This circuit is a very extensive one. We exchange every four weeks. There are many indications of good among the people. Believers are groaning after holiness, purity of heart—and there are many mourners in Zion. Yesterday, after preaching, four precious souls voluntarily united themselves to the Church of Christ. We are taught not to despise the day of small things; and I am fully persuaded, if we are faithful, we shall see greater things. For this, we, and many of our beloved people, I believe, are laboring, and it is encouraging to know, that our humble labors will not "be in vain in the Lord."

## INGHAM MISSION—UNITED STATES.

DEAR BROTHER.—I have labored the past year on this mission not without some success, though not with as much as is desirable. I have enlarged the work some, and formed eight new societies; received 68 by letter, and 34 on trial, making in all 102. After deducting for removal, death, &c., we have an increase of 75 this year.—On the whole, Methodism is rising in this region.  
Yours in the best of bonds, ISAAC BENNETT.  
Mich. Con., August 18, 1840.





**REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.**  
A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.  
The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any circumstances.

**NEW MEDICINE.**—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for calomel. For its uses see a circular in every bottle, and also a circular in the hands of agents containing certificates.  
For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.  
Toronto, October 21, 1840.

**REMOVAL.**—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support he has received at his hands since his commencement in Business; and begs to inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, CITY BUILDINGS, (formerly Market Street) where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the most Moderate Terms.  
N.B.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, to which he invites attention.  
JAMES FOSTER.  
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.

**FALL GOODS—WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.**  
The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a well assorted Supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER Business.  
The Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased on the best terms in the Home Markets, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his Goods at as reasonable Prices as any other House in the Trade, either for Cash or on approved Credit, and he recommends them to the inspection of purchasers.  
JOHN ROBERTSON.  
Toronto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sept., 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & CO. are fully authorized to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.  
J. W. BRENT.  
Toronto, September 21, 1840.

**LYMAN, FARR, AND CO.**  
will be constantly on hand a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms.  
Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

**A. C. A. R. D.—J. HEUGHEN** begs leave to intimate to Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SLEEPING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.  
A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.  
Wigs, Scapels, and Frizzettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.  
Toronto, September 17, 1840.

**LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c. &c.**  
The Subscriber offers low, for Cash, a great variety of Gilt, Mahogany, and Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold, Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses.  
Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns.  
Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9x7 to 53x24.  
Looking Glasses Reframed, according to the latest patterns.  
Old Frames Repaired and Gilt.  
Pictures, Family Needle work, &c., Framed on short notice and the most reasonable terms.  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street,  
Toronto, July 15, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.  
ANDREW TUDOR,  
Late of the Crown Lands Office.  
Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.**  
GENTLEMEN,—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature, I beg leave again to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as a candidate for that honor.  
And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and in the general policy of His Excellency's declaration respecting the course in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives.  
And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavor to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I conceive they are wrong.  
In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty to your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own. I am, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient,  
E. W. THOMSON.  
Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

**TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.**  
Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now washed entirely off? Or one whose hair, which was turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years' growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to very extent. Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.  
It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.  
Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Toronto.  
From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.  
We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for OVIDIO'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. I know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her physiological developments, which, considering that she retained a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to mis-called restoratives, purchased some months ago, a bottle or two of OVIDIO'S BALM, and she has now straight rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not putting—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any; for though we were obliged to treat a wife a year ago, we have, now, through its virtues, hair enough, and of a possibly greater, of our own.  
**TO THE BALD-HEADED.**  
This is to Certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine Balm of Columbia my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the facts who will call and see me at Delhi Village.  
Delhi, July 17, 1840. John Jaquith, Junr.

**STRAY COW.**—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Dundas Street, 10 miles from the City of Toronto, a small yellow hindle COW, dark head, short straight horns, with the letters "A. W." branded on the left eye, and white legs. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
Dundas Street, October 9, 1840. JOHN GLENDENING.

**UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.**  
THE WINTER SESSION of the Upper Canada Academy, to consist of twenty-six weeks, will commence on the 22nd of October.  
We would earnestly call the attention of parents and youth to the facilities afforded in the Upper Canada Academy for acquiring an education. Tuition, with Board, Washing, Lights, &c., amounting to only £25 a year. Students are also taken for one term of eleven weeks on the conditions given below. There are surely hundreds of wealthy Farmers, Merchants, and Mechanics in the country, who could afford to keep their children a few months at an institution in which the terms are so moderate.  
We would especially urge upon those young men who have the Ministry in view, the importance of pursuing the requisite studies previously to entering upon their public duties. More knowledge can be acquired in any department of literature in one year devoted exclusively to study, with able instructors, than subsequently in many years well engaged in professional duties. Some acquaintance with the Ancient Languages is usually sought, yet if it be not attained in youth, it is vain subsequently to make the attempt.  
We would also call the attention of parents to the superior facilities in the Female department of the Academy. The course of instruction prescribed for young Ladies is as complete in all the solid and ornamental branches of female education as any in America.  
The Academy has an excellent Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, sufficiently extensive for a full course of Lectures in these sciences. Tuition and Board are required to be paid in advance, per term of eleven weeks.

**TERMS.**

1. Board, Lodging, and Washing, per Annum, £25 0 0
2. Education in English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and English Grammar, per Term, 1 0 0
3. Higher Branches of do., including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c., per Term, 1 5 0
4. Including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Languages, per Term, 2 0 0

Extra Charges.

French, Italian, and Spanish, per Term, 1 0 0
Drawing, Painting, and Etching, 1 0 0
Music, 1 0 0
Music, Drawing, and Painting, 2 0 0
Use of Piano, 1 0 0

Circulars have been published, giving full information of every department in the Academy. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, of whom these Circulars can be obtained:

- |                                 |                                         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Rev. Wm. Harvard, Quebec.       | John Counter, Esq., Kingston.           |
| Wm. Lunn, Esq., Montreal.       | Billa Flint, Esq., Belleville.          |
| John Douglas, Esq., do.         | Chas. Biggar, Esq., Carrying Place.     |
| John Burrows, Esq., Bytown.     | J. P. Williams, Esq., Bloomfield.       |
| Alfred Hooker, Esq., Prescott.  | J. R. Armstrong, Esq., M.P.P., Toronto. |
| Rev. Wm. Patrick, do.           | Dr. John Beatty, do.                    |
| W. D. Dickinson, do.            | Edward Jackson, Esq., Hamilton.         |
| Paul Glasgow, Esq., Brockville. | Chas. Cook, Esq., Montpelier.           |
| Mr. Luther Houghton, do.        | Rev. W. Clarke, London.                 |
| Jacob Brouse, Esq., Matilda.    |                                         |

These Circulars have also been sent to the Wesleyan-Methodist Ministers in Upper Canada.  
J. HURLBERT,  
Cobourg, Sept. 18th, 1840.

**GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.**  
DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial Document executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.  
The undersigned is authorized to act as a Landholder's agent, and will forward to this Office a Map (if possible) with the description of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person is desirous of purchasing any Farm or Lot, they will be referred to the Proprietor to complete the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Part Contingent will be charged to the purchaser. In all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.  
The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant of Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sent who cannot bring with them testimonials as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.  
Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Three pence.  
Mr. N. having lived and signified in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they buy. The Subscriber will use every effort in his power to effect Sales; and he believes the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted by an office of this kind.  
Mr. N. will be on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.  
All Letters to be post paid.  
Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.  
H. E. NICOLLS,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c.,  
Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street,  
567pp

**CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.**  
The Subscribers are receiving, by the Prompt, Souter Johnny, and other Liverpool Vessels, their FALL SUPPLY OF CHINA, EARTHENWARE, and GLASS.  
SHUTER & PATERSON,  
Toronto, 29th Sept. 1840.

**FOR SALE, One Hundred Acres of Land, front of Lot No. 33, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Scarborough.**  
There is on the Lot a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Shed, and an excellent Well of Water, together with a good Orchard. Terms, Cash. For further particulars apply to Mr. JENNY TYLER, Shoemaker, King Street, opposite the City Hall, or to the Subscriber on the premises.  
ANDREW FITZPATRICK,  
Township of Scarborough, Sept. 29, 1840.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.**  
A Supply of Sunday School Publications, and Requisites for the Conducting of Sunday Schools, has been received from the London Sabbath School Union, and are for Sale at the Depository of the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book Society. Also, Watts' and other Hymns, and the Book of Common Prayer.  
JAMES CARLESS, Depository,  
43 Yonge Street, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1840.

**REMOVAL.—ANDREW HAMILTON** respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends to remove his business on the 1st of October to one of the New Stores about the centre of the Market Block, on the south side of King Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, China, Glass, Earthenware, Stationery, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Colors, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c., of the best quality, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms, for prompt payment.  
Toronto, September 14th, 1840.

**ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.**  
These only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELLINGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not find it above all things ever used, and you will find what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Hays, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington City; each of these gentlemen know of cases, unnumberable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of this genuine Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—let this great relief be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will ease much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.  
Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article.  
LOOK OUT!—Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are deceived. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.  
SOLOMON HAYS,  
Sold by Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York.  
For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Toronto.

**CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED.**  
Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostors have gone so far as to counterfeit the splendid wrapper of the Falls of Niagara, and carry external mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not for to avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that name upon it.

**DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.**  
The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of any dreadful disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.  
Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Toronto.

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

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.**  
GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I came forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.  
Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well known.  
Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that *Ægis* of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—that Constitution in which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it unimpaired, and unimpair'd; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connection with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.  
To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.  
I have accordingly most anxious and improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, *No labour, no pay*. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.  
The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the objects of my most unceasing exertions.  
My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity smiling on our Country.  
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My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity smiling on our Country.  
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**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.**  
GENTLEMEN.—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz.—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquimaux, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.  
At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concerned, I am not aware;—but I can safely say that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most strenuous against my appointment, in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.  
Gentlemen—Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching election, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.  
In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my country.  
Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.  
Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Provinces in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and to exercise in the popular Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct, exercise my own judgment.  
Gentlemen,—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blathers, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant,  
Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840. WILLIAM J. KERR.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.**  
GENTLEMEN.—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces,—as the result of that measure may affect the arrangement of the Electoral divisions of this Province.  
Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.  
It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the system which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments,—and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the sentiments I then entertained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is our pride and glory to be united.  
In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. T. Tupper, whose well-merited reputation as a statesman has long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeavoured to heap upon him.  
With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slanders of political opponents, who, by their prejudicial and unbecomingly intemperate assertions; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Glorious and Free.  
Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,  
JAMES E. SMALL,  
Toronto, March 23, 1840.

**ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.**  
The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 Feet Trees of the following kinds—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and QUince. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. Jesse DILL, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places in the continent.  
As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now furnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots.  
The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. or (25 cents), by the single tree, or \$30 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectarine will be 1s. 10d. (37½ cents), and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 5s. 6d. (50 cents), each. All communications, (post paid) will be met with prompt attention.  
St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839. 531 pp

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