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For the Christian Guardian

EXAMINATION OF THE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. Time, like the over-flowing stream, whose source knows no exhaus tion, 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 intellec. tual character, to a very great extent, is to receive its formation-such a period cannot but be stamped with interest in the most exalted de-gree. And we cannot but helieve 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 nccount 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 atlotted 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 will desire. This will account for the nancity of numbers at the read. On this subject a very short extract, or two, must suffice, from Dr. Cave's PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY: "It is certain the anbeing engaged in agricultural and other pursuits, from which they can could desire. This will account for the paucity of numbers at the eent 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 doubtlessly 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 geatlemen 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, by thought, that it was at first styled reddapaxos, or quadragesima, 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 audi-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 gentle-man-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 ob-servation 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 out or Unions' examination, and at impossible, for three only 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 skimmed 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 1 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 atterly impossible, by the practice of any deceptive arts, to as sume, upon examination, the appearance of an efficient scholar. The knowledge of such a fact must, in a great measure, relieve the anx. ictics of Parents and Guardians who so often fear, that, after all their

il even, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the but little known among the Romans until the destruction of Carthage, of founding the English Schools, I claim for Scotland the still higher Lord." Judges zz. 26. This was at the time the eleven tribes at. for only a few years before this had they any intercourse with Greece; tempted to chastise the Benjamites, and were defeated; after this they and it was that intercourse which inspired the rude Romans with a and of being the first among the Protestant countries which had Saf-were successful. When the ark of the Lord was returned out of the desire for the learning and refinement of the Greeks. Nor can the bath Schools. But while such is the praise to which they are successful. land of the Philistines, it was made the occasion and the cause of a Romans be said to have excelled in the arts and philosophy bat from ally entitled, for instituting these Schools, it is my earnest prayer, that great revival of true religion. "And they gathered unto Mis-the First Triumvirate until the death of Augustus; but during this the only rivalry which shall be witnessed between them may ever be pah, and drew water, and poured it out before the Lord, and fasted period the orstors, poets, philosophers, and historians, flourished. This—which of them shall labour most a dentily and successfully, in on that day and said, We have sinned against the Lord." The men of Jabesh-gilead, when they had performed the rites of sepulture for Saul and Jonathan, as an indication of their sense of the greatness of the colamities they had sustained, "fasted seven days," 1 Sam. times of Roman learning, and therefore the former could not be indebted for its success to the latter. But this is exactly contrary to xxxi. 13. And David and his men, for the same reason, when they your correspondent's assertions.

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 Jona-2. Nor is it proper to attribute the decline of the Empire to "the deterioration of learning and the arts." Learning declined soon after than his son, and for the people of the Lord, and for the house of the Augustan age; but Rome was mistress of the world for ages after. Israel ; because they were fallen by the sword." Then came some that told Jshoshaphat, saying, "There cometh a great multitude a gainst thee from beyond the sea, and, behold, they be in Hazazon- its influence, doubtless, ia the political affairs of Greece and Rome, tamar, which is Eu gedi. And Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to but certainly not to that extent which your correspondent appears to seek the Lord, and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judsh."believe.

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 sack "The history of every ago and of all nations, proves that, without cloth on his flesh, and fasted, and lay in eachcloth, and went sofuly,"

Sidney, Sept. 1840.

Kings xxi. 27. David, besides the instances already adduced, froquently mentions his "humbling" and "chastening" his soul with "fasting," (Ps. xxxv, 13; lxix. 10;) and even carrying it so far that his "knoes 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: now proceed to mention some instances of the latter from general cient Christians had two sorts of solemn fasts, weekly and annual.-These weekly fasts (called jejunia quartæ et sextæ feriæ) 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) tefers 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 wock; and it is most prubanot 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 at. tended or followed by a revival of this practice. Thus, for instance, the carly Methodists were scrupulous in their observance of the fasts of the primitive church. The Puritan and Noacoaformist 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, Brainerd, Martyn, Xavier, and a thousand others whose praise is in the churches, were distinguished for their attention to fasting men of faith and now with the states of the second states 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 Cæsar, 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 private themselves. The Pythagoreans frequently fasted rigidly for a long time; and Pythago-ras, their master, continued his fast, it is said, for forty days together. The Brabmins and the Chinese, have also their stated fasts."-Bucu. Yours, &c. A PASTOR.

EDUCATION.

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 examinated 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 the than tigid fact. While much may be attributed to, and exnected prompt and ready manner with which each question was answered or ther than rigid fact. While much may be attributed to, and expected the Barony parish, Glasgow, now more than ninety years of age, wrote problem demonstrated, the hearer could be at no loss to decide as to from. a right education, yet not so much as your correspondent ap- to me, in a letter, dated 12th May, 1826, "I remember that in 1752 pears 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 a 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 Plates and Mycale until near the beginning of the Peloponesian war, a period of about 48 years; and from the battle of Issus, perhaps I should rather say the battle of Arbela, until Alexander's death, a period of but five years. If ever Greece held the world in swe, it was during these periods; and why then? Not because the Greeks were then the best scholars, but hecause the Greeks were then the most united, had the greatest commenders, and were the best soldiers. Before the Peloponesian war Greece attained the zenith of her military glory ; yet it was only about that time that the first philosophical sect-the Academice-arose ; a long after that war, before the Peripatetics or Stoics arose; which of the Sabath School. I went to Robert Robison, but he could shows that Greece held "at defiance the powers of the world" before about the Sabath School. I went to Robert Robison, but he could she "was enlightened and scientific." 2. When Greece "neglected the cultivation of science, then she sunk into ignorance" of crattse "and luxury." Into luxury she fell while cultivating of science ; for science brought wealth ; and wealth i be was then about nine years of age, and is at present near eighly-two Letters were not in vogue in Sparta as in Athens; brought luxury. yet Sparta was abstemious, while Athens was luxurious. Never did the Athenians so cultivate the fine arts and obilosophy as between the account. I am, Sir, your sincere friend, JAMES GILOURIAT.' times of Pericles and Demetrius Poliarcates, 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 luxery. Where is this vice prevalent ? Not among the uneducated Arabs on the skirts of the at a more early period, in a Scottish parish near to Norham, which it 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 proman patricians and their sons. Philosophy and the fine arts flourished in Greece for more than 200 years after "she was subdued by her, it; but as he succeeded Mr. Boston soon after his translation to Ett. 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 bandful, oppose successfully the numerous legions of the Roman world !-- In attributing the power of Greece to learning, and her lux ury and subjugation to its decay, your correspondent has committed "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 approval. I proceed to furnish a few more : "Then all the children her highest glory. Never did she have or exert greater power, never ceive additional information respecting the carly existence of many of Israel, and all the people, went up, and same unto the house of did she exert more influence among nations, than from the conclusion God, and wept, and satthere before the Lord, and fasted that day un. of the Third Punic War to the First Triumvirato. But learning was other Schools.

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

Busin Distan.

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, Mogule, and Goths, though grossly ignorant, pros-pered, and made civilized nations fear and obey. Our own country has not long contained an educated people; yet it would cound strange to hear, that, before the last few years. England never had prosperity. If any scholar have forgot, let hum 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 edu cated, before the invention of printing. In fact, general education is but now begun. Yet all must 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 compotence 7 If want of education be no bar to an individual's happiness, why shouldit be to a community's? Again : If education make men happy then every learned man must be happy. But Bacon was not happy; ether 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 procision needful 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.

G. F. P.

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 man. The article eferred to as proof of this is written by the Rev. John Brown, D. D., Minister of Langton, Berwickshire, Scotland, and published in "The

Scottish Christian Herald" as follows :-Dr. Brown very properly observes, " It is of less importance to as-pertain 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 aborious Ministers, of examining the children on the Sabbath even-

honor of possessing Schools of a superior order at an earlier period, The conclusion brought from the premises had down is, that the most the Spirit of fath and mutual charty, for adding to the number of that Advrishing times for the Roman arms were before the most flourishing 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 appoint. ments and our regular quarterly meetings, with one or two protracted meetings, but the additional labour of three interesting Camp Meet. ings. The two first, on the Richmond and Ottawa circuits, were at-tended 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 winde, all its opposers o'erturne. 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 circuits 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 Quardian.

My DEAR BROTHER,- | have thought that a short account of our proceedings in this Circuit might be comewhat interesting to you and your readers, cspecially 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, em-bracing the townships of Malahide, Bayham, and part of Dorchester, and Haughton, forming at present a two weeks' Circuit. We saymenced our labours here under prospect conference, and were excouraging and flamms than these. 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 IIim whojustifieth the ungodly. On Monday morning the clouds dispersed and the weather became fine, and we concluded to continue our meeting until Tuesday. On Monday after. noon 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 gale ; sinners were converted, saints were made increasingly happy, and the moeting 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 at the meeting, there were on the ground between twenty and thirty, many having left the ground before it was brought to a close. It was believed, as near as we could ascertain, that about

Rev. R. Corson, from Simcoe, arrived in good health and spirits, who labored like men that have the worth of souls at heart and the glory blished, and I believe they were begun before we had received infor-mation of what was done by Mr. Raikes. I know I regularly strended with them, and confirmed the word with signs following." And I I baA have no doubt, that it will be clearly seen at the last great day, of my Sermon, I received a lotter from the late Sir John Sinclair of that they have many seals to their ministry, who shall be as stars in the crown of their rejoicing, when angels shout the Harvest-homechary Devinick, in Aberdeenshire, established a Sanday School as far then both sower and reaper will rejoice together. I have been once back as 1782, and without any knowledge of the Schools of Glouces. around my Circuit since camp meeting, and at simost 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, temember us, and elieve me, yours truly, in the bonds of Gospel Love,

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 fuil 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 exsions of applause. An address from J. Hurlbert, A. B., and one also from the Rev. W. Case, with the music by the Preceptress closed the proceedings of the whole. All, we believe, felt gratified, and most were very agreeably disappointed. We close by recom-mending 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 esca ped 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 Morrel.

For the Christlan Guardian. THE DUTY OF FASTING .- No. 11.

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,

II. 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, where fasting is directly commanded or enjoined as a positive duty ; 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 solemnising a public fast, to avert the calamities under which they were laboring, or with which they were threatened. He says, vince, Athens was a school for the world, and especially for the Ro. "Sanctify a fast I 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 foes." Not to the decay of learning, but to other causes we must supplication ; and rend your bearts 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, he not as the hypocrites of three historical errors. 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 Apostie referred to in the former number, 1 Cor. vii. 5. " Defnaud ye not one another, except it be with consent for a time, that you may vive yourselves to fasting and prayer ; and come together

again, that Saton tempt you not for your incontinancy." (2.) Scriptural example. I have already given some examples of the performance of this duty by persons mentioned in Scripture, un-der circumstance, and with effects, which plainly indicated the drine the Sabbath Schools in Glasgow, and in the Barony parish, were esta-

those in the Calton in 1782." And immediately after the publishing Ulbster, Bart, in which he mentioned, that a School-master at Banter. But the principal facts on which I rest my opinion of the prior existence of the Scottish 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 School which had been taught at Norham before the Schools of Mr. Raikes, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Minister of a Scottish Presby terian Congregation, and that he was acquainted with some old per sons 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 alterwards the following letter :--- "Norham, Nov.

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; 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 This important document proves the existence of the Scottish Pres byterian 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 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 congrega tion. The parish to which I refer was that of Simprin. the scene of the early labours of Boston, whose successor, the pious Mr. Donald Landari, 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 be began rick, in 1707, it is very probable that it might not be long afterwards One of my clders, 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 Sim prin, who used often to speak of the good which Mr. Landart had com municated 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 coubt, that if any brethren in the Ministry would inquire of their aged neighbours or parishioners, they would re-

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

THOMAS FAWCETT. Malahide, September 18, 1840.

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 e well attended ; our congregations are on the increase.

I have had invitations lately to visit places where I have not yet meen; 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 nan sent on, we two could find an abundance of labour. Blessed be he 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."

From the Christian Advocate and Journal INGHAM MISSION-UNITED STATES.

DEAR BROTHER,-I have labored the past year on this mission not vithout 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.

ISAAC BENNETT. Yours in the best of boads, Mich. Con., August 18, 1840.

GRIMSBY CIRCUIT. Smithville, Sept. 23th, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SiR:-Agreeably to your request, I sent you a short account of the religious state of this (the Grimsby) Circuit. Having made the necessary arrangements with our local brethren to have the regular Sabbath work supplied during our absence from the Circuit, on returning from Conference we found all well-all the appointments, (with one exception only) having been filled; and the Circuit in a state of general tranquillity. On entering upon the ardu ous and responsible duties of another Conference year, we felt to enquire with ous and responsible diffusion and the Contract of Satis, we let to end the diffusion the great A postle to the Gentiles, "Who is sufficient for these things 1". And knowing that our sufficiency is of the Lord, we entered upon our holy work in humble dependence upon the Great Head of the Church, for his sanction and blessing; and we feel thankful to God, that we have not trusted in a broken reed, nor spent our strength for nought, in reading the Pastoral Address, the reach, nor spent our strength for hough, in reaching in Tassorial Auterss, the general rules, meeting the closes, renewing the tickets for Love Fevet, visi-ting the absences on the sick, preaching, attending extra meetings, &c. In the performance of these duties, we have found the Lord to be a very present help in time of need; and although we cannot say with some of our esteemed brothren, (whose recent communications in the Guardian we have perused with mentione of series duties, thet the Lord is saving souls by scores. emotions of gratitude and defight,) that the Lord is saving souls by scores, yet we feel thankful to God, that proof has not been wanting on this Circuit during the past quarter, that the Lord has an eye to pity, an ear to hear, and

during the past quarter, that the Lord has an eye to pity, an ear to hear, and an arm to save penitout, believing sinners. At one of our work-day appointments where formerly there has been no class, we announced our irtention of preaching several evenings in succession; ha-ving done so, the result has been an accession to our numbers of 14; so that we have now a class at that appointment composed of 4 old members, and 11 on trial; may this "little one become a thousand, and the small one a strong na-tion !" On Friday next we propose commencing: a Protracted Meeting in another part of the Circuit, and we hope to be able to report favourably as to the result. Yesterday was held at the 50 Mile-creek our first regular Quarter-ly Meeting; our respected Chairman, brother Green, was with us in good health and spirits; he delivered two excellent discourses in the Chapel, and one in School Hunse a few miles distort. which I trust will produce their deneard and spints, be derivered two excepted discourses in the Chapel, and one in a School House a few miles distant, which I trust will produce their de-signed and desired effect. The Master of Assemblies was also present, and we were favoured with a season of refreshing which will long be remembered. We are encouraged to hope for better days on this Circuit.

Yours, &c. JAMES MUSGROVE.

MISSISSIPPI CAMP MEETING. For the Christian Guardian.

The Mississippi Camp Meeting was commenced on Friday the 4th Sept., according to announcement in the Grardian. It was held in a delightful grove on Mr. John Tweedy's farm, near the rising village of Carlton Place. Many doubted the prosperity and result of the meeting; some fearing the inability of a Circuit of only C23 members to support a meeting of the kind; others fear-ing disturbances from the "baser sort"-- and more dreading its Methodising influence. But the "lion in the way" did not deter the traveller, nor the "observation of the clouds the sower." When the hear arrived for beginning the meeting, it was found that there were about twenty board tents and two of eail cloub prected, most of which were spacious and commodious, such as would sail cloth erected, most of which were spacious and commodious, such as would have been creditable to an occasion of the kind on any of the frontier Circuits. On Saturday there were several more erected which enclosed the entire ground. The Preachers present were the Reverends Messrs. R. Jones, Chairman District, J. McLatyre, from Hull, S. Brownell, from the Bouchire Mission, L. Taylor, from the Richmond Circuit, and the preachers of this Circuit --The "labourcrs" few, the work abundant; but looking to, and relying upon The "labourers" few, the work abundant; but looking to, and relying upon the strong for strength, the work was encountered, "the battle set in array." Our belowed Chuirman "led the way" by an appropriate and impressive ser-mon. The regulations of the meeting were stated, and the ordinary course of camp meetings pursued, accompanied by the gentle breezes of the Holy Spirit. As a considerable portion of the population in this section of country are from the Highlands of Scotland, and best understand preaching in their vernacular theory a nearest was conceded to and the Science of Scotland preaching in their vernacular the Highlands of Scottald, and best understand preacting in mer vernacoust tongue, a request was conceded to, and the 8 o'clock services of Sabbath morn-ing were concluded in Gacia by Brothers McJutyre and Taylor. The latter preached, and judging from the text selected, and his known ability (God helping) "to make out what he takes in hand," as well as from the unction attended the effects produced, and the favorable reports since given, we have no hesitance in sying, that the congregation of a Chalmers or of a Newton would have been "blessed" had they "heard the joyful sound." Did not the God of David choose "his stones and direct his sling ?" "Blessed be his Holy Nane," and let all the people sny, Amen ! Sabbath was emphati-cally "a high day." It is supposed that there were about fifteen hundred percally "a high day." It is supposed that there were about filteen hundred per-sons on the ground during the greater part thereof. Attention, solemnity, and devotion were delightfully observable in the assembled multitude generally; scarcely any thing arpeared in their demeanor meriting reproof during the day, and the same may be said of them at night with but one or two exceptions, which, we are sure, affords as more pleasure to overlook, than it will them to answer we are sure, alterns is more pleasure to everices, than it will them to answer for. It was not determined to continue the meeting longer than till Monday morning, but, when the period arrived for closing, it was the general impres-sion on the Preachers' minds that the "cloud had not yet lisen," or that the time to strike their tents had not yet come. The proposition, to continue goother day, was submitted to the congregation, when their manimous and "ed stay was "horkard, hunds showed their willingness to cooperate with their day to be a strike their tents had be a strike their day was the strike their day the strike their tents had showed their willingness to cooperate with their ed stay was no wind, hands showed their willingness to co-operate with their flocks on their Circuits who required 'march of saving souls. This protract-principle expressed by our blessed Lord. They 'fleft wives sha chind shard, &c., for 'Cirrist's sake and the Gospel's;' and touching their flocks, 'they left the nincty and nine' end '' went to seek that which had gone astray.''--The people had their mechanism, their farms, their ungathered crops, &c., to attend to; but all seemed to say, '' one thing is needful,'' and '' first seek the kingdom of browen and its rightcousness,'' or, gaining and saving property is or may be good, but, '' saving souls is better.'' Thus while they did not offer un-to flod a '' sacrifice which cost them nothing,'' they did not offer one that profited them nothing. God accepted '' the meat'' which his people "brought to his people they proved herewith, that he did open the windows to his store-house, and they proved herewith, that he did open the windows of heaven and pour out a blessing which there was not room to contain." It is believed that more souls were awakened, converted, and eapctified on this is believed that more souls were awakened, converted, and eancified on this blessed supplementary Monday, than during the whole former part of the meet-ings. Had the meeting closed on Monday it would have been pronounced creditable, but its continuance till Tuesday, through the increasing influences and effects of the Holy Spirit, has entitled it to the appellation of a greatly profit-able and glorious meeting. A number of Presbyterians and Baptists delight-fully shared as recipients in the blessing abounding on the occasion. Suveral of the former (some of whom were elderly persons) now for the first time obtained " proces of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost—and an assurance of God's love." When the converts and mourners were called for, on Tuesday mouning era the metung broke up, it was found, that, between forty and file morning ere the meeting broke up, it was found, that, between forty and fifty upersed to be either born again during the meeting or reclaimed from their backslidings, and ising of evenus more professed their sorrow for sin and their determination to seak the favour of God. The meeting has contributed their determination to seek the layour of God. The meeting has contributed very much to an increase of piety among the old members in their respective classes, and we have also added some eighteon or twenty, and more are wait-ing an opportunity to join our Church. A number from the adjacent Circuits of Perth and Richmond were greatly blessed at the meeting, and have the pleasure of knowing that several have joined the classes in their respective neighborhoods. It is natural for the mother to nourish and dandle her own child, and it is her duty to do so as well as to intruct and protoct it; and it is equally the interest and duty of the child to receive that nourishment, instruction and protection from its kind and lawful parent. So it is a pleasing duty to receive into the fold, and take care of those concerning whom we can say in the language of the Apostle, " In Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the Gospel; wherefore I beseech you, be ye followers of me.

MISSION ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Pic, August 29th, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR:-I am aware that some notice of our missionary operations is from time to time called for by the supporters and promoters of the sacroil cause; particularly are they anxious to learn the state of distant missions recently established. Much might be said of the nature of this coun-

try, its preductions and inhabitants, and their manners and customs; and per-haps I may make these things the subjects of a future communication. We have now been here a year, and it is a fit time to review the past, in order to thankfulness, improvement, and encouragement. And upon the whole, we "thank God and take courage." During the year 14 adults have been conse-crated to God by boptism, and joined to the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and joined to the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and joined to the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and joined to the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and young of the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and young of the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and young of the visible Church. But one of these crated to God by boptism, and young of the visible Church. But one of these is the Indian longuage, paying particular attention to their moral culture. I also exercised them every day in geography and sometimes in natural history, al-ways taking care to elicit their own opinions upon every subject that I suppo-sed had come within the range of their ideas; and it was both amosing and instructive thus to dig from their native mines the unsephisticated unpolished thoughts and speculations of Nature's own children. How often have they icoked incredulous when something was asserted that appeared improbable, until proved and illustrated by some familiar object. During the summer, up to the present time, we have had two services in the Indian language every Sablath, and sometimes a third in English; end two in the interval on week day evenings. None of the Indians can be said to be ophave now been here a year, and it is a fit time to review the past, in order to

the interval on week day evenings. None of the Indiana can be said to be op-posed to the truth; some are indifferent; but the greater part of the population are decidedly favourable.

The population of this place and Long Lake (the head of this river) is about The population of this piece and Long Lake (the head of this river) is about 300. Part of the Long Lake Indians visit this place in the summer, so that a good part of them have already heard the Gospel. I expect to start in a day or two to visit them in their own country. The gemleman of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of this place, has kindly offered me a passage there and back again. This journey will take me nearly a month. As to ourselves we are very confortably situated. We have a good house in a pleasant situa-tion. We have a presence of having some chlinger usgetables, which have the the we are very comfortably situated. We have a good house in a pressant situa-tion. We have a prospect of having some culinary vegetables, which are to us a great leaver in this country. We have a cow and some poultry, and upon the whole our condition is not so much unlike civilization as you would very na-turally conclude. We are nothing discouraged either by the barren nod for-bidding aspect of the country, or by the rigor of the climate; and as it regards the ladians themselves, there is every encouragement that could be expected. I congratulate you upon the honour the Conference has conferred upon you by placing you in a situation to do much good. From experience you are pre-nored to evere into the facilitary of a missionary, toiling along in the wilderness.

pared to enter into the feelings of a missionary, toiling alone in the wilderness. I wish to contribute every thing in my power to the Guardian that would be interesting, and promote the good of the missions, and your experience would guide you in the selection of such parts of my communications as would be nost profitable; a liberty this which I believe is your right; but whether your ight or not, I make it so with regard to my communications concerning the inssion world. I wrote to the editor last winter and my letter was inserted in the Guardian. I promised to write again, which promise I redeemed, and sent a long letter that cost me some pains and research, but I never saw it ac

Indians from necessity would be indiced a some this spring-more will next. Some this spring-more will next. Trusting entirely to the efficacy of the Holy Spirit for the conversion of the Heathen, we hope the friends of missions will pray for his copious effusions Heathen, Thomas Hurtburg.

THE REVIVAL IN REMPTVILLE.

KEMPTVILLE, October 3rd, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR SIR,—When I last wrote you on the subject of the revival of the work of God on this Circuit, our Protracted Meeting was about being conclu-ded. But on the following Salbath, through the infinite goodness of our Heavenly Father, by the powerful application of the Holy Spirit, blassing and accompanying the word of truth, in connection with the united and zealous efforts of our friends in this place, the meeting, us some expressed it, " took a

It continued for nearly a week. Many were brought to feel themselvas tility, condemned, and hell deserving sinners ; and being directed to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world," they were enabled, "Lamb of God who taken away he shis in the world, they were channed, through grace, to come to Christ, and to trust in him as their only Saviour.---On the 12th and 13th Oct., we had our first Quarterly Meeting. It was a time of anusual interest and good feeling. No difficulties in the Quarterly Confer-ence; but the official brethren were in gond spirits, and unnumous in adopting and pushing forward every measure that was considered for the benefit of our infant Circuit. Our worthy and deservedly respected Chairman, the Rev Richard Jones, favored us with no fewer than four sermons—two on Saturday in digo an Sunday. It was certainly a time of great power-because Jesus viding the words of elernal truth, in his aswar Snerfixidual receiving a portion manner. Our Love Feast was, in reality, a feast of love-there was a unan-mous expression of holy pleasure, and abundant profit. Many of our oldest mous expression of holy pleasure, and abundant profit. Many of our oldest members say they never witnessed such a time on this or any other Circuit.— After the public services of the foremon, some infants were dedicated to the Lord in Baptism; and what added much to the solemnity and improssiveness of the occasion, five modest and truly pious young ladies, who were subjects of the con-verting grace of Gnd during our Revival, were solemnly dedicated to the Lord in Baptism at the sacred Altar, meekly and prayerfully "kneeling on their knees." Two other pious young ladies were baptized by immersion in a stream convenient to the Chapel. And now after making the teturns of the Circuit for the first quarter, we find that there have been more than one hundred who have bined society tume trial, and unwards of ninety since the con-Circuit for the first quarter, we had that four have over more than one inducted who have joined society upon trial, and upwards of ninety since the com-mencement of our Revival. We are constrained to say, "what hath God wrought!" "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." To him be all the praise. That the work of God may continue to prosper is the prayer of yours, sincerely,

W. W. CULLOUGH. MISSION IN THE NORTH.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

WHAT SHALL ENSURE THE PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH ?-We may rejoice, but it must be with trembling. To the former we should be prompted by our mercies, and to the latter by our unfaithfulness, and the magnitude of the duties yet to be performed. Every one has shared, at least, the minor blessings of Redemption, others the greater, and with a zeal evincive of their possession, have desired, and successfully attempted a return in kind, suitable to the munificence and commands and work of Him whose goodness is shewn. God's people have not received his grace altogether for nought, but as a talent, first for their own spiritual benefit, and then by a devoted use of it, for the benefit of the follow decendants of their first and fallen forefather Adam, all redeemed by the priceless blood of the second Adam, the Son of God. The leavon of rightcousness has operated, and many of those and sinning race, can present a select few-a little flock-a chosen people imbued with the spirit, and stamped with the image of God. The death of Still the extactes of an unchecked triumph, cannot be theirs. Much has been God of Methodism, hasten thy coming! Amen and Amen. accomplished ; more-almost incalculably more, remains to be accomplished.

Not a few sinners have been reclaimed-how many have been forgotten, or, if remembered, allowed to make their distance from the cross and the church Barton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. delivered an excellent sermore remote Professing to love every soul of man, christians have been partial mon on the Gospel of Christ, in the Nowgate Street Church, and in the even in their piety and prayers to save them ; calling to some to return,-dumb to ing the Rev. Egerion Ryerson one on the Dominion of God,-to us the most others ; giving the admonition to this individual, -withholding it from that ; comprehensive and elequent we ever heard from him. At its close he announced stretching out the hand to rescue these, having no delivering hand for those. a service, consisting of preaching and prayer meeting, to be held in the base-There is the stain of blood upon some skirts! May the blood of atonement ment story of the Church on Tursday evening at 7 o'clock, and on every wash it away before we appear in judgment ! We have met our foes-natural, succeeding evening doring the continuance of the Conference. He likewise worldly, and infernal, and, not unfrequently, retreat has been our cry; and if said it was probabic, as members of society and of the congregation were adwe have stood our ground to contend and conquer, we have unwisely concluded mitted to the discussions of the Conference at Hallowell when the Union was all was accomplished, when but the advance guards of the adverse army were put to fight. We have corducted ourselves as if there had been few enomies tive information would be given. We heard several days ago that the attendto rout, few duties to discharge, few souls to save. Let the eyn from the ob- ants at Newgate Street had come forward nobly with their requests for preachservatory which Revelation has reised, take in the whole arena of strife, and lers, and that they had made provision for all that will assemble; and we have little-little has been dono : let the condition, and the wants, and the miseries no doubt before the Session terminates their homes will be found as hospitable of crowding millions in our world, unsought by christians, and unblessed by as their invitations and their hearts are kind. It will be satisfactory to the their charities, be recognized, and the work of evangelization is but in com- members of our Church to be told that since the secession of certain persons, nencement. And why is this ? And what shall make it otherwise? These a number of individuals piously inclined have asked admission into the Sacieore searching, sulemn interrogatories, and the time is come for their being an- ty-and we may add, at the re-letting of the pews on Monday week, with the swored : answered they can be-must be-they must be answered for Canada, exception of a small number, as many were disposed of as on any former ocand for our own Wesleyan Methodist Church at the present juncture of her af- sion. The Minister of the Church is noremining in, his pulpit and puts fairs. May the spirit of wisdom and power and promptness be given us !- lendeavours, carefully avoiding in both the topics of present painful discus-These bestowed, and that church is glorious in her successes and unbounded in Islan, seeking only the spiritual instruction and advancement of his peculiar her enlargement.

the guarantee of distinguished usefulness. Without it there cannot he the sym- union among ourselves" will, in the fear of God, be acted upon : pathy for souls which evangelical measures adopted for their welfare jovolve. putty for some which evangences measures adopted for their welfare involve. ¹⁴ Let us be deeply sensible (from what we have known) of the evit of a divis-What but this brought the Son of God near to the debased and rebellious in-habitants of our world? This must nutach us to the same objects for their good. Christian holiness is the love of God possessing, and prodominating in, our hearts; and where this is it will be the same in its exhibition, though, unspeakably loss in extent than in Him. This is the impulse to'a career of purget bilinghymphy for our followemen; and without it there is inseting and there are united. If we divide, we shall destroy ourselves, the work of God, and the sonls of our people. Ques. What can be done in order to a closer union with each other? 2. Prsy carnestly for, and speak freely to each other. 3. When we meet, let us percer part without prayer. 4. Toke area to stard begins of the stardue price of the purest philanthrophy for our fellow-men ; and without it there is inaction and usclossness. Wesleyanism itself, as a system, has its most cogent reasons from its higher professions of sanctity and their practical effect. Be holiness inscribed in chaste but vivid characters on our hearts, our laws, our instrumen-

talities, our enterprises ! There must be Unity. There are so many instances of the advantages of unity, and of the disadvantages of collision in our world, it becomes an anomaly when in civil or religious uffairs the latter exists. There are occasions when collision is virtuous; but, too many, when it is not so. The Corinthians were divided; one saying "I am of Paul; and another I am of Apollos;" and St. I e, whose protession is nove, whose oussi is a periodic to the mart roung 2" forbids, and when regarded, prevents it. Christians have nover yet presented to the world a confederacy as adhesive as that of fullen spirits, and in this restheir potency; christians in unison more than double theirs. We doubt much Church are one.

There must be Simplicity. By this we do not mean ignorance bordering charity would unite; but after all, our conscientious course must be "left to on idiotism, or childishness, or selfishness; we mean the highest wisdom and Gol." Here is true wisdom :---" Acknowledge Ilim in all thy ways and be There must be Simplicity. By this we do not mean ignorance bordering the most benevolent disinterestedness. There is in piery what there is in as- shall direct thy steps." Here is meckness : When truth has made her statements and adduced her facts, if men will be prejudiced, a dominant epicit must tronomy, one groat universal principle; and ho is the greatest man in sither profession who discovers, and is governed by it. Newton had an eye piercing not attempt to force compliance nor anger fulminate at error. Here is submissiveness : - If men will have what is false to be true, if they will condema enough to see the one comprehensive law of gravitation. This governed him in all his calculations: this he saw everywhere and in every thing. The ser- and be unforgiving, a judgment calm in its decisions must be entertained, and vant of God is a pigmy in his wistorn compared with Newton until he has an a spirit chastened by its trials breathed; waiting patiently till another period eye to search out the one grand and controlling principle of the christian ays. shall justify and applaud both. Here is christian intrepidity : In the human the glory of God. Every thing in this system proceeds from and tends battle-field resolution; onset, impetuosity, blood, carnage to this. This must be the spirit of our intention,-this the object of our aim. so in the area where love commands. Never did the Israellish house appear We may have fifty questions to put relative to a project, and they are all worse greater than when they stood still, and saw the salvation of God. Here is than vanity if we cannot answer this in the uffirmative-Is it for the glory of confidence in the Gavernor of the world : This its language : "Its is too with God ? The man of noblest pursuit, multifarious as his plans may be, has but to err, and too good to be unkind. His eye sees and scrutinizes all affeirs; his one thing to do. Moses honoured his God. St. Paul honoured him. Wesknowledge includes my case; his justice will secure its claims; his faithfulness ley honoured him. O for a single eye ! aonour my trust in his word; his voice confound the adversary; his arm bring There must be Humility. Shall the clay in the hands of the potter find : escue; his love, reward. Jebovali is on the throne; and the elements, the vice and say mould me thus, and for such a purpose? The treasure is in nations, the church, life, death, and the universe are obedient to his mandate, "earthen vessels." Why? That "the excellency of the power may be of " Casting all your care upon Him; for he careth for you." Wisdom, humil-God, and not of us ?" The very consciousness that we have the treasureity, love, faith, have one language :-- "I LEFT IT TO GOD." something precious-costly, should induce carefulness and meekness, as he " Blind unbelief is sure to err, who bears a massive valuable gift is concerned for its security and its intended And scap his work in vain : God is his own interpreter, bestowment. What diffidence when Moses had to carry Jehovah's message And he will make it plain." to Pharaoh ! What trembling when Isaiah and Ezckiel had to bear "the bur do very well for the white man, but not for the rod man." Ah! poor people: | den of the Lord" and prophesy! Instructive instances of a subducit and sanc-do very well for the white man, but not for the rod man." Ah! poor people: | tifed spirit these! Our own sins and fraities are sufficient to bow the spirit; the Religion of Jesus Christ does as much good to the poor red man of the woods as it does to the white man in his place. The Indians here held many private councils against embracing Christianity, and saying to their young men, can humiliate like love. Shall we labour for God abased, yet exaited, and den of the Lord" and prophesy ! Instructive instances of a subdued and sanc A HINT TO CLASS LEADERS .- It has been our intention for ometime to address an article or two to a very useful class of labourers in our Church bearing this name ; and we have when other things permit, to do so ----At present we can do little more than convey to them a hint from the Ricksucceeded by his abundant loving kindnesses? nond Christian Advocate, and we do it under the conviction it will be well received. The subject is the time such an officer in our church should take up There must be Sacrifice. But it is next to preposterous to talk of sacrifice otwithstanding this, some of them have given me some good encouragement in our day. The work of the Lord has to be done, not, however, under the at one of his own weekly meetings. Of course that will much depend on the number of members in a class; and when it is moderate, an hour is about the circumstances which in primitive times were known. Then were heralds of time which should be accupied. Many reasons might be given for avoiding the Cross persecuted, tormented, martyred. None but a hero was a match for prolixity and tediousness ; four of which just now recur to us. 1. The person the foe. Still, something is required. There is no personal sunctity without may. God only knows whether he is troly converted or not. This man was the foe. Still, sometaing is required. There is no personal sunctity without and the man was inder my instruction for about twenty days; he came to be instructed every self-denial; no communication of that sanctity without a jecparaly of our peace, officiating is the same, and he has to hold his meetings weekly, year after year. day, and he was not happy unless I was with him. He is a good-hoking Indian, but he bas been a great sinner. But when he prays he gays in his prayers, "God be merviful to me a sinner." This man has some influence our names subject to be cast out as evil. We must surrender out sensuality our names mobility to be as tout as evil. Novelty, then, both as to the individual and the means is out of the question; and as what ceases to be new loses a charm, what is last should be more than supplied in another way: 2. It requires a well read, ingenious, spiritual mind and imbecility to become the medium of spiritual life and power to others, to furnish suitable advice, and withal unstale, with the frequency necessa-"This kind goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting." A ceremony of consecration had to take place before the first Apostles were vessels meet for the ry. 3. There will be an unavoidable sameness in the experience of different. Master's use; and it is one unconfined to their age. The spiritual must be the persons; and if much be said to this, the leader must be fertile indeed in communication of what is spiritual. "Who will consecrate himself this day thoughts to say much to that, and to half-a-dozen more on the same topics ; and this again time after time. 4. An appeal to the members of our church genunto the Lord ?" Dare any life his exulting voice in bearing testimony to his sacrifices ? The contrary would be the consistent course. Who risks his char. erally would go to shew that their opinion was that the leader who is short is most acceptable, edifying, and prized. Some good men we have known give acter for the character of Christ's cause? Or endeavours to proportion his an exhortation before and after they commenced their personal addresses to the expenditure of time and strength and talent to its calls ? Or governs his charities by its loud and affecting appeal to his ability and wealth i ...St. Paul could members. Few, very few, can do this constantly and well. They will find that these poor Indians. May God help me so to do! for without Him I can do say, and much had he to surrender when he did say it, "Yea, doubtless, and the cases becessary to be considered will exhaust, for the time, their stock of matter, and allow little ability or space for two sermons besides. Some will I count all things but loss." Ilere was contempt of every thing that interfered sing much and leave little opportunity for speaking and praying; others will with his character and obligations as a Minister of God. The wreath placed speak much and limit the other exercises. There is a "golden mean" as Dr. on his temples when a learner at the feet of Gamaliel, he tore off and trampled Watts says, and he is the wise and welcome leader who can observe it. On upon it. Souls-souls he sought, and to save them all was loss. O! there the duties of the holy and zealous brothers and sisters-our leaders, very much must be the Missionary unction resting on us from above; and when we are might be said, which we cannot say to them now; but all we mean is bere : 'missionary enough" in our spirituality, our hopes, our intercessions, our faith, Study the Bible-study Wesley's Works-study the Discipline-study the our ardours, our labours, the Church is prospered. Heart; and then in singing and praying and speaking-BE SHORT. There must be Prayer. This is too obvious a duty to need either statement There must be Prayer. This is too obvious a duty to need either statement or enforcement; and we have not room for amplification. "Prove me nore, saith the Lord of hests, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing." Who thinks of proving the Lord i > Who lays His pro-mise before him in order to test his faithfulness and power? This is our duty, God gives the permission and the commande to do it; and innumerable scrip-ture facts there are to embodiem in the performance of it. If the Spirit is to and they will attend well. But if you have much taking and inthe raying, the people will be wear, and setter went you have taking and inthe raying, the people will be wear, and setter to a young friend who had just assumed the responsible office of Class Leader --- I am glad to hear you have taken a class under your care. Mind you do not tak your people to death. Many leaders will preach a sermon to every member; which makes the meetings long, duil, and uppofitable. If you can meet twenty people and get eight or ten of them to pray, all within an hour, you will do them some goout. come, the children of God to be holier, the territories of Satan to be encroached people will be weary, and seldom come." upon, the guilty to be saved, we must do as God says. Our public services The second number of a new weekly paper, "The Magnot," is must be reformed and revivified by a devotional fire, and believing acts; and no At a Camp Meeting recently held on LIBERTY CIRCUIT, U. S., longer formal, cold, spiritless, and unhallowing. The atmosphere of a wrest- just received. It is published at Hamilton by Mr. Rulven-edited by Mr. At a Camp including recently field on LIBERTY CIRCOIT, U. S., 83 persons gave in their names as the subjects of converting grace; but it was estimated that about 130 were savingly impressed. -N. Y. Chr. Adv. & Jour. so. Then are the illustrious signs of primitive worship seen again. Every and is devoted to literature, politics, non-merce, and general intelligence.

vorshipper must be a priest offering to God. God of haliness! consecrate every one a sacerdotal character, pour out the cintment, sanctify every spirit ;

and their offerings shall be incense in thy sight, and the glory shall hover over the tabernacle, and fill it, and Zion shall be gloulous in the midst of the pations. Suith the Lord, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth; and the earth shall bear the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall hear Jezroel." Be ashamed, O my soul, that while nature cries to nature and is answered, thou but seldom criest to God ! Will the earth hear Jezteel ! God will hear his people; and as the heavens reply to the earth in copious grateful showers. He shall shed forth diffusively his spirit on mankind.

. .

Fathers and Brethren in the same high calling! whom we esteem, though not born in your country, say-say now, shall this be done? You reply, This is our desire. Permit us under present peculiar but hopeful circumstances, with the utmost respect and affection to say, our hones will be more than consummated if we broathe wherever we are the spirit of holiness, unity, simplicity, humility, sacrifice, and praver. You rally afcesh to your standard, your temple, your home, and the heart throbs with expectation, and your affections are kindled to a new ardour, and the vow comes from your lips, " If I forget decendants have become righteous. Our world, populated as it is by a sinful thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning :" and the prayer ascends : "O that the salvation of Israel were come out of Ziun! When God bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall Christ, the zeul and the faith of the followers of Christ, have not been in vain. be glad." The God of Jacob hears; and the days of REVIVAL are epproaching.

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE.-On Sabbath last the Rev. John

forming, it would be the case at this Conference, by ticket, but that timely posiand important charge. The time, the set time to favour Zion, we believe,

There must be Holiness. Conversion is an invaluable attainment, and he is come; and hope that future days will be signal for the effusions of the Spirwhose it is will exert a solutary influence on all with whom he has intercourse; it, and the consequent diffusion of christianity. We need not say to our membut it will be limited. Whoever has secured that gift, ought to appreciate it as bers they should determinedly shou every thing that can irritate in their interpledge of something more which God proffers to him to increase the salutaria course with others, and that their chief business at this crisis should be to ness of his juflucace; and to this should tend the aspirations of his soul, the intereeds with God for an colargement of his kingdom. This is the purpose faith of his heart, the actions of his life. Ambition, irreligiously directed, of our beloved brethren who have to assemble; and we pray that while they is the pinnacle of death,-sanctified, is the ladder whose topmost step rests on are cousing from their distant fields of labour to this city the preserving and the threshold of the door of heaven, up which he who has it will ascend, the comforting spirit of their Master may accompany them; and when they are conductor of others, allured by his exolted example. Distinguished holiness is met we doubt not that this Section of our Discipline on "The necessity of

"Let us be deeply sensible (from what we have known) of the evil of a divis- Take great care not to despise each other's gifts.
 Never speak lightly of each other.
 Let us defend each other's character in every thing, so far as is consistent. ith truth.

Labour, in bocour, each to prefer the other before himself. We recommend a serious perusal of The Causes, Evils, and Cures of the eart and church divisions."

A WISE ANSWER.-" In W. Africa, the Church Miss. Society of England have a school for poor pegro children. It is related of a little girl also belonged to that school, that when one of her fellow-pupils had benien her, she was asked—"Did you beat her egain?" She answered, "No, I lefs it to fod." The annuls of philosophy and human wisdom might be searched Wo were reading our exchange papers on "Datamasy

struck with the beauty of this African occurrence, and its adaptation to our peet they may be submitted to as tutors. Devils in anarchy would lose half circumstances as a body of christians at the present time : " I left it to God !" Our motives are suspected, our proceedings misapprehended, our designs miswhether the latter-day splendours will break forth, till the members of Christ's judged, our character, by some, slamlered. Statements in explanation are called for and made, justice asserts its claims, conciliation would satisfy, and

Soveral conversions have taken place since the camp meeting closed, and lessed be God, the work appears not to be ended. May the God of all blessied be God, the work appears not to be ended. May the God of all grace continue to "pour out of his Spirit upon sil flesh, and cause his servants and handmaidens to prophesy," and all flesh to see his Salvation.

Carlton Place, September 26, 1840.

A. ADAMS.

From the Christian Advocate & Journal.

CAMP MEETING AT MUNCEY TOWN.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Peter Jones to Dr. Bangs, dated Credit Mission, Ang. 31st.

1 am happy to say that the Indian brethren at this (Credit) mission, are still holding fast on the words of the great Spirit, and when we meet at the house of prayer, our hearts get very warm with the love of God, so that the voice o one good old Indian woman lately snid at a fellowship meeting, "I feel that the time of my departure is drawing near; my illness is daily pulling my body down to the grave; but the best of all, is, Jesus is with me, and I am not afraid to die. Sometimes the good Spirit so fills my heart, that I feel as if my body was all one sound heart, and Jesus in the mid-t of it. Glory be to the good Spiril for what he has done for me." Blessed be God for his love to Indians. Br. John Sanday is now with us, and has brought us good news from the Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Bulsam Lake missions. He states that the Indian brethren at those places are doing well in the service of the Lord, and many backsliders have lately been reclaimed. I am also glad to inform you that out Credit brethran are doing well both temporally and spiritually. Their crops this year are very good. Brother Case, John Sunday, and myself, with a Credit brethren are doing wen bout comparing and provided, and myself, with a this year are very good. Brother Case, John Sunday, and myself, with a number of our Credit Indians; are going, this work, to an Indian comp meet-ing at Munory. We expect many Indians, Christians, and Pagans, to be pre-sent on the occasion. May the great Spirit meet with us in great power and mercy!

Toronto, Sept. 15 .- Since writing the above we have had our Indian camp meeting at Muncey town, and I rejoice to inform you that it was a blessed time. Believers were quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and several Pagan Indians converted. The meeting began on Friday the 4th instant, and closed the following Monday. There were about 200 Indians on the Camp ground, the largest Indian congregation I have ever witnessed. The preachers pre-tent were, brothers W. Case, S. Waldron, John Sunday, David Sawyer, and myself, besides a number of warm, zealous Indian exhorters, so that we had plenty of help. Our love-least on the Monday was a precious season. Many rose up with

tenrs in their eyes and declared that the great Spirit for Christ's sake had par-doned their sins. One Indian woman said, "O, brothers and sisters, it appears to mo as if we were all like young birds in a nest, with our heads raised toward heaven, and our mouths wide open to receive find from our great Fath-er in heaven. This is indeed a love-feast to my soul. Glory to God in the highest." At the conclusion of our love feast, brother Case haptized 20 adult Indians and 12 children. Most of those baptized were of the Potawationy tribe, a number of whom have lately come over from the United States. About 80 Indians presented themselves before the altar as baving received good during the meeting. Several Pagans remained as spectators on the ground, and I believe the Lord is working powerfully in their hearts, and that they will yot be brought to the knowledge of the truth. Our prospects, both among the Indians and while people in our province at the present time, are very encouraging. O brother, " pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you,"

Lac la Pluic, July 29th, 1840. To the Editor of the Christian Ghardian.

MY DEAR BROTHER, -- I now write a few lines to fulfil my promise that I ave made with you about nine years ago, saying that I will write again at some future period. The City of Toronto from this place is about two housand miles ; and in coming up to this place I had to pull the ash oar for about four months. After pulling this car for months together, O! my poor back. This was not all the hard labour that we had to meet with. From the Fort William to this place we had to come through many Rivers, and Lakes Fort William to this place we had to come incough many divers, and Lakes, and Portages. And over these we had to carry our cance, and heavy burdens on our backs. Of my poor back, and my peor neck, over these portages. But I must here say, that I never worked so hard before in my life. But when we arrived here, seeing so many Indians, I soon firgot all my troubles; for I was in the hopes that they would soon become Christians. But after being with them for one year, I found them to be as firm as rock in their idolatry But after being and they have given me many discouragements, saying, "that God made them to worship in this manner from the beginning of the world; we therefore have othing to do with the Bible, or the Son of God, and of his Religion. It will "whoseever becomes a Christian shall be put out, (that is, out of their society,) and to be treated as dogs by all the Indians of the place." They all, therefore,

stand against Christianity as firm as stone walls against its enemies. But to hope that after a time they will yet become Christians-that is, some of them at least. I am happy to say, that one of them has given me his consent to become a Christian; and he says that, let the consequences be what they may. God only knows whether he is truly converted or not. This man was his people; and if he remains faithful, I have no doubt that he will be very useful among his people, for he has grent desire to see all his relations converted to the Christian Religion. 'I have lost no time with him in teaching im how to read; it took him ten days to learn the Indian Alphabet, (Evans.) I think he will soon be able to read, for he is very anxious to learn to read the good Word of God. His wife is also willing to come with us to the Promised Land. Let her come with us, for we will do her good, "for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

It is now about one month since Mr. Evans and his family has passed here for Norway House, and they were all very well. I hope God will keep them so. Mr. Mason is also gone to the Fort Alexander for the Summer. And thus I am left all alone here for the Summer, to try to do all the good I can to

The Gentlemen of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company are, without excep ion, very kind and good to us. I did think myself much honored when I had the honor and pleasure of taking breakfast with his Excellency, the Governo of the Company.

We are very much in want of something to eat at present. For it is now beer about one month since we have been out of provisions; and it will be about one month and half more before we can get provisions; from the Red River; ut before that time comes we shall be very hungry ; but, thank God, we have plenty berries to eat. All our hard labor is coming up to this place last year and of our entrvation this and the last Summer, I think nothing of it. All I wish is to win souls to Christ. But when I think of home, I love my home and all my brethren and friends at the Credit; but I leave them all for Christ's sake. Lord, help me to love thee better! Pray for me, and let the Church pray for me, that, by the grace of God, I may do some good to the cause of our Church. I remain your humble and faithful servant, PKTER JACOBS.

[Brother Jacobs is a Native Missionary employed by the Canada Conference nd the spirit and manner of his writing are creditable to him. He asks the prayers of the Church.—Ep.]

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.—As we have not yet room for "Autobiography of an Old Piane." While the former displayed much talent and thought, the latter was certainly unique and tichly merited the unbounded applause it received. "God Save the Queen" was admirably performed; and roused to higher acheld in England, we store the more important items, and leave the rest for a future occasion. The session this year was held, for the first time, at Newcastle-upon Tyne, --- a place dear to Mrn Wesley. The public business we are upon the session that soul inspiring anthem; but I grow garrulous and here are upon the session the session that year was held, for the first time, at the session the session this year was held. For the first time, at the session the Newcastle-upon-Tyne, -- a place dear to Mr. Weeley. The public business update and that that the first inspirit marking and I have done. commenced on the 29th July; but for some days previous several of the Com-When leaving for the Western part of the province, the Acting Principal, J. mittees sat. The Auxiliary Fund Committee reported that they had paid Lit2,000 during the year. The Book Committee that a new edition of Mr. find the number of students to be much greater than an Old Countryman would #12,000 during the year. The Book Committee that a new earload of Nr. Wesley's Works had been commenced—a new edition of Mr. Benson's Com-mentary completed—and a hundred new Tracts published. The number of Hymn Books sold in the year was 110,935. The Education Committee re-Hymn Books sold in the year was 110,935. The Education Committee re-traction of the second secon Ported that there was a very considerable increase in School operations. The Chapel Building Committee had given consent for the erection and enlarge-ed with the few days entertainment at Cohourg, I embarked on black defined entert of 129 chapels and four schools, at an estimated expense of £65,098. The Scient Missionery Committee Meeting it was found that there was a debt At a Special Missionary Committee Meeting it was found that there was a debt that-you may hear again from and a deficiency together of £20,000. The Committee of the Theological Institution reported that premises for a new Institution had been purchased at Manchester for £7,000. The improvements to be made will be another £7,000. The Rev. Thomas Jackson is likely to be appointed to the charge of the new Institution, and Dr. Hannah Theological Tutor. The Centenary Fund Committee ascertained that the total amount received of the Centenary subscriptions was £145,241. The Rev. T. Lessey, the President last year, was prevented by ill health from attending the Conference. Mr. Jackson took his place ; and the Rev. Robert Newton was chosen President. One hundred and three young men offered themselves and were received as Candidates for the work. Twenty-seven Ministers had died, among whom were J. Wood, 23; -J. Buckley, 67; G. Lowe, 89; W. E. Miller, 73. On the fourth day of the session, two Ashantee Princes, with their tator, took their scats on the platform. Fifty-four Preachers were admitted into full connexion. Number of members in society throughout the world 423,729, being an increase of 22,559. The Missions belonging to the Canada Conference are included in the English stations as during the last six years. We hope shortly to make extracts from the proceedings connected with the admission and ordination of the Junior Preachers. Till then-and ever, we pray, may Methodism in England, and in every other land, continue to be a praise in the earth, and a blessing, as hereto fore, to its kindred, and people, and tongues !

OREGON MISSION .- Many of our readers know, that, not long ago, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S., fitted out a Missionary party, at a great expense, for the distant Oregon Territory, where rove in Pagan destitution and darkness the Flat-Head Indians. Numerous have been the deprivations and toils of the devoted persons sent out; but they steeped the seed they sowed in tears, and scattered it with the hand of faith; and, already, a cheering harvost-time is theirs by the blessing of the Holy Spirit. The last N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal contains a close but lowely letter from the Roy. H. K. W. Perkins, dated Wascopam. long but lovely letter from the Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, dated Wascopam, Columbia River, March 31, 1840, rich in revival incident, and bringing tidings the part of the part of the bastilities lately broken out in Syria beof the conversion of fee Aundred natives to the christian faith! One thing blood, which the continuition of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria be-has impressed as deeply in perusing the letter, which is this; the great work did not commence in any remarkable manner till the Missionary himself who did not commence in any remarkable manner till the Missionary himself who aboye end to conclude between them a convention, and have named for that God used him for his glory. We congratulate the Missionary Society who projected this Mission on the success of their zealous benevolence, and we sincerely join them in praying that every wigwaum of Oregon may soon be a tabernacle of the Lord.

We received two letters on the same day informing us of the agreeable and very efficient proceedings at the Mississippi Camp Meeting .-agreeable and very efficient proceedings at the Mississippi Camp Meeting.— of this inquires to another to mentioned and the main and the other, beautifully specified in the separate act bereto annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali written, from the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, his colleague. Having room but written, from the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, his colleague. Having room but to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties reserving to for one, and two accounts not being necessary, we choose according to conform to this arrangement, each of the high contracting parties reserving to itself to co-operate to this and with the means of action which each of them ty, and hope it will be satisfactory to the valued brother whose communication we very reluctantly leave in our desk.

Let us say to our Missionary brother in the north, the Rev. with much pleusure; and we are pretty confident that it and the letter from brother James Evans inserted last week, and another from brother Jacobs this, will be read with the same. We regret that the communication named by to send, will. At all times happy to hear from him or them, our best wishes are for themselves, their families, and their work.

Our thanks are tendered to our editorial brethren of the Western Christian Advocate, U. S. for their frank and favourable opinion of our Canadian Methodist effuirs, at a time when excessive prudence and a non-commutal policy cannot aid us. We beg to inform them that the contents of Canadian Methodist affairs, at a time when excessive prudence and a non-committal policy cannot aid us. We beg to inform them that the contents of the pamphlet they wish to have, has been published in the *Guardian*, but that we are preparing another with additional documents, which shall be sent them when ready. We shall be glad to see the further remarks they have kindly promised the public. It must not be supposed we insert the article on the origin of Sabbath Schools, on the first page, because we agree with the, respected wri-the that the may be gravified by the publication of his contents of the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence be required by the Sultan; and when His Highness shall judge their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall rediscoversive and enter respectively.

ter; but that he may be gratified by the publication of his opinion, and remarks ou the subject elicited from some of our correspondents. We should require Article UV Triedmann differences. soveral questions to be fully answered before our consent could be obtained to take the crown from the head of Raikes—tu us, the Founder of Sabbath Schools. The Dardanelles and of the Dosphorus and the Ottoman capital under the safe-We are nevertheless, an admirer of the earnest and pivus nationality of our guard of the bigh contracting parties, against all Hall friend, and wish again soon to have something from him for our readers. many of whom are from the land of learning and song, or as Sir Walter Scott says-

COSMOPOLITE. Toronto, October, 1840.

For the Christian Guardian 31. ACROSTIC. J oyfol in death, a scraph there he stands, O nee a tried pilgrim on this harren strand, H ow glorious is the change ! his ransomed soul N ow dwells in peace, while endless ages roll. W hat tongue thy character can ever portray? E ternal light illumed thy chequered way. S ire of a race who preach the Saviour's fame: L of myriads rise to bless thy honoured name ! E arth's generations yet univern shall know-Y es, and revere the name of Wester ton. Sept. 12th, 1840. North American Hotel. Toronto.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Convention concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the one part, and the Sublime Oltoman Porte of the other, for the pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th July, 1840.

In the name of the Most Merciful Gon.

His Highness the Sultan having had recourse to their Majestics the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russies, to relaim their and and their assistance in the midst of the diffi-culties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the bostile conduct of Mehemot Ali, Pacha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the integ-irity of the Ottomon Empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan;

purpose for their pleniputentiaries—namely ;-{ [Here follow the names of the pleniputentiaries.]

Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prassia, and the Europeon of all the Russias on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of His Highness to allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found can dispesse of.

Article II .- If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to allere to this arrange ment, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take, at the requisition of the Sultan, Thomas Hurlburg the letter from him which we publish to day, was received this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his alles to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent the expedition of troops, horses, arms, ammu-nition, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and brather Hurlburt did not reach our office, and we hope the one he is intending Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bulemia, engage to

> can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in ir power to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obcdience to their Sovereign Article 111.-If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions

n of Mohemat shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign powers to enter into the strains of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the powers to enter into the strains of the Darvancies and the Darvancies and Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future To CORRESPONDENTS.—The invention of "H. B. Jun'r" we is long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessel of war into the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardauelics. On the other part, their Majestice the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor this too croce for the puole; and he is morened we note to say more respect ing the Jews shortly. The latter part of his letter we would willingly answer if we could read it. -We shall be glad to receive another communication from "W." on any subject he may choose. A COSMOPOLITE'S FIRST EPISTLE. the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emp-eror of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared. Article Y.-The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of two months, or sconer, if possible. In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the cal of their arms. Do

DIED .- At the Carrying Place, U. C., on the 7th inst., of Apoplexy, Mr. on condition of the regular payment of tribute above mentioned, Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall lovy imposts in the name of the Sultan, and as Pritchard Miskin, a native of England, formerly belonging to the Navy Department on Lake Ontario. the delegate of his highness in the provinces of which the administration is to be to him confided. It is further understood that on condition of receiving In Elizabethtown, on the 7th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Reuben Early

Isaac

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the above taxes and imposts. Mehemet Ali and his descendants shall provide eged 39 years. for all expenses of the civil and military administration of said provinces. VI.-The land and sea forces which the Pacha of Egypt and of Acre m

maintain, shall form part of the forces of the Ottoman empire, and shall alvays be considered as kept up for the service of the State. VII.-The present separate act shall bear the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word in the convention of this day. It shall be ratified,

and the ratification exchanged at London at the same time with those of the said convention. In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the

seal of their arms. Done at London, the 15th of July, in the year of Grace, 1840.

Signed, PALMERSTON, [CHERIB. BCLOW. NIEUMAN, BRONOW.

Protocol Reserving the Rights of the Porte. Protocol, Signed at London by the Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c.,

the 15th July, 1840.

In affixing his signature to the convention of this day, the Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has declared— That in stating in the Fourth Article of the said convention, the uncient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it is prohibited at all times to foreign vessels of war to enter into the straits of the Dardanelies and of the Bosphorus, the Sublime Porte reserves to hetself, to deliver firmans to light John A vessels under the flag of war, which are employed, according to custom, in the service of the correspondence of the legation of friendly powers. The plenipotentiaries have taken note of this present declaration, to bring it Mrs. L Franci Georg John

The plentpotentianes to the knowledge of their courts. Signed, PALMERSTON, Numman, BULOW.

NIECMAN; BRUNOW, Secret Protocol, signed at London the 15th July, 1840, by the Plenipoten-

iaries of their Majesties, &c. The Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties, &c., having, in virtue of their full nowers, coucleded and signed, this day, a convention between their respective Sovereigns for the pacification of the Levant.

John I Considering, from the distance which separates the capitals of their respec-

Considering, from the distance which separates the capitals of their respective for the exchange of the ratification of the said convention could be effected, and that orders founded on that act could be put into execution. And the said Plenipotentiaries being profoundly penetrated with the convection, that looking at the actual state of things in Syria, the interests of humanity, and the grave considerations of European policy, which constitute the object of the common solicitude of the powers signing the said convention of this William William the accomplishment of the pacification which the said transaction is destined to attain. to attain, Ъоть

The said Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers agree between themsolves that the preliainary measures mentioned in Article II. of the soid con-James Irwin vention shall be put into execution at once, and without waiting for the ex-Richar change of the ratifications, consent formally by the present act with the assent of their courts to the immediate execution of their measures.

It is agreed on besides by the said Plenipotentiaries that his Highness the Sultan shall proceed to address to Mehemet Ali the communication and th offers specified in the separate act annexed to the convention of this date.

It is agreed, moreover, that the consular agents of Great Britain, Austria, Prassia, and Russia, will put themselves in communication with the agent of

the necessory instructions to place themselves in communication with the said consuls. Signed, PALMERSTON. NIEDMAN. Below, BRUNOW.

U	N	T	т	ю	р	s	т		т	E	9 .
•			•	_	-			•		-	

Postage to England .--- We were not before aware of the fact has no postage is charged here on letters forwarded to England by Mr. Cu-And it is possible to that get us to inverters to the mean of the first of the firs fore 10 o'clock on the 1st and 15th of the month. The Post Office charge one cent on each letter, thick orthin, but there is no other charge. If letters are sent by mail to Boston, by paying postage to this city they will be forwarded .--Boston Journal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Change of Government.-His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell abdicated his office on Wednesday last, and Lord Viscount Faikland assumed the Government of the Province in his stend. The installa-tion of Ris Lordship was observed with becoming pomp and formality. From the west front of Government House a Guard of Honor comprising the 3th 23rd, and 37th Regiments, was posted on both sides of the structs to the Pro-2500, and 37 ch Regiments, was posted on both sides of the streets to the Pro-vince Building, the hall of which was lined by three Volunteer Companies of Militis, commanded by Major Slayter. As their Excellencies passed along, the band, of each regiment played. When they entered the Council Chamber Sir Colin Campbell took his seet upon the Throne, and Her Majesty's Com-mission, appointing Lord Falkland Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, was read ; the prescribed oaths were next tendered to his Lordship, and then Sir Colin Prescribed to Throne, the Sir Colin Campbell took his seet upon the Throne, and Her Majesty's Com-the prescribed oaths were next tendered to his Lordship, and then Sir Colin Vince Building to Construct the super-stret of the super-tion of the super-tendent of the super-tendent of the super-stret of the super-tendent of the relinquished the Throne to his successor. His Lordship and Sir Colin retired from the Province Building as they entered it. The day was propitious and

On Thursday four members retired from Her Majesty's Executive Council, viz: the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Hon. M. Tolin, Hon. II. H. Cogewell, and Hon. E. Collins.—Acadian Recorder.

It was said, that the vacancies thus created would be supplied by Sir R. D

st. John, (N. B.,) Oct. 3.—Union of New Brunswick and ova Scotia.—A report has just reached us that a proposition for the Union

On the 4th inst., in Hamilton, G. F. Corbett, Esq. In Kingston, on the 13th inst., Mr. John Jacob Reitter, On the 14th inst., the Rev. George Archbold, of Trinity Church, Cornwall, in the 57th year of his age.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Ort. 20. S. S. Junkin, T. Demorest, H. Baldwin, G. Buchanan, W. Steer, Mr. Campbell.

Books have been forwarded to-A. Adams, I box, addressed to Carleton Place.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.- A Public Lecture Friday Evening next, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. ADAX LILLIE, On the Subject of MIND. Admittance-Free. J. F. WESTLAND.

onto, 20th October,	, 1840.	Secretary.
IST	OFLE	TTERS
remaining in the T	Thornhill Post Office, Octol	ber 6th, 1840.
Atkinson 3	James Kegan	Genrge Poole 2
as Todd Arnistrony	g Edward Kelly	Antony Plaff 2
Branskill	Joseph Kinner	Thomas Peach
is and James Baily	y David Leek	Mr. Powell
e Bennett	John Livingstone	William Pexton
Beaker	A. C. Larenco	Mr. Paxman
Batterbaugh	Henry Line	Donald Patterson
itt C. Bishop	Anne Lemon	James Pearson
el Cooly	George Longhouse	Michael Powers
Cox	William Marshall	George Ross
Camm	Joseph Milburn	John Rodgers
as Cook	Joseph Martin	Robert Rubinson
Dunn	Murdoch McKensie	Matthew Robertson
Denure	John Munshaw	Guinn Reapolds
Eady	Alexander Muirhead	Martin Ryan
m Finlay	Patrick Murphy	Mrs. Dalta Ronalda
Frisby	George McCartney	Mark Shell
Feitner	John Murphy	Neill Sillers
Fulton	Rev. P. McNaughton	Jacob Shunk
lah Foly	Duncan McCallum	Robert Tranmer
m Gernon	George McChesney	William Ward
m Hopkins.	John Mcinnes	John Walker
Jutton	Owen McCarty	J. Wass
as Hartman	Patrick Mellugh	Mary White
as Howe	Edward McCorvie	L. D. Whitmar
rd Hutchinson	John McKinlay	Moses Yoder
Irwin	Poter ()sten	

Peter Osten WILLIAM PARSONS, Past Master.

MR. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery. Barrister and Attorney al-Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c. In the Office formerly occupied by Messre. Sherwood & Crawford, three doors East of Messre. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 181, King Street, Toronto. 572

It is agreed, moreover, that the consular agents of Great Britain, Anstria, Prassia, and Russia, will put themselves in communication and offers above men-troned; that the said consuls will give to this agent all the assistance, and all the aid in their power; and that they will employ all their means of influence on Mehemet Ali to the purpose of determining him to accept the arrangement offered to him by order of his Sublime Highness the Sultan. The admirals of the respective squadrons, in the Mediterranean, will received the new second list association of the subcover of the subcover and end in a superior manuer, on the choice and extensive association of *Ressive made Costing allowed Cost and the will make up to order in a superior manuer, on the choice and extensive association of <i>Ressive made Costing allowed Cost allowed Cost allowed Cost allowed Cost allowed Cost and the most reasonable*. Totonito, October 20, 1840.

A LL Persons are hereby forbid to purchase a NOTE OF HAND, given by DANIEL and PATRICK MCDEVIT to the Subscriber, for £12 28 7d. Cury, lated at Caledon, 15th September, 1840, as said Note was stolen from him, and for which he has received no value. Catedon, October 19, 1840.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN HANSEL.

By order of the Trustees of the Eatste.	ROBERT WILLSON,
'	MURRAY NESSIT,
cutre Road, Oct. 20, 1820,	WILLIAM DIXON.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 10, 3rd Concession, Township of York, West of Yonge Street, on or about the 19th Inst., T WO MARES; one a Sorrel colour, a white mark on her face, a white foot, and having a young Colt with hur; the other a lay, with a switch tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Oct. 17,,1840. 72.3 ROBERT CLARK.

X E S ! A X E S-I-!--- A X E S!!! The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business be has commenced use manufacturing of Cast Steel Axes of a super-lor quality which he can recommend with cooldence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection by first rate workmen.

120 King street. 71 13

PARIS FEMALE SEMÍNÁRY, Grand River Street, (second building from the English Church) Paris, by Miss R. A. CHARLTON, who will be assisted by a competent and experienced Teacher.

It was said, that the vacancies thus created would be supplied by Sir R. D. Beorge, Bart., C. W. Wallace, J. R. Unacke, Joseph Howe, and Robert Hun-lagdon, Esquires; the three last gentermen being Members of the House of Arithmetic, Rudiments of General History, and Composition.—Tuition \$2 for

Nova Scotia.—A report has just reached us that a proposition for the Union of these Provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-the instant of the provinces has been made and the proposition for the Union of these Provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-the provinces has been made, and that inquiries will immediately be in-the provinces has been made. Astronomy, Logic, Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, und Exercises in Composition.-Tuition \$1 per Quarter. Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, including the above, \$6 per Quarter Provision will be made for French. Latin, and Music, if required. No reduction made for absence except in cases of sickness 570 3 m Paris, September 25th, 1840.

" Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,	
Land of the mountain and the flood,	
Land of my stres !"	

think too crude for the public; and he is informed we hope to say more respect-

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sta,-Permit me to lay before you, as well as before your numerous readers a brief communication, the result of a short peregrination performed by an in quisitive traveller.

The ardour of youth being but little checked by the rapid advances of age, and its impetuosity not much sobered down by experience, I formed the design of speading a few months in leisurely examining the scenery, resources, and other worthy objects of this my now adopted country. Charmed with the diversity of scenery, the comfortable appearance of the inhabitants, and the rising villages, together with the prosperous towns and cities which everywhere Lake Ontario.

That the beauty of this village is not rivalled by any other along the whole That the beauty of this village is not rivalled by any other along the whole with the title of Facha of Acre and the command of the fortrees of St. Jean fromier from Quebec, will at once be conceded by every dispassionate travell. d'Acre, the Administration of the southern part of Syris, of which the limits of the contended by acry dispassionate travell. d'Acre, the Administration of the southern part of Syris, of which the limits are designed by the following line of demarcation. This line drawn from the Cape Russel Nakhora, on the shores of the Medi-grey hills fading away in the distance. A pile of buildings arrested my atten-ing, which, upon inquiry. I found to be a *Literary Institution*, noder the man-ing, which, upon inquiry. I found to be a *Literary Institution*, noder the man-ing on the spend a few days in this vicinity. I was informed that many smiable young gentlemen and takies were taught at this Institution. This was just the thing te and you will readily conclude that a busy observer was not long in mak-is as dyon will readily conclude that a busy observer was not long in makyoung gentlemen and ladies were tanght at this Institution. This was just the coast of it thing and you will readily coaclude that a busy observer was not long in mak-ing up his mind us to his " where abouts" for the next few days. Neverth

Luckily, Siz, their semi-annual examination was to commence the following morning, when an opportunity would be afforded of seeing the whole bevy and comparing or contrasting the minds with the faces of the youths of Upper Can-ada. Accordingly, from McLutosh's hotel, I laid my course for the U. C. Academy. I was agreenbly surprised and delighted both with the finish and extend of the whole memices; and especially so, when I learned that the top-stone of the whole had been brought on by the persevering exertions of one single denomination.

After an introduction to the faculty, with whose affable manners and courteou deportment I could not but be satisfied—I proceeded to the lectore-room, cept the soid arrangement, the Sultan will then withdraw the offer of the life where were about 60 or 70 young ladies and gentlemen preparing for an exam-ination in the various studies which they had pursued during the term. The weather being unfavourable, the audiences was not so large as under other

circumstances they would have been. The young ladies were examined in "French and other modern Languages,

Music, History, Geography," &c. The gentlemen were examined in Hebrew, Greck, Latin, Mathematics,

The gentlemen were examined in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Book-Keeping, Geography, English Gram-mar, &c. The whole was judiciously interspersed with declamations, music, original composition, and the display of some times of painting. These students severally evinced an accurate acquaintance with the varions branches, in which they were examined; and obtained not only credit for themselves, but reflected honour on their tutors. Many an examination has been less creditable in Europe; and as I thought of the boary sge of kindred Institutions at home, and the infantile existence of the one at Cobourg, I could not withhold the expression of my pleasarable emotions, and asked myself, why—bastead of being styled au Academy—is it not termed a College 7 Every attribute essential to a college is to be found here, so far as I could see, unless the non-existence of a College charter.

To particularize, and say, which was best-when all was good-would, per-baps, be invidious: yet, we may say, -without disparagement to others-we

Nie a	t Lon	don, i	the 1	l5th of	July, i	n the	year of (Grece,	1840.	
		Sign	ieđ,	PALM Nieu		r, E	CREKIB.		Bold Bro	

Additional Act (acts separe) anaexed to the Convention concluded at Lon don, the 15th July, 1840, between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria Prossis, and Russia, of the ono part, and the sublime Ottoman Porte or the other.

His Highness the Sultan has the intention to record and to make known t lehemet Ali the conditions of the arrangement subjoined.

I.-this Highness promises to occord to Mehemet Ali for him and for hi descendants in line direct the administration of the Rechalle of Egypt; and Uis Uighuess promises, moreover, to accord to Mehemet Ali during his life, with the title of Fachs of Acre and the command of the fortress of St. Jean

Nevertheless the Sultan in making these offers attaches to them the condition that Mehemet Ali accepts them within the space of ten days after the then that Mehemet All scoepts them within the space of ten days after the communication has been made to him at Alexandria by an agent of his high-ness; and that at the some time Mehemot All deposits in the hands of that agent the necessary orders to the commanders of his forces by sea and by land to retire immediately from Arabia, and all the holy cities therein situated, from the island of Candia, the district of Adana, and all the other parts of the Ottoman empire which are not comprised in the limits of Egypt, and in that of the Rachalle of Acro. exch as they are above designed.

of the Pachulic of Acre, such as they are above designed. II.-If within the space of ten days above fixed Meliemet Ali does not a

space of ten days following, that is to say, in the space of twenty days, count-ing from the date of the communication made to bim; and provided that he likewise deposits in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary instruc-

Incervise deposits in the hands of the agent of the Sultan the necessary instruc-tions to bis commanders by land and by sea to retire immediately within the limits and within the ports of the Pachalic of Egypt. The annual tribute to be paid to the Sultan by Mehemet Ali shall be propor-tioned more or less to the territory of which the latter will obtain the adminis-tration according as he accepts the first or second ulumatum. IV.--It is moreover expressly understood that in the first, as well as in the second whimatum Mehamet Ali (here the availation of the term fixed of 10

haps, be invidinges, and way, which was an empire shall be appli-ware highly grached with a Greek Oration, well performed; together with two cable to Egypt and the Pachalie of Acre, such as it be above designed, as well compositions by young ladies on "Education," and "Astronomy i" and an as to every other part of the Ottoman empire; but the Sultan consents, that Elizabezhtown.

stituted to ascertain the best means of doing so. Saint John is named as the copital of the United Provinces! The late hour at which the information reaches us prevents our making any comment, but we hatten to lay the im-pertant news before our readers. - Nova Scolia Paper...

LOWER CANADA.

Special Council.-It is rumoured that the Special Council of Lower Canada will meet about the 20th of the present month. Public officers and heads of departments have already left Quebec for Montreal.-Kingston TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF Chronicle.

Fire at Quebec .- We are given to understand that at the late fire in Quebec, the Quebec Office have not lost more than £6,000, the major part of which has already been settled .- Montreal Courier.

The Ontario Steamer, which in compliment to the Governor General has changed its have to the Lord Sydenham, made its first trip to Guebec on Saturday, returning to Montreal on Sunday night. Her extraor-dinary powers of speed were fully tested in these trips. Such indeed were these that on the passage down she outran her supply of wood and was indebt-ed for an extra cargo to a stray balteau in the stream. Upon leaving the what at Quebec on Sunday, being new to the moorings, the boat got foul of influential body of the Constituency, as a Candidate for your suffrages at the

some other vessels and sustained some trilling damage to ber upper works and the loss of one of her chimneys. Her style of travelling, we understand, wus highly approved, and her cabin appointments doeined excellent.—Montreal Courier.

UPPER CANADA.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840. His Excellency the Lieut, Governor has been pleased to appoint

Samuel B. Harrison, Palmer Esten, and Joha Thomas William Jones, Esgrs.. to be Commissioners to investigate and inquire into the business and affairs of the Canada Company—Commission dated September 22, 1340.---U. C. Gaz.

The Command in Upper Canada,---We understand that Majoreneral Sir James Macdonell has accepted the command of the troops upper Canada, and will, of course, until the Usion is proclaimed, discharge TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE civil functions of Lieutenant-Governor on the departure of Sir George Archur, whose health has rendered an immediate return to Europe unavoidable Sir James will be succeeded in the command of the Brigade of Guards, and of the Garrison of Quebec, by Colonel Bowles of the Coldstream Guards.—

MARRIED.—By the Rev. J. C. Davidson, on the 10th inst., Mr. Henry B. Tinbrook, of the State of N. Y., to Miss Jane Elizabeth Fonche, of Kingston. By the Rev. L. Warner, on the 24th September, Mr. David Mitchell, Mer- chant, Consecon, to Sarah, second daughter of J. P. Williams, Esq., of Bloom.
 By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 5th inst., Mr. Corvelius Smith to

By the Rev. Thomas Demorest, on the 5th inst., Mr. Cornelius Smith to

Almira Clark, both of Suphiasburgh. In this city, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Roaf, Mr. Thomas Willson Adams, of Flamboro' East, to Miss Rachel (daughter of Mr. Absalon) Will-

Cox, of the township of Toronto. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Berney, Wesleyan Ministor, et the house of Ebeuezar Smith, of Elizabethtown, Mr. Seth Brigs, of Oswego, to Miss Ann Maria Earles, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Earles, of

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,-Fully aware of the deep responsibilities G attached to the post of a Representative of the teep responsibilities crisis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them, not from a disin-clination to serve the people, but from a diffidence in my own abilities to serve them as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, how-ever, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion,

next General Election. Having been a resident inhabitant of Toronto for upwards of twenty years, it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avoidat of my principles than a reference to my past conduct. Such as I have been—such you shall ever find me, —ready to protect the rights of the people on the one leand, and to preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other, —believing both to be essential to the happinoss of the community. Having a large stake in the country as well as in this important city. I need scarcely add, that I shall always be most anxious to promote the rising great-

scarcely udd, that I shall always be most maximum. ness of both. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble servant, JOHN H. DUNN.

COUNTY OF YORK.

FELLOW YEOMEN,-Having been solicited by a number I. of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention New Magistrates.—The Lieut. Governor has been pleased to point the following persons to be Justices of the Peace, in and for their res-cetive districts :— For the Province—Samuel B. Harrison, and James Porteus, Esqrs.

pective districts :-For the Province—Samuel B. Harrison, and James Porteus, Eeqrs.
London District—Thomas Parke, Esq.
Niagara—David Thorburn, Eeq.
Eastern—William Mattice, Martin Carman, Hugh McCargar, Jacob
Brouse, John Dillabough, and George Markle, Esqrs.
Gore—Arthur Bowen, Henry Moyle, and John Asten Wilkes, Esqrs.
Home—James Dallas, Jacob Emilius Irving, and James Pearson, Esqrs.
New Corps in Canada.—It is correctly reported, that orders
New Corps, to be composed of men who have served for fifteen years in the line, and to be established on the footing of the Gaards, receiving the same pay, and being occasionally permitted to engage in agricultural and mechanical labour. In a country with such a frontier as ours, such a corps, per-

for, I shall be ready and willing to give every information. I aro, Gentlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant, ROWLAND BURR. Elm Cottage, Yonge Street, June 8th, 1840.

WANTED at this Office, a BOY, from 14 to 15 years of ago, as an Apprentice to the Prinking Business. None need apply unless in every way well qualified.

Quebec Paper.

sppoint the following persons to be Justices of the Peace, in and for their res-

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Baim of Life fe 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. matances. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its

The inflataties state of the incuring in the Origed States, and the Ballionaties in a fifteer, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Modical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Frofessor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most in-complete the same place.

The public will be furnished gratia, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving. For sate by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally. Toronto, October 2d, 1240. 71y

NEW MEDICINE .-- DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills I for the BDFOFTEL. Which is the BPS complete for the BDFOFTEL conduct in the purity of the blood, merbid secretions of the liver and abomely; also, a substitute for calomel. For its virtue as a calitartic in Fevers and all Billous Diseases, see circulars in the hands of secure constaining certificates. For eals by Joseph Beckers and Company, and by Drugglate generally. Toronto. October 24. 1840.

Ho hands of agents containing For sale by Joseph Beckett an Foronto, Ottober 2d, 1840.

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R E M O V A L.—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support be has received at their 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 Block,) where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortion of Ladies', Gentlemon's, and Children's B O O T Sand S H O E S. India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the

712

5684

466

N.BThe Subscriber has just received a Supply	MENGLISH LEATHER,
to which he invites attention.	JAMES FOSTER.
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.	71 13

FALL GOODS-WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE. L The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade of Upper Canada that he is now receiving a well assoried 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 Rev

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. JC Toronto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sept., 1840. JOHN ROBERTSON.

NOTICE .- The SUBSCRIDER 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 Messre, 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 authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebied to him. J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840. ۰. 69

Y M A N, F A R R, (Successors to J. W. BRENT) AND CO. L

will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish. Dye Stuffs, Spizes, and every other article connected with their business; which they will cell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Toronio, 7th August, 1849. 562

C A R D .-- J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to A C A R D.-J. HEUGHEN begs leave to infimite 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 Hotals, he has opened a commodious Room in *Church Street*, adjoining the rounds, us has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand. IF Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, slways on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Older ou a short nonitor		
Toronto, September 17, 1840.	he .	

L	OOKING (GLASSES,	PICTURE for Cash.	FRAMES, a great variety	&c.	&c.
				alnut. Walnut		

Framed Mantel and Pier Glasses. Cheval and Toilet Glasses, all sizes and patterns.

Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, from 9 × 7 to 52 × 24. Looking Glasses Reframed, seconding to the latest patterns. Old Frames Repaired and Re-gilt.

Pictures, Fancy Needle work, S.c., Framed on short notice and the me ALEXANDER HAMILTON, reasonable terms.

No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, July 15, 1840. 58 13

NOTICE.-The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFIC in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAN AGENT, &c., bogs to inform the Public generally, that he will at : times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and truste, from h intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of publ patronage. Late of the Crown Londs 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 O 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.

U PPER CANAADA A CA-DE MY. 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. Toition, 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 air Institu-tion 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 deroted exclusively to study, with hells Instructors, than subsequently in many years while engaged in professional duties. Some ac-quintance with the Ancient Laguages is usually sought, yet if it be not attained in youth, it is vain subsequently to make the attempt. We would also call the entention 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 ducation as any in America. The Academy has an excellent Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Approxime, sofficiently extensive for a full course of Lectures in these sciences. Tuition and Board are required to be paid in advance, per term of elven weeks. The R M S.

TERMS.

-		Ó MA		
з.	Board, Lodging, and Washing,	£	U	U
0	Toltion-English Education, Including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,			
- A -	Tomon-ringhts Education, inclusing wearing, writing, wearing	-		
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The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches betaught. Circulars have been published, giving full information of every department in the Academy. Reference is made to the following genlemen, of whom these Circulars can be obtained :

Rev. Wm. Harvard, Quebec.	John Counter, Esq., Kingston.
Wm. Luna, Esq., Montreal.	Billa Flint, Esq., Belleville.
John Dougall, 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 Beatly, do.
W. D. Dickinson, do.	Edward Jackson, Esq., Hamilton.
Paul Glasford, Esq., Brockville.	A. Cook, Esq., Mount Picasant.
Mr. Luther Houghton, do.	Rev. W. Clarke, London.

Jacob Bronse, Esq., Matilda. These Circulars have also been sent to the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers in Ipper Canada. Cohourg, Sept. 18th, 1840. J. HURLEURT. 689

GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.— GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.— DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial Document excented correctly, and at a moderate charge. The Land Agency will be on the following terms : Lendholders 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 Per Contage will be charged the Sciller. In all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the purchase of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency. The Reg(stry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant of Ser-vants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sont who cannot thing 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

Einigrants, or others, who wish to chain Situations, while ave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence. Bir, N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters him-self that be 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. by an office of this kind. Mr. II. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or

in or out of the City

	All Letters to be post paid. Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis. II. E. NICOLLS.
ld,	Notary Public, Convegance, Land Agent, &c., 567qp Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.
091	CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS. The Subscribers are receiving, by the Prompt, Souter Johnny, and other Liverpool Vessels, their FALL SUPPLY of CHINA, EARTH. ENWARE, and GLASS. Toronto, 20th Sept. 1840. 96 12
CE ND all his bis	F O.R. S.A.L.E, One Hundred Acres of Land, front of Lot No. 33, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Scarboro'. 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. Jehn TYKER, Shoemaker, King street, opposite the City Hall, or to the Subscriber on the premises ANDREW FITZPATRICK. Taunship of Scorboro', Sept. 29, 1840. 69 301f

SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS. A Supply of Sunday School Publications, and Requisites or 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, Depositary. 23 Youge Street, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1840. 467

R E M O V A L.-ANDREW HAMILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public that to intends to remove his business on the 1st 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 band a general assortment of Groccries, China, Glass, Earthenware, Stationary, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Colors, Bruches, the lowest terms for prompt payment,

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

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

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protoction of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, that Constitution which is our pride and boast, -I shall, to my latest broath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country, And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the one nand uphold the just after advertised. jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as heir 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 exortion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remate 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 libertios, 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 shall determinedly resist useless or improvident exponditure of the

public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servanis of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have enforced and secured to the public.

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 develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and weifare of this Province shall be the bjects 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 theire, and once more see Emigrants flocking to cur shores, and peace and prosperity miling on our Country. Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Eloc

Should any change be made in the Kiding by the contemplated Eloc-toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest oppor-onity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assiduous cars and attention. I have the honor to be, Contemport particular burghes Servate. G. DUGGAN, Jun. Gentlomen, your obedient humble Servant, - Toronto, March 21, 1840. G. DUGGAN, JUN. 54

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNT TOF HALTON. GENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that West, The former to consist of the following townships, viz—Trafal, gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Etin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, In the House of Assembly. The former of the following townships of In the House of Assembly. The former to consist of the second by one Member In the House of Assembly. The former to consist of the second by one Member In the House of Assembly. The former to consist of the second by one Member In the House of Assembly. The former to constant of the second by one Member In the House of Assembly. The former to constant of the second by the second b in the flouse 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 Italion. How far I discharged the duties of that specificment, to the satisfaction of all concern d, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of these who were most

as a Candidate for your suffrages. In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the cornest solicitation of numerous friends and zequaintances 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 Fifly three Summers cught to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"-its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen, - I will make you bat few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being 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 endeavoure in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province In general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, L wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and fibertiae in the popular Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct, exercise my own judgment. exercise my own judgment. Gentlemen,-I hold no situation of emplament under the Crown, con

sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blietors, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble WILLIAM J. KERR.

59te.

Servant, Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

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 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 Bye Stuffs, Drugs, &c., of the best quality, which he will dispose of on honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devole 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.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

DUBLIC SALES with Spring and the Agents Offices in the different Districts with is Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Deor, in each year; when such

Lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such Sale, will be again exposed to public competition ; also such Lands as may be returned to this Department for Sale not heretoforo advertised. The Numbers of the first described Lands may be known upon applica-

tion to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; these of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazene, and in one of the Newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale above mentioned, or of such special Sale as may be here-

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from IIIs Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Conneil, to offer for Sale such Lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the Original Locatees; when Lots returned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown Lands published last year, will be included. 53

- R. B. SULLIVAN ...

Co., R. ARMSTRONG \$2 beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to com-pete with any other flouse in the Canadas. Country Merchants ar requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in

part of the following articles : _ _ Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Ade-

laide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS, Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and coloure; Double and Troble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Mole-Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Piloi Cioths, Beaver Cloths, Mole-skins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, plain and printed Flannels, Factory Cottons, Morinos, Prints, light and dera Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen Suints, of various gualities. •

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

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

mend to his customers, --among which are Lamp Black, Blue Black, Imperial Drop Black, Black Lead.
Prussian Blue, Chinese Blue, Indigo.
Blue Verditer.
Saxon, Brunswick, Imperial, Chrome, and Emerald Greens.
Greén and Damask Green Verditer.
Orange, Middle, Lemon, and Primrose Chrome.
Spruce and Common Yellow.
Spruce and Common Yellow.
Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt.

English and Dutch Pinks. Terra de Sienna, raw and burnt. Umber, raw and burnt. Venetian Red, Red Lead, Indian Red, Crimson. Laws Sience S

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, &c., as usual. International products and received the thanks of those who were must strenuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary memore that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct. Gentlemen--Having served my apprenticeship as Roturning Officer, I intend setting up upon my own eccount; and at the approaching else-tion; for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages. No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street. 5813

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, KING STREET, makes and A repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS. COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice.

Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made a order.

Screws, requirin accuracy, cut with an Engine in asuperior manner. Toronto, Aug. 17 1840.

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-tf

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

L 128, King Street, TORONTO. G. DILTON responsibility informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgare forest, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches. G. B. would solicit attention to his woll assorted Stock of Broad

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices. ÷., Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 51915

M R. W O O D, A Chewett's Buildings, King Street. DENTIS 40

W ANTED.-A Middle-aged WOMAN, as Housekeeper VV to a Gentloman in the Townebip of Albion, about Twenty-six Miles from Toronto. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this Office, or to GEORGE BOULTON, Albion. 4200 GEORGE BOULTON, Albion.

Albion, September 29, 1840.

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the oriterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no besitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles full 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 poople of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well under

And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a clony. In order to ch, 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 metrics, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are folly identified with my own. 1 am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient. E. W. THOMSON. Bonize, Township of Toronio, 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 vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were 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 disgovered 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 hald restore it. Ladies, attend to thishundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long heir is vory 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 Constoon & 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.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10. By We see by an advortisement in another column that Mesure Constock & Co., the Agents for Countor's BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this fly whose hair was so nearly gene as to erpose collecty here phreuological developments, which, cousidering that they below hered a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Neverthelees sho mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitles resort to mis-she has now singlets in rich providion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are now, though we we's obliged to wear a wig a year sgo, we have now, through lis vir-time, hair enough, and of a pessable quality, of our own. TO THE BALD ME AD ND

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

This is to Certify that L have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM of CoLUMDIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call and see me at Dethi vilage. Journ JA201811, jun.

S T R A Y C O W.-Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Dandas Street, 10 miles from the City of Torosto, a small yellow brindle COW, dark head, short straight horns, with the inters "A. W." branded on the left one, and white legs. The owner is requested to come and branded on the left one, and white rege, and take her away. prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN GLENDENNING.

71 3p

Dundse Street, October 9, 1840.

Toronto September 14th, 1840. 69 4 w A SK, INQUIRE-ASK THOSE WHO KNOW .-

Those 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 SWELL. INUS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not laud 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. MYERS, Esq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington City : each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice-their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to yout suffering fallow-beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save 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 preise, 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, h ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not com pelled by his sense of moral-of religious daty-to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would scone devote a fortune than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT !- Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—is is the name of COMSTOCK & Co.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are clicated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to bo true or genuine.

SOLOMON HAYS,

Sold by Constoct & 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. 569 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 coun.

terfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Nisgara, and every exter. nal mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge.

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 cases as incurable.

Sold by COMSTOCE & 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; LESSIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co.; Toronto.

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

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 is Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the sys tem 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 enter tained, 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 i our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colo nies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa ion as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when a Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interest Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the prou of the people." malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endea. Youred to been 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. 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 con duct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found duct as you may demand, and as a receiver, condense, and as a satisfactory. I have the bonout to remain, Gentlemen, your very oled and averant. JAMES E. SMALL. Turonto, March 23, 1840. 552tf.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.-Sthe Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUT 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 variely separate from others, that purchaser may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Nursery of the Hon. JEsse BUEL, of Albany, who has spared no pains o expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great Britain, and many places on the continent.

As his Nursery is yet in its infancy, he cannot offer to the public, at present, all the kinds and varieties he is growing; but he can even now urnish a good assortment of Apples, Peaches and Apricots. The price of Apple, Peach and Quince, will be 1s. 3d. cy. (25 cents.)

by the single tree, or \$20 per hundred. The Apricot and Nectatine will be 1s. 101d. (371 cents.) and the Cherry, Pear, and Plum, 2s 6d. (50 cents.) each. All communications, (post paid.) will meet with prompt c. BEADLE. attention 531 yp St. Catharines, U. C. Aug. 24, 1839.

YOUNG MAN, some time accustomed to the Grocery] A YOUNG MAN, some time accustoniet to the Business, is desirous of a situation in a respectable Grocery. Referlonces can be given. Apply at this office?

r on a libera! Credit.

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

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have con-They will have con. stantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable Toronto, Feb. 17, 18:0. terms.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING G. W. has constantly on hard a variety of Superfine Cloths, Casel satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious which be will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. 597 Toronio, July 14, 1840.

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The VV SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are cal opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis-phere, under the suspices of the Lion of England shall bo Ftourishing, clorious and first rate quality of the irre, they are all made to a uniform size by which are fitted to and add to the size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and add to the size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies

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sound. Application may be made to A. B., Guardian Office.

. . CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

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

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the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London ; or at the Manufactory. G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512 obedi STRAYED OR STOLEN from the pasture of J. W. Love, Esq. Peterboro', a light gray MARE, five years old, with a long switch tail, of a slender make, and very spirited. Any person returning said Mare, or giving information where she may be found, will be suitably acwarded by the Subscriber. 1.1.1. • • • • Peterboro', September 7th, 1840. TO BE SOLD,-A Valuable MARE, of dark. brown colour, and rather low in size. She is six years old, well built, of superior action and strength, of good temper, and warranted