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have no doubt have been highly approved by our readers. This we deem peace, he 'fell asleep,' and 'entered into his joy.'"

the best and the catholicity of its spirit and its heavy of expression induce. What a contrast is this to the bedchamber of the dying Voltaire! You the best; and the catholicity of its spirit, and its beauty of expression, induce us to say we shall be gratified soon to hear again from our admired correspondent.—ED.]

For the Christian Guardian.

SECTARIANISM.--No. IV.

8. Most sects may be acknowledged as branches of the Church of Christ, and yet possess different kinds and degrees of excellence and efficiency.

Though they worship and exert their energies separately, they all profes to be christians. Christ is still their common Saviour, and heaven their common destined home. Have the several sects a common object in view 1 yes; the object, the paramount object of every one of them is, the salvation of its members by glorifying God. If a church does not deny the Divins Governor's claims, the divine Saviour's atonement, or the divine Spirit's God's church. We dare not scense God of the injustice of condemning men for what they cannot avoid; and, as we all err in some respects, our unavoidable differences in judgment should not prevent us from acknowledging which shows the most scriptural way to heaven, and affords the most effectual assistance in getting thither. The first, regards the doctrines; the second, the discipline and institutions, which are found in any church. It may be superior in any of these respects, and interior in the rest; or it may be superior or inferior in all of them. On this account different persons, according to their different modes of judging, will choose to connect themselves with different

9. It is every man's duty to connect himself with that society which comes nearest to his views of a scriptural and efficient sect, if there is any which he can recognise as a christian church.

It is a disgrace to a man to boast that he belongs to no church. While he claims to be neutral between the different denominations, he is actually neutral between religion and infidelity. Christianity ordains fellowship, but he is a stranger to it. It ordains discipline in the church, but he will not submit to its wholesome restraints. It ordains a combined effort, but he abstains from any co-operation with those who are engaged in the cause of Christ. You may, if you choose, commit your fragile bark to the merciless the rest of the heaven-bound company, and outride every storm, and be guided safe into port. You may wander on barren mountains, where wolves prowl; we will place ourselves under the protection of our Shepherd, and go in and out and find pasture. You may refuse to join the armies of the cross; we will fight under the banners of our Captain, in the ranks of our fellow-soldiers. But it is not only our duty to join some church; it is our duty to join that which we believe to be best. We ought not only to do good, but to do as much good as we can, and avail ourselves of the most effectual means of doing good. It is as much our imperative duty to espouse the cause of the best doctrines and agencies, as it is to adopt any at all. A man's choice of a religion must not be like some people's choice at an election-a choice of caprice or prejudice. It is entirely an affair of conscience, and he is bound to accept the choice of his conscience, enlightened by the Spirit and truth of God. Man has a very dreadful responsibility in this matter, and if he trifles with it, he does it at his peril. "But," you will ask, ean I not connect myself with a church that I believe to be deficient, and even positively wrong, in many respects, with the hope of doing them good?' I cannot understand how it is lawful for you to do evil, that good may come. Even if good should come, it must be limited, for you have not the same means to assist you; you will have insurmountable obstacles placed in your way, and you are as likely to be deadened by their lukewarmness, as they to be enlivened by your zeal. Besides, the good you do you cannot perpetuate; when you are done labouring, all your fruit will be lost. Farther, you not only cannot do any extensive or lasting good, you are sanctioning all the evils of that church; and the harm you do in this way may far exceed the good you will accomplish.

10. It is the christian's privilege, nay, it is his duty, to exercise especia affection, and discharge especial duties towards the church of his especial choice. And no other denomination has a right to find fault with him on this account.

Bigotry does not consist in especial, but in exclusive affection. Is a man bigot because he believes his own church to be best? No, for he joined it at first because he preferred it to all others. If he does not believe it to be the best within his reach, he has no business in it; he ought at once to give his name, his influence, his exertions, to the cause which effects the most good Its doctrines he believes to be the sacred truth of God; its discipline the apostolic means of promoting the holiness of its members; and its armies the most active and energetic in reducing the rebellious nations to the Redeemer's sway. He ought to pay a faithful attention to its means of grace; he ought to support and help forward its institutions; he ought to endeavour to endarge its boundaries, and its circle of usefulness. If members of other churches condemn me, because I love my own church, they are bigots; and if I con- but we know that in many places our agents have been manifestly blessed in demn them, because they love their own respective churches, then I also am their efforts. If we were not restricted by various motives, we could give a bigot. I do not love them less, because I love my own more. It would be well if christians would accept each other's charity with this condition.

11. The christian owes affections and duties also to every department of the church, which it is of the utmost importance he should pay.

There are christians in every church, and this is more important than being Methodists, or anything else. Let us show to all the world that we are Christ's disciples, by loving one another. We should not unpute doctrines or consequences to others, which they will not acknowledge nor admit. If our hearts are right, we will extend the right hand of followship to every christian though of another name, whenever we meet him in the intercourse of life, or in the engagements of religion. Instead of undervaluing the labours of others, we will rejoice in the revival of religion, in the conversion of sinners, whoever may be the instruments. Far from us will be the bigoted feeling which would prevent us from receiving a blessing in their temples of worship; or from reaching forth a hand to help them to pluck the braud from a burning hell. Yes, and we will feel a lively pleasure in meeting them on some common ground, such as the Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sabbath School or Temperance Societies. Well would it be for mankind, and well for the interests of religion, if this spirit were cultivated by all christian denomina tions. May partition walls soon be broken down, and all be one in Christ Jesus! May that charity soon be universal, which will make the whole world the friend of every man in it, and every man the friend of the whole world

O happy age, when there shall be one fold and one Shepherd! Then none shall ask, who is my neighbour? for the Jew shall befriend the Samaritan, and the Samaritan the Jew.

Ye perfect spirits in glory! who dwell in perfect unity and lively fellow-hip! When shall we be like you? When shall we be fit to dwell among you? We will contemplate your harmony and love until we are changed into the same image. Then when we are called to leave this inhospitable world, and to be received into the fellowship of heaven,-

"Our souls the change shall scarcely know, Made perfect first in love."

May that charity which is begotten of the love of God, and which is loving to every man, find a home in every church! Thus shall we anticipate the neither Arminian nor Calvinist, neither national nor dissenting churches, but where God is all in all.

From the New-York Observer. AN UNCLOUDED SKY.

love the picture:--

In the London Congregational Magazine I met with the following passage -it is the closing scene of the life of Rev. T. Morell, and it breathes so sweetly the scremity of the dying Christian, that the living Christian must

"On the Sabbath morning previous to his death, he looked with much delight on the unclouded bright sky, saying, 'What a glorious Sabbath morning!' and then repeated a line of one of Doddridge's hymns, 'Show building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' 'A cloud has never passed over my mind; Satan has never been permitted to into the dark mind. A colporteur wrote to us: harass me.' Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death.' To his now mourning widow, he once said, on seeing her much establishment. I offered him my books; after looking over the titles of the cast down, 'to you I must propose the test which our Saviour put to his tracts, he stopped at The Brand plucked from the burning, and remarked, 'I disciples, 'If ye love me, you would rejoice because I go to the Father.' On must take that for our sick folks, for they are brands, but not plucked from Monday morning, the last day of his hie, he appeared much revived, and the fire; God must first make a great change in their hearts.' Perceiving this heard the fourteenth chapter of John with great interest, remarking particular man had such pious sentiments, I asked his permission to go into the court of larly the nineteenth verse, 'because I live, ye shall live also,' saying, 'that is the hospital, that I might speak to several of the invalids I saw there; he consufficient, we need no other promise. He went down stairs during that day, sented and went with me. I was immediately surrounded by as number of and no symptom indicated a change till towards the close of it: he did not sick soldiers—many of them listened to me with attention, and others express retire, however, till late, but appearances soon showed that death was ed a desire for the books, but assured me they had not the means of purchas approaching. He remained perfectly sensible. To the oft-repeated enquiry ing them; I therefore left two copies of the New Testament, that they might thee, was suggested to him; a faint smile lighted up his countenance, indi- Many of these men testified their affection and gratitude when I left them." cating at once, his possession of his faculties, and his enjoyment of the The interest which is excited for the Evangelical Society of Paris is also

[The numbers on "Sectarianism" by "L. L.," of which this is the last, we these, his last words, 'kept, by the power of God, through faith,' in perfect

hear no half-stifled groan; you see no terror-stricken and trembling frame. Here is the peace that passeth all understanding. Here is the blessedness that the world knoweth not of. I know that few are thus ready to meet death as a child sinks to slumber on a mother's breast; when joy and peace of the Gopel presents himself-he offers his services-we know him to have are equally felt and you cannot say which emotion appears the fullest. But if such was the death, what was the life of him of whom we are reading. His biographer says :

"The secret of his calm and happy composure, was his habitual exercise of Christian faith; I do not deny that he was blessed naturally with a peculiar to feel that we must leave souls to perish for want of the bread of life, when felicity of constitution and temperament; but this, of itself, was far from being the sole cause of the 'perfect peace' which he habitually enjoyed. It arose partly from the firm and unlesstating manner in which he received the verities of the gospel,—partly from his constantly realizing his own interest in sanctification; and if its means are not manifestly inadequate to the spiritual the blessings they secured,—and partly from his viewing everything in conpreservation of its members,—it presents before us the common object, and nexion with God, and from the exercise of a child-like trust in his wisdom and is able to help us to the attainment of that object; so that it is still a part of goodness. I have been with him under various circumstances—amid some calculated to ruffle and annoy-in the midst of anxiety-in the deathchamber, and at the early grave of an only son; I have seen him on his own bed in extreme weakness, pain, and danger; I always found the same man. each other as brethren. That church must, however, be admitted to be best. Whatever was passing over the surface of his feelings, there was 'perfect peace' settled in his soul. He took the promises of God as an angel would take them, or as a little child listens to the words spoken by its parent; he did not know what it was to doubt, or why Christians should be troubled in mind, since con nad spoken, and spoken as he has!"

There is the secret of death. This child-like but angelic confidence arms the believer for the last struggle; it is this that scatters every cloud, lays every wave, and makes his end peace, who is stayed on God.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Paris, December 10th, 1840.

To the Editors of the New York Observer.

The readiness which you manifest to publish, in your excellent journal, any documents relative to the Christian operations that are going on upon the continent of Europe, gives us reason to hope that you will receive favorably the request we are about to make.

The Evangelical Society of France, which was instituted about eight years since, for the purpose of propagating Christian truth; and which reckons deep, with almost a certainty of being lost; we will get into the ship with among its friends and co-operators all the pastors, and the truly pions Protestant laymen of France, has recently published the report of their labors during the six months just passed, from May to October, 1840. Several conies of this report have been sent to the committee of the Missionary Society at New York, with which the Evangelical Society of France main tains a fraternal correspondence through S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., chairman of the committee. As the document of which we speak, is of a nature to interest deeply all who have at heart the advancement of the kingdom of Christ upon our continent; and as, on the other hand, the language in which it is written prevents its obtaining a publicity sufficiently extensive, one of our friends has translated it into English.

> We have the honor of sending you a copy of this translation, begging you if you please, to grant it; or extracts from it, a place in the columns of the New York Observer.

> Hitherto the operations of our Society have been known in America, only by the annual reports which we have transmitted to the Missionary Society at New York. But this mode of publicity is limited and imperfect. It will therefore be very gratifying to us, if you will be pleased to aid in making known to the Christians of your country, in a more effectual manner, the operations of our Society, by devoting to this document some columns of a sheet so justly esteemed by the friends of the Gospel. And while the cause of our Society may thus be greatly promoted, we believe your numerous readers will be interested and edified

> Please to accept the assurance of our distinguished consideration and fraternal regard. In behalf of the committee, C. JUILLART, Secretary.

[The report accompanying this letter presents an interesting view of the abors of this important institution. We make as copious extracts as our limits will allow. I

The Society has now in its employ and at its charge, 15 ordained ministers, δ evangelists, 13 school-masters and school-mistresses, 9 colporteurs, and θ Theological students.

A month's labors. The importance of a Christian work cannot be estimated solely by the number of agents employed, or the scale of their labours; but the friends of the Society may be gratified by seeing the aggregate statement of a month's occupations, as reported by its agents to the Committee. During the month of August last, the ministers and evangelists under our direction announced die Gospel publicly in 75 different places-held about 309 meetings for worship, in situations far distant from each other-and, besides these exercises, paid a great number of visits from house to house, to converse with and instruct the inmates. The result of these labours cannot be fully appreciated.

The Sunday paper.

"I ought to mention," says the minister C., "one of our hearers, a young man at A., who shows that in every station of life we can promote the canse of religion in the world. He is waiter in a hotel, and in this inferior capacity his conduct is such as to excite joy among the angels of God. When he perceives a traveller without any interesting occupation, he proposes the rending of a tract, and in this way has distributed a great number. A short time since traveller asked him for a Sunday paper; he went and fetched a Bible, saying courteously: 'This, Sir, I believe is the Sunday paper for a Christian.' The remark did not offend; on the contrary, the Bible was accepted and read. Many copies of the Scriptures, which I have confided to him, have been by his means distributed and sold."

Conversion of an Infidel.

Mr. B. gives the following interesting account of one of his hearers, who was led to forsake the broken cisterns of human wisdom, and to satisfy him self at the fountain of living waters.

"Mr. N. belongs to a respectable family; he enjoys himself an independent property. For many years he had been seeking after a hope that would not make him ashamed; and in order to obtain it he renounced his profession, and devoted himself to all the mortifications and restrictions imposed by the Catholic religion; still he could not find peace of conscience. He met, however, with a Bible: he read it with avidity. The constant study of this Book detached him from the errors of his faith; still one thing withheld him from feeling the influence of the discoveries of the Gospel. He did not see the Gospel he read in the Bible believed or practised by those around him. He was led to conclude that the Christian system, though beautiful, was not divine; for if it were divine, he should find the Church of Jesus somewhere. Systematic incredulity was the consequence of this reasoning. While in this unhappy state of mind, a tract distributed by me fell into his hands; it contained an exposition of evangelical truth, and when he read it, he could not would breathe out threatenings and slaughter against them. I should glory but feel that it presented the creed taught by the Spirit of God in his word. in every weapon sharpened for their destruction. I would cheer on every He inquired where this religion was professed, and was directed to our chapel. temper of heaven, where there is neither Episcopalian nor Presbyterian, He came, was struck and affected by all he saw and heard. During three weeks he had no repose night or day. He wept, he prayed, he read. This dreadful struggle, however, terminated in a conviction that he had received and successful abettors of those without. I would blow, with loudest breath grace to believe in Christ as his Saviour, and since this moment he has that blast that proclaims these institutions the imposition of designing men continued to grow in the knowledge and love of God. Sunday last he joined and the engines of spiritual despotism. Were I an infidel, they should all in communion with our church, and has since returned to his native town | perish, for then I should trample on the grave of christianity.—Bost. Recorder prepared to become a valuable missionary far beyond his own locality. Previously he had distributed a great number of tracts and copies of the Scriptures.

The Colporteurs,

During the past summer months, the activity of colporage has been, a usual, in a manner suspended. The labours of these men when in activity must not indeed be expected to produce immediate fruit. The colporteurs the bright world, and show it mine.' In the course of the day, he made the are precursors of the work of grace; they sow in the morning, and in the following and similar remarks:- Should this be the taking down of this evening they withhold not their hand, although they know not which shall clayey tabernacle, it has been a most merciful dispensation; there is a prosper, this or that. Very frequently, however, the simple conversations of these humble agents are the means of sending the first rays of divine truth

"When passing before the Military Hospital, I perceived the porter of the whether he felt pain, he replied, 'only oppression.' 'Fear not, I am with read the word of life to each other; I gave them also a number of tracts

Scar-ely a week elapses that we have not letters from either an aged or overburthesed Pastor who entreats us to supply him with an evangelist, school-maser, or a colporteur, and it is painful to be obliged to refuse. A pastorasks for assistance, and we know that he needs it; we know that he has an exensive parish, a people very numerous but widely disseminated, so that he can but rarely visit them during the year-at the same time a minister talents, tobe pious and devoted-we believe that he would, by the blessing from on high, prove an instrument of great good-notwithstanding, we mus endure the sorrow of refusing his services-and why? because our funds are exhausted, and we have an increasing heavy debt. Is it not a deep affliction these souls long to feed upon it-to know that vast populations in France are left in ignorance and sin, because we have not the means to send them messenger of seace to lead them to the foot of the cross?

There is, a this time, a town in France where 50 Protestants ask for a minister; a umber of Catholics also desire to hear the Gospel; we know that the local nagistrates are well-disposed towards the establishment of Protestant worship, and that they have even offered a place for the celebration of this worship, ree of charge; - we are entreated to send a minister, or, if we cannot do this at least to defray the expenses of ministers "who reside at a distance, but who have promised to visit them once a-month. Here again we have been obliged to refuse; the door is open and we cannot enter. No doubt our want of resources is in a measure due to the inattention and negligence of the disciples of Christ in this country—but we need the union and aid of all our christian friends to support and extend the evangelization of

Let us not be told that we wish to walk by sense rather than by faith. We would ask, if with a deficit of £2,000, with engagements amounting to £120 more, we can multiply our agents? Are we not arrived at that point where, before we advance, we should make a new and vigorous effort to insure the assistance of those who have not been deaf to the claims of our common Master? It is for our friends to decide whether we shall extend our opera tions, remain stationary, or dismiss many of our agents, shut up our chapels and close our schools. May IIe, in whose hand are the hearts of all, dispose mmy to prevent, by their prompt succour, so distressing but otherwise inevitable a calamity

EVENING PRAYER MEETINGS.

There are probably very few evangelical churches in which there are not austained some meetings for social prayer. Generally speaking, the life of the church is identified with their prosperity. When they are well sustained, the church is in a flortishing, healthy state; and when they languish, it is because the gold has become dim, and the most fine gold changed. So intimately connected are they with the vital interests of the church, that they cannot be neglected and suffered to run down, unless some incur a fearful responsibility.

Whose duty is it to attend the evening prayer meeting? Not the pastor's in all cases. He will doubtless rejoice to be with his people on such an occasion, whenever his other and indispensable calls will permit. But these must often interfere with his attendance, and no christian ought to plead the occasional absence of the pastor as an excuse for his own neglect. Nor does it belong exclusively to the official members of the church. Their responsibility is increased, it is true, by the office to which they have been cailed. But they do not bear the responsibilities of others.

The duty ought to be felt alike by all who love to pray. The whole church should esteem it a privilege to gather around the mercy-seat in social prayer. Together they should press their suit at the throne of grace, asking the reviving influences of the Holy Ghost and the salvation of dying men. It is not well for one to say, "There will be enough without me; I shall not be missed Such an one would do well to remember Father Morris's remark concerning Thomas: "The disciples were gathered together with the exception of Thomas, when Jesus unexpectedly stood in the midst. O, how sorry Thomas would be to hear that Jesus was there when he was away."

The truth is, we meet with so much every day, in mingling with the world, to destroy our spirituality of mind, and retard our growth in grace, that we ought to hail with joy an opportunity,

Trom every cumb ring care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble grateful prayer."

Observer.

Every christian will find his account in attending the meetings for prayer, regularly and punctually. They may be attended as a matter of form, and Etile-or no promote derived therefrom; but it is safe to say that few make great progress in holiness who wilfully and habitually neglect them.-N. Y

IF I WAS AN INFIDEL:

If I believed Christianity a system of pitiable and degrading delusion; If I believed men would be wiser and happier if emancipated from its power, then, of course, I should rejoice to see it prostrate; and, in using the means of its destruction, I would

1. Lay the Sabbath in the dust.—The Sabbath has amazing power in sus taining Christianity. It is the very vital air of all christian institutions. They would all sicken and die without it. And all the great doctrines of christianity are found most floorishing and vigorous unde he wing of that mighty p tentate, a well-honoured Sathath. To kill them I would kill their guardian. To make all christian institutions and doctrines wither and die, I would put out the Sabbath, the great sun, that gives and sustains all their life and vigor And that the deadly blast might be the more effectual, I would

2ndly. Annihilate the Christian Ministry.-Though the Sabbath were gone if the Ministry could remain, there would be enough left about the wreck to cause it to float awhile. When persecution has driven a chariot of fire over Zion, and a general desolation prevailed, yet have there been as many green and verdant spots as there have been faithful ministers surviving the ruin. The standard-bearers have been rallying points. At their voice, the dispirited arcoping, scattered disciples have been gathered from their dispersions and hiding-places, and have been inspired with fresh courage and zeal. Christianity cannot totally perish while her ministers live. They must be removed Therefore, break down these pillars of the edifice; and, when there should be no such defence of bleeding, dying christianity, as her ministry—when death-like silence should prevail among all that had blown the trumpet is Zion-then I would stop the last pulsation of the mangled victim's heart by

3rdly. Destroying the Christian Church.-The Sabbath may perish, and the ministry may perish, yet christianity may have a feeble, lingering existence if the church be not extinct. But the last pillar of the truth falls with the falling church. If there be no organized body of believers-no holy cove nant-no Christian fellowship in holy ordinances-if all these things are brought to an end, then of Zion it may be said, "The adversary hath spread out his hand upon all her pleasant things." "The stores of the sanctuary are poured out at the top of every street."

Infidelity finds no such obstacles to its triumph as are found in these three things, the Sabbath, the Ministry, and the Church. They are the main supporters of christianity. Infidelity cries, "Away with them!" In France she suited the deed to the word, and they all perished. So they shall perish in this country, if infidelity can lay them in ruins; and, were I an infidel. I assailant. I would wheel all sorts of men into the ranks of opposition. Especially should I rejoice to employ the avowed friends of christianity in this work of destruction; for they that are within the camp are most powerful

DR. ABERNETHY'S PERSUASIVE POWER. A patient was brought into St. Bartholomew's Hospital with strangulated

bernia. The usual treatment was adopted, but the rupture could not be reduced. As the symptoms became alarming the propriety of an operation was suggested to the patient, but he resolutely refused compliance. His alarming situation was fully explained to him, but he obstinately persisted in refusing to allow the operation to be performed. On the following day consultation was held, and it was agreed that no alternative remained, excepspeedy death, unless he patiently submitted to the operation; but the patient | "My Lord, your list sp declared emphatically that he would rather die than allow the knife to touch this requires explanation." him. The surgeons and pupils were leaving the ward, when they encountered Mr. Abernethy going his round, followed by a train of pupils. The ase was explained to him, when he immediately said, "Let me see the man." When he arrived at the bed-side the following conversation ensued:—"Well, "Then," said the Queen, "I shall retain then my good fellow, what is all this noise about?" "They wants me to have an nothing without being fully aware of its purport." operation performed, but I had rather die," replied the man. "Well, my good man," said Abernethy, "I am sorry that it is necessary; but have you thought what there is after death? There is a judgment, and you must give the apartments in the castle. The choice of Queen Adelaide naturally fell on an account of yourself to God. God has been pleased to give us means to that which she had been accustomed to occupy, during the life of William use, and it is our duty to use them; if you refuse to use the means God IV. It was freely resigned to her use, by her Majesty, who, with equal has given, and which we think may save your life, you are in a measure delicacy and kindness, caused the fact carefully to be concealed from the answerable for your death, and must account to God for this sin with other Queen Dowager, that it was her own bed-chamber she had chosen. The man looked much impressed with the thought, and was silent. promise. 'It is not a dark valley to you?' 'Oh no.' 'Your mind is calm?' continually increasing, and the pastors of the churches of France renew the long throughout the pastors of the churches of the church

DISSESTERS.-The High Church doctrines of England are leading their votaries into a rampant hostility against dissenters that will prove their own ruin. The popular mind of Great Britain is surcharged with democracy, and these exclusive pretensions will only produce an outbreak of resentment which will perhaps open the way for the prostration of the National Church. The treatment of Dissenters is becoming arrogant to an intolerable degree. We have quoted instances.-We here give another; it is an extract from "A Doctrinal Catechism of the Church of England," used in London, and relates to the ministry of dissenting preachers.

" Is it not very wicked to assume this sacred office? "It is; as is evident from the case of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, monioned in the 16th chapter of Numbers.

" · Who appoints dissenting teachers? "'They either wickedly appoint each other, or are not appointed at all ?

and so in either case their assuming the office is very wicked. " But are not dissenting teachers thought to be very good men?

"They are often thought to be such, and so were Korah, Dathan and

Abiram, till God showed them to be very wicked. " But may we not hear them preach?

"'No; for God says, 'Depart from the tents of these wicked men!" -Zion's Herald.

The Louth's Friend ...

THE WILD PINK OF MALMESBURY ABBEY.

BY JAMES MONTGONERY, ESQ.

Part of the ancient and magnificent Abhey at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, is used as the parish church. On one of the mouldering walls of the ruins contiguous, (near the great archway,) a solitary plant, not elsewhere found n the neighbourhood, was pointed out to the writer of the following stanzas, as growing at a height " not to be come at by the willing hand."*

The hand that gives the angels wings,
And plants the forcest by its power,
O'er mountain, vale, and champaign flings
The seed of every bees and flower;
Nor forcests stand, nor angels fly,
More at God's will, more in his eye,
Than the green blade a trikes down its root,
Expands its bloom and yields its fruit,
When evening glooms the sit embro

Beautiful dans hier of a line
Of unrecorded ancestry?
What head's scroll might vie with thine,
Where Monarche trace flicht pedigree?
Thy first progenitor had birth,
While man was yet unquicken'd earth;
And thy posterity may wave
Their flag o'er man's last-open'd grave.

Down from the day of Eden lost, (A generation in a year,)
Unscathed ty, Iteal, unwith by frost,
Taue to the sweetein Sun appear
The noits of thy transient race—
Each in its turn, each in its place,
To make the world, a little while. Loveller and sweeter with its smile.

How camest thou hither ? from what soil. Where those that went before thee grew Exempt from suffering, care, or toil. Array'd by sunbeams, fed with dew ? Tell me, on what strange spot of ground Thy Alpine kindred yet are found, And I the carrier dove will be To bring them wondrous news of thee:

How here, by wren or redbreast dropt, How here, by wren or redbreast aropt,
The parent-gram was left behind;
Or, in its pathless voyage stopt.
White sailing on the autumnal wind;
Nor rudely wreckt, but haply thrown
On yonder ledge of quarried stone,
Where the bittle swallow builds and sings,
And the pert sparrow pecks his wings.

Then, by some giance of monashine sped. Queen Mab, methinks, alighting there. A span-long, hand-breadth terrace spread. A fairy garden hung in air,

Now, like the morn's resplendent crown.
Or first emerging, faint and far.
When svening glooms the sir embrown
The beauty shines, without defence.
Yet safe from renue violence,
White infact bands and maiden eyes Covet in vain the tempting prize.

You arch, beneath whose giant span Thousands of passing feet have trod Upon the dust that once was man, Cather'd ar-und this house of God.— That arch, which seems to mock decay, Is fading, like the rainbow's torm, Berceath the stress of Time's long storm

But thou shalt boast perennial prime:
The blade, the stem, the bud, the flower.
Not ruin'd, but renew'd by Time,
Beyond the great destroyer's power,
Like day and night, like spring and fall.
Atternate, on the Abbey wall,
Shalt come and go, from year to yearAnd vanish but to re-appear.

Nay, when in uiter wreck are strown Arch, buttress, slithis mighty mass; Crumbled, and crush'd, and overgrown With thorns and thistes, reeds and grass; White Nature thus the waste repairs, Thice offspring, Nature's andless he'rs, Earth's "stony ground" shall re-possess, And people the new wilderness,

So be it.—but the sun is set,
My song must end, and I depart;
Yet thee, I never will forget,
But plant thee in my innost heart,
Where this shall the memorial he,—
If God so cares for thine and the—
How can I doubt that love divine,
Which watches over me and mine?

* The Dianthus Caryophyllus, occasionally found on old and decayed buildings, as well as on calcareous rocks.—Forget Ma Not. for 1840.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

[From a new work by Miss Strickland, entitled "Queen Victoria, from her Birth to her Bridal."1

Her Majesty is, undoubtedly, one of the most accomplished ladies in her dominions. She is mistress of all the modern languages, in which she expresses herself with equal grace and fluency. Her love of music developed several instruments, and has inherited her Royal grandfather, George the Third's predilection of the organ. She is said to evince a decided preference for Italian music; but she takes great delight in the compositions of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, and Mozart. Her voice is a remarkably sweet mezzo soprano, and her singing is not only scientifically good, but very pleasing. Her Majesty inherits her musical talents not only from the Royal family, from whom her descent is paternally derived, but also from her illustrious mother, who is herself a composer.

The Queen's talents for drawing are so remarkable, that one of her mas ters, before her accession to the throne, when speaking of his Royal pupil, of whose progress he was justly proud, said, "The Princess Victoria would have made the best female artist of the age, if she had not been born to wear a Crown." Her Royal Highness told this gentleman, that her pencil was a source of

great delight to her, and that, when fatigued by severer studies, it was always a refreshment to her mind, to devote an hour to drawing-an employment in which she would have willingly spent more of her time than any other. So affable was the amiable Princess, in her deportment to her instructors,

hat she was beloved by them all. One of her drawing masters ventured to make known to her Royal Highness, that a lady whom he knew, had expressed the most ardent desire to possess something sketched by her hand.
"Indeed," replied her Royal Highness, with a smile, "I wish it were in

my power to gratify the wish of every one as easily;" and dipping a pen in the standish as she spoke, she rapidly executed a free graceful sketch of a horse's head, in that peculiar style called etching, and kindly presented it to Mr. Westall, for his friend. The lady was astonished at the beauty of the design and execution, but bserved, that no one would believe that it was really the work of the Prin-

cess Victoria, unless it was distinguished by the autograph of the illustrious When this remark was repeated to the Princess Victoria, she good humouredly completed the happiness of the fortunate possessor of this valued draw-

ing, by adding her autograph. Her Majesty writes a very fine hand, free, bold and legible; yet the haracter is perfectly feminine. She is also an excellent arithmetician, and examines the most complex accounts with the case of an experienced finan-

Soon after her accession to the throne, one of her Ministers submitted to the youthful Sovereigu's attention, papers, containing statements of a variety of matters connected with the financial department. Her Majesty took her pencil, and after rapidly summing up the figures, whose lengthened phalanxes might have appeared somewhat formidable to a more experienced calcula-

tor than a young lady scarcely nineteen, returned them with these words, uttered with her usual impressive dignity: " My Lord, these accounts are, as I expected to find them, correct." In her private expenditure, her Majesty is both economical and generous. She has been more liberal in her gifts, and more magnificent in her hospitality, than any of her immediate predecessors; yet the privy purse is unem-

barrassed. We have afforded, in our previous detail, a solution for this apparent enigma:-her Majesty is an excellent accountant. The Queen's caution, with regard to public business, is remarkable. In the first week of her reign, her Premier gave a list of the papers which, he informed her, would be prepared for her signature on the following morning. When the papers were submitted to her Majesty, she compared them with

the list she had received on the preceding evening, and turning to Lord Melbourne, said :-"My Lord, your list specifies only sixteen papers, and here are eighteen;

His Lordship said, in reply, "that Her Majesty's signature was required for the two additional papers, a necessity for them having arisen, since the list had been prepared.

"Then," said the Queen, "I shall retain them for examination. I sign

The first time the Queen Dowager came to pass a few days at Windsor, her Majesty requested that she would make choice of a bed-room, from all

This was the more amiable in her Majesty, as she was very particular in Mr. Abernethy said, "We will leave you for a few minutes to consider the keeping that apartment as an inviolate sanctum sanctorum. The virgin subject." On returning, the man said with great earnestness, "I will submit bower of the youthful Sovereign was never profaned by the scrutiny of

Religious Intelligence.

REVIVAL AT COBOURG. Cobourg, March 6th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As no part of your paper affords more interest to your numerous readers, then the weekly accounts of the prosperity of the work of God, permit me to contribute my mite with the multitude of your corres-

pondents to increuse the joy of the lovers of our Zion.

We had long mourned on account of the low state of religion on the Cobourge Circuit; and, whilst the Great Head of the Church was watering all around us, we were, like Gidcon's fleace, unwatered still and dry. We have witnessed the truth of the words of the prophet, "though the vision tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry." The Lord has not tarried, but has given us happily to experience that they that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Bless his Holy Name.!

After a suitable preparation, in fasting and proyer, we commenced, at our last Quarterly visitation, a Protracted Meeting, which continued for two weeks. Our much esteemed and respected Chairman took a most active and efficient part in the meetings; and the happy result is, that about 50 have been hopefully converted to God-forty of whom have joined our church; and, no doubt, many more will follow their example. So we may well say, "What hath the Lord wrought!'

This revival is indeed much more interesting, at least to us, from the comeration that our children, the Students of the Academy, have shared largely in this most gracious work. It is most delightful to see the spirit of union and love which prevails amongst the Students. Their language appears to be,—
"Have we not all one Father—are we not all brethren?" It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the uniform practice of the Academy on religious subjects, riz., that Students are required to attend the ministry that their parents guardians may designate; so that no parent need have any apprehension tha any influence is used to draw their children from the church of their choice. Not the least happy result of this revival is, that the old members of our church have been greatly blessed; and the work is still advancing. It has been my highly-favoured privilege to be in many revivals; but in none where less ground of objection could be found by the most fastidious. All our meetings

" Solemn awe that dares not move, And all the silent heaven of love." Under the blessing of the Most High, the success of our meetings is principally owing to the hearty and faithful co-operation of our Official members, and in particular to the indefatigable labours of our Teachers in the Academy. To God's Holy and Blussed Name be all the praise!

Yours, most affectionately, JOHN BEATTY.

Hamilton, March 5th, 1841.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT.

To the Elitor of the Christian Quardian.

DEAR SIR, -Since I last wrote to you the Lord has been pouring out his blessed Spirit in another part of this interesting and important circuit. At an appointment we lately took up, and which is a few miles distant from Glanford Chapel, several have been converted, and a valuable class organized, composed of twenty persons, chiefly heads of families. It is expected that a few more to this neighbourhood will unite with us, although the extra services are closed.

We have commenced a similar meeting at another new appointment, on the main road, about half way between Glanford and Seneca. This is still in progress, but with what success I cannot say. It promised well the first week, since which time I have not been there, in consequence of being called upon to assist the brethren on the Nelson Circuit, who gave us a helping hand at our meeting in this town, and who are now carrying forward a blessed effort at Van Norman's meeting-house on the Middle Road. We purpose, if God give us atrength, to commence our fourth protracted meeting in the course of another week. Our circuit is still united, prosperous, and happy, which is evinced by the large amount of its contributions to the Missionary fund. Upwards of £225 have been collected and subscribed for the support of the Missions connected with our beloved church—an amount, I am sure, which must place the Hamilton Circuit at the head of all the other circuits in the Province. In haste I remain, as ever, yours truly,

ST. CATHARINES CIRCUIT.

St. Catharines, March 6th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SER .- As we have been cheered and encouraged, from time to time in reading the accounts of revivals in different parts of the Province, we have thought that it would increase the general joy to send you a few lines, to let you know what the Lord is doing for us in this part of the vineyard. We are blessed, not only with peace on this circuit, but also with a considerable degree of prosperity. The Lord has been pleased most graciously to revive his work in the conversion of many sinners from the error of their ways, and in raising them up as the witnesses of his power to save. We commenced a Protracted Meeting in Gould's neighbourhood, two miles below this village, about the first of December; it continued nearly three weeks, during which time from fifteen to twenty were made the happy subjects of a work of grace. The good work continues to prosper in that neighbourhood. Another meeting of a similar kind is now in progress in the village of Thorold, where the Lord has most graciously poured out his Holy Spirit, and many have already been brought, we trust, to a saving knowledge of the truth. Fifty-six have been added to the society in that place, since the commencement of the meeting, and although it is upwards of four weeks since it commenced, it still continues with increasing interest and or four weeks since it commenced, it sint continues with increasing interest and usefulness. Several heads of families are among the subjects of this gracious work. We cannot tell how much longer the meeting will continue, but, judging from present appearances, we should conclude that much good will yet be done, ere it will be brought to a close. And we hope to be able shortly to send you a still more cheering account. We have been very kindly assisted at this meeting by our brethren the preachers from the Stamford circuit.

The friends in the village of St. Catharines have lately erected a very neather of the change in the change in the relation which

and commodious gallery in the chapel, together with some other repairs, which greatly add to its convenience and comfort; and which, as a good brother remarked, "are very creditable to the heads and hearts" of the persons by whose liberality these improvements have been made. The Circuit generally is in a good state. Within the last four months we have taken into the society between eighty and ninety; we expert, however, to see yet greater things than these.

Yours truly,

S. Belton.

TORONTO CIRCUIT.

Chinguacousy, 3rd March, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR BROTHER.-I would just say for your encouragement that the good Lord is doing much for us since I saw you last. We have held two very profirable protracted meetings, (indeed they are not closed yet) where many came wicked, thoughtless, and profine, and went away praying, and they were enabled to cry, "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." There have been about seventeen who have given clear evidence of their conversion at Zion's Chapel, Chinguacousy; most of whom were persons of good judgment and of mature years; and more penitents are mourning at the penitent beach on account of their lost and undone situation. We cannot exactly tell the number converted at Perdue's neighbourhood, but the work, could it be attended to, would be followed with great good. I left there last Thursday morning; on the evening before, four benches were filled with mourners. Many have been made happy in His love, whilst others are seeking. We have held four protracted meetings on this circuit this year, all of which have been blessed of God in the conversion of souls. I would just say that I have endeavoured to follow up your very excellent remarks on pro-tracted meetings. I have found it has been very profitable to my own soul, and I know it has been to the families I have visited. It is very hard work to follow up a protracted meeting; but, dear brother Scott, it is soul-cheering work; yes, it is soul-saving work. O that God would help us to persevere in the work! as I do believe if the world is to be converted and made holy through the instrumentality of man, we must be always at it and all atit. We I hope the Lord will bless your efforts in Toronto. Pray for us that the good Yours, &c.

PERTH MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Perih, March 3rd, 1841.

DEAR SIR.—The Missionary Deputation for this section of our Methodistic field of labour spent the Sabbath previously to the Missionary Meeting with us in this place. The Rev. J. Ryerson preached a very excellent and appropriate discourse at 11, A. M., and the Rev. Peter Jones in the evening at 6, P. M. The chapel in the morning was conveniently filled, but in the evening crowded to excess. Brother Jones was also happy in the choice of his text, and the subject was listened to with the greatest possible attention and seeming interest. On Monday evening the Missionary Meeting was held, when H. Glass, Esq., was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting with some very appropriate and excellent remarks. The speakers were the Rev. pper, Goodson, Huelburt, R. Jones, J. Ryerson, and P. Jones. We regret to say that the Rev. II. Wilkinson was not resmitted to attend by reason of domestic affliction. There were others of our ministers present who had not time to speak. The amount of money paid in at the meeting was £16 16s. 1d.

I am yours, &c. J. Cuarix.

For the Christian Guardian.

FOURTEENTH REPORT CRAMAHE FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The swiftly-passing days and months have closed another year of our exist-ence as a Society, and the return of our Anniversary vividly reminds us of the thrilling importance of the Missionary cause;—calls us to reflect, with deep feeling, upon the wide realms which still remain unvisited by the light of truth or the sound of the Gospel; and yet gives us reason to rejoice as we contemplate what has been effected. Fifty years ago the Christian Church, with few exceptions, slumbered, as it were, over the state of the heathen, and deep spiritual darkness rested on all the world beside. The funeral fires of India blazed by thousands; its waters were tinged by the blood of infants; its river-shores were lined with the bodies of victims to their awful superstition; its plains whitened with the bones of pilgrims who had perished in the worship of their hideous deities; and every form of self torture and degradation that buman ingenuity could invent was daily exhibited as the devotion of a hundred millions of people:—the Polynesian revelled in human blood, (and his cannibal not even now at an end;)-the North American Indian roamed through his native forests, ignorant that he possessed an immortal spirit, unaware that for him a Redeemer had died,—and, while he gazed upon the lights of heaven, often did a desire arise in his mind to know who had formed om and himself, and the light of nature taught him to worship that "Great and to imagine for the good a paradise beyond the setting sun, but little could the light of nature teach him what was good and what was evil, and one generation after another passed away without hope, unvisited and uninatructed. Time will not allow us to mention instances of what was then and what is still the spiritual state of the greater part of Africa and Asia, but it is a truth that the impure and bloody worship of devils polluted the fairest re gions of our world, and Christians seemed not to remember that they had been commanded to "preach the gospel to every creature." But since then a spirit has arisen in the church, never we believe to be extinguished till the last relic

of idolatry has disappeared, and the religion of Jesus has extended its trimphs from sea to sea, has dispelled the darkness of the nations, renovated transformed, and purified the heart of man, has banished malice, unkindnes, and cruelty, and raised the most degraded of our fellow-mortals to equal-nd far Cristian nation of the globe. Nearly a thousand missionaries has, comporatively within a few years, gone forth among the heathen, and, lke the Apostle of the Gentiles, "have been in labours abundant." There we found cieties exclusively Missionary, whose annual income exceeds £60,672 annum, and many minor ones to these are also actively engaged. The sail and of the cross has been planted in almost every country in the world, and, though mighty obstacles and difficulties have had to be encountered, its progress is still onward. But we must bear in mind that commencement is not completion. To sustain the missions which have been already commenced. on an effective scale, and to commence others where they are accedingly needed, will require greater efforts than have yet been made. It remains for Christians to say whether they will make them, whether their brehren who have sacrificed all the pleasures and comforts of civilized life and Christian Society, to carry the tidings of salvation to their perishing fellos-sinners, whether they shall be delighted, encouraged, and strengthened by thefaith and zeal of their friends at home—whether they shall be furnished with as means of rapidly extending the work as they might now do, of occupying us numerous and promising fields of labour continually opening before them; o whether they shall linger out their lives in disappointment and sorrow, won out with exertions far beyond their strength through want of assistance, which he apathy of their Christian brethren hindered their receiving. Or will be Church of God now arouse herself more fully, put on her beautiful garmens of righteousness, and erect a higher standard of holiness than hus yet prevaled,—for, not till then can we expect to see Our Redremer's Kingdom flouish as it ought. Then will the disciples of Jesus, the professing children of God, rejoice to deny themselves for this sake; a spirit of fervent, earnest, importunate, believing prayer will pervade the breast and fill the heart of every Chistian, and the supplications of the church will arise deep, united, constant, pwerful and acceptable to God, and His Spirit will be "poured forth from on high, and the wilderness shall become a fruitful field." Then will all those cils which now arrives our hearts and course to the church will be the cildren by the course our hearts and course for the course of the church will be the cildren by the course our hearts and course for the course of the church will be the cildren by the course of the church will be the cildren by the course of the church will be come a fruitful field." grieve our bearts and cause us to mourn for the deep sinulnes of man disappear; nations will learn war no more, strifes and divisions wil cease, every heart will be holy, "abounding in the work of the Lord;"—doing all things to His glory. May we all remember that we have a part to perform towards the accomplishment of these glorious events, and that upon each of a rests a share of the responsibility of hastoning or dollying them. Our Society at present numbers thirty-two members in the two townships which comprise the sphere of its operation. The Treasurer has received during the past year, is subscriptions and donations, the amount of £10 17s. 3d. MARY MASON, Treasures,

January, 1841. SUSAN GREALEY, Scerelary.

> From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. FROM THE OREGON.

The intelligence from this country is now looked for with interest by a numerous class of our citizens. We have recently given some interesting extracts from letters received from members of the large missionary family that went from this city in the packet ship Lausanne, Captain Spaking. We have now the pleasure of adding some farther items of intelligence.

Fort Vancouver, June 14, 1840. I shall now say something of our treatment by the Presby erian Missionaries at Sandwich Islands. Here we met with a warm and Christian reception. The American Consul, Mr. Brinsmaid, was indefatigable n his attentions to us during our stay on the island. Each family have comortable apartments provided for them; and those with whom we boarded dis verything to make us feel that we were at home.

This is the most pleasant port we have been in. -It has been a source encouragement to me in supposing at these islands. About twenty years ego there was not one to be found that knew anything of the fear of God. At this time are upward of twenty-one thousand communicants. This speaks volumes in favour of the missionary enterprise. In the wigwam, where death and all abominable things were committed, now is erected the alter of praise. I am stronger in the missionary spirit than ever before. I am more than ever will-ng to devote my life to the glorious cause. The principal food of the malives s fish, and a root that is cultivated under water; it is an oblong root, varying in size with the potatoe, of which they make on article they call poe. A num her will get around a large calabash of poe, and eat it with their fingers; they have no other table furniture. The root of which this is made is called the farer. Vegetables of all kinds grow here in abundance.

They are the most penceable people that I ever was among. You might stay among them months and never see one quarrel or fight. Neither is there anything like profone language, and what is better than all, they totally discard the use of ardent spirits, with the exception of persons that go to sea and a few others. A few years ago they were famous for drinking. So much for the temperance cause. They think it one of the most disgraceful things that a man could be guilty of, to get drunk and stagger about the streets. I saw two Americans staggering about the streets, who were the subjects of scorn and decision by he natives. Let temperance advocates take courage and redouble their exertions. I will venture to say there is not a village, or town, or city to be ound in the United States, but where there are more abominable practices than

We had a fine passage from the Sandwich Islands to the shores of Oregon asting anchor in Baker's Bay on the 21st of May, having sailed 22,011 miles from New-York. The religious services during the voyage consisted of two sermons on the Sabbath, and sometimes a lecture during the week, two prayer meetings each week, and class meetings.

The day after our arrival we were greeted with the arrival of Mr. Daniel Lee, the nephew of our superintendent. He gave us much interesting information, but now news as then that about 1900 Ladians, at the Della, and hetween there and Fort Vancouver, have become praying men since the first of inst January, and he thought, as high as he could judge, about one thousand of them were converted. They have recently held a camp-meeting at which upward of one thousand natives were present, and it is believed that not one prefess individual left the ground at its termination.
Our excellent superintendent, the Rev. Jason Lee, left us at the bay and

proceeded to this place, and on his arrival he despatched a messenger with the ntelligence that Dr. McLaughlin, the firm friend of our mission, was ready to receive us. The Doctor sent us a pilot to take up the ship, and some fresh provisions, not forgetting fresh bread and butter. Our progress up the river-has been quite slow; the channel is narrow, crooked, and difficult. The first impression mede on our minds by the appearance of the country thus far, is as favourable as was expected—the coast protty high—so also are the banks of ir and cottonwood. there is an abundance of shrubbery and vegetation, all fresh and green, and a quantity of small fruit of all kinds. We have been visited by some of three ribes of Indians. They appear very friendly, and supply us with excellent ish, (salmon,) one hundred pounds of which our steward bought for one cotton hirt, worth 75 cents in the States. They also take an abundance of sturgeor

on the river.

On passing up the Columbia we saw an Indian burying-ground. They bury their dead after the following manner: The corpse is laid in a cance, and the cance is laid on the steep bank of the river. There were ten or fifteen cances in sight, containing dead bodies.

METHODISM IN ONIO.

The editor of the Western Christian Advocate has made a calculation, order to ascertain the number of Methodists in Ohio. He sets down the men population according to the recent census is 1,515,695. This would, in round numbers, give the Methodists one Church member out of every lifteen of the

In the American Almanac the adherents to the different churches are estima ted at eight to each communicant; according to this calculation the Methodis Episcopal Church in Obio has under its supervision one half of the entire sived some assistance from our respected brethien, the local preachers. population of the state; and as there are many persons not connected in any ay with any religious denomination, the numerical strength of the Methodis Church is greater than that of all other denominations in Obio .-- Philadelphia

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The seat of this Society is at Rotterdam, in Holland. The members amount

to several thousands, among whom are about 300 clergymen, belonging principally to the established church of Holland, which is Presbyterian in its government and Calvinistic in its doctrines. Those ministers, who have phibed neological sentiments, take scarcely any interest in any thing connected ave no control over the missionaries, nor over the funds collected. All the the authority of God, the dictates of the Spirit, and with Eternity in view. missionaries sent out by the Society are examined and ordained at the Hague by a committee of ministers, appointed for that purpose, by the general Synod, from among its members. The parish Churches are every where freely granted for missionary meetings and other missionary porposes. The annual sum collected is about 20,000 guilders, (\$32,000.) The reasons why larger sums are not reised, are the low tone of religious feeling among many in Holland and the great number of Roman Catholics. Wherever there are clergymen members of the Society, the monthly prayer meeting, on the first Monday of the month, is publicly and regularly held in the parish churches. In the lurge towns, such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 1.000, and even 2,000 persons are sometimes present on such occasions. The annual meeting in July is held in the Cathedral church in Rotterdam, which can accommodate from 3,000 to 4,000 prople. nd is usually well filled. Pions clergymen and laymen from almost every of Holland attend. A report of proceedings of the year is read, and a mission ary sermon is preached; but speeches are never made. The Dutch are averse to any thing like external excitement, in connexion with a matter of this nature. many years, nearly all the missionaries whom the London Missionary Society sent to South Africa, were young men whom they had obtained fro Holland, the Netherlands Society being unable to send out men on its own account, owing to the subjection of Holland to France and other causes. In 1814, Holland, having received its independence, the directors of the Society determined to establish a mission. In 1819, five young men were directed sland of Java. These were stationed in various Islands of the Indian Archielago, and were from time to time reinforced by fresh labourers from Holland. Mr. Kam died in 1833, at the age of 63 years. He was the Schwartz of the re gions where he lived and travelled. His judicious views, good temper, perfect integrity and the holiness of his life, made him greatly respected by the chiefs of the eastern islands. - The total number of European missionaries is 20, native choolmasters and catechists 150 or 200, native Christians under instruction 20,000, children in schools 4,000 or 5,000. The church and congregation at the island Timor, amounts to 3,000 persons. Mr. Gutzlaff was triginally sent out by the Netherlands Society. The Society have a mission near Singapore, ne in Surinam, in South America, and another in the island of Cyracon, in the West Indies .- Boston Recorder.

THE POPULATION OF TAIHTI is 18,500, all of whom profess Christianity; 3000 attend school. One third of the population can read and sermons. Never shall I forget his characteristic remark upon this very point. The population of Navigator's Group, is 56,000, of whom 14. I hold, said the venerable man, 'that every minister of the Gospet ought in the north and in the south, placing his weighty and reproductory interdict on y 350 profess Chaistianity; 13,070 attend school, and 10,000 can read and write. always to be ready for two things: always ready to preach, and always ready the unnatural doctring of predestination to death. Besides the present spread

Temperance Vindicator.

For the Christian Guardian. BRICK CHAPEL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, YONGE-STREET.

One of the benevolent undertakings of the present age for ameliorating the One of the benevolent undertakings of the present age for ameliorating the condition of the human family, is the Temporance cause; and as anything relative to its advancement may not be uninteresting to its numerous friends, I am requested to furnish for publication a brief statement of the origin, progress, and present condition of this Society. A Temperance Society, on the old pledge, was formed in this place in March 1331. In 1336, the number of persons who had become members, was upwards of 200, of whom 20, or one tenth of the whole number, had been expelled for violating the pledge; a striking proof of its imadequacy for accomplishing the object aimed at by the Society—the suppression of intemperance. At the same time it shows the absurdity of thinking to vanquish this deadly foe of the human race, in abstaining from the use of distilled liquors only, and not from all intoxicating driaks. For while, with the old pledge, we drove back the van of the enemy, marching under the banner of ardent spirits, many powerful auxiliaries were discovered that we could ner of ardent spirits, many powerful auxiliaries were discovered that we could not encounter with this feeble instrument of warfare; besides, the main body itself, which was supposed to have been driven off the field, had only gond round a hill, changed their jackets, and now came up, under the banner of vine, beer, and cider; so that the hattle was to be tought over again with another weapon—that of Total-Abstinence. Accordingly, in the year 1236, a number of the members, in order to oppose the enemy more successfully, adopted the pledge; but as nine-tenths of the members still retained their former impotent weapons, but little could be accomplished. In April 1839, the Society, whose operations had ceased in consequence of the disturbed condition of the Province was re-organized with a constitution embracing both pledges. During the year 1839, the meetings of the Society were quarterly held, but for the last year they have been held once a-month. At the re-organization of the Society, 27 persons became members,—18 of whom subscribed to the Total-Abstinence oledge. At the first Anniversory, one year ago, 20 were added, 12 of whom the new pledge. Since that time there has been a gradual increase. In January 1841, the Society numbered 100, of whom 63 were pledged to Total-

Abstinence.

It is not to be supposed that the mere accession of numbers to the Society has been the only beneficial result of its frequent meetings; its objects and principles have been made known, prejudice and mistaken notions removed, reflection awakened, and a salutary influence exerted on the surrounding community.

The second Anniversary of the Society took place on Monday evening the 8th inst. The meeting, the largest over held in the place, was affailibility interesting character, the results of which afford much encouragement to the friends of the cause in this place. The good order and marked stiention of the recoulded subtree; indicated the utmost estimation with the properdies of the crowded auditory indicated the utmost satisfaction with the proceedings of the

neeting.

Able and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Coombs, the Rev. William Ryerson, and others, showing, from sound argument and sober facts, the necessity and excellence of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. At proper intervals, several Temperance pieces, prepared and printed for the occasion, were performed by the choir, contributing tuch to the enjoy-men of the evening. Agreeably to previous notice, an alteration and amend-ment in the constitution of the Society, so as to embrace only the pledge of Total-Abstinence, was proposed, and after being well supported by the speakers,

resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

At the close of the meeting, an invitation being given, 42 persons gave in heir names to the Total-Abstinence pledge, making our present number in ociety about 140.

Officers of the Society the present year: Jesse Ketchum, Esq., President; Rev. Geo. Poole and Rev. Jas. Harris, Vice Presidents; J. C. Moulton, Sec'y,

with a committee of seven.

The thanks of the Society are justly due to their respected President, for his unceasing and efficient services, as well as to other gentlemen who have kindly consented to assist them in promoting the good cause.

J. C. M. Township of York, Feb. 26th, 1841.

For the Christian Qualdian.

A GOOD BEGINNING IN GUELPH.

"February 23rd. * * * On Monday evening the 15th instant, we had one of the most cherful meetings ever held in Guelph. The Rev. W. Clarke, of London, the Rev. C. B. Gooderich, Methodist Minister, from the same place, and other Ministers, were on the platform, and oddressed the meeting. Clarke, of Guelph, also spoke, as a Medical man. There were about two hundred present. The tee-total pledge was adopted, and twenty signatures were obtained. Our next meeting will be held in about a month's time, at the Methodist meeting-house."

Such is the language of a private letter received the other day. It is gratify-ing to learn, from time to time, that many of the wise and good in various querters of the land are coming forward and raising the standard of total absisnence from all intoxicating drinks. May a large success attend the labours of this newly organized band of Tec-totallers! And may all who are engaged in the same noble cause have the satisfaction of seeing, through their instrument the same none cause have the satisfaction of seeing, through their instrumentality, the intemperate reclaimed, and the moderate drinker abandoning a course in no way beneficial to himself, but unquestionably fraught with much mischief to others through the powerful influence of example.

Toronto, March 1, 1841.

C.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 17th, 1841.

TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.-The Soirée innounced last week, took place in the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, on Friday evening, and may be considered one of the most gratifying occasions of the kind the friends of Temperance here have known. A number of ladies connected with several churches and congregations in the City prepared Tea in the basement story of the church, where about 500 persons partook of what was prepared and served with much judgment and taste. This done, a Public meeting of the Society was held in the body of the church; and on the back of the platform, which was elegantly decorated, was to be seen a triumphal Temthe river for sixty or seventy miles—the timber heavy, consisting principally of perance arch, with appropriate devices, which, in conjunction with two beautiful is and contonword. We have seen a compaction with two beautiful flags, got up by the ladies for the occasion, gave an air of no to the scene which well became the occasion. A Protracted Meeting out of the City prevented us from a participation in the pleasures of it; but we are informed the platform was occupied by Jesse Ketchom, Esq., in the Chair; the Rev. Messrs. Roaf, Lillie, Richardson, Coombs, Wilson, and E. Ryerson, and P. Lawrence, Esq., whose addresses were in good keeping with the importance and high interest of the meeting. The hymns and other pieces selected for the company, and the manner in which they were sung, were much admired: and, what was better than all, 56 persons affixed their names to the Total Abstinence Pledge of the Society. So that there was a quick return for the pains taken by the agents of the society, and for the expenses incurred to give the innocent festivities of the evening delight and utility.

We are informed the number of Temperance members in the City is about me thousand, including the Military Society, and about fifty civilians at the new garrison. Within two months nearly two hundred persons have become nombers, and the influence of entire abstinence principles is extending. And his is not the case in Toronto only, but in other places. A few days ago a espectable and assiduous member told us he was attending a Temperance neeting almost every evening at one place or another in the neighbourhood of Yonge Street, and that many persons were becoming members. This success is necessary if the tide of corruption is to be driven, back, and thousands of the inhabitants of the country are not to be overwhelmed by a rolling curse.-We need not now state the evils of inebriation, glaring and great as they are. Othello, though rather oddly, well describes some of them: "Drunk! and speak parrot? and squabble? swagger? swear? and discourse fustion with one's own shadow? O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, revel, pleasure,

Let the friends of Temperance rally with an ardour afresh inspired, and display their banners! The present is no time for a guilty indifference and inactivity. Let the Committees of the different Societies in the Province hold measures which shall sanction, support, and extend the operations of those inculcating this branch of morality-sobriety. Let Fathers be sober themexample of Timothy, who shunned inchriating drinks except as a medicine. Let Mosters not be forgetful of the interests and comforts of those under them, and their families, nor of their own interests, and by every means prevail or them to be temperate in all things. Let Servants be diligent in business, and by strict abstinence raise themselves in the community. Let ALL, whether old or young, employers or employed, rulers or subjects, apprehend the evils of inebriation, and denounce and depart from them. Then shall the morality and intrepidity, assured more glorious moral victories await them.

REV. ROBERT NEWTON .- We have been surprised to read the following paragraph in a very respectable religious paper published in the States, regularly received by us; which we think does the minister concerned njustice : "Mr. Newton is a purely extemporaneous preacher. He never writes his

to die!' I merely mention this fact as a woll-timed reproof of that affected to die! I merely mention this fact as a woll-timed reproof of that sweeter solicitude which some men evince to have their discourses overloaded with the phraseology of a flowery rhetoric, as if indeed the salvation of sinners depended upon such theological trappings. He never seems afraid of risking his well-earned reputation by preaching from the impulse of the moment. He seems only anxious to spread the name of his Master, to proclaim his honors, to bring a reconciled world to submit to his dominion, and to augment the revenue of his praise."

The first sentence is quite erroneous; at least if the word " extemporaneous" neans unpremeditated, sudden. No minister in England travels so much as Mr. Newton, and none has less time for pulpit preparation; so that it is not to be expected he should have many sermons; at least for occasional and very mportant services, as most of those are he holds: Nor is it any compliment to say he preaches without previous thought. Our opinion is, his choice discourses are prepared to the nicest finish, even beyond his ability or wish to have them more so. So far from his sermons being extemporaneous, we deem them to be otherwise. We have heard him deliver the same sermon repeatedly, and in the same place within a few years; and as far as memory could discover, it was the very same, almost word for word. Sermons which reporters have given the public, he hesitates not to preach again and again; and his select ones he has preached hundreds of times. Some of his speeches are, for the most part, off-hand. We admire his purpose not to take into the pulpit gold which is unboaten; and notwithstanding it is presented we know not how nany times, it is so highly wrought, it is always welcome. Perhaps no modern' reacher has for so long a time commanded the unabated admiration of the British public with so few discourses; and his supremacy in this respect is likely to continue, though the stage coach is his study, and tens of thousands of the most intelligent and fastidious of his countrymen are his auditors.

Clarke, February 29th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian REV. AND DEAR SIR.—An ardeat desire for the salvation of my soul, and a deep solicitude to be led into the way of truth, has prompted me to adopt the course I now pursue, that of making you acquainted with the workings of my heart, and of soliciting your instruction through the medium of your excellent journal. I adopt this course,—first, because I think others may be labouring under the same distress of mind, srising from the same cause;—secondly, because I have not access to such Books as might give me light upon the points which now harass me;—thirdly, I have not means at present to purchase books. I will endeavour to state, in as few words as nossible, the operations of my mind.

I have not access to such 100ks, as think, give me high upon the points in now harass me;—thirdly, I have not means at present to purchase books. I will endeavour to state, in as few words as possible, the operations of my mind.

First, then—If God knows all things, whether absolutely or contingently, he must know whether I will finally be saved or not. Now, if God knows this at all, he knows it absolutely and from all eternity. If he knows in this sense that I will aduse his grace and finally be lost, what use is there in God lestowing grace upon me at all? For I cannot think that God will give grace and his Holy Spirit to an individual who he knows will so resist that Spirit and will finally be damned. And is not this the same as an individual being predestinated or appointed from eternity to everlasting destruction. Secondly,—cannot the same objections be brought with equal force against the conduct of God in respect to Nations, which are brought against his conduct in relation to individuals; or, in other words, if there is no injustice in favoring some Nations with the light and privileges of the Gospel, and leaving others without those blessings, can there be injustice with God in granting grace to some persons and leaving others destitute thereof? and is this what the Calvinists call election and predestination?

A third reflection is this,—I have not been during my life so far an inattentive observer of men and things, and am at a loss to account for the striking difference

A third reflection is this,—I have not been during my life so far an inattentive observer of men and things, and am at a loss to account for the striking difference of effect that the whole ordinances and institutions of Religion produces on persons similarly situated. For instance, I have frequently seen members of the same family, surrounded with the same religious opportunities, subject to the same moral and parental training, under the influence of the same example, and subject to the same unvarying restraints, and yet some of them are until death profligate and abardoned, while others are devoted and pious. Why this difference? Sometimes only one out of a large family, (the heads of which are pious,) is devoted to God; and sometimes the conversion of such an one is brought about by a very singular train of providences, without which it is more than likely that soul would not have been brought to God. Now I am led to, ask why was that particular individual of the family brought under this particular train of providential events? and why were not the others also? Now in this does there not appear to be oppointment, choice, or purpose, on the part of God? And may not this appointment or purpose bave been eternal? or, if not eternal, surely God must have known a year before such a family was born what would take place in relation to every member of that family, and what would be the nature of the events by which one and not the others would be saved. And if he knew a year, why not a thousand? and why not from eternity? And can any thing take place events by which one and not the others would be saved. And if he knew a year, why not a thousand? and why not from eternity? And can any thing take place contrary to the knowledge of God? Again, why was not the present King of the French an African Chief, and one of the African Chiefs King of Spain? Why was not the present Queen of England my wife, and my present wife the Queen of England? And why is not the interior of Africa surrounded and blessed with all the Gospel light with which Great Britain is surrounded, and why is not Great Britain involved in the darkness of paganism? Is there not, dear Sir, eternal appointment in all this? In satisfying my mind upon these subjects, you will confer a lasting favor on one much confused in mind. I have laid before you the ansophisticated operations of my heart, and I sincerely hope you will, as early as it may be convenient, relieve my mind. as it may be convenient, relieve my mind.

A SINCERE ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

REMARKS IN REPLY .- The foregoing letter from "A Sincere Enquirer after Truth" has been sent, and the name of the writer made known to us; and though it is of a description it might be supposed we should exclude from our columns, we give it a place induced by its commencing acknowledge ment; the writer says, "An ardent desire for the salvation of my soul, and a deep solicitude to be led into the way of truth, has prompted me to adopt the course I now pursue." This is a two-fold reason we cannot resist; and in hopes that a few remarks from us may be useful to him who assigns it, and to others who possibly are exercised as he is, we shall do as he requests; merely premising, our time does not allow of our doing more than just noticing the three leading objections in the letter. They belong to a class which is not small, and to answer them fully it would be necessary for us to fetch passages from Calvin; and others, in refutation, from Arminius. All we shall do will be to give a few of the thoughts which have been elicited by a perusal of the letter, leaving our correspondent to obtain others from the works of Wesley and Fletcher; which we carnestly recommend to him as best suited to his perplexities-perplexities, we may be permitted to say, which are the result of a partial view of the sacred and vivid truths of the Scriptures.

1. Our correspondent's first objection has reference to the knowledge-or foreknowledge of God, which he seems to think, or at least to fear, is predestination: an error which is to him the fraitful source of all the other errors by which he is annoyed. These are two things, which he must distinguish and separate before he will have correct views. Knowledge is passive; predestination is active. A being may know without acting; but, to predestinate, he must bring his knowledge into exercise-a selection must be made-a decree must go forth. It might be sufficient for us to ask our correspondent whether, because he may be aware of an event which is under his own control, he must necessarily determine it shall transpire; and does his mere knowledge of it influence it at all ? Knowledge is not choice, volition, or power; but predestination is. Besides, does he not see to what absurdities and blasphemics this confounding of the two things would lead? If foreknowledge be a determining and a decreeing power, because God foresaw the Fall of Man, he ordained it; and he is at once made the originator, supporter, and patron of sin, in its multifarious forms, contaminating influence, guilty exhibitions, and dreadful and everlasting consequences! We wonder at the temerity of men who can believe -if it he possible for them to believe, such a doctrine. God's mercy is boundless, and from everlasting to everlasting: a doctrine which should mould every other; and, most assuredly, save us from an heterodoxy which would give Satan himself a leveliness which God has not. To us it is an impossibility that a Being of matchless illimitable mercy, should unconditionally consign a soul to damnation. O pure essential Love! so will not we judge of Thee.

The illusion our correspondent has before his eyes, on the subject of God giving grace to men, will soon vanish, if he will take into account the free agency of man. And everything in the inspired volume supposes this. There. are commands, promises, threatenings, motives, offers, and inducements.' If be known by, let us call thee-devil! O that men should put an enemy in their man be a piece of mechanism, the Judgment Day presents a mock tribunal or rather there can be no tribunal at all. God does all this sincerely, and with with the missionary work. The General Assembly of the Church of Holland and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!" And all this in opposition to a design of saving those for whom he does it. On no other ground can be be safe from the charge of hypocrisy, tantalization, injustice, inconsistency: on no other can be reward the obedient, and cowlemn the rebellious. This leaves men without excuse, and viudicates the ways of God to them. Predestination is fatalism, and futalism makes man a machine; and when we have reached meetings more frequently, and otherwise use their influence to make the total this conclusion, we are surrounded by ridiculous dogmas, and fancies at once abstinence pledge known, and obtain signatures. Let our Legislaters adopt monetrous, criminal, and perilous. A man possessing a machine may command it, and threaten, and state motives for its action, and utter persuasives to it ? committees. Drunkenness is a national sin. Let Ministers be oftener heard and what then? His folly obtains what it deserves—disappointment—Toy have motion he must apply the propelling force: and if men cannot serve God selves, and do their best to persuade others to be so. Let Mothers, with all without an icrosistible propelling agency, they can neither be accepted nor the tenderness and impressiveness natural to them, employ their winning influ. rejected on the Final Day. God must know who will be saved, and who lost; ence to gain their children to the cause. Let Youth applaud and copy the but He "would have all men to be saved;" and all he says and does make?" obvious this glorious truth. His wisdom, love, and justice on the Last Day will be invested with the celestial halo of a Divine consistency which will render all speechless on this point then, or which will call forth from every lip candid testimonials to the harmony of his perfections, and the righteousness of his government. " Let God be true." 2. The second objection is already partly disposed of by the remarks we-

have made. Respecting "Nations" God will justify himself. Some nations to join Mr. Kam, who had, for some time, been employed at Amboyna in the happiness of individuals, families, and society, be promoted, and the prosperity have the "privileges of the Gospel," and others have not; but the fault is not of the land be ensured. This would prepare the way for the Gospel, and its the Lord's. Neither election nor reprobation have any support from the fact wider extension would be certain. Sobriety is an important facility for the just stated. All fellen creatures come within God's magnificent and gracious spread of vital godliness. To the cause of TOTAL ASSTINENCE, then, we plan; and the church must see, and is seeing, to its accomplishment. Ilis heartily wish success; to its advocates and defenders a growing wisdom and will is that "all should be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth." "God so leved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son." His grace is given " to every man." His command to his ministers is " Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel." Alis promise is, "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh." And when his people awake and stretch to the regions beyoud to save, does not be show he is no respecter of persons? And does it not appear evident to all, that nations just now receiving the Gospel present a greater number of willing converts in the same period of time employed in favoured lands, that the latter do? God is daily, in the east and in the west,

of the Gospel, there is that which is future told of by prophecies,-inspired, numerous, exhilarating, and glorious.

3. The third objection is so much like the first and second, we shall say little of it. It refers to grace in families. And God is as righteous in his God. But is the fault His because it is not so? Is it the natural result of predestination? We wish our correspondent would test by experience the solidity of the ground he is upon, or, at least, is tempted to tread. We do not mind what family he may go to for proof of the doctrines of election and reprobation. Let him fix on any, and then make enquiry of its members who have come to years of discernment and observation, as to whether they have never had a call from God-never were convinced religion is the chief good? Some, according to his own statement, will be found partakers of it, and others not. But can he find one person who will, if he be caudid, say it was not in his power to be religious were he to use the means necessary? And will a single member of any family on the Last Day be able to stand forth, and accuse the Spirit of a neglect of him? We know that "a very singular train of providences" has had their effect only on some; but they were designed by God to have the same effect on all; and would have had, had not his purposes been frustrated; and the complaint when they are judged will be, not that God did not bless them with grace and facilities, but that they would not improve what they had. The Governor of the world and our Judge will then be glorified in his ways by all the lost as well as all the saved.

Having said thus much of what we conceive is of greatest importance in the letter, we pass by other minor particulars.

We advise a "Sincere Enquirer after Truth" to seek it with a mind simple in its views, docide in its spirit, and prayerful in its researches. God is truth itself; and the Bible is a transcript of his will concerning the condition of men. "Buy the truth, and sell it not." And let the prayer of Him "who spake as never man spake," be comprehended in its import, and renewing in its tendency; he said, "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth." Does an "Enquirer" ardently desire the "salvation" of his soul! He must receive the whole truth of God-precentive truths, which he and every man have disregarded. Repentance, confession of sin, and a renunciation of it. are onjoined. There are truths of persuasion: the heart must yield to them. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ" is an inspired command; which must be obeyed. Thus going to the fountain of truth for light, and employing the light he receives for the practical and saving purposes for which it is bestowed, he shall be made "wise unto salvation;" and "walking in the light as God is in the light," his path shall be "like that of the just which shineth more and more unto the perfect day,"-a day in which he shall not regret he ever became "A Sincere Enquirer after Truth."

WESLEYAN RECORDS OF THE PAST.—We have for some months had on hand materials collected by us for a brief history of a certain country Society belonging to our Conference, which was formed fifty years agn; and are reminded of our intentions by the following extract from the Philadelphia Repository; but other duties have prevented us from giving them the form we wish them to have for the public. We hope, however, before long to do it. In the meantime we would call the attention of our brethcen the preachers, more especially the fathers of our church, to the subject, The ardour of our love for every thing which is Weslevan prompts us to say this. The history of Methodism is one of divine direction, of divine power, and of unparalleled success, as a natural consequence. Her ministers have been men of sterling excellence, invincible zeal, and abundant labours; and they have reaped a tich harvest of justified and sanctified souls. The formation of societies in the early days of her history is a subject prolific in adventurous, painful, and pleasing circumstances, which ought never to be lost; and the heroic men who first explored the forcets of Canada should never-never be forgotten; nor should their work. There is an unction with their memory. We would suggest that every thing connected with the eventful past be made sure, before those venerated persons in our societies and congregations who possess and can give the information we desire, are taken from us. The most interesting facts to be collected relate to the origin of our societies, the building of churches, the opening of schools, and the preachers who led the way, in their character, labours, trials, and triumphs. In securing these, many other things will come under attention, which must be seized on for future use. Revivals, of course, come under the head of triumphs. Dates, as near as possible, should be correct. Will our fathers and brethren give immediate attention to our suggestion, and lose no time in gathering up the fragments of days gone by, and send them to as for publication when ready? We are little concerned as to what they may designate what they send to us, whether it he by the name of Recollections, Retrospects, Reminiscences, or Sketches of Methodism. We venture to say, no communications would be read with greater avidity or delight by our numerous members and friends. We hope, before many years are added to the past, the Conference of our Church will be able to send forth from their Book Room a History of Methodism in Canada; and the short sketches we are now wishing to have would, we doubt not, furnish the facts with which such a work should be replace. Chronology is not all we ask: we desire narratives of those doings of early days, and of apostolic men, which thrill with delight, which extort the exclamation, "What bath God wrought!" and raise high hopes of the future of our beloved Wesleyan Methodism.

"When they first the work begun, Small and feeble was their day; Now the word doth swiftly run; Now it wins its wid ning way."

CHRONOLOGICAL ITEMS.—Methodism was introduced into Vermont in the year 1794, by Joshua Hall; and into Maine the same year by the indefatigaul about John Hill was the first Methodist preacher sent into that State.—The Chartered Fund was catablished in Philadelphia, in 1796.—About the year 1796, Francis M Cormick, a local preacher, emigrated from Virginia, first to Kentucky, and then to that part of the North-Western Territory which is now the State of Ohio. He was instrumental in forming a small society, which was the beginning of Methodism in Ohio.—Methodism was introduced into Georgic and Mississippi in 1799. This year was distinguished for the commencement of those great revivals of religion in the west which gave rise to the practice of holding "Camp-meetings."—Richard Whatcost was ordained a Bishop of holding "Camp-meetings."—Richard Whatcoat was ordained a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1850.—The Union Methodist Church, formerly called the Academy, in Fourth-street below Arch, was organ--Methodism was introduced into Louisians in 1896 .liam M'Kendree was consecrated a Bishop on the 17th of May, 1808 — The first delegated General Conference assembled in the city of New York, on the first day of May, 1312.—Dr. Coke, the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at sea on the 3rd of May, 1814.—Bishop Asbury died on the 31st of March, 1816, in the seventy-first year of his age .- Philadelphia

The London Watchman of the 20th of January contains a shameful and libellous attack upon the character of the Rev. E. Ryerson, which, we believe, will be answered through the medium of the London Press. As a further specimen of the Watchman's interference in politics, we subjoin the following extract from the Editorial remarks of the "Organ of the Weslevan Methodists" in Eugland, (or rather of the London Committee) on HER MAJESTI'S Speech at the opening of Parliament:

The Queen's Speech is too tame and insipid to our tasts to merit any very extended remarks on its contents. On the theory that its chief excellence con But as a document designed to cast light on either our relations with France. or the means of promoting domestic tranquillity, it is dark as Erebus. Its atatement regarding the wants of the Treasury, and the necessity of devising measures to meet the pecuniary exigencies of the country, affords no hope of alleviation to the present weight of taxation, but rather bids us prepare our necks for the yoke of additional burthens. It is impossible to avoid the galling reflection, that the nation has incurred much of its late enormous expenditure as a direct consequence of having pursued the previous system of spurious economy. We dislike the temper of the allusion to the affairs of China, as altogether exparte and unjust. The Chinese Government, we think, might with far more propriety than the Queen's ministers have complained of "injuries What right had British traffickers in Opium to violate, barbarian like, the laws of the celestin empire?"

____ To Correspondents.—Communications have come to hand from "St. Thomas," "Niagara," "Sidney," "Beachville;" and we have " Poetry" from a friend.

The account of the Cobourg Temperance Society, seen by us in the Temper ance Advocate, shall have an insertion.

We have received a characteristic letter from the Rev. B. Slight, intended as a reply to our remarks on his letter inserted in the Guardian, February 24th. which we have been surprised to receive, and which we cannot insert, having intended to, nor will it, make way for another." Mr. Stinson made his statements in the Wesleyan; we replied: Mr. Slight objected to what we said: then we answered. This is fair. We have no doubt he will publish the communication we now reject; and we hope he will, for nothing we could say would he half as condemnatory of his conduct, and raise the cause we vindicate in the estimation of the public.

For the Christian Guardian.

INCONSISTENCY OF THE LONDON WESLEYAN COMMITTEE. An unknown friend would wish to point out to the Rev. E. Ryerson the inconsistency of some of those persons who condemn him for his interference in politics, by drawing his attention to an abridged report of a public meeting held t Belfast, published in the London Watchman of January 27th-this meeting was for purely political purposes, to oppose the repeal of the Union, and to support Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill. To the requisition calling the meeting were appended the names of twenty-six Methodist Preachers, and a of the Conference took part in it. The Rev. Dr. Cooke's

dealings with them as with individuals and nations. We regret as much as dists. Now, the publication of that extract without any contradiction of the extract without any contradiction of the come our correspondent can, that all the members of every family are not brought to

on the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund became due the first of last month; yet up to the present a very small sum has been received, as will be seen by reference to the list of acknowledgments published in this day's Guardian. You are all aware how many important interests, in connection with the spiritual and temporal matters of our Church, are pending upon the punctual payments of the Centenary subscriptions. May we hope that no individual case of delinquency will be found among those who so sacredly pledged their thank-offerings in celebrating the Centenary of Methodism.

Below will be found the Resolutions of the Conference respecting the Centenary Fund.

JOHN RYERSON, General Treasurer. tenary Fund.

each ensuing year.
"The Book-Steward shall be the General Treasurer, to whom all moneys

| ledges the receipt of the following sums up to this date: | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Rev. C. R. Allison £1 11 0 | By Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Belleville. | | | | |
| " S. C. Philp 0 17 6 | Jones Canniff£2 10 0 | | | | |
| " C. Flummerfelt 2 10 0 | | | | | |
| By Rev. W. Haw, Colborne Circuit. | Francis Ham 1 0 0 | | | | |
| Thomas Webb 3 10 0 | Elizabeth Canniff 1 5: 0 | | | | |
| By Rev. H. Wilkinson, Augusta Ct. | By Rev. H. Biggar, Stamford Ct. | | | | |
| David Beach 0 12 6 | | | | | |
| Maria Fleming 0, 2 6 | By Rev. J. Lever, Toronto Circuit. | | | | |
| Elizabeth Shaver 0 10 0 | John Snell & Wife 1 5 0 | | | | |
| James Stewart & family I 10: 0 | Rev. V. B. Howard, Sidney Circuit. | | | | |
| Daniel Rose 0 10 0 | William C. Shorey 2 15 0 | | | | |
| Catharine Rose 0 10 0 | By Rev. D. Wright, Reesorville Ct. | | | | |
| Lucinda Kingsbury 0 5 0 | Allison Laidlay 3 5 0 | | | | |
| John Hurlburt 0 5 0 | | | | | |
| By Rev. M. Whiting, Newmarket Ct. | Gilbert Bleeker, Sidney Ct. 1 5 0 | | | | |
| James Abbott 1 5 0 | Jas. Burgess, Yonge St. Ct. 1 10 0 | | | | |
| By Rev. E. Ryerson, Toronto City. | Capt. Jas. Sutherland, City 4 16 8 | | | | |
| Margaret Taylor 4 0 0 | Daniel Rose, Matilda Ct. 1 0 0 | | | | |
| John Waudby, Esq 5 0 0 | Nicholas Brouse. do. 1 5 0 | | | | |
| By Rev. Geo. Ferguson, Dumfrics Ct. | R'd Ruddock, Whithy Ct. 1 5 0 | | | | |
| Joan Keagey, sen 10 0 0 | Rev. A. Green, Toronto Dt. 2 0 0 | | | | |
| Mary Ann Fish 0 5 0 | By the Rev. H. Shaler, Ottawa Ct. | | | | |
| Melissa Nills 0 5 0 | Lyman Waldron 2 10 0 | | | | |
| Henry V. S. Morse 7 10 0 | Tryphosa Stone 0 5 0 | | | | |
| Aprillia Morse 0 18 9 | Rachel Stone 0 10 0 | | | | |
| Dennis Thompson 1 5 0 | Thomas Ellis 0 15 0 | | | | |
| Charlette Thompson 0 5 0 | Samuel Hills 6 5 0 | | | | |
| Isnac Sours 12 10 0 | Bansh Hills 1 0 0 | | | | |
| Adelaids Gusking 0 5 0 | By the Riev. Jas. Currie, Perth Ct. | | | | |
| James Watson 0 5 0 | James Filmoft 12 10 *0 | | | | |
| Rev. Gco. Ferguson 1 5 0 | Alexander Alexander 6 5 0 | | | | |
| By Rev. R. Corson, Simeve Circuit. | John Might, Port Hope 7 10 0 | | | | |
| Henry Hardy 2 10 0 | John Mudden, for the Rev. | | | | |
| Sophia Perry 1 5 0 | Anson Green 4 0 0 | | | | |
| By Rev. W. McFadden, Peterb'o' Ct. | Rev. S. Hontington, Whit- | | | | |
| John Gardiner 0 10 0 | by Circuit 7 10 0 | | | | |
| Wm. Lowes & wife 2 5 0 | Rev. H. Wilkinson, for the | | | | |
| John Wesley Lowes 0 5 0 | Augusta District 15 5 0 | | | | |
| | Rev. J. Neeland (for self). 6 5 9 | | | | |
| California Dolorol 14741177 V V | | | | | |
| Money received for the expense of the Delegation to England. | | | | | |
| Brantford Circuit, by Rev. T. Bevitt, | | | | | |

Matilda Circuit, by Rev. H. Wilkinson, 0 7
Isanc Sours, Dumfries Circuit, by Rev. Geo. Ferguson, 1 5

| John Keagey, sen., do. | do. | do. | | 1 | -0 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|------|------|
| Crosby Circuit, by Rev. Ge | o, Goodson,". | | | . 0 | 13 |
| Bath Circuit, by Rev. C. Ya | andosen, | | | I | 13 |
| Thomes Circuit, by Rev. J. | K. Williston | , | | D | 9 |
| Rev. Thomas Cosfool | | | | I | 0 |
| Poterboro' Circuit, by Rev. | W. McFadde | en, | | i | 12 |
| | _ | _ | | | |
| Quarterly Meetings | on the Lo | ndon Dis | trict 4th | Onar | ter. |
| Chillies by Directors | 010 1100 1101 | | trees a Land | Qui. | |

| C. I HOMAS MENTING IN AND AND SOUNT | a training a contract the water and will | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Gosfield May 1st and 2nd | | | | |
| xford " 10th and 11th. | Brantford " Sth and 9th | | | | |
| | Simcoe " 15th and 16th | | | | |
| | Hamilton " 22nd and 23rd | | | | |
| arwick & Ade- | Dumfries " 29th and 30th | | | | |
| aide Mission " 24th and 25th.] | W. RYERSON, Ch'n Lou. Dis. | | | | |
| The District Meeting for the London District will meet at Hamilton, on | | | | | |
| haveday 3rd line at 10 A M. The Recording Stewards are requested to | | | | | |

attend on Friday, at 10 A. M.

| Quarterly Meetings on the Bay o | f Quinte District-4th Quarter | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Bath Mar. 20th and 21st. | Peterboro' May Ist and 2nd | | | |
| Murray " 27th and 28th. | Port Hope " 8th and 9th | | | |
| Belleville April 3rd and 4th. | | | | |
| Napanee 19th and 11th. | Waterloo " 22nd and 23rd | | | |
| Sidney " 17th and 18th. | Hallowell " 29th and 30th | | | |
| Colborne " 24th and 25th. | Kingston Jone 5th and 6th | | | |
| The District Meeting will be held at Picton, commencing on Wodnesday | | | | |
| June 2nd, at 9 A. M. | | | | |

The Ministers are respectfully requested to pay particular attention to all financial matters, and to prepare suitable lists of all moneys received or paid towards the Centenary—Missionary—Contingent, or Soperannuated Fund. The Recording Stewards from the several circuits are requested to favour th

Meeting with their attendance on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, precisely, when the financial affairs of the District will be taken into consideration.

John C. Davidson, Chairman,

Foreign and Provincial News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords. February 8. The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL wished to call their Lordships' attenuon to a subject of great interest, at the present moment. It would be seen from the public papers that some correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, on the subject of the imprisonment of Mr. M'Leed, but no official information had been given on the subject. It appeared that many mem-bers of the Congress of the United States had spoken in a violent manner on he subject, and that their tone was not only disrespectful to the Government of this country, but most harsh towards the unfortunate individual who was now in their power. He conceived it to be his duty humbly to represent to their Lordships the facts of this case, though he feared what passed in that House would not arrive in time to save the life of the person who was now incustedy. He (the Earl of Mounteashel) had had an opportunity of conversing with Captain Drew, and that officer stated that Mr. M'Lcod was not one of the forty five who attacked the Caroline. It was, he believed, ascertained that Mr. M'Leod was on shore acting, as he had a perfect right to do, as one of the Militia, for the preservation of his own property and of the peace of his own country. He was doing his duty, and obeying the commands of his superiors. The United States, therefore, had no right to find fault with him. It appeared. however, that four witnesses had come forward and placed his life in jeopardy It was in the hope of saving that life that be now brought the matter before em. But the fate of this individual was not the gravest part of the matter Differences had arisen out of it which were much more important in a public noint of view, and he hoped that the government, in taking steps to adjust them would not permit the national character of this country to sink into contempt The government ought to act with firmness and decision in this case: and su e was, if they did not do so, that from the feeling manifested in the United said to him at that time, "It must, however, be understood, this article is not States, we should be trampled on, and continually insulted wherever we went nd that there would be no safety for any English subject entering the States This was a most humiliating position for the people of a great and independent country like England. He trusted, then, that in the first place the life of this individual, who was now suffering in the dangeous of the United States, would be saved; and in the next place, that the government would so act as to vindi-cate the national character. The law of nations was, as far as he could judge, lear on the subject. A party of marauders, who principally came from the United States, took possession of an island belonging to Great Britain. This granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly; or it might have vessel was employed to bring ammunition, arms, and provisions to these insurgents. This vessel had been previously employed as a emuggler between the states and Canada. He would ask, had she letters of marque? or how could the local authorities. But the American Government closes the former course, she have, when coming from a country which declared itself at peace with the nower rebelled against? It was plain she came as a piretical vessel, and as such she was treated. If an English vessel were taken on the open sea to-mor- ish Government for the acts of its subjects, and from that ground they cannot row, without authority from the government, and her crew hung up at the yard-arm, by the French or Russians, he was sure this government would extreme difficulty it would be improper for me to enter into further remarks or admit that such was a perfectly legal course. But the United States seems to observations, and I shall therefore content myself with answering the Noble have one law for themselves and another for their neighbours. At any rate, Lord's questions by stating the matters of fact I have just mentioned. they had chosen to take this ressel under their special protection, and decl speech (of the Synod of Ulster) is applauded, no fault found with his political perhaps with the view of seeking a quarrel with us, to whom they had not intermeddling. Nay, his challenge to O'Connell to hold a public discussion, in acted of late a very friendly part, especially since the boundary question—every answered. That question was, whether the Government had taken any, and be required.

which he promised to confine himself solely to matters of jurisprudence and political economy, is trumpeted forth in the No. for January 13th, and O'Connell stigmatized with cowardice for refusing to meet him.

In the No. for January 13th, and O'Connell stigmatized with cowardice for refusing to meet him.

In the No. for January 13th, and O'Connell stigmatized with cowardice for refusing to meet him.

the inclination of the Federal Government of America to interfere. That was the way in which the matter stood at present. What Her Majesty's Ministers meant to do in it their Lordships surely would not expect him then to state.— (Hear, hear.) At the same time the Noble Lord might be perfectly sure of this, that they would take those measures which in their estimation would be bost calculated to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subject, and to vindicate the honour of the British nation .- (Hear, hear.)

House of Commons, February 8..

Lord Stantey, seeing the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs is "The Terms of the Subscriptions shall be as follows, riz:—All sums of his place, rose for the purpose of putting to him some questions of which he £25 and apwards in four annual instalments; all sums onder £12 10s. in two annual instalments. The first instalment to be paid on or before the 1st day of February, 1840, and the subscriptions of which the questions of the subscriptions of the subscriptions of which he first instalment to be paid on or before the 1st day of February, 1840, and he felt himself compelled to preface his inquiries by such a statement of facts, the subsequent instalments to be paid on the first day of the same month in and nothing more, as he believed he was by the rules of the House entitled to make. He intended not to go a step further than the strict rules of the House would permit; but if he should unwittingly do so, he trusted that the Speaker would call him to order. It would be in the recollection of the House, that in are to be paid by the Chairmen of Districts who shall be Treasurers of the Districts to which they respectively belong, and to whom the Superintendents of Circuits, as Circuit Treasurers, shall be accountable for the moneys received on their several Circuits."

The General Treasurer of the Centenary Fund acknowledges the receipt of the following sums up to this date:

Rev. C. R. Allison£1 11 0 | By Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Belleville.

The would call him to order. It would be in the recoilection of the House, that in the latter part of 1837, at a time when, by the gallantry of our troops, both of the Line and of the Militia, rebellion had been put down in the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the Province of Upper Canada, and not a single rebel remained in arms throughout the P Majesty, to which they transported, also in open day, arms, the property of the United States,—ammunition, the property of the United States, and attillery, the property of the United States, and also brought reinforcements of men to make their possession of it good. From that position, and with those means, they for a considerable time fixed on the inhabitants of the Canadian territory, th was not more than six hundred yards distant, and upon the boats passing up and down the river. The band of men on the island were supplied on more than one occasion by a schooner from the American territories, which was chartered for the purpose, with arms, ammunition, and reinforcements, and on the night of the 29th of December, the American steamer having been employed in the manner stated during that day, a body of men under the authority of ther Majesty, and commanded by, or at least under the orders of Mr. M'Nab, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, who at that time commanded the Militia of the Province, acting on behalf of Her Majesty, attacked the steamer, which was then moored on the American shore, captured it, and finding it impossible to carry it away, in consequence of the rapidity of the current, set fire to it, and suffered it to float down the Falls of the Ningara. A representation on the subject of this proceeding was instantly made by the State of New-York to the President of the United States, to whom at the same time a counter-statement was also made on the part of the British authorities in Canada, through the intervention of Mr. Fox, our Minister to the United States. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence on the subject, the President, who was in communication with Mr. Fox, furnished him with the evidence transmitted to the American Government, accompanied with a demand of reparation for that which was characterized as an outrage on the neutrality of the United States territory. A counter-statement from the Canadian authorities was made the subject of a strong counter-representation on the part of the British Minister at Washington, and in the course of January and February, 1933, the whole of the correspondence was transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, accompanied with a demand for reparation. Since that period, he believed, no information relative to the transaction had been fornished from the Foreign Office, but the Colonial Office had, in 1838, and subsequently, laid various papers before the House, amongst which were proceedings of the House of Assembly, and a despatch from Her Majesty's Lieutenant-General in Canada, which strongly supports the view of the affair taken by the Canadian authorities, and as strongly expressed the disapprobation of the conduct of the parties who had taken possession of the island, and chartered the American steamer. The country generally believed that the affair was entirely settled; but on the 12th of November last, as he was given to understand, a gentleman of the name of M*Leod, who had been in the service of Her Majesty, and had filled the situation of Sheriff of one of the Countries in Canada, and y, and had filled the situation of Sheriff of one of the Counties in Canada, and had been active on several occasions in repelling invasions of the Province of Upper Canada, but who, as far as he had been able to ascertain, had not prac-Upper Canada, but who, as lar as he had been able to ascertain, had not practically taken any part in the affair of the capture of the Caroline, was seized in the State of New-York on a charge of murder and arson, founded on his assumed participation in the seizens and destruction of the vessel, under the sanction of the Canadian authorities, in repelling the invasion of the Canadian territory, and under the immediate command of the gentleman to whom the command of the military forces of Her Majesty in the Province was at the time entrusted. M'Lood was about to be tried by a Jury of the State of New-York, He (Lord Stanley) hoped he was stating the facts correctly; if not, he hoped the hoble Secretary for Foreign Affairs would put him right. Upon the meeting of Congress, that body called upon the President to by before it certain communications with the British Government with reference to this subject. The President, in compliance with this application, laid before Congress certain papers, and amongst them a strong remonstrance which Mr. Fox, as British Minister and representative of Her Majesty, had felt it his duty to make against the apprehension and intended trial, by the State of New-York, for an advence if it may one which had here converted under the same than the same of the presentative of the same than the same of the same of the same than the same of British authorities, which was at the time under the consideration of the two Governments, and had been for three years the subject of negotiation. The answer of the President was a refusal to admit the validity of the claim of Mr. M'Leod to liberation, partly on the ground that the Federal Government had in such a case no power to interfere with the authority of the independent States; and even if they had, the present was not a case in which it would be right for them to exercise that power, insenuch as the President was not aware of any principle of international law which entitled Mr. M'Leod to immunity because their acts had become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the Governments. Mr. Fox closed the correspondence with a strong expression of regret at the view the President seemed inclined to take. He said he was not authorised to express the views of Her Majesty's Government; but, for his own part, he entered the strongest protest in his power against the course taken, and would take the earliest opportunity of communicating with Her Majesty's Ministers. This, then, was the case. A British subject had been arrested in November, and the Assizes, he (Lord Stunley) was given to understand, took place in this present month (February.) At this hour, therefore, and that was his vindication for interfering in any way when the relations between the two great countries were in so critical a stato—at this very moment the life of a British subject might be in japperdy for having acted in defence of his country, and under the authority and commands of those to whom he was compelled to give obedience in repelling invasion—(Hear.) The question he wished to put to the Noble Lord, masmuch as negotiations had commenced as early as January, 1838, was, in the first place, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, relative to the destruction of the Caroline; also, whether the Noble Lord had received a copy of a despatch from Mr. Fox to Mr. Foreyth, in which he stated he had transmitted to his Government the correspondence relative to the appre easion of Mr. M'Leod, and which despatch he presumed had been received. He wished also to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any steps, and if so, what steps, for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod. He begged likewise, to ask, whether the Noblo Lord had any objection to Iny upon the table of the House the correspondence between Her Majesty's Representative in the United States and the British Government. Lord PALMERSTON: I must confess the Noble Lord has adverted with great

discretion to a subject of extreme interest, and which, from its great delicacinvolving considerations of a very grave nature between the two countries,] am sure the House will feel, should be touched upon with great reserve, either by the Noble Lord or by myself in my snawer. Now, as to the statement of the Noble Lord with respect to the occurrences which led to this matter, it is strictly, as far as my memory serves me, correct. I will first answer the ques-tions the Noble Lord has put to me, and afterwards say one word in explanation of the transaction. I think it is not expedient in the present state of the discussion between the two Governments as to the seizure and destruction of the Carolins to lay on the table that correspondence. Whenever it is brought to a close, of course there can be no objection to do so. Her Majesty's Government having received within the last few days despatches from Mr. Fox and his correspondence with the authorities of the United States, which correspondence has been furnished to the public in the American papers, there can e no objection to lay before Parliament those papers that are already before the public. (Langhter.) But this is a departure from what I consider an important rule in regard to international affairs (hear.) and one which may perate injuriously to national interests, to lay before Parliament document relating to pending discussions; but as I have before said some of these having been already furnished, as respects them there can be no objection. I think it important to make, with reference to the notice of Mr. Forsyth, one observa-tion. The Noble Lord said, he believed Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party by whom the Caroline was attacked. My information goes precisely to the same conclusion; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, in reply o Mr. Fox, I think it right to state that the American Government undoub dly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt tween the two Governments, by demands for redress by can citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by now be permitted to recede. I assure the House that on a matter of such

Lord STANLEY-I apprehend that the Noblo Lord has not correctly under-

In the Watchman of the 13th January is also an extract from the Scottish Guardian, in which the former is called the "Organ" of the Wesleyan Method General Jackson passed the frontier, took three forts, arrested two British sub-pected to take place a year and a half or two years ago, and at that time inbecause she was convinced they had acted illegally. Mr. Adams, on that munications lately trade by him to the American authorities. Of course, the occasion, wrote a strong letter to the Spanish Government, impressing on them House will, I trust, suppose that Her Majesty's Government will send—they the necessity of restraining their subjects from such hostile incursions. The have indeed sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the

dists. Now, the publication of that extract without any contradiction of the trees, they ellowed, therefore, a false impression to remain on the minds of the Presbyterians of Scotland. At any rate the circumstance shows that, when an end is to be answered, they wish such an impression to resist, though they may deny its enswered, they wish such an impression to exist, though they may deny its enswered, they wish such an impression to exist, though they may deny its enswered, they wish such an impression to exist, though they may deny its enswered, they wish such an impression to exist, though they wish such an impression to exist, though they may deny its enswered, they wish such an impression to exist, though they wish give may be capture and the consistion, when their interest may be equally served. I give into the Canal the Watchman its mentioned:

"And though last, certainly not least, we have to number among the turilia acing of unclear, alloged to have taken place on the occasion of the "less and inductive look" by far the most numerous and inducential body dissenting from the Establishment in England—the Wist and inducential body dissenting from the Establishment in England—the Wist and the subject. It is not in the present of the care in the public generally, it exerts, and justly, a powerful influence in the great religious body whose sentiments it more especially represents."—No. 315, January 13th.

To our Agents and the Subscribers to the Centenary Fund.

The General Treasurer begaleave to remind you that the second installment on the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund.

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The General Treasurer begaleave to remind you that the second installment of the present and the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund became due to the first of last month; without the subscriptions for the American Government did not yet knew whether the enterprise of the Caroline was to be considered as sanctioned by the British Government. What he wanted to know from the Noble Lord was, what were the instructions of Mr. Stevenson, upon which he had acted as he had done? He again hoped that the House would suspend its judgment on the question, until all the documents were before it.

Lord PALMERSTON said, I rather think that my honorable friend will find in he correspondence that instructions from the American Government were given to Mr. Stevensou to abstain from pressing the subject. (Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say, that the principle stands thus:—In the case of the American citizens engaged in invading Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British authorities might deal with them as they pleased (hear,) and that they were persons who were not in any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Government, and not to be left upon the re-

ed in that service, and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have received if they had suffered such wounds in the service to which they regularly belonged?

Lord J. Russell said, he had understood that officers of Her Majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion under the orders of the colonial authorities, and that some of them were wounded in that service; but he had not heard that they had received any pensions.

Sir R. Perl was then about to put a question to the noble lord (Lerd Palmersion) on the subject of the relations of this country with Persia, when Mr. O'Cornell rose. He most respectfully begged pardon of the right home baronet for interrupting him, but trusted he should be held excused by the conbaroner for interrupting firm, but trusted he should be first excluded by the consideration that the important subject they were discussing could not be left in the state it then was. (Hear, hear.) It should be recollected that the life of Mr. McLeod was at stake. (Cheers.) He was sorry that his hon, friend near him had entered into the discussion had did, because there ought to be excit. manimity in that House in their determination that the life of Mr. M'Leod ought to be saved. (Hear.) Mr. M'Leod had acted under the command of the proper authorities—in fact, it might be said under the commands of her Majosty. (Hear.) The House ought, at all events, to declare that they were ady to give every assistance to her Majesty's Government in protecting British subject. (Hear.)

Lord STANLEY wished to know if the Noble Lord opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, would reconsider his answer of last night, with reference to the correspondence between this Government and that of the United States, relative to the capture of Mr. M'Leod. He wished likewise to ask distinctly whether the Noble Lord had taken steps for the protection of Mr. M'Leod

against the proceedings then going on against him.

Lord Palmerator stated that a similar case to that of Mr. M'Lend was about to happen about a year and a half ago, and instructions applicable to that case were sent to Mr. Fox from the Government, but were not required; and Mr. Fox, on the case of Mr. M'Leed arising, made the remonstrance and representations that he had prepared to make on the former occasion. He would state that a despatch was now ready, and would be sent off immediately, containing instructions to Mr. Fox, which the House could not expect him to state. Lord STABLEY wished to know if any instructions had up to the present time been sent to Mr. Fox on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said that a despatch had been addressed to Mr. For similar to that addressed on the former case. Mr. Humz wished to know if the Noble Lord had intimated to the American

Government their opinion on the case.

Lord Palmerston said that the opinion of the Government had been communicated to the American Ambassador here, and Mr. Fox had no doubt com-

unicated it to the American Government. Mr. T. Dunconus inquired if the Government of this country approved of isapproved of the act of the officer under the orders of Sir Francis Head with

reference to the capture of the Caroline.

Lord Parmension said that he considered the capture of the Caroline as perfectly justifiable proceeding, warranted by the necessity of defending her Majesty's territory. (Loud cheers.)

TEXAS

New Orleans papers of the 7th contain advices from Houston to the 2d, and

from Galveston to the 4th, inclusive.

The President pro tem., Mr. Burnet, has submitted to Congress a project for calling out volunteers to repel the threatened invasion from Mexico; inti-mating his opinion that something more than a merely defensive system should be resorted to. He thinks that the boundaries of Texas should be enlarged nat the Rio Grande should no long

A courier arrived at Austin on the 22nd Dec. with information that a body of hostile Mexicans had entered the county of San Petric'o.

A letter writer furnishes the Houston Morning Star with the following dis-

osition of the troops, intended for the invasion of Texas.

The troops of Mexico on the frontier are stationed as follows:—750 under the command of Vasques, on the road to San Patricio, with 4 pieces of artillery; under Gen. Arista at Monterey 350 infantry, and 150 cavalry; 4 eight pounders, 2 colverins of 4 and 2 mortars of 18 inches. In Cadeita under the orders of Gen. Eredia, 500 infantry. In Salmos and Thascals under the orders of Col. Telle, 300 infantry and 200 cavalry-and 200 cavalry at Presidio. The above does not include the troops at Matamoras.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 23d. Among the arrivals in this city is a Chinese Boodhist, from Canton, accompanied by Doctor Parker who has been for some years a resident at that place. His name is Chin-Lung, and bears the title of Tuck-shon-yin, or student of letters. He was yesterday presented to the President, and, among other quesons, he asked in the figurative language of the East, how long His Excellency had been the security of the people, meaning how long he had been President. Chin-Lung is a native of l'ekin, about 21 years of age.—Intelligencer.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. ELECTION NEWS .- The Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney Gene-

al, was returned for Russell, without opposition. Mr. Derhishire has been returned for Bytown. Allan N. McNab was returned for liamilion, by a majority of 76 over Ar. Harrison.

Mr. Price was elected for the 1st Riding of York, by a majority of 120 over Mr. Gamble.

ir. Gambie. Mr. Duggan for the 2nd Riding, by a majority of 238 over Col. Baldwin, Mr. Small for the 3rd Riding, by 111 over Capt. Macaulay. Mr. Merritt has been elected for the North, and Mr. Thorburn for the South kiding of Lincoln.-

Mr. Roblin for Prince Edward, by 101 over Mr. Bockus. Mr. Smith has been elected for Frontenac, by a large majority over Mr. City of Toronto-The Poll closed last evening as follows:

MARRIED .- At Prescott by the Rev. H. Wilkinson on the 16th Febry,

MARKED.—At Prescot by the Rev. H. Wikinson on the loth Peb y, fir. Jeremiah Bush and Miss Carolino Sharer, both of Edwardsburgh.

By the Rev. P. Kerr, on the 8th March, Mr. James Burdick to Miss cophronia Hallick, both of Zorra.

DIED.—in this city, yesterday, Henrictta Georgios, infant daughter of Mr. Ym. Porter.—The funeral will take place, from No. 11, Wellington Buildings, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 16. J. Spencer, J. Watt, W. Hodgson, J. G. Manly, A. Davidson, V. B. Howrd, T. Demorest, P. Kerr, J. Shiploy, H. Biggar, E. Healy, R. Corson.

Books have been forwarded to—
John Williams, 2 boxes forwarded to Holland Landing 16th inst. to the care

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 12th March, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on D Thursday, the 15th April next, at 12 o clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for BUILDING WORK, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services not exceeding a certain amount, in the city and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1841, at the uption of the Com-

The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to entered into, may be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer,

where every information will be given.

Tenders for the whole Service will be preferred; but no objections will be made to receive Tenders from the different Trades, and to enter into separate agreements for each, -subject to the convenience of the Public Service.

The Tenders are to be made upon Printed Forms, which may be obtained at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

OF LETTER I S T O F remaining in the Post Office, CITY of TORONTO, March 5, 1841. IST S Speakman Wan Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters.

Adam John Adams George Adams Mrs Jane Adams Thomas Allan Jonn.
Allen Mrs 2
Esq. Allen — Esq Allen William Allen James Alexander Hugh Alexander Wm Dalrymple — Ambler D. C., M.D. Daniel John O. Anderson William Davenport Mary Pavis Isaac Ansley William Aston John Argue John Argue Henry Arkinson Patrick Armstrong George Armstrong Alex. Armstrong Marg't Armstrong Charles Arthur Robert Athman Thomas Audy J. B. Roy 2 Dod John

Auburn George 5 Auburn John Banan Robert 2 Bailey James Baird Mrs J Baird Mrs Baird John Baird Alexander Ball or Bale John Ballintine John Barden John Barnard George Barnhart Wm Bathgate James Batteyby J. L. Baxter Mrs Susan Bealey Widow Beaty George 2 Beats Alack Beirne Miss Mary Bell James 2 Bell Wm 2 Belton Peter Dyke Miss Beggish Thomas Bennet Humphrey Eager Sarah Bethune Norman 2 Earnest Wm Billing Wm 2 Edwards --Bing —— Elliott Mrs An Birmingham Edw'd Elliott James Elliott Wm Elliott John Emery John English

Black John Black Jos Black George 2 Black Wm Eris Patrick Essey John Evens Matthew Clain John Evans Richard Blackburn T. Falkner W. Bolton James Farrelly Peter Fart Mrs. J. Farrow Wm Bough Charles Boyd Wm Boyess John Boswell Henry Bradburn Ellen Bradley John Bradley Wm Branchar Andre Bready Julia Brenan James Briggs Robert Brown Alex r Brown Patrick Brown Thomas Fogo James Foley Michael Foley Edward Forbes John Brock Capt Sam'l Brock Sumuel Brockway Doctor Brooks David Foster Wm Brooke George Boon Mark Forsythe Alex'r Fox Thomas Fowler O. S. Broom John, form-erly of 14th Foot erly of 14th Foot Fowley Owen Browning J. A. Francis James 3 Brownell Julius R. French Wm Brompton Thomas French Daniel Bryons John Frost Samuel Burcroft John Buells Robert E. Gallaway John Bundy John Gallaher Peter Gallaher John Burford Wm Burkholder John 2 Gallaway John Burges James Garfield — Gardner Thomas Gates Jon'n Gedd James Gilbert Thomas

Burges James Burland Wm. Burley Jhon Burnil John Burton T. Burives Johen Byrne Elizabeth Callin Mary Cameron James
Cameron Mrs Jas.
Cameron Miss Ann
Class Morgan Cameron or Connors Glass Margaret Mrs Margaret Cambel Malady Cambel James Cammel Daniel Campbell W. A. Campbell James Caokes Miss Carr or Can G. Carroll George Carroll Miss Elen Carrell James Carson Margaet Cation Wm Cessor Mrs Chemberlain Wm Champagee Claude Green Mrs Anson Chapman Nothon Charlton Wm Green Rev. —— 2 Greev George Charles Thomas Chisholm Cathrin Christian Washing'r Church Richard Checkeni Dominico Grover Thomas Clapham Wm Claruge Betsy Clark Master Gwillim D. Clark George Clark Wm Clark Joseph Clark Robert Hall Laura Hall Robert Hall Miss B. Hamilton Samuel Clarke James Hamphrin T. D. Clarke Richard Clange John Clarkson John Hanagan John Hanaleri Wm Hardy Michael Clemenger John Clendinen John Cleveland James Harding Capt. Haris Willham Harper John Coats Hannah Harrus Ann Harrison Eleanor Cochran Edw'd 2 Colbert Tim Coley Daniel arris Hamilton Harris Jos. Hartman John Collard Benjamin Colman Cap. 55th f't Harted's Reuben Colman James Haw John Colman Gales Hawkins Mrs Connin Miss Havden Wm Constantine L. A. Coolcham Joseph Hayes Michael 2 Healy Thomas Healy Patrick
Henderson Jas.
Henderson R.
Henry Samuel
Henry & Williams Cooper George Corbet Catharine Corcoran Barthol. Cornwell Wm Corson Alvin T. Cotler R. Coughlan Joseph Hewson Francis Coulter Thomas
Coulson John
Cowdery Stephen
Craig C. C.
Crash W. Hick Daniel Edward Forres Crawford Seth 2 Crawford John Holland David

Howard Leonard Hudson Leonard Hughes James Wackiotesh Dun'n Crowther Mrs Crovier John Cromly James 2 Cull James Hughes James Hughes Charles Hughson Wm Cull James Cull, James jun.
Cull John
Cullen Mary E.
Cummer John
Currie Duccan
Culter Abraham 2

Hughes Charles
Hughson Wm
Hunter John
Huston Rev. J. H.
Hutchinson George
Hughes Charles
McKay Ann
McKay Ann
McKay Mm
McKay James
McKey Sara
McKey Sara Javen John

Jacobs John S. D. McKelvy James James Mary McLaughlin Cha's James Mary
Jamyson Nancy
Janson Wm

Janson Wm

McLennan Hug Davis I saac Jamyson Wancy Davis Levi Janson Wm Davison Elizabeth Jennings Thomas Day Manning, 85th Jevons James 3 Light Infantry 2 Jewell Richard Dawson James 2 Johnson John McMann Mich Johnson John
Jocobs Juoor Sam's McMillin Marg't
Lebreton Samuel

McMullin Edw'd 2 Dawson John Daye Timothy Deal Adam Johnston Samuel Johnston Sarah Johnson W. Johnston John Dean John Dediemar Lewis Jones W. II. Delance Alvin R. Jones James the Dessett John Deohn Mary Jones Hariet Dicky Robert Jordon Thomas Dietsman Mrs Dolmage John Dolmage W. Joyener Irvina

Nallen William Needen Isaac Neil Daniel Newman John Keating Thomas Doocran Joseph Kendrick Josiah Donley Alice Donahue Timothy Kenney Jane Newton James Keins Margaret Key Thomas Jun. Kidd J. Doole James
Dananghoo M. sen, Kidd J.
Donnegan Daniel 3 Kibble Ann
Donohoe Letitia
Kicser Wasl Nicholson — Nilay David Kieser Washington Nixon Mary King A. Nixon William Donneli Owen King A.
Kingsmill J. 2
King Peter
King Stephen
Kinnaird Alex'r Dorssey Benjamin Drommond Y. Duck Matthew Norry Mrs. Norris Charlotte Norris Rev. W. H. Doke Charlotte Dunbar John Kinney Henry Kirkwood D. B. Kneat Daniel Nowlan Robert Dancan —— Doneher Edward Dugless Wilson O'Burne Martin Y. Dunevan **J**oseph O'Conner M. E. O'Conner Mat. Edg. Dun John Dutton Walter Dyell Mark Knox Charles B. Knox George Knowlton Thomas O'Connor Thomas O'Connor Patrick O'Flanagan Patrick Oil Elizabeth

Laing Jean Lambert ---lառջմեր Wm Languell Francis
Latheam H. 2
Lea Wm
Leary Phillip
Lea Miss M.
Leedmon Homes 2 Lemon James 2 Leming -- 2 Lennon Margaret Lennon Margaret Parkington Cath.
Leonard Dominick Parker John Leonard Noah Leonard Noah Leogarman A. O. Lewis Richard Lewis Richard Lillie Mary Lillie Mary Lilly Wm Linton Wilson Parr Ellen Patterson Eliz'h 2 Patterson Rob't Patterson George Fart Mrs. J.
Farrow Wm
Farguson Alex'r
Ferner Miss Ann
Ferris Edward 2
Field Norman S.
Fier or Tier Geo.
Fielding James
Finlaison C. S.
Finley Miss Mary
Finton Samuel
Fisher D.

Maconic Samuel
Macky Mary
Michael

Farrow Wm
Lilly Wm
Linton Wilson
Liston John
Little Mases
Pearson Jan.
Pearson

Magifford Mary Fletcher Edward Flinn Patrick Potter James 2 Magae John Magee Mary Powell Wm. Prentice Wm. Print Wm. Magnire Thomas Manville Maxim, Mahony Andrew Malloch J. J. Prout Henry Quenel Sylvester Quinn John Malone Morris 2 andeville Francis Rabbitt Bryan lanners George Randall Bourdman Manners George Mara Mrs Randell John Mara Michael Marshal Robert Ransom George Marshal Robert
Masterion & Smith
Martel Wm
Martin Harriet J.
Martins Elizabeth
Mash Mrs Jain
Mason Mary
Mason Joseph
Mason Joseph
Mason James
Mason Charles
Matheson Donald
Mathematics Adin Reid Henry Reynolds Adin Matheson Donald Maurait Charle Reynolds Matilda Reynolds Rebecca Rhoad Daniel Mayner Wm 2 Meade Captain Mecree John 2 Mercer Thomas Rigney James Geddes Alex'r C. Merritt ledadish Gerrie Miss Marg't Meridith John 2 Rit Patrick Rohinson James Robinson W. Gibson Jeremiah Meshic I Robinson Jane Mesher Matilda Mills Richard -Robinson Peter Gilbrie Mrs. Fanny Mills Mrs Gilding John Mills George Glass Margaret Miller Wm Robertson F. Roberts Charles Roberts Miss Rodgers David Miller Jacob or Ja

Glassey Mrs. B. Glennan Henry Mitler James Miller Ralph Mitchell —— Romain Chas. Ed : Rood George Rosk Cath. 2 Ross Miss Glynn Hugh Gonngle Wm Gorman Michael Mitchell Thomas Mittson Anne Goodearle John 2 Moore — Goodwin Felix Moore Wm 3 Ross James or Robt Gorman Dr. Alex'r Morris Charles Ross John Rowen Cath. Morrison George 2 Morrison James Graham John 2 Grant Christy Morse Elizabeth Gray Joseph Ruttan Charles Morley John 2 Mortson John Mosher James Gray Miss Marg't Ryan Margaret Gray James Mott John Ryan Mary Green Rev. -- 2 Moulsworth Wm 2 Gregy George Mountsive Robert Gray James Mullen Jane Saunders -Mullen John 2 Mulvey Thomas Growney Nich's Manro Abner Schaus Peter Murray Wm sen. 2
Murphy Thomas
Murphy Timothy
Scott Adem
Scott James Guy Richard Murray Thos H. Myes Charles

McAdam M.

Scott James Atholi Scott — 3 Scott John Scott David Myland Richard Seely Levi Searly Henry Sergant Robert Sergant Phillip McAviney —— McBride David 2 McCarney Wm McCabe Henry Sever Jonathan Wm Shanshan John Share Frances
Sharpler John 2
Shaw Wm. Maw
Shilson Wm. McCaudie David McCarron Wm McCarter Robert McCarthy Mich Shepperd Jacob Sherlock Richard, McCarthy James
McCarthey Mrs
McCawley Alex'r
MacClean Mrs Sherwood Sam'l 3 Short John Short Bernard 2 Sibley Samuel McClain Susan McCallum Peter McCallum Peter Simpson Samuel Simpson Allen McCombs James Simms Theodore McCormick Dun'n Sinclair Catherine McCormick Alex 2 Sinnot James 2 McCormick Joe 4 Strinigstone John McCoy Patrick Sloan Jane McCoy Patrick McCuaig Duncan Sinck - Smart John McCullough —— McDonald John Smith Alexander Smith William MacDonald Lieut. Smith Dinah 34th Reg't McDonald James McDonald John MacDonald Alex'r Smyth John McEneany Judy MacFie Angus Smitt John Smith Wm. Yr.

Smith Henry

Smith A. Smith Richard

Smith P.

McFaeland Jno C. Smith H.

McGlade Marg't
McGill Jane
McGrath John
McGlade Marg't

McGeu John McGlone John

McGloen John

McGrath John

Hopkins Wm

Cressall Edward

Crounan Thomas

Crense John Croaner David

Hopkins T. T.

Horkan Peter

Horton

Crothers James 2 Houslin James

Speckman W. Spence Wm Spence Martha 2 Spears Charles Springall E. Sprout David Spunk Capt. Jas. McIntosh Gilbert McKenzie Robert Steer Mary 2 Stivins Richard Stevens James 2 Stevenson E. Stock Ann Stocks Harriet Stewart Jane 2

McIver Charles

McKemas Sarah

McLevig Robert

Nichol Martha

Oliver William 2 Oliver Jas. D. O'Neal James

O'Riley Thomas Orr James ... O'Sullivan Thomas

Percy Joshua Padder James

Pake James

Palmer Charles

Patterson Joseph

McLennan Hugh Stewart John Stewart W. L. McMahon Peter McMahon Arthur Stewart P. Stewart Wm. Stivings Richard McMullen Jas. 2 Stonehouse Joseph Turner Ceorgo Stottenberry Tho's Twell Soffa McNobb Letitia McPherson Chas. Storch Henry Steil Wm. McPhillips John McQuoid Henry Summers Thorn McSweeney John McTaggart Male'm Sweet Thos. B. McVicar Robert Sylvester Chris. Tambleson Sam1

Tansley Sam'l Taper David Taevhey Thomas Vedie George Toys Patt Taylor James 2 Wade Richard Taylor George Taylor Francis Wairtell James

Taylor Sellar Telírerd Wm. P. l'evann Matthew Thompson Jas. 5 Spurgeon Mrs Rob't Thompson G. W. Walis Alexander John 2 Thompson Marg't Wallace James Starkell Mrs Harl't Thompson Francis Wallace — Thomson Sandy Thompson Samuel Walmsley Capt. Thompson Henry Thornoury Tickle Henry
Tierney Bridget
Tims Mrs. Dr.
Townsley William
Townsley Mrs.Wm
Washington J.
Watkins June
Watkins June Toner Peter Towns Thomas

Trekem George Underwood Ann Upleyrove James Urghart George Vanswstrand C. Varney John Vaughan C. Veol Edmand H'y Veal H. Verral Mrs. T. H. Vipphum David

Waldren Thomas Wright Wm Waldren Mary Williams Miss Williams Wm Walker Sarah Walker Jonas Williamson Thes. Walker Joseph Williams Thomas Wallace John Wilson Thomas Walis Alexander Wilson Mary Jane Wallace James Wilson John 3 Wallis James Wilson Lucinda Wilson Mrs Warren John Walter Mrs Thornbury Fred'k Walton Humphrey Winstanley E. Winn Thos. J. Washington Wm Wolf John Washington J. Wontor B. V. Wason M'yor Jane Wood Peter Woodhouse F. V. 2 Watkins Thomas Worker Mrs. S. Worswick Edw'd Wate Thomas Wride Wm Wright H'y

Watson R. Watson_Ebenezer Wright Edw. G. S. Waneh Letitia Wright James 2 Webster Daniel Wright George Wright Matthew Wedy Jane Walsh Ab'm 2 Welsh Miss West Rev. G. M. Wyatt Mary Wettenball James Xeal Charlotte Wheatley Emma Wheatley John Yeoman Richard Whiteside James Young Richard Whitney Henry White John Young Ann Young James S. Wiggins Thomas Young R. C. X Y Z

CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster. TIHOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, also for the hencit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their ettention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds buth in quantily and quality his purchaser may previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by thus giving it publicity. The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented to him, knowing well that a large stock of goods far below usual prices, cannot tail to attract the notice of the public generally.

large stack of goods far below usual prices, cannot ran to attract the mones of the point generally.

Be does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be in many finances a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him. In a previous advertisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to sell his goods 10 per cent cheaper than if he had imported them himself, but can now confidently assert that he can sell his present stock at least 20 per tent hes than he could afford were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the large supply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is well aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present stock previous to the arrival of his spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a rew adies addition to their Johnney in coming to his establishment.

The extensive natronage which the subscriber has heretofore received from the public be considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages which he now offers will be fully appreciated by them, on which account he is embolicated to real on them still for a continuance, assured that his old customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present proces.

The subscriber considers it not only vain but useless for him to enumerate (within the compass of an advertisement) the different anticles and qualities of goods comprising his stock; suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line suitable for the season may be had at his establishment. And purchasers may rely on immediate attention being poid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the establishment. He would now merely direct attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either Dry Goods or Generics in:—a large quantity of the best Spanish sole leather, Boots and Shoes. Plush and Reaver Bouwers of every size and quality, English and Swedisti Iron, on an automate plus of which articles there is a very full supply and will be said at the same reduced prices. The subscriber still continues a store in Dundas, where ar assortment in the above line may be had, and on the same reasonable terms.

For the Hamilton, Dec 7, 1840.

CENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.—
DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial Document executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

The Land Agency will be on the following terms: Landholders 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 Centage will be charged the Seller. In all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sispence, Courrency.

The Registry Office—Persons wishing to encage a Servent of Sar.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sent who cannot bring with them testimonials as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Skillings and Sixponce; Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their

names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

Mr. N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they luy. The Subscriber will use every exection in his power to effect Sales; and he believes the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted by an office of this kind.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.
All Letters to be post paid.

acted gr H. E. NICOLLS Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c., Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their driends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Frime Cort and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Broad Units, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Prilis, Vestings, Point and Printed Moleskins, Flannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicoes, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Functive Calicoes, 24 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of alignate every shale and quadity, Saxony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Handkerchiefs; Bandana and Barcelona ditto; Laces, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Hosiery, Baherdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, tplain and figured, and Plaid Clotks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their linearing immediately together an important change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

Toronto, January, 1841.

Toronto, January, 1841.

Toronto, January, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., THREE JOURNEYMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonne Making Business. Toronto, March 3rd. 1841.

N C T I C E.—The undersigned having been appointed Executors to the Estate of the late SARAH HOSHEL, of the Township of Markham, request that all persons indebted thereto make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present their Accounts duly authenticated.

Markham, February 28th, 1841.

91 3p THOMAS HARRIS.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a communace of their orders. I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

The MOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 44,
City Baildings, King Street, next door East to Messis Lyman, Paur, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clother, Cass-moves,
Yancy Dos-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fustions, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortered notice, and on the most reasonable nsive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand. Toronto, October 20, 1840.

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND either of entering the Forming Business, or of profitably Investing a small sum of money, scarcely a place in the Province offers greater inducements than the now increasingly investing a small sum of Bytown, in which the Lot is situated.

March 1, 1841. March 1, 1841. Please apply at this office.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St., G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi-mercs, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 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 wall known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have contantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

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

ANDREW TOD.

ANDREW TOD. intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

Late of the Crown Lands Office.

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Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

J. E. PELL, (from Loudon, Lingiana, Looking Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Yonge Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surround-

ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every description, made to order.

IF A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Points, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

C LOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for Sale Łv LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings.

JUST RECEIVED-a Complete and Extensive Assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings.

CLOVER SEED.—Two HUNDRED BUSHELS, prime quality, for sale by Toronto, 8th January, 1841. LESSLIE BROTHERS. 584 3m

CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, pext door east of Tuton, Chemist.

23rd November, 1840.

CREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT Slock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840.

TOTICE.—The Subscribers begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this apportunity 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 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 indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT.

This useful and much needed publication, making is appeared to the education of the youth of Canada, is remarkably well timed; and its own intrinsic excellence will, we remark up the such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840.

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

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

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks

15 casks Venitian Red, " Olive do.
" Pale Seal Oil, 10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas,
1 " Alum, $\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 200 \end{array}$ 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls, Ground Ginger, " Sulphur,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dystuffs, &c. &c.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

THE following Articles for Sale at No. 8, CITY BUILDINGS-60 Chests Young Hyson and other Teas.
25 Casks Muscovado, Pateut, and Crushed Refined Sugars.
32 do. Sperm, Olive. Pale Scal, Cod and Linseed Ods—

With a General Assortment of Groccries, Stationery, Paints, Colours, D. Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. ANUREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Jan. 26th, 1841.

ASTWOOD & Co.,—PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOK Manufacturers, No. 38, Young Street.
FOR SALE-Type, Chance, Galleys, and Printer's Inc. 75 6m

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.
A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brouchitis Croup, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

For such by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely organale)—a now and valuable medicine for diseases arising from ton partly of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stormach; also, a substitute for admirel. For its virtue as a cathartic in Fevers and all Billious Diseases, see circulars in the lands of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.

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A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and

Screws, requiring accoracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner. Toronto, Aug. 17, 184.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When persevered in. it effectually renovates the system, and does away the causes of the SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetion. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing & complaint. Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in

every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remody escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and loes not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON,

Read the following from Jungs Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

Mesers, Comstock & Co. Middletown, N. Y., March 12, 1840,

Mesers. Comstock & Co.

Gentleman—You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended:

I hereby Certify that my daughter has been affected with sick headache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently Insting twenty four hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in valo, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphair's Deadache Remedy as sud by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and la every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cared. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be bunefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Judge of the Ceart of C. P.

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery,

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c.

In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co. & Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK;—

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We had much gratification in the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valu-

in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammer, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald.

We had much gralification in the perusal of what we consider a most useful and valuable work for the common schools throughout the Province—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Davidson, Esq of Ningara.

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