# TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1840.

Whole No. 582.

on Superstition" signed "Thomas," by a Minister of our Church, of which this is the last, and, to us, the best. We beg to suggest to him the propriety of Thomas now conversing with his friend on Enthusiasm, a subject very nearly related to Superstition.—ED.

#### Por the Christian Guardian. SUPERSTITION-CONVERSATION FOURTH.

H. If you will satisfy me in regard to one more particular, I shall then be glad to have you proceed to the last thing you proposed: i. c., how you account for so many persons being possessed with devils during our Saviour's

ministry, while you seem to doubt the existence of such things at this time. T. These cases of demoniacal possessions mentioned in the New Testament were, no doubt, real; though some have supposed that they were nothing more than lunatics, madmen, or insane persons. I think, however the safer, and, in my opinion, the only safe way is, to take the plain and unsophisticated testimony of the evangelists as a simple narrative of facts, and to believe the persons actuated in this extraordinary manner were really possessed of the devil. I suppose this to be the case for another reason, and that is, "that instance persons either reason rightly on wrong grounds, or wrongly on right grounds, or blend right and wrong together. But these demoniacs, strange as it may appear, reasoned rightly on right grounds. They uttered propositions undeniably true, and such as were always adapted to the occasion. They excelled, in the accuracy of their knowledge, the disciples themselves; at least we never find any of these applying to our "Lord the epithet of "the Holy One of God." They were alike consistent in their knowledge and in their language. The powers of their minds were controlled in such a manner, that their actions were unreasonable; yet they addressed our Lord in a consistent and rational, though in an appalling and mysterious manner. Our Lord answered, not by appealing to the individuals whose actions had been so irrational, but to something distinct from them, which he requires and commands to leave them; that is, to evil spirits, whose mode of continuing evil in such instances had been so fearfully displayed. These evil spirits, as you may see, answer him by an intimate knowledge of his person and character, which was "hidden from the wise and prudent" of the Jewish nation. Before him, as their future Judge, they believed and trembled, saying, "Art thou come to torment us before the time?" I pretend not to account for these extraordinary possessions, though I feel no more hesitancy in admitting the fact than I do in admitting the fact of any other scripture testimony. That these things occurred as the evangelists have related them, I sincerely believe; but this does not at all militate against the view I have taken against the popular prejudices in favour of witch stories. God has his own wise designs to answer in permitting evil of this. as well as evil of any kind. Perhaps it may not be right for me to offer even a conjecture as to the probable design of the Lord in permitting the enemy of righteousness to exercise so much control over the bodies and minds of men; but may it not have been to enable the Saviour to demonstrate to the people, most plainly, his infinite power, and his absolute control over every thing, visible and invisible? I shall leave you to judge for yourself whether this conjecture be at all probable or not.

H. I should now be glad to hear something about your plan for guarding against superstition, and for eradicating it where it already exists.

T. Simply the dissemination of knowledge. This, of course, will require a good deal of judgment as to the kind of knowledge, as well as to the mode of instruction, and the means or agents to be employed. And here allow me to say that I would make the Bible a text-book in all Common Schools, as also in all Seminaries and Colleges of learning. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The Prophet Jeremiah also says, "Be not dismayed at the signs of heaven; for the heathen are dismayed at them." When a man is educated merely in reference to some particular profession or calling, without keeping in view that which, to a rational and intelligent being, is of infinitely more importance great injustice is done him. In that case, as Dr. Young says, he "may die and leave his lesson half unlearned." There must be a fearful amount of responsibility resting on the parents and guardians of youth, many of whom in the education of children, never think of inculcating sound and scriptura principles. The Bible is scarcely ever thought of. It would be vulgar to be familiar with its contents; much more so, to be governed by its precepts. I dare say you have seen young ladies, yes, and gentlemen, too, who have received what is called a finished education, evincing all the antipathy imaginable to the Bible. They come from school with a few airs, which parrot-like, they have learned, and with a smattering of some few branches of science, and they are supposed to be amply prepared to figure in life; when, in fact, they are almost as unfit for its active duties as mere infants. Scientific knowledge is necessary, but the Bible should be regarded as a complete system of ethics. The author above quoted says, that "with the talents of an angel a man may be a fool. If he judges amiss in the supreme point, judging right in all else but aggravates his folly; as it shows him wrong though blessed with the best capacity of being right."

The advantages that would result to society by a sound and scriptura education are incalculable. It would have a decided influence on their individual, social, and relative condition. And no Government can better conits subjects, than by making liberal provision for the education of the people. This could be done at half the expense that is often incurred in governing a half-educated, or semi-barbarous race. And I should think that politicians, who are obliged to study the science of jurisprudence, would do well to study more diligently the constitution of the human mind which would lead them to do more than has ever yet been done to prevent crime. As to the method of instruction, experience alone can judge. I am persuaded that no one method should be made universal. There is so much difference in the babits and dispositions—so much difference in the intellectual faculties of children, that what would answer for one, would not answer for another. Some are naturally timid and yielding in their dispositions, others are obstinate and unbending-different modes of treatment would be absolutely necessary where this is the case. Keep from them, by all means, all legendary tales. Give them wholesome instruction-such as

The means, or agents, to be employed will include teachers and books. And here it will be admitted that much depends upon a proper selection. To employ incompetent persons is not only a waste of time and money, but what is much worse, if we may so speak, a waste of the intellectual faculties. The mind, like the body, is apt to become weak and sickly if it be not nourished with proper aliment. If we attempt to teach children things which are altogether beyond their reach, they very naturally become discouraged and relinquish the pursuit of knowledge as a hopeless task. Then it becomes almost useless to attempt to coerce them to what they ought to do willingly, and would do if properly dealt with. Then, as the mind acquires strength, if it be not led on as it is able to advance, it is almost sure to flag, and becomes enervated for the want of proper aliment. There is another important consideration in the education of children, and that is, the selection of teachers of good moral character, as well as sound theological views. You may see the importance of this in the system adopted by the Papists. Their children, if taught at all, are taught by themselves. Children can be made to believe almost anything, however absurd. And to commit them to the care of men of infidel principles, or loose morals, is almost sure to be ruinous in its conse quences. The same may be observed of books. Much poison is drunk in from books; for books, as well as men, may be tainted with that which is pernicious to the faith and morals of the people. By allowing the minds of children to be corrupted, we poison those fountains from which will flow those streams in future that will spread moral desolation over the world. A most pernicious sentiment is gravely inculcated by some-"Let children alone until they grow up, then they will see the folly and wickedness of such and such actions, and forsake them of their own accord." It is as if a man should sow his field with thistles, or suffer it to grow up with spontaneous productions, and then expect to reap a crop of wheat. The author of our being has so ordered it, both in the economy of nature and grace, that every blessing we enjoy shall be, in some measure, the fruit of our own endeavours.

More-much more might be said about this; but I hope, by this time, you are convinced that superstition is not so harmless as you had imagined. It dishonours God-darkens and enslaves the human mind-leads to acts of cruelty-degrades human nature—a source of misery to all who indulge in it. I am sure every lover of his species will do all he can to save men from so great an evil. We have real evils enough to struggle with, without making ourselves miserable with imaginary ones. That evil spirits may do us harm is quite possible. But this much we may be sure of, and that is, they can go no farther than the Lord permits them. He designs to make us happy, and, as far as natural evil may correct us, He can make use of any creature for the accomplishment of benevolent designs. Our Saviour says, "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." THOMAS.

# REV. NELSON REED.

The editor of the "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate," in noticing the death of this venerable servant of God, relates the following incident:-

"He was the first Methodist preacher we ever heard. It was a quarterly meeting occasion, on one of those pleasant days in December, when, with a defence against the northern winds, and with the cheering rays of the sun favourably received, a congregation can be tolerably comfortable in the open air, in hearing the gospel. The crowd was great, and the angular construction of a Maryland fodder-house afforded them a sanctuary. The preacher then called Father Reed, though it cannot have been much less than thirty

ably seated before him, some on boards, some on chairs, some on the flat there were actually many hundreds of persons at the door of Exeter Hall so sides of rails, and some on heaps of corn-hasks. After singing and prayer, early as seven in the morning: a circumstance, I believe, unprecedented in he announced his text as follows: 'What shall I render to the Lord for all the annals of Exeter Hall, or of any other place of which public meetings are his benefits toward me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the in the habit of being held. I myself was there as early as half-past nine, by name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence which time there could not have been fewer than 2500 persons present. By of all his people.' We were young, and by no means prepared to hear ten o'clock the great hall was crowded to suffocation. It is understood to be favourably from any prepossessions with which our youthful heart had been capable of containing 5000 persons with comfort. If that be so, there could

impressed; but we recollect distinctly that the solemnity of the speaker, and the earnestness with which he delivered his message, seemed to throw over his hearers a sobriety we had not been in the habit of witnessing in the Parish church. 'Our fathers-where are they? And the prophets-do they live entrance, it is impossible to say; that several thousands returned to their homes for ever?' No, they have gone; and though the times are so far changed that we do not have to occupy a 'fodder-house' as a church, their mantle has is beyond all question. fallen on their sons, who are ready to preach the gospel wherever they can have hearers. Thank God, though our fathers die, our Saviour Lives and reigns!"—Philadelphia Repository.

#### From the New York Observer. THE PEERAGE OF HEAVEN.

Wilberforce, the philanthropist, whose name has adorned the age that gave him birth, and whose deeds have brightened the page of its history; had a sister who possessed many of those traits of character which rendered her brother the object of so much love in retirement, as well as of public admi-

She died, and on the sixth anniversary of her decease, her surviving hu band writes to Wilberforce in these words:-" Where time is inexhaustible, they have probably no measure for its course; and were it otherwise, the in habitants of heaven would hardly mark their eras by the revolutions of our little globe. If they did, this would perhaps be a festive day with them, as the birth-day of an illustrious spirit; for there are gradations of rank in heaven. One star differeth from another star in glory. And if love, humility, piety, and patience are paths to the peerage there, tny dear ----'s patent was secure. Dignities on earth would have ill-suited her taste; but superior rank in heaven, where there is no envy and no pride, will attract only superior love, attend superior excellence, and confer superior joy."

Nor is this altogether fancy. The disciple that is least on earth is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven. There, in that throng of kings, and princes, and nobles, titles are not purchased by deeds of blood, or received through a long line of illustrious ancestors. They are bought-but by the blood of the Son of God. They are inherited-but by those only who are heirs with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and unfading. And high and bright and glorious as is the honor which they enjoy who wear the robes of light, and shine as the stars in the firmament, that honor is within the reach of the humblest of the children of men. Yes. the humblest shall assuredly win and wear the brightest crown. Doubtless many have looked on the great men of the earth, and sighed for power, and wealth, and fame, that could never be theirs. But is there not unearthly glory in that HOPE, that brings the throne at the right hand of God within the scope of a beggar's vision, and opens an unobstructed pathway, from the wayside where he is perishing, to its eternal, undisputed possession.

Not many mighty, not many noble are called. They have their good They are clothed in purple, and fare sumptuously every day; but death shall turn the tables, and Lazarus, who thought it a luxury to have his sores licked by dogs, shall wear a crown more radiant than suns, while Dives wails in fire. That poor Syrophenician woman who would have the crumbs that fell from the master's table, shall feast forever in the banqueting house of the King of kings, while the princes of this world that knew not God, shall cry in vain for a drop of water to cool their parched tongues.

How low he aims, who seeks an earthly crown! How narrow his desires, who limits his ambition by the orbit of the world! The mighty conqueror who wept for more nations to subdue was poor, compared to him who having triumphed over sin through the blood of the Lamb, waits quietly for his admission into the kingdom prepared for him from the foundation of the

Let ambition spend itself in seeking angels' thrones. Nothing short of that eight of glory is worthy the desire of an immortal spirit. Wreaths of earthly same will wither. Thrones will crumble, and princes perish. But the glory of heaven is etermal. Its inhabitants are kings, of whose dominion

# OUR NOBLE QUEEN.-

At the conclusion of the year 1839 it was found, that the Queen, though not in debt, had expended every shilling of her income, a fact that led to the knowledge of proceedings on her part with which, even now, the public are not generally acquainted. The painful circumstances of pecuniary difficulty in which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was left a widow are no ecret. These circumstances had naturally led to involvement of debt on her own account, which gave that excellent princess great pain. It was the firm and honourable resolve of the royal Victoria, that the name of neither of her beloved parents should be discussed in the senate of her country with re-quisitions for the payment of debts. After paying her father's debts, with interest out of the savings of her maiden reign, she resolved that her living parent's heart should no longer be loaded with the worst of anxieties. But she kept her intentions secret, and invited herself to breakfast with her illustrious mother on the last birth-day of the duchess, who saw a packet directed to her on the breakfast table by the side of her plate. On opening it, the Duchess of Kent found it contained receipts for every outstanding debt she had in the world. The wisdom of this action, preceding as it did the premeditated change in her Majesty's life, was great; for expenses, she foresaw, would inevitably increase upon her after her marriage, which might leave her in the painful predicament of unfulfilled good intentions. Such a position by no means suits the sterling, though unpretending, character of our Queen. She could encounter personal privation, but not the relinquishment of the good she had from childhood bent all the energies of her character on oing. Yes, nothing less than personal privation, for she had set her mind, about this time, on possessing a pair of bracelets of a new pattern, which had been sent to her for her approval. Their price amounted but to the humble sum of £25. Just as she was fitting them on, one of her ladies entered with a petition from the widow of a veteran officer who had served under the Duke of Kent. 'The widow and her family were in great and undeserved distress. The Queen listened to the narrative, took off the bracelets, replaced them silently in their case, and handed over the £25 with which she meant to have purchased them, to the relief of the widow. Her honourable and dutiful feelings towards her parents had first made £25 an object to her, and she then sacrificed that small sum, which might have procured her a personal indulgence, to charity. Queen Victoria from her Birth to her Bridal.

# HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

From Portraits of Public Characters by the nutbor of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons," &c. In singling out the days of Prince Albert as that with which to commence his series of Sketches of the Public Characters of the present day, I am

only, I am sure, making a selection in the propriety of which every individual in her Majesty's dominions will concur; for who so entitled to the first and most prominent place in a work of this nature, as the illustrious consort of our youthful Sovereign? Coming as he has done among us under circumstances of so deeply interesting a nature, all eyes, as might have been expected, have been fixed uponhis Royal Highness, and the deepest solicitude continues to be felt for him. The same of Prince Albert's virtues and accomplishments preceded his ap-

proach to our shores; but as it has in all countries been too much the fashion to ascribe to those whom Providence has raised to the rank of royalty, the pos session of every excellence, moral and mental, to which nature is capable of attaining, there were many persons who feared it might be found, that much of the virtue and mental acquirements which were so generally attributed to the young and fortunate Prince, existed only in the imaginations of her Majesty's loyal subjects, or in the paragraphs of the public journals.

Prince Albert, however, at length arrived in England, and, by his marriage with the Sovereign of these realms, became not only a permanent resident by thousands of her Majesty's subjects; and, on two or three occasions, has been the president or guest at large assemblages of Englishmen.

The principles and disposition, therefore, of the illustrious Prince have by this time become very generally known; and the result has been a universal conviction, that neither the amiableness of his manners, the excellence of his principles, nor the virtues of his character have been in the slightest degree exaggerated. He is just such a person as would, in the private and more humble walks of life, have inspired the affection and commanded the esteem of all who chanced to come in contact with him. And here I may remark which I have great pleasure in doing, that those who can boast of his acquaint ance as an individual, and not as a prince or public character only, all concur in saying, that he is in private as amiable, as honourable, and in every sense as excellent, as he appears to those who see him only in public.

Prince Albert, as already observed, has appeared in public on a great variety of occasions; but the only public meeting at which he has yet presided, was at the public meeting held in Exeter Hall, in June last, for the purpose of

not have been less than 6000 individuals, (for a denser mass of human beings I have never seen crowded together,) on the occasion in question. How many thousands of persons, of both sexes, made fruitless efforts to effect an because they could not force their way to within a hearing or seeing distance,

Prince Albert was punctual to a moment to the time at which it was anonneed he would take the chair.-Just as the clock struck eleven he made his appearance attended by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen of distinction, of all parties, and of no party, in politics. The spacious hall was that instant filled by one of the loudest and evidently most cordial cheers which ever greeted the appearance of human being .- There was something in the applause with which the illustrious Prince was welcomed, on the occasion, of which it were a hopeless task to attempt to convey, to the minds of those not present, the slightest conception. It was not merely that the voice of every male person present contributed its quota to the deafening plaudits which revalis; it was not merely that thousands of handkerchiefs, waved by the hands of the assembled beauty of the metropolis, circled and streamed in the already heated atmosphere of the place; it was not in this way alone that Albert was greeted with tokens of welcome and delight; it was in the eyes-those windows of the soul, as some ancient philosopher has felicitously characterized them-that the supreme satisfaction with which his appearance was hailed, of the capabilities of the eyes afforded, than on this memorable occasion. The 26th of August last. eyes, indeed, of the vast yet singularly select assemblage of persons present, spoke, in a moral point of view, still more loudly and impressively—if, indeed, that were possible-than even their voices, though these were raised to the highest pitch of which they were susceptible. It seemed as if the applause were neverto eud: it was not only the loudest, but the longest continued I have ever heard, though I have been present at almost every public meeting, of any importance, held in the metropolis for the last eight years. When the plaudits had subsided, which is but another mode of saying, when the vast assemblage had exhausted their voices, in their eager anxiety to testify their gratification at seeing the illustrious consort of their Sovereign publicly presiding on such an occasion, his Royal Highness proceeded to address them

"I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this society from a conviction of its paramount importance to the great interests of humanity and justice. I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exertions of England to abolish that atrocious traffic in human beings—at once the desola ion of Africa, and the blackest stain upon civilized Europe—have not, as yet, led to any satisfactory conclusion. But I sincerely trust, that this great country will not relax in its efforts until it has finally, and forever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the spirit of Christianity and to the best feelings of our nature. Let us therefore trust that Providence will prosper our exertions in so holy a cause, and that, under the auspices of our Queen and her Government, we may at no distant period be rewarded by the accomplishment of the great and humane object, for the promotion of which we have this day met.

Need I say that such a speech from such a person, and delivered on such an occasion, drew forth renewed demonstrations of applause, which made the large hall resound again with its mighty reverberations. The allusion to the Queen was received with an enthusiasm which must have been most gratifying to the feelings of the illustrious Prince.

I was much surprised-and that surprise I am sure must have been shared by all present-at the wonderful propriety with which he spoke the English language. The only word which he spoke with a strong German accent was country." But, indeed, for his mode of pronouncing that word, a person unacquainted with the fact of his Royal Highness being in the chair, would not have discovered that he was a foreigner.

Trince Albert appeared slightly embarrassed in the delivery of his short speech. And no wonder, considering his youth, his entire unacquaintance with public meetings in this country, and the immense assemblage of persons present, all with their eyes fixed upon him with an intensity of gaze which I have never seen paralleled at public meetings. Still he spoke without hesita-tion or mistake. Ilis embarrassment was chiefly shown in the subdued tone in which he expressed himself. His voice is pleasant in some of its intonations; indeed, there is a musical richness; but it does not appear to be powerful .-His delivery is deliberate and agreeable, but without anything in the form of gesticulation. On the occasion in question, Prince Albert occupied the chair upwards of two hours, and acquitted bimself throughout in a manner that was He did this, however, almost by a word; for under such circumstances it really surprising, considering the very peculiar and embarrassing circumstances

The most recent instance of Prince Albert's mixing in public, was on the occasion, on the 28th of August last, of his receiving the freedom of the city caused to those present, and there can be no doubt, to himself also, by some of the engagements into which he then entered. One of the clauses bound him to be loval to his Queen, and pever to do anything to defraud her of her rights, but to pay his scot and bear his lot, like a good citizen. Another clause bound him to keep the peace towards Her Majesty, and not meditate any harm towards her. The ladies of the aldermen and other civic functionaries present, are said to have come to the conclusion that though this clause might husbands.

The Lord Chamberlain, on this memorable occasion, previous to presenting his Royal Highness with the freedom of the city, addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:-

"Sir, in recording the vote of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commo Council, conferring upon your Royal Highness the freedom of this ancient city, it has been my pleasing duty to inscribe your name in the roll of the citizens, in company with kings and princes, statesmen and heroes, patriots and philosophers, who, at various periods of our history, have received at the fat shall overflow with wine and oil," Joet ii. 24. "When one came to the hands of the corporation of London this distinguished mark of their honour and regard. In your Royal Highness we recognize an illustrious descendant man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and digged a place for the of the Saxon race, to whom this country is so largely a debtor for those blessings of civil and religious freedom, which, modified and improved by time and experience, have secured to this highly favoured land a state of individual happiness and national prosperity to which no other country has yet attained. That the auspicious alliance of your Royal Highness with our beloved Quee may consolidate and extend those blessings through the peaceful and prosperous reign of her Majesty, and your mutual posterity, is the ardent hope, and same thing, and refer to the large vat, or cistern, dug in the ground, underwill form the constant prayer of every loyal subject of the British Crown."

Prince Albert, who is described by those who were present, as having been highly delighted by the scene and the circumstances under which the honour was conferred upon him, replied to the Lord Chamberlain's address as

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I meet you upon this occasion, and offer you the warmest thanks for the honor which has been conferred upon me by the presentation of the freedom of the city of London. The wealth and intelligence of this vast city have raised it to the highest eminence among the cities of the world, and it must, therefore, ever be esteemed a great distinction to be numbered among the members of your ancient corporation. I shall always remember, with pride and satisfaction, the day on which I became your fellow-citizen, and it is especially gratifying to me, as marking your loyalty and affection to the Queen."—(Great cheering.)

In delivering this brief expression of his thanks for the honor done him his Royal Highness spoke in distinct and audible tones, and with a purity of accent rarely to be met with in foreigners....

Prince Albert is a man of great and varied accomplishments. He is intimately acquainted with several sciences. To natural history he is particularly among us, but began to be regarded as one of ourselves. He has mingled partial. He formerly studied it, if my information be correct, under some of much with the higher classes of English Society; has been almost daily seen the most distinguished philosophers in Germany. His taste in the fine arts is admitted on all hands to be refined in no ordinary degree. And not only is he a good judge of the artistical talents of others, but has himself executed a variety of drawings and paintings of a high order of merit. Indeed, he devotes much of his leisure time to drawing and painting in oil. It is understood that he is at this moment, and has been for some time, engaged on some great historical subject, which, when his conceptions are fairly transferred to canvass, will, it is said, excite the surprise and elicit the admiration of all those who have a faste for the fine arts.

Prince Albert also possesses a cultivated literary taste; and is said to hav made frequent contributions to the periodical press of Germany. He is deeply initiated with the poetic spirit. He has not only written agreat deal of poetry, young though he yet be, but has published a volume of short miscellaneous sieces, chiefly in the form of sougs and ballads, which have been set to music by his brother Ernest. A translation of the volume to which I allude, appeared in this country immediately after Prince Albert's marriage. The translation is from the pen of Mr. F. G. Richardson, the translator of Korner's promoting the extinction of the slave trade by the introduction of civilization works; but as in every translation, so in this, many of the beauties contained earnestly, or eagerly. The Jews "were instant," or urgent, "with loud and commerce into Africa. It was previously known that his Royal Highness in the original are necessarily lost in the attempt to render the Cerman of the voices, requiring that Jesus might be crucified." Luke axiii. 22. See also years since, took his stand in the angle of the building, the canopy of heaven | would take the chair on that occasion; and so intense was the anxiety, so Prince into English. And yet, notwithstanding the drawback of being a Acts xxvi. 7; Rom. xii. 12.

We have no doubt our readers have been edified with the "Conversations his sounding-board—a small table, on which ever spread the holy symbols of eager the desire on the part of Her Majesty's subjects to see the illustrious translation, many of Prince Albert's pieces evince a happy union of poetical translation, many of Prince Albert's pieces evince a happy union of poetical translation, many of Prince, that though the proceedings were not to commence till cleven o'clock, taste with much beautiful feeling, and great gracefulness of expression.

Prince, that though the proceedings were not to commence till cleven o'clock, taste with much beautiful feeling, and great gracefulness of expression. No one can read the following extract from the Prince's volume of Songs and Ballads, without being struck with the touching tenderness of emotion and passionate love of home by which it is pervaded.-The piece, which is by no means the best in the book, is entitled

#### FAREWELL TO HOME.

Let me new recall the pleasures
That dwell around my native home,
Let me count once more its treasures
Ere to distant lands I ream.
If I pass you Alpine mountains,
If I cross you parting sea,
Or roam beside italia's fountains—
Still home, dear home, I'll think of thee,

Hark! the voice of honor calls me, Bids me join in youder strife, There to meet whate'er befalls me In the stern career of life!

And in yonder field of glory,
Where her sons jumortal shine,
Say, shall I too live in story,
Shall a deathless name be raine?

O, should fame and fortune bless me With the joys that brightest he: [m. Thy thought, leved home, gind] still posses I'll prize them most for love of thee! And with fond and proud emotion I'll statch their gartands from my brow, And bear them back with love's devotion To that dear home I park from now.

Prince Albert's personal appearance is prepossessing in the highest degree. He is one of the finest looking young men I have seen. He is tall, and possesses great symmetry of form. His features are singularly handsome; and are lighted up with an intelligence which adds greatly to the pleasing impression they are otherwise calculated to produce. He has a fine dark eye, the effect of which is heightened by his beautiful eye-brows. The general expression of his countenance is that of a serene, an amiable, and intelligent mind. His complexion, seen at a few yards distance-which is the distance sounded through the hall, and seemed as if they would burst through its at which I have seen his Royal Highness—is clear and indicative of excellent health. On his upper lip he wears a very small mustachio, which, even to an English eye unaccustomed to such things, contributes to the pleasing expression of his countenance. He has an ample well-developed forehead, which is seen to greater advantage from the circumstance of his beautiful hair, which is something between black and auburn, being carefully parted on the left side. He dresses plainly but with much good taste. When not in regimentals, was most strikingly manifested. Never, perhaps, was a more conclusive proof his favourite coat is a green surfout. He attained his twenty-first year on the

#### The Louth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian.

Fair child, thy brow is free from care;
Time has not written sorrow there;
Thy sinless rest is sweet—
And tenderly thy mother screens
Thy bosom from the cold, and icans
Thy lids of snow to greet.

She would not barm thee, living gem, Upon a golden throne!
The smile, that like a sunbeam plays,

Upon thy features she surveys
With joy to man unknown.

Perhaps thy charmed spirit hears The low, attange music of the s For aged people say Whitby, U. C., Oct. 8th, 1840.

A MOTHER TO AN INFANT SLEEPING IN HER ARMS. When sleeping infant smiles, a band Of unseen augels o'er it stand, And sing the child a lay!

But when a few brief years have flown, And then art metherless and lone, The cruel and the cold Will teach thy heart that life is valn; That guilt, and selfschees, and pain, Man's heart in bendage bold.

Then will thy musing memory cast A mournful gaze upon the past;
And thou wilt wish to be
The innocent and happy child,
That slept in lufancy and sault'd,
Upon thy mother's knee. THEODORE C. WHEELER.

#### DEATH OF MOSES.

When he who from the scourge of wrong,
Aroused the Hebrew tribes to fly,
Saw the fair region, promised long,
And bowed him on the hills to die;
Till the pure spirit comes again.

God made his grave to men unknown,

Where Mosb's rocks a vale enfold. And laid the aged seer slone

To slumber while the world grows old.

FOR JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATIONS.

Children, who have railled now Where Immanuel's soldiers how, Who will take the Temperance vow, And be a volunteer?

See! the fee is gathering fast; Hark! his clanging trumper blast! Who will fight him to the last, And march a vocateer?

Though nameless, trampled, and forgot,

His servant's humble ashes lis.
Yet God has marked and senied the spot.
To call its immate to the sky.

# LOVE TO MOTHERS.

CHRIST LOVED HIS MOTHER.-The last thing I have to say about the character of Jesus Christ is, he loved his mother. The Saviour was nailed to the cross; the whole weight of his body was suspended from his lacerated limbs; and here he had to hang, hour after hour, till life actually sunk under the power of suffering; but even here he did not forget his mother. He gave, in the most touching manner possible, his dearest friend a charge to be kind to her, to protect her, to take care of her as long as she should live. was torture to speak. "BEHOLD THY MOTHER." That was all; but it was mough. Now let me ask each one of my readers, whether young or old, who has a mother still in life, as you shut this book at the close of this paper, to go and devise some act of kindness and affection for her in imitation of of London. In taking the necessary oaths a good deal of amusement was the dying example which the Saviour set us. Do something to cheer and comfort her; even if it is no very substantial act of kindness, it will bring gladness to her heart, as a memorial of your kindness and affection.-Albort.

# HARD WORDS IN THE BIBLE.

Ensue and Eschere. "Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it." 1 Pet iii. 11. Here are two obsolete words, of be necessary in the case of Prince Albert, it was not so in the case of all exactly opposite meanings. Eschero signifies to fiee from, to avoid : Ensue to follow after, or to seek with great carnestness and desire.

Farthing. "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" Matt. x. 29. Farthing is a corruption of the Saxon word "fourthing," and means any small coin which is a fourth part of a larger coin. In the text it stands for the fourth of the Roman brass coin, the assarion, equal to three farthings English. In Mark xii. 42, it stands for the Roman quadrans, worth rather less than the English farthing.

Fat-Press-fat-wine-fat. "And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the press-fat for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press," Hag. ii. 16. "A certain vine-fat," Mark xii. 1.

When words are badly pronounced, they are likely to be spelt incorrectly; and in this way many words in the Bible have been corrupted since the time of the translators. "Fat" affords us an instance of this. It is an old Saxon word, but has been changed, through had pronunciation, into "vat." It means a cistern, or large vessel for liquids. "Press-fat" and "wine-fat" are the neath or near the wine-press, in which the juice of the grape was received, and kept, until it was ready to put into stone-jars or leathern bottles.

Fellow. Fellow, as we often use the word, expresses contempt, and is applied to a base, vulgar man; but the word "companion," or "equal," or man," must be understood (generally) where it occurs in the Bible. Thus Christ, who is called Jehovah's fellow, is, Jehovah's "equal." Zech. xiii. 7. Gin, "Can a bird fall in a snare, where no gin is for him?" Amos iii. 5.

Gin is, by some, thought to be a short way of pronouncing "engine." It means a trap, a snare. Glistering. When our Lord Jesus was transfigured on the mount. "his

raiment was white and glistering," Lake ix. 20; that is sparkling; of a bright, dazzling appearance. We now say "glistering," or "glittering." Goodman. "They murmured against the goodman of the house." Matt.

"Good" does not express the character of the man; but goodman is an old English word for the master of a house, the male head of a family. Goodwife, or goody, was also used for the mistress of the house.

Grisled. "In the fourth chariot were grisled and bay horses." Zech. vi. 3. Grisled comes from an old French word, meaning frozen rain, or hailtones; and was applied to white spots on a dark ground. The horses seen in the vision by Zechariah were grisled, that is, spotted, or pielbald. Some of Laban's cattle were grisled, or spotted, Gen. xxxi. 10-12. We now spell " grizzled."

Hale. "Lest the adversary hale thee to the judge." Luke xii. 58. This is another instance of a change through bad spelling: we now write and pronounce it "haul;" though "hale" is the original word. It means to pull, or drag by force. It is said of St. Paul, that, before his conversion, ne went into the houses of the believers, "and baling [dragging] men and

women, committed them to prison." Hough. "The Lord said unto Joshua, Thou shalt hough their horses, and ourn their chariots with fire." Josh. xi. 6.

Hough is a term applied to the principal sinew at the back of the hind legs f cattle: and to hough, or to hack, is to cut the sinew so as completely to disable them. It is now generally spelt "hock."

Instant. "They besought him instantly." Luke vii. 4.

It does not mean, according to the modern sense, a short space of time, but

### Religious Intelligence.

#### AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Jaied Dec. 21st, 1840. The Lord's work is still progressing on this District. How can we praise God sufficiently for the Mercy! The Augusta Circuit reports more than forty conversions and increase during the second quarter, which closed yesterday. Those who know the village of Maitland will be pleased to learn that we have now in that place' a lively Class of above forty persons; and a Temperance Society has been formed there lately, which, at its second meeting, numbered nearly staty members. The reports are favorable from all tine Circuits. The etings are very united and decided in favor of the Canada Conference. its present position and measures. Several of the Quarterly Meetings have spontaneously presented and adopted Resolutions expressive of their feelings spontaneously presented and adopted Resolutions expressive of their feelings and sentiments, some of which may perhaps be sent you; and those who have not are not a whit behind their bettiren in confidence and decision. I mention these things with humility, for we are unworthy, and with inexpressible gratitude to God, who, in a time of peculiar need, is so peculiarly present and kind to His Canadian charge. I hope every member of our Church, private, official, and ministerial, will continue to act on the defensive only in respect to my and ministerial, with control and brethren, the Missionaries. The battle is the Lord's, Let all our works be done in charity, and He will see to it. Not the smell of fire will cleave to our garments—not a hair of our heads perish.

#### BRANTFORD QUARTERLY MEETING.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas Bevitt, dated Brantford, Dec. 21st. Our first Quarterly Meeting for this circuit since our Special Conference was held in Brantind yesterday, and I must say that it exceeded all the meetings I have uttended for a long scason; it was, emphasically, a good time. Such a melting, and I may say overwhelming, power of the Divine presence was in the midst of the Lord's people, both in the Love-feast and during the preaching of the word, that many were constrained to exclaim, "Master, it is good for us to be here;" indeed, some were so much affected in the Love-least that they were unable to speak at all; some said, "Old times are come again;" another would unable to speak at all, some said, "Old times are come again; another would say, "I feel as I used to do;" and another,—"I helieve our present difficulties will be overruled for the good of the church, and for the prosperity of Methodism in this Province." So I think, yea, I verily believe it. I think we can see some indications of it already; what think you, Mr. Editor?

"Lo the promise of a shower,

Drops already from above; But the Lord will shortly pour All the spirit of his love."

Our brethren who call themselves British, and who talk so much about living in peace and union, have recently commenced the work of division in this place, and have been so far successful (if such a work is worthy of the name of success) as to draw from our society twelve of its members. The loss is partly made up already, and I have no doubt but that it will be more than made up in a very short time. We are preaching for it, and praying, "Arise, O Lord, into thy resting place, thou and the ark of thy strength. Let thy ministers be clothed

with salvation, and let thy saints shout aloud for joy."

I felt very much disappointed at not receiving a few pamphlets before I went on my visit to the Guelph Mission, as there are several of our friends there who are extremely anxious to get them, and quite a number on this circuit. If you date not send them to me, say so, and I will send you the names of those who

Want them, and you can send to them individually.

Brother Playter's "Voice from Canada" is the best production I have see on the subject of right and wrong, so far as the two Conferences are concerned. I should very much like to see an answer to his appeal. I think it would be very much like Tum-tit throwing snow-balls against the walls of a castle. Their last answer was a lame onc. The next will be without breath, head, arms, or

### WESLEYAN METHODISM AT BRANTFORD.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rry, Sir, -I have not the honour of an acquaintance with you, only through the columns of the Guardian, and I frankly acknowledge that that acquaintant has been very agreeable to me. Kindred spirits can, and very often do, enjoy a felicity which none but kindred spirits can appreciate; and although they

may be remotely situated, and debarred the pleasure of personal intercourse, yet by correspondence they may be mutually benefited and edified.

I have been much gratified at the brightening prospects of our Zion which the numerous communications recently appearing in the Guardian bear testimony to. While the good work is going on in various parts of our country, the whole, through the medium of the Guardian, participate in the pleasures, and seatly appearing the strength of the Guardian participate in the pleasures. and justly appreciate the sufferings attendant upon our common cause. While our section is cheered by the intelligence communicated to us of the bright prospects of others, why should not they be equally comforted in learning what the Lord is doing for us? In anticipation of an answer, I hasten to give the fol-

lowing brief but comforting intelligence.
On Saturday and Sabbath, the 19th and 20th instant, our Quarterly Meeting was held in Brantford; and although many friends left their houses in desponwas held in Branttord; and although many triends left their noises in despondency of spirit, yet in fuith they came to the house of God, and cost their care on Him who alone can sustain the believer in times of peril and temptation; and according to their faith the divine blessing was communicated to them. The meeting was unusually numerously attended. The Rev. Wm. Ryerson presided, and with more than usual power and freedom of speech led the devotional exercises. The Spirit that filled his soul and the souls of his "comdevotional exercises. The optimic man miss and and the souls of the working and the partial second in arms? unustreably full, was manifestly communicated to the working assembly. The Love-feast was really and truly a feast of love; all seemed determined to preserve their unity in the bonds of a peaceful Gospel. Some of the brethren who came from a distance stated, in the simplicity of soon augmented by the numbers who came running from all directions to seemed determined to proceed the brethren who came from a distance stated, in the simplicity of soon augments.

Some of the brethren who came from a distance stated, in the simplicity of soon augments.

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Some of the brethren who came from a distance stated, in the simplicity of soon augments.

Some of the brethren who came from a distance stated, in the sacrtain the fact.

During the afternoon the bells of the Royal varishes of St. Martin-in-the-was so; but now they felt as though they were in their Father's kouse,—and Fields, St. Margaret, Westminster, and those of St. Clement Danes, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Dunstan-in-the-West, with St. Bride's, and other churches in the metropolis, rang merry peals. At Kensington, the birth-place churches in the metropolis, rang merry peals. At Kensington, the birth-place churches in the metropolis, rang merry peals.

I am. Rev. Sir, yours, in the bonds of christian unity, Brantford, 21st Dec., 1840. Leve LEWIS BURWELL.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL, KINGSTON. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Considering any account of the work of God acceptato you, but more especially that which concerns the Church with which we have the honour to be connected, I thought a short account of the progress of our Sabbath School would be worthly a corner in your popular journal. It was thought by some that considerable difficulty would have to be surmounted in organizing a school in connection with the Upper Canada Wesleyan Methodis Church in Kingston, on account of the great exertions which are made to bias the minds of the children. Another obstacle seemed to present itself, (and not

a trilling one either;) we had neither books, nor funds to procure them. We were deprived of nearly all the books we had in an unexpected manner. Notwithstanding, a school has been organized in connection with the Upper Canada Wesleyan Methodist Church; and if we may judge from the numbers which have attended during the four weeks it has been in operation, we may venture to believe it will be surpassed by no institution of the kind in the Province. Although the establishing of a school under present auspices was made a subject of mirth by some who ought, at least, to have been friends; nevertheless, get of mirth by some who oright, at reast, to have occurrence, nevertheless, (although not inclined to boast) we have, through the praiseworthy exertions of the teachers and some of our friends, collected a school of 90 scholars and of the teachers and some or our intends, confected a school of 50 scholars and 19 teachers, which, at its organization, only counted 49; we have, therefore, an increase of 41 in four weeks. A Library has been purchased, consisting of 213 volumes, together with about 50 Bibles and Testaments; which, through the kind liberality of our friends, have been paid for. Neither do we intend to stop here; our cause is a just one, and our motto is-Onward. This success has surprised many persons, and many children now who were not in the habit of are the years that were? And where will this soon be? A few more hours

While we attribute our success to that Great Being who overrules all things for good, and who has promised never to leave or forsake us, we cannot but feel a little surprised that such numbers should flock to our standard in a place where it was said, "they are all in favour of the Missionaries." The determination of the people in this place is not to forsake the old ship, which has inscribed on its flag, Canada Wesleyan Methodism. Without any further remarks at present, I conclude with a fervent prayer for a continuance of that prosperity which has hitherto attended us, and that the blessing of converting grace may be copiously poured on this institution.

Believe mo, done Sir, sincerely devoted to the cause of Sabbath Schools, may be copiously poured on this institution.

HENRY J. PLAYTER, Sec'y & Treas. Kingston, Dec. 10th, 1840.

# Temperance Vindicator.

# PENETANGUISHENE ROAD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Williams, dated Vespra, November 28th. The friends of Temperance in this place were never so encouraged as at the present time. We have had a great augmentation to our number. A meetin was held in this place, at White's School-house, on the 22nd ult., and the asser was held in this place, at White's School-house, on the 22nd uit., and the assembly was estimated at 140. As the subject of Temperance has been very much the topic of conversation in this and the adjacent neighbourhoods, we were apprised that many were coming from a distance, so that we head to provide a social repast, as some refreshment was deemed necessary. I believe about 130 sat down to tea. There was only one complaint, which was, that the house was too small. The people were much crowded. To be brief, I would just add that 32 gave in their names on the occasion; but this is not all—13 have given in their names since. This success is not the result of a single meeting; given in their names since. This success is not the result of a single meeting; prejudice has long been giving way in this place. The ministers (as you well know) who have been stationed among us have all along advocated the cause, and it is now perhaps that the fruit is beginning to appear. Our total at present is 82, with fair prospects before us. Two have removed from this neighbour-hood, and I have reason to believe they will disseminate the principles of tee-totalism where Providence has fixed their lot. We intend having our proposal meeting on the second Wednesday in Tannary of the new year. It is annual meeting on the second Wednesday in January of the new year. the wish of the society to have our annual report sent to the Guardian for pub-

### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Adolphustown, 23rd Nov., 1840. MR. EDITOR,—Knowing that you generally devote a portion of your valuable paper to the interest of the Temperance cause, I take the present opportunity, at the earnest request of the friends of Temperance in this place, to inform

at the earnest request of the friends of Temperance in this place, to inform you of the success that has crowned the labours of the friends of humanity.

On the 21st of September, a meeting was called for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society on the plan of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors. The subject was ably advocated by the Revs. C. R. Alison, G. Miller, P. J. Reblin, C. Vandusen, Mr. McEwen, and J. Reynolds. Although there was a good deal of apposition, yet, at the close of the meeting, Thirty persons came forward and signed the Pledge. We have had two meetings since. At the first of these it was not possible for the Rev. C. Vandusen to attend. The Rev. Samuel P. Lado, a Lutheran Minister, kindly supplied his place. At the close Twenty-nine signed the Pledge; at our last meeting Twenty-four, making close Twenty-nine signed the Pledge; at our last meeting Twenty-four, making in all Eighty-three persons. Our meetings are well attended; the people are awake to their interests; and the prospect of a moral reformation is verencouraging.

Thomas Jeffers, Secretary.

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 30th, 1840.

On our first page we have devoted a large space to "Our Noble Queen," and "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," little supposing when we nade those selections we should to-day have to devote still more to the delightful announcement which the following extract from the Boston Atlas makes. The God of Providence has graciously vouchsafed his aid in the bour of peculiar exigence, and our beloved Victoria lives the happy mother of a living child. Thank God, the eloquent remark applied by Robert Hall to the lamented death of Princess Charlotte of Wales, has, in present circumstances no application! "Unmoved by the tears of conjugal affection, unawed by the presence of grandeur and the prerogatives of power, inexorable Death base ened to execute his stern commission, leaving nothing to royalty itself but to retire and weep." We can rejoice, and an affectionate empire will be vocal with congratulations to the illustrious Parents at the present period. May they and their daughter long live! The British Throne, always splendid and beau toons, is made to surpass he former self, by the wisdom, justice, benignity, and beneficence of its present royal possessor. "Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are levely, whatsoever things are of good report," are there With the same writer we may say, "The Deity bimself adorns our Sovereign with his own hands, accumulates upon her all the decorations and ornaments best adapted to render her the object of universal admiration." In the language of Mr. Wesley's Sunday Service our daily fervent intercession to the King of kings is, " Most heartily we beseach thee with thy favour to behold our Endue her plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant her in health and wealth long to bo. May to live; strengthen her that she may vanquish and overcome all her enemies; and finally, after this life, she may attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

#### BIRTH OF A PRINCESS ROYAL From the Court Circular.

Her Majesty was taken unwell at an early bour on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, and the medical gentlemen were in consequence summoned to Buckinghan Palace. The Duchess of Kent was sent for at half-past eight o'clock, by Hi Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Royal Highness immediately went to the Palace, and remained with Her Mejesty throughout the day until six o'clock in the evening.

Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Princess at ten minutes before two

clock, P. M. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sent were in the room at the time, together with Sir James Clark. Dr. Locock, The inflater of State were assembled, their Lordships took their depart-and Great Officers of State were assembled, their Lordships took their depart-

re from the Palace directly afterwards.

The poblity and gentry througed to the Palace in the course of the afternoon

o make their dutiful inquiries after the state of Her Majesty and infant Prin-Throughout the day and evening Her Majesty and the infant Princess wer

oing on favourably.

The following appeared in a second edition of the Morning Chronicle of

We have the gratification to announce that Her Most Gracious Majesty was, his afternoon, at ten minutes before two o'clock, safely delivered of a Princess. Her Majesty and her illustrious offspring, the country will rejoice to learn, are both doing well. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was present at the according went. Her Loyal Distincts the Distincts of Real was present at the according ment, together with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Errol, Lord Albemarle, and other members of the Ministry and the household.

and the nousenous.

The intelligence of her Majosty's safe accouchement and the birth of a Princess Royal spread like wildfire through the metropolis, and the crowd, which

Although the enemy had reported in Hamilton and elsewhere, that seventy of the Queen, within ten minutes after the arrival of a messenger at the apart sheep had strayed from the fold in Brantford, and gone after the disturbers of ments of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in Kensington Palace, with sheep had strayed tream the food in Dractiord, and gone after the disturbers of ments of this keyst ruganess the Duke of Sussex, in Kersington Palace, with our peace, yet when the Rev. Mr. Bevitt, the preacher in charge, read over the mames of the strayed sheep, behold there were only twelve!! and immediately about half as many more were added to the flock. May the Good Shepherd to welcome the birth of the Royal Muther, were pealing forth their joyons steel looking forward with anxiety and hope for the success of the Missionary Meeting to be held in Brantford. We have no state dignitaries according to the property of the property

aspect. The shipping in the Pool and on either side of the river, from the to honour the meeting with their presence, but the metropolitan example will construct the meeting with their presence, but the metropolitan example will gorgeous ensigns. The foreign vessels, of which there are so many gorgeous ensigns. The foreign vessels, of which there are so many now in port, seemed to vie with the British commercial marine in their homage to th royalty of the Queen of the Isles and her illustrious offspring. The various breign steamers, as well as those of the river, sported their eusigns, flags, and streamers; whilst even the tiny craft of various clubs hauled up every inch of unting they could muster, to make gay and glad the hosom of old Father Thames. The brightness of the atmosphere materially contributed to enhance he variegated aspect of this exciting spectacle.

From the N. Y. Albion of the 22nd instant, we learn that the Princess is o be named Adelaide Victoria Louise.

# THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR-A RETROSPECT.

To morrow-if it be wise to speak of to morrow-is the last day in this year; and we consider it a duty not to let it pass without a few remarks which it elicits; not only the more deeply to be impressed by the flight of time ourselves, but that others may. No truth is more obvious than "Timo is short." and none is sooner forgotten by us whose time is flying; much as is dependant on its improvement. To forget it, is to forget everything else of chief account, He who is lavish of his moments, gives guiltily to time "eternity's regard;" passes his probationary period as if he was not accountable to God; frustrates the purposes of his Maker; invests his present and future lot with awful perils, and treats immortality with contempt. The stream coatinues its course-it swells, rushes, widens, and must reach the vortex that is destined to receive it we are upon it horne along, and are ignorant or heedless of our destiny. This is madness made madder still by our obstinacy. When shall we listen to the warning voice which calls to us, and seek a rescue from our danger? Where attending Sabbath School have been induced by example to connect themselves and it is fled—fled forever! Sceptics, in some serious moments, have been under emotion while allowing their minds to revert to this subject; and neve did the great and guilty Byron pen a weightier thought than this:

#### "The eternal surge Of time and tide rolls on.

Every year is filled with events; and every moment of every year, to the houghtful mind, brings its lesson, and leaves its moral: none more so that the present year. Whether we look into the promisesous world, or into the burch universal, or into our own particularly, or take into account the mortal ity that makes its inroads on each and all, there is much of salutary instruction to be derived from the view; and wise is he who takes the view attentively and fixedly, and obtains the benefit. The world is in action mentally, physically, individually, ecclesiastically, and nationally. Sovereigns enact laws, and publish them. Rulers plan and execute. Subjects obey. The philosopher seeks wisdom. The commercial man carries out his enterprises. The philanthropist pursues his beneficent course. Occurrences the most eventful have transpired this year, and are now transpiring, as every observer is well aware. To such an one it is sufficient to speak of Egypt, Syria, China, Spain, France, and his mind is at once crowded with subjects for thought. All has not been peace in earthly courts. Honour, or envy, or injustice, or these combined, have set sovereign against sovereign, kingdom against kingdom; and fleets for hostile purposes have been seen on the ocean. We say not whether necessary or nnecessary; we leave this with princes and their councillors; but this we may venture to affirm, the tranquil day is not yet come, when the nations "learn war no more." Revolutions are in progress, and this is our joy, He who sitteth in the heavens shall make them serve his sovereign will, and ere long the clanger of the martial trumpet, and the din of the battle-field shall be ushed.

There is another, and a different scene which a retrospective view gives Kings, and the mighty of the earth have been active; she has not been idle. should belong to that Conference? This was their intention; and the intenin its character." The acknowledgment was frank, and true then, but we are The eye of christendom has been more excursive, and more searching in its tion is every thing: this will be every thing at the Judgment-day. We ask the glad to know it is rendered daily less applicable to that Church. That Church most of the friends are warm in the work. I believe they have met with men, and note more to make them good. More of the import of the southing almost an equal success in the Barrie Society. They number, I was creditably word "Neighbour" has been discovered; and wherever a man has been found with whom they left the settlement of the business? And why did not the person settle the business till after the separation took place? We know.

We know that the infidel has demurred; we know that papiets have arrested the hand which would have relieved them; we know that a worldly policy has forbidden it, and that a bigotted party have sought a quarrel on the means to be used for helping the neighbour; but the Gospel has been preached, and the bread of heaven distributed, and thousands in almost every part of the pagan world famishing have been fed. O it has been delightful to watch the progress of the great Religious Societies of Europe and America, and to hear the show of victory when first one and then another spiritual achievement was won! The Church of God has been maintaining a hostile attitude; but it has been one required by His word, and maintained by his spirit, and made triumphan by his redeeming and antiduing power. And when a few more years have spec their flight, what shall not a wise, and holy, and magnanimous, and Missionary Church do! We could almost wish to live to witness the splendid glories of that Church in future times.

Canada, notwithstanding it is a very limited portion of the earth's territory. has this year had its important events, civil and religious; and the Churches, especially our own, have presented scenes fraught with deepest interest. The Wesleyan-Methodist Church cannot forget the year 1840, a year in which they who ought to have heated, have made a wound, deep and distressing,—a year in which men, brethren, fathers, have cast off those who had a claim on, and deserved their love,-a year in which persons calling themselves brothren have become enemies, and wielded the weapon to attack their spiritual kindred,year in which, if saints before the throne take cognizance of terrestrial affairs and can sympathize, IVesley himself weeps,-a year in which the unity of the Wesleyan family is terminated, and its glory darkened, and hell has found a This is our consolation-we desired it not-we deprecated it. But what we Methodism is as the sun growing brighter and brighter, and the enmity of friends is making friends of enemies; and radiant with evangelical light, to our church shall be the years to come: Wesleyan Methodism shall spread in our colony with a diffusiveness and a power hisberto unknown,-for God is with us; and blessed be his holy name forever!

There is yet another event of this year-for "one event happeneth unto all, nen have died. Busy as they have been, some have found time to cease to be busy. The potency of the Prince, the nobility of the ruler, the anxietics of the subject, the plans of the enterprising, the vigour of the robust, the gaiety of the youthful, have not stayed the arm of the destroyer; the grave has again and again received its passive victim. Verily man at his best estate is but "vanity." And yet how few remember their latter end! What wisdom then in reflection to judge of the present by the past, and of the future by what we experience! Die we must, but die unsaved we need not. The Bible, Providence, and the Spirit tell us this. Shall we begin to think? To repent? To transfer our trust from the world to Christ? Our hearts from earth to Heaven? Happy those gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria; and so replenish her with the grace of who make life a period of safe and sanctified preparation for Eteroity! To thy Holy Spirit, that she may alway incline to thy will, and walk in thy way: accomplish this we want but to feel in all its force one truth: - We cannot cease

"Immortality o'ersweep
All pains, all tears, all time, all fears, and peal
Like the eternal thunders of the deep
Into our ears this truth—thou liv'st forever?"

Mr. Stinson's Letter in "The Wesleyan."—In the Montreal Wesleyan of the 10th inst. there is a letter from the Rev. Joseph Stinson, giving an account of a late visit of his, to the Guelph Mission of the Canada Conference; which, when we read it, was far from being satisfactory to us; but having an indisposition to altercation, we left it unnoticed. Within few days our attention has been again called to it by several intelligent lay members of our Church, and a wish expressed that we should reply to it: and on re-perusing it, we conceive we have been culpable in not doing it before. It seems to us to consist chiefly of errors and assumptions, and the whole in good keeping with the unprecedented measures of the missionaries with whom the writer is connected; and is one among many other evidences of their unweseyan course. The letter commences with this sentence :--

"Last week I returned from a visit to Guelph, one of the places which I ecommended to the Missionary Committee, as the head of a circuit in ou Vestern District."

We shall only remark on this, that it is evident Mr. Stinson will uphold the Missionary Committee in their unjust proceedings. He gives his recommendation concerning a place which does not belong to that Committee, and asks them to interfere in doing for it what it is exclusively the prerogative of the Canada Conference to do.

This assumption of authority is quite in character with other parts of th letter. " We" have done this, and " we" have done that. He says-"Within the last seven years, we have had Missionaries stationed at this place—men whose ministry has been gratefully received by the people, and who ave succeeded in forming a society of about one hundred and fifty members." Does Mr. Stinson mean, when he says "We," that this Conference did these things, or the English Conference or the Missionary Committee 7 It is plain be neans the latter, for in another place he speaks of our members at Guelph remaining in connexion with the British Conference. This being understood as the meaning, we put our negative on all he says on the subject. The "we" he uses has not done what he asserts; and it might be sufficient for us to make this assertion in opposition to his : for he offers no proof of what he says. He says, of the case? Was there a missionary at Guelph at all seven years ago? Had no time nor inclination to deall upon this painful subject. We know that our cause is a good one, and that, by the Divine blessing, we shall succeed in formery year since then? In the Minutes of our Conference for 1934 it is said "One to be sent." In 1835 "One wanted." In 1836 it is put down among the circuits, and said "To be supplied." In 1837 "One to be sent." And it was not till 1833 that a preachet for Guelph appeared in the Minutes: though the Rev. B. Nankevill was stationed there the year before, and other preachers employed by our Conference often preached there before that time. In 1839 another was appointed, but was sent elsewhere, and the Rev. James Evans, chiefly, and others, supplied the place. In 1840 one was appointed and went to reside there. If Mr. Stinson means there have been preachers at the mission at certain times "within the last seven years," he is right; but what he says in connexion with other parts of his letter, conveys the idea that the "British Conference" has had missionaries there for seven years. Nor have the preachers that have gone been "British" missionaries so called, but not to the Missionary Committee.

Then, what ministrations that Mission has had it has had from the Canada Conference, and not from the English Conference at home. What is said of the formation of "a society" at that place is calculated to mislead. It would seem that the English missionaries have had a society there most of the time, formed altogether by themselves. Whereas the very first entry of members at Guelph, in our Minutes, is at the Conference of 1837, and not seven years ago, but only balf that time; and then but thirty-two members. And by whom were these raised? Not by English Missionsries. Great credit is due to Mr. Fear, a worthy local preacher from England, for his timely and zealous labours in Guelph, a person, for whom a memorial was presented to our Conference, for his admission into it; and which would have been granted had it not have been for his family, and the rather unusual manner in which admission was sought. And who have supported the preachers sent there? The Missionary Committee in London? No. By whom then? Partly by the friends at Guelph themselves, aided, with very little exception, by Missionary monies raised in Canada, and the Government grant, given for the Missions connected with the Canada Conference. A part of the money may have come from the London Committee; but, as the Rev. G. F. Playter as unanswerably said, preachers are more valuable than money, - and the preachers that place has had, it has had found them by the Canada Conference. We wonder that the well-known frankness of Mr. Stinson did not let these things out,-did not let these facts be known! We have nothing to do with motives, but such reservedness is unfair. The "We" comes in again in what he says of the new Chapel built at Guelph:

"We sent them a zealous and laborious Minister, and he was cordially re "We sent them a zeamus and moorning primister, and he was cordinary received by our friends. Encouraged by his labours, they determined to hald a suitable chapel for the accommodation of the congregation and society; and in a ew weeks, the building was so far completed as to admit of its being occupied." It must not be thought that the Missionary Committee built it, and that the Society there, which then belonged, and always in this country has belonged to be desired, but attained; and the more zealous that church is in promoting their the Canada Conference; and done under its direction. By whom was the attainment, the more will it deserve the aid and thanks of the community. money found? By the members and friends in the place; and not by the Education, even in Scotland is needed, for it is ascertained that of the 80,000 Missionary Society. Did not the deed secure, or was it not intended to secure, the building to the Canada Conference? And yet this place, the equitable property of that Conference, has been, if we may believe the Rev. Thos. Bevitt, (and we do believe him,) unjustly taken, and is now as dishonorably possessed are to be made in Scotland for the building of Churches. 210 had been proby the English Missionaries. What is the cause which resorts to such means? jected, and already 152 erected. Under the head of Colonial Churches there It may be said the deed has been laid before an eminent Lawyer by certain is an affecting letter from the Rev. Mr. Forbes, on the state of the Aboriginal English Missionaries, and been told by him it was not strictly legal. What population of New South Wales, which must make any heart feel. The Rev. has this to do with the matter? Let the members of society at Guelph be asked for whom they built the chapel? Let the subscribers be asked whether, his learning to dispute with the Masters of the Jewish Synagogue. The article The Church of God supplies her holy and exhilarating reminiscences. The the Canada Conference? Let the trustees say whether they did not design it once heard it said by a Scotch Minister, "Our Church is not Missionary enough when they gave their money, they did not expect the building was to belong to concludes with, "We take this as a token for good." And so do we. We

Mr. Stinson has another passage, if possible, still more glaring:-"Influenced by early associations, and by an unabated regard to their English brethren, a mojority of the members were determined to maintain their con-nexion with the British Conference; others there were, who, although strongly necessite the British Conference, others there were, who, although stracked to the British Conference, were somewhat disposed to be connected with the Canada Conference. They were urged to examine both sides of the question, and then decide for themselves. They did so, and candidly acknowledged that their feelings prompted them to remain in connexion with the

Here it is implied that the society at Guelph was always in connection with the English Conference; that they belonged to it, and not to the Canada Conference. If so, then the English Conference had a separate interest-a church of their own in Upper Canada during the continuance of the Union! Is this tobe understood? If it be, we ask where is the honour of the English Missionary Committee? and does not this fact now published by Mr. Stinson account, in part, for the separation (which it now appears is merely nominal) which has taken place? But the members of society at Guelph never were in this country members of the English Methodist Society,-they were always members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Upper Canada, till the late secession, and they themselves cannot contradict us. This passage from Mr. Stinson's letter conveys the idea that though at first only a "majority" were favourable to the Missionary Committee, the rest have since then become so: that all are gone from us. Whereas Mr. Bevitt says sixty persons yet remain. Where is truth-is it with Mr. Stinson? But another remark on the words the members were prompted "to remain with" "the British Conference." We cannot understand how what never had a connexion can remain in connexion. Is new motive for ridicule and triumph. When-O when shall it be otherwise? this to be considered a far-sighted policy? Mr. Stinson's letter implies than the Canada Conference have left them, not they us! Do they, then, form the dreaded has been done-not by an enemy. Still God reigns, and Canada original Wesleyan Church of Upper Canada? We wish we had room to put to shame the men who take this childish position, by extracts from the Missionary Committee's letters to this country, and the English Conference's Annual Addresses.

Our Conference the secoding body! No: the Missionary party are the eceders, and this view is consistent enough with the whole proceedings of the English Missionacies, and with some new movements we have lately seen. Those Missioneries cannot justify themselves only on the ground of the Wesleyan Methodists of this Province being illegitimate Wesleyans, and rebels to the government. This is supposed by the proceedings of the Hatton-Garden Missionaries; and if it be the ground they take, we are glad of it, and should wish them to stand forth like men and say so. We have reason to believe the great lever they are now using in uprooting some of our societies is a national one, knowing well our members feel more on this point than on any other. They are thoroughly British, and when a man-a missionary, goes to them, and by specious assumptions tries to make it appear that Canada Conference preachers are rebels, if any means can succeed, this will. And some body or other is busy enough in this way. As an example and proof, very lately it has been asserted in Toronto that that unjustly persecuted individual the Rev. Egerton Ryerson attended a radical meeting in the city the night after our Missionary Meeting, which was Tuesday, when at the very time he was with us in the Printing Office from 5 in the evening till midnight, preparing the speech he had delivered the night before, the proceedings of which meeting could not have been published that week had he not have done so. At the very time then that the said political meeting was held he was with us, as all the men in our office know, and that in consequence he was obliged to omit preaching that evening. So much for falso reports. Notwithstanding all the attempts made to deceive our people, the great body of them stand firm, and the most favorable test monies are borne to their loyalty by the highest official personages in the country: Their British affection is beyond a just impreschment. If the English Missionaries are alluring our members away because they think our Conference is Anti-Wesleyan, and not a lawful part of the great Wesleyan family, let them come out of their hiding place and say so in writing, and give us the proofs. To this we challenge them! and we hope that persons in the province who for this alleged reason are almost induced to leave us, will emember what we now say. We are fully prepared to prove that the Canada Conference is purely Wesleyan in its doctrines, discipline, means, spirit, and offuence, and that its members are more loyal to the Sovereign and British lastitutions than the leading members of the English Conference and Missionary Committee: in a word, that the CANADA Conference at the present time is more a Wesleyan and British Conference than the Conference to England. Let the English Missionaries dony and disprove this fully in print, and we will substantiate what we so fully and of set purpose assert.

We have little room to notice another of Mr. Stinson's paragraphs. He says : "Our prospects at Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Alderville, St. Clair, and other places, are, upon the whole, encouraging. We are determined to pursue our course, through evil report, and good report, knowing that, however much we may be misrepresented and calumniated, nothing can really harm us while we follow that which is good. Our enemies are trying to make the public believe that we shall be driven from our revious mission in Upper Canada; but they forget that British Methodism in Upper and Lower Canada is now one cause; and must stand or fall as such; and that it is most reposterous to suppose that the Committee will break up their stations in the Canadas—remove nearly forty Missionaries from scenes of labour where Canadas—remove nearty forty invisionaries from scenes of lawour where they have been successfully preuching the Gospel, and deprive thousands of people of pastors whom they esteem and love—to gratify the prejudices of persons, some of whom have done as much to injure the British Conference us it was in their power to do, and have gained the unenvisible distinction of being this assertion in opposition to his: for he offers no proof of whathe says. He says, the angry opponents of same of the best men in the world. The abuse they within the last seven years, we have had Missionaries stationed at this place."

And "we sent them a zealous and laborious Minister." What is the true state from them, and will strengthen the work which they wish to destroy. I have es and flourishing societies in this interesting country.

The work in which the English Missionaries are employed is called "a good one." This is the first time we have heard that schism is good. And this work is "encouraging." Can this be said in view of Mr. Wesley's denunciations on the sin of schism? Can it be said in view of the Missionary Committee's resolutions on the great principle of Wesleyan Unity of 1820?-"Abuse" of "angry opponents" is spoken of; which is false. This Conference has defended itself, and will, when necessary, do it again; but as to abuse and anger, it can be found only in the pamphlet by Messrs. Stinson and Richey, and in the Montreal Wesleyan. But there is a creation in this peragraph of Mr. Stinson's. He speaks of "forty missionaries" being removed from the Canadas. If it was necessary to create, we do wish something natural had made its appearance, and not a monster. Who have ever wished that the missionaries Canada Conference missionaries, preachers belonging to that Conference, and should be removed from the Lower Province? Not the Canada Conference; and this is not their wish. Their wish is that the English Missionaries would retire from the Upper Province, where they are meddlers and makers of mischief: and "preposterous" as Mr. Stinson may think this is, the consistency and credit of the Lordon Committee call aloud for it; and if any thing could bring Wesley from his grave to give a warning, it is the present career of their Agents in our colony. They say they go to places where they have a call. They ought not to be here at all to accept a call. Our Canada Conference has a call to this place and that place, and many places in the Lower Province. We are not among the people yet, and yet they call. Shall we go? Who shall say we ought not to go? As the English Committee bave come and taken the societies they formerly gave up, when our Conference gave up societies in the Lower Province, would it be wrong to take back the societies we then relinquished? We have no authority for saying more. Our Conference will resolvedly abide by the great Wesleyan principle of unity, and the Missionary Committee's solemn resolutions in confirmation of it, as long as they can. We want not to go into Lower Canada to interfere with the Committee's work ; we want not to accept even the calls of thousands of our friends in that province; we want not unnecessarily to extend our operations there, where the people would receive our preachers with open arms and rejoicing hearts, much as we should have pleasure in ministering to those who are attached to us; but if the English Missionaries will, at all hazards, continue their schismatic and sinful enmity to our Conference, we know not what may at length be done in SELF DEFENCE, and in compliance with the earnest wishes of many ardent friends f the Canada Conference in that province.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND .- In the last " Canadian Christian Examiner" we have been delighted to find an article headed "The General Assembly's Five Schemes," and we must say they are schemes worthy of such a body. They embrace Education, Foreign Missions, Church Extension, Colonial Churches, and the Conversion of the Jews. Where there is so much Canada Conference was a mere looker on. What says fact? It was built by the intelligence, learning, piety and wealth, these are objects which may not only dwellers in the Highlands, one-fifth can neither read nor write; and the Romanists are doing what they can to keep them ignorant. Another Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Braidwood, has been appointed to the India Missions .- Collections Mr. Duncan has been fixed on for Palestine, and he is said to be well fitted by lication. I expect to have considerable increase between this and then, as most of the friends are warm in the work. I believe they have most with men, and done more to make them good. More of the import of the southing legally to our Conference if it had not been for the suspicious delay of a person money sufficient to send them all furth, and the day is not very remote when a with whom they lest the settlement of the business? And why did not that host will emulate the distinguished zeal of their own countryman Dr. Duff. The Editor of the Christian Examiner does his Church good service in making

his Journal the vehicle of information such as the "Five Schemes" involve; where the learning of that Church is proverbial, so should her charities; and we like her charities the more, as they are exhibited in the very face of the calumny, that they who hold the "five points" cannot love and will not try to it a still wider aween.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—We have received the following notice for publication, and the letter connected with it was sent us by the respected Principal, not for insertion, but merely to afford us interesting facts for an editorial article. The letter, however, coming as it does from him, we conceive, may very properly occupy the place of any remarks we might be able to make, and hope our publication of it, entire, will be satisfactory to the writer. We are rejoiced to receive intelligence so gratifying of the operations of our Institution, and are full of expectation for the future. Nothing is more obvious at the present time than that the Canadian community will sustain the institutions of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The patronage the U. C. Academy Is now receiving is confirmatory of the noble fact which the Principal states,that it is "free from sectarian influence." For ourselves we cherish a deep zense of gratitude to the many patrons of the Institution, and wish their sons and daughters all the advantages of a literary and religious culture.

UPPER CANADA ACADEMY .- The Second Term of the present Academic Session will commence on the 7th of January, 1841. J. HUBLBURT, Principal.

"The Academy continues in an increasingly flourishing condition. Our prospects were never so encouraging as at present; the number of students being greater than during any previous Term. Many, who are preparing themselves for influential stations in society, prosecute their literary pursuits with fervent piety, characterized by intelligence and consistency. Some are pursuing the studies preparatory for College. The number of Classical Students is contested in the property of the studies preparatory. the studies preparatory for College. The number of Classical Students is constantly increasing. At the commencement of last year there were not more than three or four who were pursuing the Languages; at present there are about thirty. The same statement is true in reference to the Mathematical Students.

"All our patrons are not, as some might suppose, members of the Methodist Church. The Institution is patronized by the several Protestant Churches is

Church. The Institution is patronized by the several processing and the country. All the students are allowed to attend the Ministry which their this is not a singular instance of refusal of the same kind, having lately had to parents or guardians may prefer. Twelve or fourteen attend the English deny several excellent correspondents. Should, however, "A Methodist" Church. These facts afford us a pleasing testimony of the esteem in which think it proper to write something on Indian affairs exclusive of politics, which the Institution is held by those who differ from us on religious subjects; he is well able to do, we shall be glad to give it publicity. "I am happy to hear of the prosperity of the Missionary cause. That every

institution and department of the Church may be under the protection of Heaven is the fervent prayer of, Yours, in the bonds of Christian fellowship, J. HURLBURT.

should be read in connection with the Rev. THOMAS BEVITT'S letter inserted sent us. by us Dec. 2:

"In the Christian Guardian, two weeks since, I noticed an extract of a letter not to the Military, (whose continuance in the town is very uncertain, and, therefore, their connexion with the church but transient) for when I was at that place I was informed that the spostles of strife and division had been but that place I was more than the species of still and defining and leading astray most of the soldiers who were members of our church; the number I could not learn. And I have since heard that they have succeeded in prevailing on eight more of the citizens to leave our church and join their party, which, added to the four mentioned by Br. B., make twelve in all in the town of London. I have also heard that they have succeeded in dividing one Class in the country, and drawing off eight our members. As far as I can learn, the above is the extent of their success in their unholy work of division and strife."

OUR CAUSE IN BRANTFORD .- The following resolutions, and a letter from the Rev. Thomas Bevitt, with another from Lewis Burwell, Esq., inserted elsewhere to-day, will be acceptable to our randers as shewing what the prespects of our Society in Brantford are, as well as the present views and feelings of its members. Deeply as we regret the attempts made to ensuare them, we rejoice to know that, with a trifling exception, they have good sense and Wesleyan principle enough not to be entrapped. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

MY DEAR SIR, -I am requested by the unanimous vote of the Official members on this Circuit, to forward to you for publication in the Christian Guard-

bere on this Circuit, to forward to you for publication in the Christian Guardian, the following Resolutions:

We, the members of the Quarterly Meeting on the Brantford Circuit, considering the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed as a Religious Body of Wesleyen Methodists, in consequence of the alleged dissolution of the Union by the British Conference, do hereby agree to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That from the writings of Mr. Wesley, and all the Standard writings of the Wesleyan Connexion, both in Europe and America, we have been taught to believe the fact, that the Methodists are one body throughout the world—in doctrine, in discipline, and in all their religious objects,—The principal of which is the conversion of the world.

Resolved, 2. That, in the cultivation or maintenance of the above principle,

Resolved. 2. That, in the cultivation or maintenance of the above principle, Mesotree, 2, 1 at, in the cultivation or maintenance of the above principle, we are following out the Spirit of Mr. Wesley—and others, Leading, in the Methodist Connexion; and all proceedings not in accordance with that principle, must be considered, not only by us, but by the great Wesleyan Family in the Four Quarters of the world, as Anti-Wesleyan, and injurious to the cause they profess to maintain; and we do hereby, and in concurrence with a large portion of our members, Express our disapprobation at the recent collisions

made in this Province, by our English Brethren.

Resolved, 3. That after mature consideration on the proceedings of the British and Canadian Conferences, we have come to the following conclusion, wiz. That justice and equity are on the side of the Canada Conference.

Resolved, 4. That the conduct of our worthy Representatives, the Rev. William Ryerson, and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in the discharge of the duties of their mission to England, claims our cordial affection and esteem.

Resolved, 5. And we do hereby resolve to use our utmost influence in carrying out the Resolutions passed at the late Special Conference, held in the city -and especially tha Toronto, in October last-THOS. SCOTT, Secretary. Brantford, Dec. 19, 1840.

The following letter, addressed to the Secretary of our Missionary Society, has been received, containing a donation of £2 10s. 0d. from H. J. Boulton, Esq., who will please accept our cordial acknowledgment of his kindness. We highly appreciate the timely testimony he bears to the utility of our Missions, coming as it does from a gentleman to whom they are well

known: as is the Province generally. Toronto, 26th December, 1840. DEAR SIR,—I was absent from town when your circular of the 27th Nov. came to my house, inviting me to the annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and did not return until some days after the meeting, which Missionary Society, and did not return until some days liter the theeting, which I much regretted, as I should have had great pleasure in attending and bearing my humble testimony of the uscfulness of the Society in oxtending a knowledge of Christianity among our red brethren of the forest, as well as the back settlements of this Province. I always have applauded their zeal as the Pioneers of the moral wilderness; and without wishing to detract from the exertions of other denominations of Christians, I know of none who have been more successful or praiseworthy in their itinerant labours than the Wesleyan body.

or praiseworing in their tunerant abouts than the Wesleyan body.

As a small earnest of my good wishes for the success of the cause of Missions throughout the Province, i. enclose you £2 10s. as a donation to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Yours very faithfully.

H. J. BOULTON.

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Secretary of the W. M. M. S.

The following favorable testimonials to the character and doings of our Missionary Society are taken from the Norfolk Observer and the Philadelphia Repository, to the Editors of which papers we offer our acknowledgments for their friendliness:

"We have perused with much interest an account of the anniversary meet ing of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada, published in the "Guardian" of last week : the extensive circulation of that journal in this District, renders it unnecessary for us to furnish our readers with a detailed account of the very interesting proceedings of the meeting; the collection and subscriptions taken up amounted to £193 I5s—being £165 more than has been obtained at any former meeting; we most cordially and sin-cerely wish the society every success, in their noble efforts at diffusing religious knowledge among the Indians and destitute sottlers in Upper Canada; they have a peculiar claim upon our sympathy, and while we hope that the heathen in foreign lands will not be forgotten, we must confess that the destitute situation of those in our immediate vicinity, makes the most powerful appeal to the hearts and feelings of this community. We understand that a similar meeting by the Rev. William Ryerson; and at 6 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. T. Bevitt. Will take place here in a few days, and confidently anticipate the most favorable.

Missions in Canada.—Our friends in Upper Canada are industriously engaged in holding meetings and raising funds for missionary purposes. They believe themsolves capable of self-support, and in this belief are encouraged by the liberality of their friends. While their missions were sustained from abroad, they had not the same motives for activity. We believe they will do better now than they have ever done.—Philadelphia Repository.

It appears from papers received when we had every thing ready for the press, that on the night of the 2nd inst. a youth 17 years of age was discovered under the sofa in Her Majesty's Dressing Room, and that no satisfactory account could be obtained how he had got there. He has been examined by the Privy Council and committed. We rejoice to say the mysterious affair has had no unfavourable effect on Her Majesty.

Last week we published a list of appointments for Missionary Sermons on the Augusta District, sent us by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, Chairman of that District. Since then he has written us to say, he thinks it will be best to have them only at the following places. Wednesday Jan. 27th, Elizabethtown Chapel ...... Meeting at 6 P. M.

The President of the United States's Message is in many papers, and is, as usual, lengthy and tedious. What refers to foreign relations is pacific, and so far satisfactory.

It has afforded us no little pleasure to see that the Kingston sapers, without an exception, have lately been well employed in trying to reduce the number of licensed places for the rending of ardent spirits; and plaining formally of the large military preparations made by France, and we believe not without effect. The benevolent ladies of Kingston too, have save the world. In this case christian love carries all before it; and we wish it a still wider sweep.

Shared in attempts so necessary and honorable. There is here an example for every assurance that no further increase should be reade to either the military without delay. The day of licensing is nigh, and what we do should be done at once, in a work of humanity and religion, claiming the attention and assiduities of all.

> In the last Wesleyan, received on Monday, there is an excepionable letter from the Rev. EPBRAIM EVARS, of Hamilton; but having sociable letter from the first, Letheral arthur, or Strason's letter, we must hand, the people's minds were becoming more easy. defer what we wish to say on this letter. Peace and love to be sure!

NEW PAMPHLET.—We regret to inform several esteemed brethen who have written us for the Pamphlet on the proceedings of the English and Canada Conferences, we cannot supply them, as we have not had a copy in our office the last four or five weeks. Should our friends generally wish a supply, and they will say so by letter, post paid, we will at once issue another pamphlet should their orders be sufficient to justify the expenditure necessary, which would contain the Rev. Egerton Ryerson's "Reply" to the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and Richey's Pamphlet, the Rev. G. F. Playter's "Voice from Canada," and soveral other very important documents.

To Correspondents.—As we have published every communication sent us by an Eastern correspondent, we know not why he should hastily say as he does in his last, "I do not find you could find a spare column for [an account of] the work of God which I sent you."

We thank "A Methodist" for his favourable remarks on our editorial course and beg to inform him were it possible for us to step beyond the limits prescribed us, we should cortainly attempt it in admitting into our journal a political article to benefit the aborigines of the Province. But even this we cannot do; and

"One of the George street Committee" writes us a long letter for insertion as if in the article headed "Sunday School Christmas Box," published last week, we had brought a charge against him and his friends. We published facts which can be authenticated, but in doing it no reference was made either to other persons or places; and in publishing what we did, those facts were said it. We have pleasure in pul lishing the following extract of a letter necessary as grounds of the appeal to the public. For these reasons, as well as from the Rev. William Ryenson, Chairman of the London District, which for its being anonymous, we decline placing in our columns the communication

An interesting letter from the Rev. Thomas McMullen, on the prosperou state of the Barrie Mission, under his care, and a paper sent us by a friend from the Rev. T. Bevitt, in which he says I informed bim, that when I was in with a report of the proceedings of our Missionary Meeting at Ningura, came London, but four of our members had been drawn away from our church, to hand when we were about ready for the press; but we intend them to appear next week.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Will you be pleased to inform your correspondent, who is labouring to enlighten "British North America" on the subject of Education that respectable writers never reply to one another by marginal notes; such mode of replying being esteemed a breach of literary rules, and implies either ignorance of those rules, and therefore of literature in general, or a design to asult the person replied to, which is incivility. Your correspondent can take

which alternative he pleases.

Be pleased, also, to inform him, that affected sneering is a sign; and the thing signified is, inward painful mortification. Had he written with greater precision, this mortification would have been prevented. Now, to sneer at that which mortifies, in order if possible to cover the mortification, shows a want of that hearts which mortifies are considered.

of that honesty which would prompt a confession of error, or of that prudence which would at least cause silence.

From recent writings. I am further convinced of two things. First, that the education afforded by our Southern literati is more distinguished by diffusiveness than profundity. Secondly, that the institutions of our own country should labour rather to teach little well, than much imperfectly.

I am sorry there is a necessity for this reply. In making it, I rather follow the advice of a friend than my own disposition.

Sidney, Dec. 15th, 1340

Sidney, Dec. 15th, 1840.

-3rd Quarter.
b'y 27th and 28th.
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Ch'n Lou. Dis.

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		Colhorne	do.	6	Thur	28	Newburg	Pve	do.	ă	١
		Sidney Chapel	do.	6	Frid	29	Wilton		do.	- 6	Ĺ
		Huntlagron	đo	6			Waterloo		do.		Ĺ
Sat	46	Sidney, 5th Conces		6						2	Ĺ
Dat		atuney, and Concer	2 14 001	•	Sun.	٠,	armagroup.	Sermon	artia	na e	Ĺ

# ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan	wary.				
Monday	4th,	Reesorville,	Meeting	at 6	P. M.
Do.	11th,	Harrison's Chapel, Toronto Circ't,	16	6	16
Tuesday		Kennedy's "Nelson "	14	6	*
Wednesday	13th,	Kent's at 11; and Switzer's	- 4	6	**
Thursday	14th,	Gardner's Chapel,	44	6	**
Friday		Shell's "	. 14	6	61
		Scarboro', Yonge Street Circuit,	£4 .	6	44
Thursday	28th,	Beynon's Chapel, Newmarkst Circuit,	14	6	` 44
Friday	29th,	Bradford, Albion "	κ.	. 6	+4
Saturday		Hacking's, Newmarket Circuit,	14	6	**
Sabbath		Newmarket Quarterly Meeting.			
	ruary.				
Monday	Ist.	Stoutenboro's, 4 Corners, Markham.	Meeting	at 6	P. M.

The above-mentioned Appointments will be attended by the Rev. EGERTON RYERSON, and other Ministers.

# LONDON DISTRICT.

•	( san	uary.							
	Monday	llth,	Howard,	Gosfield	Circuit,		Meeting	at 6	P. M.
1	Tuesday	12th,	Sheply's,		4	*****	41	6	44
ŧ	Wednesday	13th,	John Robins	son's, '		****	4	6	**
	Thursday	14th,	Gosfield,			*****	14	8	**
3	Friday		Colchester,		4	*****	44	G	44
1			Mercie Stre		14	*****	44	6	44
			Chatham,	Thames	Circuit,	*****	. 46	6	11
	Wednesday				16		44	6	íŧ
,	Thursday	21st,	School-hous			in the			
•	1		neighbor	urhood o	f Arnold	s Mills,	46	6	"

MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held, D. V., at the following

Credit Mission, Friday, 1st January, 1841 ..... at 11, A. M. The Rev. Anson Green, and other Ministers and friends, will attend there

The NEW CHURCH at Sr. Thomas, belonging to the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, will be dedicated to the Worship of A Collection will be made after each Service to assist in defraying the expense acurred in erecting the Church.

### Foreign and Provincial News.

LATER FROM EUROPE. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertises.

We have just been put in possession of our English papers by the packet ship Sheridan. London to the evening of the 13th of November inclusive. United States Bank shares were quoted at London on the 10th at £14 13s

The United States ship Constitution, Com. Hull, was to leave Smyrna on the 17th of October for Mahon.

The packet-ship Garrick arrived at Liverpool on the 11th of November

The packet-ship Garries arrived at Interpool on the 11th of November, having made the passage in less than 15 days.

The overland mail brought news from Chins, to July 3, not so late as has been received here, direct. The consequence in London, was that Company's Congous rose to 2s. 5d. per pound, but finally settled down to 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., at which price it closed on the 12th November.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 12th November, was farther prorogued on that day to the 10th of December.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

We learn from the London Morning Herald of the 13th, thut Lord Palmerston has delivered his ultimatum to the new French Cabinet. If Mehemet Ali submits, without farther delay, he will be secured Egypt hereditarily, and the Pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre, with the exception of the fortress, which is to be

The Soult and Guizot Administration, it is expected, will accept these

M. St. Aulaire is to be the new French Ambassador at the Court of St.

Austria and Prussia have delivered notes to the French government, cornor naval forces.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Accounts from the Levant, received in Paris on the 11th of November, with Constantinople dates to October 18th, announce that the Porte had accepted the mediation of France to settle amicably the differences between Mehemet

The French ambassador was upon good terms with the Porte, and was having continual conferences with Reschid Pacha. Deeming a settlement near at

FRANCE.

The ministerial candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies been elected by a majority of 66 votes in a chamber of 390 members.

M. Sauzet was accordingly declared President of the Chamber.

AFRICA.

The Barbary Powers .- A letter from Tripoli, of October Sth, says the greatest confusion was prevailing there. The Pacha had sent by sea about 300 soldiers to succour those of Misarata, who were attacked by the Arab hordes of Abdel Ghelil and Ghuma. As action took place, is which the Livanites were defeated; 400 of them were left on the field, among whom were four superior officers. The Pacha, to avenge the death of his soldiers, immediately great in Abdel Charles are superior officers. immediately caused six Arabs to be shot, four of whom had been eight month in prison. The massacres in the prisons continue.

From the London Globe of the evening of November 13. City, twelve O'clock.-The letters by the Overland India mail were dis-

ributed yesterday afternoon, but they merely confirm the facts previously pub-We regret to find that the pacific turn in European political affairs, and the inproved prospect of a reaction in our foreign exchanges, have had the effect

of encouraging speculation in all descriptions of foreign stocks and securities Lord Palmerston's Paper. - We observe with satisfaction that

tho whole tenor of the explanations which have been given in the committees of the chamber of Deputies, is favourable (as the nomination of the commission of the address has been, by a majority of seven to two) to the maintenance of a pacific policy. They are favourable to such a policy on two grounds—first, as they prove that no insult nor injury was done, or intended, by England or Europe to France. The evidence of this is quite conclusive from all parties concerned; and the more conclusive, as the ministers of the 1st of March are now in amongstion; and if there had been anything to say against England or now in opposition; and if there had been anything to say against England or Europe in justification of their own recent show of menace—they would have

M. Thiers has, indeed, said that the signature of the treaty of July was ten tres manuais procede—but every thing else be said proves there was no manuais procede in the matter. M. Guizot, moreover, whose words (as a man who weight his words) are worth at least M. Thiers's, says quietly and explicitly—"The treaty of the 15th July was not unanticipated by France; it was perfectly well known that if the question could not be resolved by five, it would be by four. The other powers had no wish to exclude France from the settlement of the Eastern question. Several plans were tried, which failed."

Secondly, the proceedings in the committees are favorable to peace, because they test away the last shred of a pretext for war. While on the one hand it it is evident France has no cause to quarrel with France—on the other hand it is evident France has no cause to quarrel with Europe. These two points we consider of such vast importance, when proved by such evidence, that we shall devote our present article to setting them forth.

Mr. Stevenson and his lady had returned to London from their tour through the Western counties.

EAST INDIES. The unfavourable intelligence from Affghanistan, Scinde, Beloochistan, and other regions bordering on Hindostan, of which we had general accounts some time ago, appear to be confirmed. We have always anticipated that the British successes in that quarter would yet give them trouble.

From the London Mercantile Journal, Oct. 9.

Much surprise was caused in the city this morning, by the announcement of the suspension of business of the old and respectable, house of H. J. Johnston & Co. bankers and merchants, in the Irish trade; upon enquiry we learn that the immediate cause of which is that their confidential clerk or ugont had committed irregularities, involving a sum of £90,000. for which they were liable, and that he had absounded; it is said that be has gone out in the Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on Saturday.

We find we rather understated the liabilities of the house of Messrs. Il. and

Johnston & Co. They amounted at the time of their failure to about £300, 000. Their immediately available assets, in their own hands, were at that time more than £150,000. Besides these, they have property and book-debts which appear to leave a considerable ultimate surplus, and their friends have every expectation of their being able to resume business at an early period. Though when they stopped, there was an apparent loss of £100,000 from the fraudulent abstraction of funds, the chances of recovery of a part are even more suverable than at first entertained.—London Morning Post.

From the Boston Atlas.
TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

at 4 P. M., and arrived at Halifax on Saturday, 19th, at 10 o'clock—sailed at six o'clock. P. M., of Saturday, and arrived at her berth, East-Boston, at 2 P. M., yesterday—having encountered the most boisterous weather, with a continuation of head winds and a very rough sea.

The Bloney-Market had improved, Cotton was a shade higher.

It is rumoured in private circles that a most perfect understanding has been come to between the Allied Powers and Mehemet Ali; with the approbation of France; but the arrangement has not been officially made public.

On the 12th Nov., the day to which Parliament had been prorogued, a further prorogation to the 10th December took place, the Lord Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Viscount Duncannon. It is understood a further prorogation will take place on the 10th Dec., as that day was not named "for the despatch of business."

The Ex-Queen Regent of Spain arrived at Paris on the 9th Nov., and took up The Ex Queen Regent of Spain arrived at Paris on the 9th Nov., and took up

her abode at the Palais Royale.

All apprehension of any further troubles between the English and French Cabinets seems quite removed. It is generally understood that Mehemet Ali has been so far humiliated that he acquiesces in the ultimatum of the Allied Powers; being content to possess Egypt, and to surrender Syria to its allegiance to the

Taking of St. Jean D'Acre.—The Messager of Monday contained a telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, 3 o'clock on Sunday, announcing

The following details are brought us by the Phoenix steamer, which left St. Jean d'Acre on the 6th, and Malta on the 13th instant:—
On the 2ad of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford

in the Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, Benbow, Edinburgh, Revenge, Gorgon, Phomix, Stromboli, and Vosuvius, Carysfort, Hazard, and Wasp; Admiral Walker, in his seventy-four gun ship; and the Austrian Admiral, Bandiera, in the Medea, frigate, with the Guerriere, and a corvette of the same nation, arrived off Acre. On the 3rd, the wind being un-favorable, the ships of the allies remained at anchor in the bay, Icaving the steamers only in activity, amusing themselves at throwing shells into the furtifi-cations. Soon after boon a light breeze set in, when the feet got under weigh and at one o'clock, p. M., bore up for the town, in two different directions; those destined to engage the sea force were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Bello-rophon, Thunderer, and Pique; the Powerful leading, and immediately following the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. On the other engle, the Benbow led in Admiral Walker's flag ship, but the Castor got ahead of both, the rest of the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, and likely to do the greatest mischief. Shortly after two r. m. the batteries opened their fire upon the Castor, which the Powerful returned, as she stood in, from her bow upon the Castor, which the I owerful returned, as size stood in, from the power guns; and as soon as she anchored and got her broadside to bear, the gallant Commodore set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon.— Commodore set to work, and so did the Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon.—
In a few minutes all the other ships joined, and the action then became general, the steamers lying outside throwing with astonishing rapidity and effect their shells, over the ships, into the fortifications. Such a cannonading was never before heard, and most certainly on no occasion on record were less shots was ted. The firing was truly admirable, the Bellerophon's particularly so; and every shot told. 20,000 shot and shells were fired. The Princess Charlotte alone fired, during the three hours which the action lasted, 4,503 shots, or one broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times!

broadside repeated every two minutes for eighty-six times!

Sir Robert Stopford remained throughout the greater part of the action on board the Phoenix steamer, which being to windward enabled him better to watch and direct the operations of the fleet, which, owing to the dense smoke, he could not well do on board of the fleg ship.

At four P. M., when about sixty guns had been silenced, a sensation was felt on board the ships similar to that of an carthquake, which was subsequently ascertained to have been a tremendous explosion (no doubt from one of the steamer's shells) of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity no less than 1.200 of the areas. than 1,200 of the enemy. At a little after five, as the evening drew in, the five of the batteries began to slacken from (as it has since been ascertained) the inability of the enemy to stand to their guns, many of which were dismounted, and the embrasures and works knocked about the heads of those who manned them. At dark, after a cannonade of four hours and a half, during which 20,000 shot and shells were thrown into the town, the firing ceased on both sides, 000 shot and shells were thrown into the town, the hing ceased on both sides, and it was generally supposed that the allies would at daylight be landed to storm the town; but it would appear that the Egyptians had more than enough on the previous day, for at about two A. M., a boat came off to announce that part of the garrison had evacuated the place; and as soon as the sun rose on the morning of the 4th, the British, Austrian, and Ottoman flags were seen discussed to the place of the supposed of the supposed to the supposed of the sup played on the chadel. In the course of the night there were several skir mislies between the native peasantry and the Egyptians.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 18th. INDIA.

The following is from papers received by the packet-ship Sheridan, which rought Landon and Liverpool papers to the 12th current.

From India the news are disastrous. The Morning Post of 12th gives this

From India the intelligence is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme, and the riserable results of the premature withdrawal of our troops from Scinde and Afghanistan are now being respect. In the interval that had elapsed since the departure of the previous mail to Bombay accounts had been received there of the British arms having sustained more reverses, and of the loss of a greater number of officers and men than during the whole of the Caboul campaign.

Khelat, the stronghold which General Willshire captured in such gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and was the direction of freeh direction.

every day intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay. TEXAS. Accounts from Galveston to the 3rd instant, received at New Orleans, confirm in substance the reports previously brought, of a treacherous attempt upon the Texans in allience with the Rio Grande Federalists, and its defeat. Col.

Jordan, the commander of the Texan detachment which was betrayed into the

Texans had reached their own country, in strengting parties, one of which was a hotly pursued, the accounts say, a distance of 300 miles; that is, from Victoria

to the Rio Grande. A detachment of 300 Centralists had set foot upon the Texan territory, crossing the Rio Grande, and marching some distance toward the interior; but they did no mischief, and gave out that their purpose was only to ascertain whether obacco was smuggled across the boundary line in that quarter.

The report of a commercial treaty having been concluded between Great Britain and Texas, published here some days ago, is given also in the Texas papers, information thereof having been received therefrom General Hamilton. UNITED STATES.

Another Providential Rescue. Within a few days we have published cards from the British consul in this city, thanking the commanders of two of our packet ships for their benevotent exertions to rescuing a number of officers from wrecks which they had fallen in with at sea. The packet ship. Sheridan, which arrived yesterday, fell in, on the morning of the 30th November, with the British barque Zephys, of New Custle, from Quelice, bound to London, which, on the 27th of the same month, shipped a sea, which swepf her decks and otherwise injured her so much that in a few flours she filled with water. water; the crew, seventeen in number, in order to save their lives, took shelter, in her tops. Captain Depeysier took them all on board. They were all in good health, with the exception of the carpenter, who had his left leg broken ill a fall from the fore-yerd on the night of the accident.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Thanksgiving .- The world is growing generous. We at least ave cause to think so. Early on Thanksgiving morning, a little foguish-lookng imp called at our domicil, grinning with good nature, and so black that charcoal would make a white streak upon him," with an elegant sirloin-cut of roasting beef—as a present for Thanksgiving, he said, but gave no name. It was a superb piece of beef. Yesterday, again, the same apparition tame in laden with a noble saddle of mutton! Heaters, current jelly and tomato catsup in due season. We know by its looks how it will prove. And now, whom are we to thank for these good things? We don't know; but we strongly suspect John P. Aimes, a staunch Whig butcher in the Washington market.

N. V. Commercial Advertiser. -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MARRIED.—On the 23rd Dec., by the Rev. John Bryning, Mr. William L. Jones, of Mount Pleasant, to Miss Caroline Perrin, daughter of Thomas Perrin, Esq., of Springfield.

By the Rev. P. Kerr, on the 1st Instant, Mr. Francis Fralick, to Miss Nancy Collins, both of Dorchester.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. A. Gale, G. R. Monroe, Esq., Merchant, of Guelph, to Miss Margaret Clay, third daughter of the late William Clay, Esq., of Hamilton.

naronicon.

On the 9th inst., R. M. Wheeler, Esq., of Wellington Square, to Miss Elizabeth Higgins, of Ogdensburgh.

DIED,-On the 21st Nov., in Tecumseth, in the triumphs of faith, with a

rational and well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, Grace Monkman, aged 21 years.

In this City, on the 24th inst., Mary Anne, wife of Mr. James Lumsden, Printer.
On Sunday evening last, 20th inst., in Niagara, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, aged 76 years—a native of Berwick, unpor Tweed. years—a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Toronto Market Prices - Dec. 29, 1840. Flour, flue, per barrel, 17s 6d s 21 3 | Pork, per cwt. 16 3 a 20 0 | Wheat, per bushel, 3 7 a 0 0 | Butter, per lb. 0 7½ a 0 0 | Butter, per lb. 0 7½ a 0 0 | Cats do. 0 14 a 1 0 | Geese, 20 a 2 6 | Poistness, do. 1 0 a 1 3 | Chickens, per pair, 1 0 a 1 3 | Turnips do. 1 3 a 0 0 | Eggs, per duzen, 1 3 a 0 0 | Chickens, do. 5 0 a 0 0 | Hay, per tons, 35 0 a 45 0 | Chickens, per cwt. 1 7 6 a 22 6 | Fira-wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12 6

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Dec. 29. R. Jones, (R. P.'s paper stopt but not paid,) P. Kerr, T. Demorest, 2, W. Dickey, J. Spencer, T. Bevitt, T. H. Bentley, J. Koowlson, S. Huntingdon. \* C. and h. both here. You had better come for them.

MONTHLY REVIEW, Devoted to the Civil Government of Canada.

Devoted to the Civil Government of Canada.

The Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation has been laid for an improved system of government. The success of that constitution will greatly depend upon a correct understanding and a just appreciation of its principles; and the advantages of the new system of government will be essentially influenced by the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Canadas themselves. At a period so eventful, and under circumstances so peculiar, it is of the utmost importance that the principles of the constitution should be carefully analysed, and dispassionately expounded; that the relations between this and the mother country, and the mutual alvantages connected with those relations, should be explained and illustrated; the duties of the several branches of the government and the different classes of the community stated and enforced; the natural, commercial, and agricultural resources and interest of these provinces investigated and developed; a comprehensive and efficient system of public education discussed and established; the subject of emigration practically considered in proportion to its vast importance; the various measures adapted to promote the welfare of all classes of the people originated and advocated; and a taste for intellectual improvement and refinement encouraged and collivated.

Such are the objects of the Monther Return; objects which it is in tended to pursue with views and feelings as unbiassed and comprehensive as those of the Government itself. Such a publication is a desideratum in the Canadas. The subjects to which its pages will be devoted require, at the present luncture, a more elaborate discussion than is suitable to the columns of a newspaper, and ought to be embodied in a convenient and permanent form. The topics discussed, and the subjects introduced, will become more varied as the immediate objects which have called the publication into existence shall have been accomplished. A monthly retrospect of public affair The Canadas have been united under an amended constitution—the foundation

work is undertaken with no view to emolument, it will be enlarged and improved in proportion to the amount of available subscriptions. It will not be sent to any Subscriber without payment of six months subscription in advance. No subscription received for less than six mouths. All Post Masters are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Any Post Master or other person forwarding the names of six Subscribers, with the subscriptions, will receive a copy, gratis, during the same period. The first number will appear on the first day of January, 1841. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the MONTHLY REVIEW. Poronto, and be post paid.

The Editor is permitted and authorised to add that the Monthly Review has been undertaken with the sanction, and under the patronage of His Excellency THE Governor General; although the writers alone will be responsible for the natter which it may contain. Toronto, Nov. 4, 1840.

R. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON,
bas REMOVED to the House on New Street, facing Newgate Street,
formerly occupied by Sheriff Jarvis.
Toronto, December, 1840.

4w 582

MPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.— The Subscribers beg to intimate, for the information of the Trade, and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and General Supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, STRAW BONNETS, &c., imported by the last Fall Ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at Home.

From the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having Supplies to offer for Sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year; and the advantage, too, of taking such supplies by Winter roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

BUCIIANAN, HARRIS & Co.

N.B .- B. H. & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Leather, &c., will be found Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per Centper Annun on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of January, inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toconto, 22nd Dec., 1840.

A K E NOTICE .- I hereby forbid any person or persons purchasing or paying any of the Promissory Notes of Hand and Accounts of the late Robert Gunderson, of Tecumseth, as I will make use of all lawful means for the speedy recovery of the above mentioned Notes, Accounts, Money, &c. GEORGE SHEPHERD, Sole Executor. Money, &c. - Tecumseth, Dec. 24, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED: HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most upproved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below."

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist

Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

13 The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want. TO CONTRACTORS.—The Subscriber will

WHARF at the foot of Yonge Street.

Thomas and Specifications to be seen at this house, 28 Yonge Street.

THOMAS ROY, Civil Engineer. Toronto, 224 Dec. 1840. CITY ELECTIONS.—The Lists of Persons entitled

to vote in the respective Wards of this City are now exhibited in the City Hall. Four days notice in writing must be given to the Clerk of the Common Council before any alteration can be made in the said lists, either by expunging names incorrectly inserted, or inserting names omitted.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 7, 1840. hands of the Centralists, had arrived, with his men, at Loredo. - Most of the

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings: THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities attached to the post of a Representative of the people at this momentous crisis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them, not from a disinthem as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, how-childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well ever, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion, leaves me no alternative consistent with a sense of public duty and a just deference for the opinions of my friends;—I therefore take the earliest opportunity of announcing myself, in compliance with the request of a large and influential body of the Constituency, as a Candidate for your suffrages at the part General Election. next General Election.

Having been a resident inhabitant of Teronto for upwards of twenty years Maying been a resident inhabitant of Leronto for upwards of twenty years, it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles than a reference to my past conduct. Such as I have been—such you shall ever find me,—ready to protect the rights of the people on the one hand, and to preserve the prerogative of the Crown on the other,—believing both to be

Having a large stake in the country as well as in this important city, I need scarcely add, that I shall always be most anxious to promote the rising greatness of both. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN II. DUNN. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1840.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will THE COUNTY OF YORK.

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

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of my duty as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling honoured by your confidence, be ever ready to devote my services to the promotion of your local interests, as well as to the general advancement of the prosperity and happiness of this my native land.

It must be almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Par

when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Par hament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honograble the Earl of Durham, as contained in his Report upon the affairs of British North America relative to the system which ought to be pursued in the administration of the Provincial Governments.—and I feel happy in being able to assure you, that nothing has since occurred to induce me to change the santiments. I then entertained, or to convince me that this colony can ever be prosperous and bappy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is our pride and glory to be united.

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe, we may view the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be suited any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street. administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud reaping all the benefits of his untiring assisting in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factions malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endea. youred to heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the slander of political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, raily to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Glorious and Freo.

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

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

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

CENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West, "The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafal. gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flambero', West Flamboro', Erin and Beveriey. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member the property of the State of the St in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under

my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Italian. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concern d. I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most strengous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.

Gentlemen-Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching election, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation recusiatance wielding to their kind solicitations. I yield to my own inclination, and which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit. desire to be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own,

my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the flonourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endoavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your terms.

JAMES GOOD & Co.

Tayanta Feb. 17, 1840. my native land,"-its wants, capabilities, and resources. instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit

exercise my own judgment. Gentlemen,-I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, con sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, equently 1 am teatiess of the hower to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble cc. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840.

the popular Council-I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct,

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

CENTLEMEN,—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature, I beg leave again to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as a Toronto, October 2d, 1240. candidate for that honor.

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged.—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia,

Toronto, October 24, 1840.

THE LIPS Computed I of India the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have in on hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood within the representation.

stood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives.

And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fallest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I

conscive they are wrong.

In whort, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obsdicate.

E. W. THOMSON

Your most obedient, E. W. THOMSON. Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.—
WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Almanac, &c., for 1841, will be published on the First of January. 1841, will be publish Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, 10th Nov., 1840.

OTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Sessions will be held to the Court House in the C

be held in the Court Home, in the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, on Thoronto, the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, on Thoronto, the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, on Thoronto, on Thoronto, the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, the City of Troronto, on Thoronto, on T

THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of many of the Fresholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election. Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that Egis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION .that Constitution which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it unmutilated and unimpaired; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly ealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh inchement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been

each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours. public money; my motto in this respect being, No lubour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their dutie, by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have

enforced and secured to the public.

The wast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the

general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the objects of my most unceasing exertions.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her weifare; then may we expect to thrive, and once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity

miling on our Country.

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

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

Toronto, March 21, 1840.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, In the Office formetly occupied by Messes Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of Messes J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 10t, King Street, Toronto.

WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST next door east of Tuton, Chemist. 23rd November, 1840.

C A R D .- Mr. G. Willson, Portrait Painter, would A C A R D.—Mr. G. Willson, Portrait Painter, would inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, and would be happy to receive their patronage. His Rooms are the next door to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent.

Toronto, November 30th, 1840. TO BE DISPOSED OF-A Valuable Collection of English French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Polish Books A beautiful deep and clear-toned ROSE WOOD GUITAR, with silver frets and patent screws.

rets and patent screws.

A quentity of new HOUSE LINEN, JOINERS' & BLACKSMITHS'
TOOLS,—Bellows, Anvil, Spades, Shovels, Gripes, Hoes, Rakes, &c.

At Mr. John Harris's, No. 51, Yonge Street. Toronto, December 15th. 1840.

FOR SALE, 107 ACRES OF LAND, In the Township of Brantford, and about two miles up the Grand River from Brantford; and about 26 west of the villuge of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, U. C. There is 51½ acres on the south side of Grand River, and 55½ acres on the north side, lying directly opposite to each other. The first lot is under a state of cultivation, being flats, and will be sold separately, if required. The other is plain land, not under cultivation, and runs up to the road leading from Brantford to Paris, and joins on the concession road running between the second and third concession. The Land may be more fully known by the surtry in the sold by the surtry in the sold by the surtry in the sold. by the survey:-514 acres on the south side of the Grand River, in the said Township of Brantford, in the third concession, the same being part of lot No. 26; and also the 554 acres situated on the north side of the Grand River, is

Brantford, Dec. 4th, 1840. 3p

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS. COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice Plans and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior mennel Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi. meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of Reapy Made Clothing to suit Country Customers; all

Toronto, July 14, 1840. DLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. time, I wish it to be understood, that it I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in the popular Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct,

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. to the Crown, cont., Russell Blisters, to dedicent. humble beddient. humble beddients and to the consultant of the consu

umstances. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its

efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most enduent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article le manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Ciergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most increditions.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and selection redistribution of the control of the

FARMS FOR SALE, In the Township of Mario Lot No. 12 10th Concession, containing 100 Acres; 60 Acres cleared, with 16 under Wheat; good fences and well watered. On the Lot is a good Log House, Barn, Stable, and other out buildings.

Also, Lot No. 8, 18th Concession, containing 200 Acres; 20 cleared, and 9 under Wheat; well fenced and watered. On the Lot is a good Log House.

The terms will be made accommodating. Good littles will be given. Apply on the premises to

of a red colour;—three of them are about 5 years old each, and the other nearly 11. Also strayed in company with the above, a Yoke of Red Cattle; one of them of a darker red than the other, and each about 5 years old. Any person who will give intelligence to the subscriber where they may be found, or will bring them to his residence, will receive the above reward.

December 1st, 1840. 80 3 wp FRANCIS JACKSON.

TRAYED OR STOLEN, on the Zou day of December, in a Brown or Dark ROAN HORSE, elightly eprinkled with Grey. Be has a loop on the front of his right fore foot, occasioned by a cut when young; also sone long hair on the side of his right fore foot, occasioned by a cut when young; also sone long hair on the side of his right founder, which has been scarred by a burn. Any person who shall be raturn him to the subscriber, or give information by which he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

813

EPHRAIM EVANS.

British Wesleyan Missionary. TRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 2nd day of December,

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 "Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 "Epsom Sults,
2 "Copperas, 200 " Olive do, 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff,

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, I "Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, I "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-LYMAN, FARR & Co.

GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for clean Timothy and Clover Seed by LESSLIE BROTHERS. Toronto, November, 1840. CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings. HINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. The subscriber has lately received per ship Eria go Bragh and other Liverpool vossels, a large and general supply of the above Ware, of the latest style and best quality—which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, having been purchased for cash from the Manufacturers. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

ANOREW HAMILTON,

8, Market B'och Buildings, King Street.

Toronto, ist December, 1840. I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the CLOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for ublic money; my matte in this respect being No Indian LYMAN, FARR, & CO., No. 5, City Buildings. Sale by Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

OIL-For Sale at No. 8, Market Block Buildings, King St. 600 Gallons COD OIL,
Winter Strained Sperm do.
Boiled and Raw Linseed do.
Olive or Sweet do.
Pale Seal, and S. S. Whale Oil.
1. 1849.
574
AND

ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto. Drc. 1st. 1840.

JUST RECEIVED—a Complete and Extensive Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS. LYMAN, FARR, & CO.,

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. No. 5, City Buildings. GREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.-The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY 600DS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to

include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co. R. W. & Co. have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods; it being their intention, at a very early period, to effect an alteration in their Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchasers any previous year; or 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 fail to attract the notice of the public generally.

generally.

He 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 in stances a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may revelve their supplies from him. In a previous adversisement the subscriber mentioned that he was able to sell his goods 10 per cent chapter than if he had imported them himself, but can now confidently assert that he can sell his present stock at least 20 per cent less 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

mecessitated 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 themiliton and its vicinity is the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present stock previous to the Britval of his spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully lovite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a few miles addition to their journey in coming to bis extablishment.

The extensive patronage which the subschiber has heretofore received from the public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages which he now offers will be fully appreciated by them, on which account he is embodented to call on them still for a continuance, assured that his old customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his present stock.

The embacriber considers it not only vain but useless for him to enumerate (whilin the compass of an advertisement) the different strickes 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 refy on homediate attention being paid 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 Grozeries vis.—a large quantity of the best Spanish sale leather, Boots and Shoes, Plush and Resayer Bonners of every size and quality, English and Swedish Iron, cut and wrought nails, of which articles increase a vary full supply and will be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber still continues a store in Dundaes, where are assortment in the above line may be had, and on the

A VITAGO O O DOGE WHOLEOALD WARDHOUGE, The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a well assorted Supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER Business,

The Stock having been selected with great cars, and purchased on the best terms in the Home Markets, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his Goods at as reasonable Prices as any other House in the Trade, either for first Judge of the County in which he lives:

REMOVAL-WILLIAM STENNETT has REMOVED his MANUFACTORY of SILVER-PLATE and JEWELLERY o No. 9. CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, nearly opposite the Cathedral. Having in his employ competent Workmen, he will undertuke Engraving, Dye-Sinking, Ecamelling, Chasing, and the Repairing of Piate, Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, &c. A Good Assortment of IMPONTED GOODS in his line always on hand.

Toronto, November 18, 1840.

PEMOVAL. — JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 45,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messic Lyman, Farr, & Co'n, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Ciothe, Cassimeres,
Fancy Dos-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashlons, which be will
make up to order in a superfor manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Ciothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1849.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support he has received at their hands since his commencement in Business; and begs to inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, City Buildings, (formerly Market Block.) where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the E M O V A L.—The Subscriber takes this method of

JAMES FOSTER. Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.

ASTWOOD & Co.,—Paper Makers, Blank and SCHOOL BOOK Manufacturers, No. 38, Younge Street FOR SALE-Types, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Jak. 6m75

X E S! A X E S!! The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business he has commenced the manufacturing of Cast Steel Axes of a superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his area invention in Section 20 published. e own inspection by first rate workmen. Store keepers and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine

or themselves. Every Aze not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.
SAMUEL SHAW, 120 King-street.

Toronto, October 10th, 1840. J. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, No. 50, Yonge Street.

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding 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 nabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every ption, made to order.
A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c.

Toronto, December 8, 1840.

A CARD.—J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Onterio House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A-select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand. Wige, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost overy species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacqueinted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and on which they consequently act. are compounded, and on which they consequently act,

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the bardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhosa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular soutomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heroided to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful actions of which entirely depend upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red colour from the agency of the liver and the lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the Mossal's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tesled, and

pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitations of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Hearthurn and Headache, Resilesaness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Languer and Melanchely, Costiveness, Diarrhees, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate force, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions. Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rusum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that, in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe

All that Mr. Morrar requests of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favour, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pampblet, edited by W. B. Mossat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

IF French. German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

[P All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. For sale by J. W. BRENT, and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., King St., Toronto, and T. Bickle, King Street, Hamilton.

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 hestow. 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 appetite. All afflicted with Headache should not fail to prosure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing

a 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 Headacks is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe ily for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles, meet from that source:

regetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does 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; Lesslig Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fara, & Co., Toronto.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Junce Patterson, for thirty years the

Goods at as reasonable Prices as any other House in the Trade, either for Cash or on approved Credit,—and he recommends them to the inspection of purchasers.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Turonto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sept., 1849.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, the new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a cominuance of their orders.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of BTRAW and TESCAN BONKETS, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1849

St. 47 TESCAN BONKETS, of the latest Fashions.

St. 47 TESCAN BONKETS, of the following Certificate as you deem will be seen JEHU PATTERSON above, and remain your obedient servant.

> CAUTION CIRCULAR.—To Druggists and Country Merchants.—Those valuable articles. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAYS' LINIMENT for the Piles, &c. have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstock's articles. The true atticles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places.

COMSTOCK & Co.

and SHOES, India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the most Moderate Terms.

N.B.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggiste, 2. Fletcher Street, New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSIAE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Turonto.

OOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS .--TOOK TO YOUR PAINTING AND THE Subscriber has for some ROACH and BED BUG BANE.—The Subscriber has for some familian with this certain and years been in the habit, of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for those noxious vermin and has consented at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner.-He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnut Street,) that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remeily; and these certificates are in the hands of his Agents, where any one wishing can convince themselves of their genuineness. This is better than all the puffing of a thousand unknown names; and the unprecedented sale which the Bane now has, is full proof of this fact, and of its virtues. E. SAUNHOLTZ. Inventor & Proprietor.

For sale 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.

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

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