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We have no doubt our readers have been edified with the "Conversations 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.

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. e., 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 unadorned 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 insane 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 hesitation in admitting the fact than I do in admitting the fact of any other scripture testimony. But 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 of every 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 scriptural 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 their 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 aright 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 scriptural education are incalculable. It would have a decided influence on their individual, social, and relative condition. And no Government can better consult the interests of its 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 habits 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 them from, by all means, all legendary tales. Give them wholesome instruction—such as will enlighten the mind.

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 consequences. 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 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:—

"It 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 fiddler-house afforded them a sanctuary. The preacher, then called *Father Reed*, though it cannot have been much less than thirty years since, took his stand in the angle of the building, the canopy of heaven

his sounding-board—a small table, on which were spread the holy symbols of the dying love of Christ, his pulpit—while his congregation were comfortably seated before him, some on boards, some on chairs, some on the flat sides of rails, and some on heaps of corn-bushes. After singing and prayer, he announced his text as follows: 'What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits toward me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord.' I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people.' We were young, and by no means prepared to hear favourably from any prepossessions with which our youthful heart had been 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 for ever? No, they have gone; and though the times are so far changed that we do not have to occupy a 'fiddler-house' as a church, their mantle has 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 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 admiration.

She died, and on the sixth anniversary of her decease, her surviving husband writes to Wilberforce in these words:—"Where time is inexhaustible, they have probably no measure for its course; and were it otherwise, the inhabitants of heaven would hardly mark their era by the revolutions of our little globe. If they did, this would perhaps be a festive day with them, as the birthday 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, my 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 more, 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 things now. 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 sun, 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 world.

Let ambition spend itself in seeking angels' thrones. Nothing short of that height of glory is worthy the desire of an immortal spirit. Wreaths of earthly fame will wither. Thrones will crumble, and princes perish. But the glory of heaven is eternal. Its inhabitants are kings, of whose dominion there is no end.

IRENEUS.

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 secret. 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 requisitions 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 weight of anxieties. But she kept her intentions secret, and invited herself to breakfast with her illustrious mother on the last birthday 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 doing. 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 lifting 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 author of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons," &c.

In singling out the days of Prince Albert as that with which to commence this 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 upon his Royal Highness, and the deepest solicitude continues to be felt for him.

The fame of Prince Albert's virtues and accomplishments preceded his approach 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 possession 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 acquisitions 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 among us, but began to be regarded as one of ourselves. He has mingled much with the higher classes of English Society; has been almost daily seen 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 acquaintance 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 promoting the extinction of the slave trade by the introduction of civilization and commerce into Africa. It was previously known that his Royal Highness would take the chair on that occasion; and so intense was the anxiety, so

eager the desire on the part of Her Majesty's subjects to see the illustrious Prince, that though the proceedings were not to commence till eleven o'clock, there were actually many hundreds of persons at the door of Exeter Hall so early as seven in the morning: a circumstance, I believe, unprecedented in the annals of Exeter Hall, or of any other place of public meetings are in the habit of being held. I myself was there as early as half-past nine, by which time there could not have been fewer than 2500 persons present. By ten o'clock the great hall was crowded to suffocation. It is understood to be capable of containing 5000 persons with comfort. If that be so, there could 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 entrance, it is impossible to say; that several thousands returned to their homes because they could not force their way to within a hearing or seeing distance, is beyond all question.

Prince Albert was punctual to a moment to the time at which it was announced 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 resounded through the hall, and seemed as if they would burst through its walls; 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, was most strikingly manifested. Never, perhaps, was a more conclusive proof of the capabilities of the eyes afforded, than on this memorable occasion. The 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 never to end; 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 as follows:—

"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 desolation 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.

Prince 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 hesitation or mistake. His 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 himself throughout in a manner that was really surprising, considering the very peculiar and embarrassing circumstances under which he appeared.

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 of London. In taking the necessary oaths a good deal of amusement was 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 loyal to his Queen, and never 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 meddle 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 be necessary in the case of Prince Albert, it was not so in the case of all 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 Common 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 hands of the corporation of London this distinguished mark of their honour and regard. In your Royal Highness we recognize an illustrious descendant 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 Queen may consolidate and extend those blessings through the peaceful and prosperous reign of her Majesty, and your mutual posterity, is the ardent hope, and will 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 follows:—

"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 partial. He formerly studied it, if my information be correct, under some of 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 artistic talents of others, but he has himself executed a variety of drawings and paintings of 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 taste for the fine arts.

Prince Albert also possesses a cultivated literary taste; and is said to have made frequent contributions to the periodical press of Germany. He is deeply imbued with the poetic spirit. He has not only written a great deal of poetry, young though he yet be, but has published a volume of short miscellaneous pieces, chiefly in the form of songs 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 Körner's works; but as in every translation, so in this, many of the beauties contained in the original are necessarily lost in the attempt to render the German of the Prince into English. And yet, notwithstanding the drawback of being a

translation, many of Prince Albert's pieces evince a happy union of poetical 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 now recall the pleasures
That dwell around my native home,
Let me count once more its treasures
Ere to distant lands I roam.
If I pass yon Alpine mountains,
If I cross yon burning zone,
Or roam beside Italia's fountains—
Still home, dear home, I'll think of thee.
Hark! the voice of home calls me,
Bids me join in yonder strife,
These to meet whatever befalls me
In the stern career of life!

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 which he 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 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 regiments, his favourite coat is a green surcoat. He attained his twenty-first year on the 26th of August last.

The Youth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian.

A MOTHER TO AN INFANT SLEEPING IN HER ARMS.

Fair child, thy brow is free from care;
Time has not written sorrow there;
Thy slumber rest is sweet—
Thy tender mother's arms
Thy bosom from the cold, and tears
Thy lids of snow to greet.
She would not harm thee, living gem,
To wear a jewell'd throne,
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 hovers
Thro' low, strange music of the spheres;
For aged people say
Whitby, U. C., Oct. 8th, 1840.

DEATH OF MOSES.

BY W. G. BRYANT.

When he who from the source of wrong,
Around the lightning ridges of fire,
Saw the fair region, promised long,
And bowed him on the hills to die;
God made his grave to men unknown,
Where Moses' rocks a vale unfold,
And laid the aged seer alone
To slumber while the world grows old.

FOR JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATIONS.

Children, who have rallied now
Where Immortal's soldiers bow,
Who will take the Temperance vow,
And be a volunteer?
Children! hear the battle cry,
Sounding loud, and swelling high,
From the throne of God on high,
Who'll be a volunteer?

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. He did this, however, almost by a word; for under such circumstances it was torture to speak. "Behold thy Mother." That was all; but it was enough. 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 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.—Albert.

HEARD WORDS IN THE BIBLE.

Ensure and Eschew. "Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it." 1 Pet. iii. 11. Here are two obsolete words, of exactly opposite meanings. *Ensure* signifies to flee from, to avoid; *Ensure* to follow after, or to seek with great earnestness 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 *assarius*, 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—vinefat. "And the floors shall be full of wheat, and the fat shall overflow with wine and oil." Joel ii. 24. "When one came to the press-fat for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press," Hag. ii. 16. "A certain man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and digged a place for the wine-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 bad pronunciation, into "vat." It means a cistern, or large vessel for liquids. "Press-fat" and "vinefat" are the same thing, and refer to the large vat, or cistern, dug in the ground, underneath 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 leather 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," by some, thought to be a short way of pronouncing "engine." It means a trap, a snare.

Glistening. When our Lord Jesus was transfigured on the mount, "his raiment was white and glistening," Luke ix. 29; that is sparkling; of a bright, dazzling appearance. We now say "glistening," or "glittering." Goodman. "They murmured against the Goodman of the house," Matt. xx. 11.

"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.

Gristled. "In the fourth chariot were gristled and hay horses." Zech. vi. 3. Gristled comes from an old French word, meaning frozen rain, or hail-stones; and was applied to white spots on a dark ground. The horses seen in the vision by Zechariah were gristled, that is, spotted, or piebald. Some of Lahan's cattle were gristled, or spotted, Gen. xxi. 10-12. We now spell it "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, he went into the houses of the believers, "and haling [dragging] men and women, committed them to prison."

Hough. "The Lord said unto Joshua, Thou shalt hough their horses, and burn their chariots with fire." Josh. x. 6. Hough is a term applied to the principal sinew at the back of the hind legs of 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 earnestly, or eagerly. The Jews "were instant," or urgent, with loud voices, requiring that Jesus might be crucified, Luke xxiii. 23. See also Acts xxvi. 7; Rom. xii. 12.

to know it is rendered daily less applicable to that Church. That Church men in her universities able to fill any Missionary station, and her members sufficient to send them all forth, and the day is not very remote when a will emulate the distinguished zeal of their own countryman Dr. Duff.—Editor of the *Christian Examiner* does his Church good service in making

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF 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 disinclination to serve the people, but from a diffidence in my own abilities to serve them, in which I have been urged to come forward on the present occasion. I have no alternative consistent with a sense of public duty and a just defence 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 next General Election.

Having been a resident inhabitant of Toronto for upwards of twenty years, it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles 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 essential to the happiness of the community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thompson, 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 Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people." Then will the noble Earl of Durham have the proud satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal institutions, in spite of all the opposition which disappointed, factious malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endeavored 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 labors; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. Let them treat with the silent content 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, rally to the Hastings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be flourishing, glorious and free.

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel very confident, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
Toronto, March 23, 1840. JAMES E. SMALL.

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

GENTLEMEN.—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafalgar, Nelson, Evesham, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Parish and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concerned, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most strenuous against my appointment in the most public and complimentary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.

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

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my country.

Surly and ill-humored men ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if 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, exercise my own judgment.

Gentlemen—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, can consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Disters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant.
Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840. WILLIAM J. KERR.

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

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

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and 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 wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives. And if I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavor to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I conceive they are wrong.

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

Bonita, 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.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Session will be held in the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday the 3rd, and Thursday the 31st day of December next.

By Order of the Justices,
GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk P. H. D.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having OPENED AN OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to him; with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.
Late of the Crown Lands Office.
Toronto, 27th August, 1840. 468

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

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

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that *Agis 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 *unaltered and unimpaired*; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connection with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no less vigilantly and jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the people, as their uncompromising advocate.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incentive to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.

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

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available. In short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the objects of my most unceasing exertions.

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

Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Electoral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity 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, Gentlemen, your obedient, humble servant,
Toronto, March 21, 1840. G. DUGGAN, Jun.

MR. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery.
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 101, King Street, Toronto. 572

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST.
begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, next door east of Tatum, Chemist. 577

A CARD.—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. 573

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A Valuable Collection of English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Polish Books.
A beautiful and clear-cut ROSEWOOD GUITAR, with silver frets and patent screws.
A quantity of new HOUSE LINEN, JOINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,—Belovs, Anvils, Spades, Shovels, Girdles, Hoos, Rakes, &c.
At Mr. JOHN HARRIS'S, No. 51, Yonge Street, Toronto, December 15th, 1840. 603

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 village of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario, U.C. There is 514 acres on the south side of Grand River, and 563 acres on the north side, lying directly opposite to each other. The first lot is under a state of cultivation, being flax, 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 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. 96; and also the 563 acres on the north side of the Grand River, in the said third concession, being part of lot No. 96 and 97.

The village of Brantford is at the Guardian Office, or to the subscriber, living near the premises.
SETH CRAWFORD.
Brantford, Dec. 4th, 1840. 579

ANDREW MALCOLM, 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 to order.
Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner.
Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840. 63

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.
Toronto, July 14, 1840. 589

PLUGHS!! PLUGHS!! PLUGHS!!
The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. JAMES GOOD & Co. 537

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

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 eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.
For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.
Toronto, October 3d, 1840. 719

NEW MEDICINE.—DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills
(entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for calomel. For its virtues as a cathartic in Fevers and all Bilious Disorders, see circulars in the accompanying certificate.
For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally.
Toronto, October 2d, 1840. 719

FARMS FOR SALE, in the Township of King.
Lot No. 12, 10th Concession, containing 100 Acres; 60 Acres cleared, under Wheat; good fence and well watered. On the Lot is a good Log House, Barn, Stable, and other out-buildings.
Also, Lot No. 8, 10th Concession, containing 500 Acres; 90 cleared, and 9 under Wheat; well fenced and watered. On the Lot is a good Log House.
The terms will be made accommodating. Good titles will be given. Apply on the premises to King, October 22, 1840. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. 719

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED, on or about the 1st of September last, from Lot No. 13, in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West of Yonge Street, FOUR COWS; one of which is black, with a white head and legs; the others are 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. 803 wp FRANCIS JACKSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 2nd day of December,
a Brown or Dark ROAN HORSE, slightly sprinkled with Grey. He has a lump on the front of his right fore foot, occasioned by a cut when young; also some hair on the side of his right shoulder, which place is marked by a burn. Any person who shall return him to the subscriber, or give information by which he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.
Hamilton, Dec. 15th, 1840. 813

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Pasture, near Port Credit, some time last Fall, a MARE, three years old next Spring, 11 or 12 rather small—of a dark brown colour, and long mane and tail. Any person giving information to Mr. John Forster, Lake Road, near Port Credit, or to the subscriber at Cobourg, will be suitably rewarded, and much obliged.

STRAYED, from Mr. J. H. PRICE'S Farm, on Yonge Street,
a Yoke of Dark CATTLE, six years old, one of them a black, and the other a red, with one eye injured. The horns are branded with the letter O. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given to any one who will bring them home, or give such information as will enable the owner to get them.
Toronto, October 27th, 1840. 782 w J. H. PRICE.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings:

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
2000 lbs. Olive Oil,
2000 lbs. Fish Oil,
1000 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Macaboy Snuff,
200 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 lbs. Ground Ginger,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, &c. &c.
LYMAN, FARR & Co.

GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for clean Timothy and Clover Seed by
LESSLIE BROTHERS,
Toronto, November, 1840. 579 3m

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

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.
The subscriber has lately received per ship *Erin* from England and other Liverpool vessels, a complete 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.
ANDREW HAMILTON,
8, Market Block Buildings, King Street.
Toronto, 1st December, 1840.

CLOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for sale by
LYMAN, FARR & CO.,
No. 5, City Buildings.
Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

OIL.—For Sale at No. 8, Market Block Buildings, King St.
600 Gallons COD OIL,
Winter Strained Spermin Oil,
Boiled and Raw Linseed do.
Olive or Sweet do.
Pale Seal, and S. S. Whale Oil.
ANDREW HAMILTON,
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1840. 579

JUST RECEIVED—A Complete and Extensive Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.
LYMAN, FARR & CO.,
No. 5, City Buildings.
Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.
ROBT 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. 579

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to the great variety of goods he has on hand, which he has thought it expedient to make generally known by this giving it publicly.
The subscriber has been principally engaged in the trade as extensively this fall, on account of the great quantities of goods which were presented to him, knowing well that a large stock of goods for below usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the public 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 instances a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him. In a previous advertisement, the subscriber mentioned that he was able to supply 10 per cent more than he had imported them himself, but can now confidently assert that he can sell the 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 Canada, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the large supply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is well aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to Hamilton and the vicinity, he would not be able to supply the demand. He has therefore thought it expedient to the arrival of the spring supply, for which reason he would respectfully invite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a few miles addition to their journey in coming to his establishment. The extensive patronage which the subscriber 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 emboldened to call on them still for a continuance of their patronage, and that his old customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his present stock.

The subscriber considers it not only his duty but his pleasure to call on those (within the limits of a reasonable distance) who are desirous of goods, and to call on them in person, as he is well aware that almost every article in the above line suitable for the season may be had at his establishment. And purchasers may rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of customers in the neighbourhood, he would not be able to supply the demand. He has therefore thought it expedient to the arrival of the spring supply, for which reason he would respectfully invite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a few miles addition to their journey in coming to his establishment. The extensive patronage which the subscriber 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 emboldened to call on them still for a continuance of their patronage, and that his old customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his present stock.

For the information and guidance of strangers, the undersigned would respectfully point out the situation of his establishment, so that otherwise some might not conveniently find it. It is situated at the west end of the Brick Block and next door to Mr. Josiah's Hardware Store.
THOMAS STINSON.
Hamilton, Dec. 7, 1840. 579

REMOVED.—WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.
The Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a well assorted Supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the FALL and WINTER Business.

The Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased on the best terms in the Home Markets, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his Goods at as reasonable Prices as any other House in the Trade, either for Cash or on approved Credit,—and he recommends them to the attention of purchasers.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
Toronto, No. 21 Yonge Street, 29th Sep. 1840. 69 14

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.
has removed to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.
He keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.
MR. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of BROWN and TWEED of the latest Fashions, &c. &c. some might not conveniently find it. It is situated at the west end of the Brick Block and next door to Mr. Josiah's Hardware Store.
THOMAS STINSON.
Hamilton, Dec. 7, 1840. 579

REMOVED.—WILLIAM STENNETT
has REMOVED HIS MANUFACTORY OF SILVER-PLATE and JEWELLERY to No. 3, CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, nearly opposite the Cathedral.
He has a complete assortment of Gold and Silver Ware, including Sinking, Reamings, Chasing, and the Repairing of Plate, Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, &c.
A Good Assortment of IMPORTED GOODS in his line always on hand.
Toronto, November 15, 1840. 577

REMOVED.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 4, City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co., where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Silks, and all the varieties of French Goods, &c. of the latest Fashion, and will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840. 721

REMOVED.—The Subscriber takes this method of
returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support he has received at his hands since his commencement in Business; and begs to inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, City Buildings, (formerly Market Block), where he will keep on hand a Large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, and Children's BOTS and SHOES, India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to sell on the most Moderate Terms.
N.B.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, to which he invites attention.
JAMES FOSTER,
Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840. 71 13

EASTWOOD & Co.,—PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND School Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonge Street.
FOR SALE—Types, Cases, Gallies, and Printer's Ink. 6m75

A X E S! A X E S! A X E S!!
The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has now received a large and complete assortment of goods for sale, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection by first rate workmen.
Store keepers and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every one not equal to the guarantee will be refunded.
SAMUEL SHAW, 120 King-street.
Toronto, October 10th, 1840. 713

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 line, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.
Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every description, made to order.
A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c.
Toronto, December 8, 1840. 79

A CARD.—J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to all Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.
A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.
Wigs, Scissors, and Frizzettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.
Toronto, September 17, 1840. 563f

SOAP, CANDLES, and STARCH.
HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Blaud and Dip of CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.
Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms.
Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing elsewhere. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.
Toronto, March 24th, 1840. 421f

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 ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PLEENIC BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they 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 hardened 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 diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines—or medicines prepared and herded 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 blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitations of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Laugor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds; Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions. Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, 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 conspicuously successful; so much so, that, in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat 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 his favour, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 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.

Wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y.
French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All our need letters will receive immediate attention.
A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.
For sale by J. W. BARNETT, and LYMAN, FARR, & Co