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For the Christian Genedian. ENTIIUSIASM-A CONVERSATION.

Henry. You promised me something on enthusiasm beside the conversations tve have already had on different subjects. We have not agreed on every point; still there is something laudable, or commendable in itself to use lawful means to get useful knowledge, beside the advantage we may derive from the possession of it. I hope, therefore, you will indulge me with a few thoughts on this one word, "Enthusiasm." In the first place I wish to know what it means; for I often hear people talk about visionary enthusiasts, and that such and such men are mere enthusiasts; and in the next place whether it he so dangerous as some people think; and then how we can detect it in others, or

keep clear of it ourselves. Thomas. I will try to make something of it. I have examined Mr. Locke, and all the biographers I can have access to, and they nearly all attach the same idea to the word. I know, too, something of the etymology of the word; but as I am not a Greek scholar I shall say nothing about that, supposing, where so many men coincide in giving the definition of a word, some of them, if not all, must come pretty near the truth. "Whatever groundless opinion comes to settle itself strongly upon their fancies, is an illumination from the Spirit of God, and presently of divine authority: and whatever old action they find in themselves a strong inclination to do, that impulse is concluded to be a call or direction from Heaven, and must be obeyed; it is a commission from above, and they cannot err in executing it." So says Mr. Locke. If I understand what he says, it is this. Men of lively and vivid imaginations, but not of sound judgment, are apt to take their own impressions or fancies for the illuminations of the Spirit of God. We say nothing of their motives—they may be good—we speak of motives herenfter. Mr. Walker's definition is as follows:-"A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favours heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas."

Mr. Johnson says, "Heat of imagination." This last is the shortest, and, perhaps, the best of all. All rational beings desire knowledge; but knowledge or truth must be sought after; means must be used to obtain it. This applies with as much force to spiritual and divine things as to temporal. God has given us certain feculties to be employed for this purpose; and we might just as well suppose that He would make men good scholars, or that he would infuse into their minds a complete knowledge of the different branches of the truth necessary for that purpose could at once be apprehended by them

H. But is the word always used absolutely in a bad sense? And are we justified in branding a man with enthusiasm who happens to be of a warm temperament, and who, convinced of the goodness of a cause, engages in it with all his heart say, for instance in the cause of religion? Should we indulge our spicen by calling a man a visionary enthusiast who labors earnestly and faithfully in the cause of God?

without the exercise of their reason; or that it required no thought, or reflec-

tion, or meditation to rightly understand it.

T. The word need not always be used in a bad sense. We may say a man is enthusiastic, when he is very sanguine in his designs and expectations.—Indeed to be successful and useful in the cause of religion a degree of outhumasm, in a certain sense, may be necessary. We should also be careful how we brand a man with reproachful epithets. This may be a very easy method of quieting our consciences when the zeal and labour of some of our brethren is a tacit reproach to us for our indolence or indifference. We ought not to forget the meaning we attached to the word when we commenced. It was, that many men of warm temperament, but not of sound judgment, were upt, when they felt a strong impression upon their minds, to conclude that this impression was made upon them by the immediate power of God; and guages which they had never learned. Having an opportunity one Sabbath this was a sufficient warrant for them to utter any of their extravagant fancies, or perform any extravagant action. But when a man acts consistently with right reason, and when his actions are not only not injurious to himself or others, but absolutely benevolent in their design and tendency, however zealous or enthusiastic he may be, we cannot be justified in using means to prevent his usefulness. The Lord can make impressions upon the minds of men, and no doubt does so often; but whatever he may communicate to man in an extraordinary way, he is a man still; and how much soever he may enjoy as the result of immediate communication from Heaven, still it was never designed to supersede his own endeavours. He made the Prophets of the Old Dispensation; but he did not remake the men. The inspiration of the Spirit did not destroy their faculties as men. Moses was a man learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and I have often thought that he was very incredulous; for when he saw the burning bush, and heard the voice of God speaking to him out of the bush, he could not be satisfied without farther evidence. It was not until his hand was smitten with, and cured of the leprosy, and his rod turned into a serpent, that he could be satisfied his was a call from God. Gideon also had to prove God in different ways before he could believe God had called him to the particular work he performed. There is another fact or two when speaking of the Prophets of the Old Testament that we should bear in mind. One is that some of them were learned men; and we have reason to believe they were men of sound mind, possessed of strength of judgment; and I am inclined to think that many of them were in easy, if not affluent circumstances; for Elisha was found ploughing with twelve yoke of exen when Elijah threw his mantle over him. And above all, most of them were men of fervent piety-least inclined to deceive. In their declarations they had a specific object in view. They were assured in the strongest maniner, beyond the possibility of mistake, that their message was from God .-They had often to contend with false prophets who were really enthusiastic. You, doubtless, recollect the challenge of Elijah to the priests of Baal, and the result. How different is the conduct of men who are more enthusiasts!-Their crude fancies, which have no existence but in their own heated imagination, are said by them to be revelations from God, because they firmly believe

II. You promised to say something of the evils of enthusiasm, or whether it be so dangerous to the interests of men as has been imagined. It appears to me, that some men who suppose it to be their province to defend the church, are apt to attack everything that does not coincide with their peculiar views, who it would seem needed a revelation to convince others beside themselves that their views were right. Or they may attack men in an angry manner who are quite as consistent and as reasonable, and much more zealous than themselves, because either their "craft" may be "in danger," or because

them to be so; and they believe them because they are revelations.

the faithful labours of others may be a reproach to their indolence. T That men of enthusiastic minds are dangerous, there can be no doubt; but there should, unquestionably, be made a good deal of abstement from the random statements of hasty and inconsiderate men. And even candid and judicious men, in the heat of debate, are apt to say things that ought not to be said, and things that they themselves are often sorry for afterwards. Still we should be extremely careful in admitting anything from any man, however talented or respectable, that would have the remotest tendency to unsettle our faith in the holy scriptures. "All scripture," says the Apostle Paul, "was given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good work," 2 Tim. iii. 15, 17. Now, to unsettle the minds of men in regard to the truth of scripture, must be dangerous in the extreme. In the first place they are profitable for doctrine; they teach us what no other book can. The doctrines they contain are every way worthy of their Author. How much grandeur-how much sublimity! Suppose we glance at a few of these doctrines. The being of a God,—"I AM" being one of His significant titles; which most plainly bebeing one of His significant titles; which most plainly bespeaks his independence and self-existence. If all the beings of the universe were blotted out of existence, and the whole universe with them, He would still be "I AM." How dare any mortal set up any claim to Divine inspiration without the strongest assurance that God has spoken to him. I said a little ago that I thought Moses too incredulous; but when I think more about this I do not wonder he trembled, and was afraid he might be mistaken. Look at some of the attributes of this Great Being,-Omnipotence being one of them. This doctrine has been a source of consolation to good men in all ages of the world. They have looked to God in times of the greatest trouble, when their enemies, minerous and powerful, have threatened to destroy them. But God has scattered them with his strong arm. His language to the enemies of his people has been, and still is, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm." While this has been a source of consolation to good men, it has been a terror to ungedly men. When they think, as they are sometimes constrained to think, that He can, not only frustrate their wicked and malicious designs, but quickly bring them to punishment for their wickedness, how are they made to tremble! And should they not tremble? Omniscience is also another attribute of this Great Being. His wisdom is infinite. It extends to everything that can be known. The faithful, though humble and obscure, christian may be sure that God knows all his temptations, and sorrows, and afflictions. God knows his weakness, but He knows also the desires of his heart. A visionary enthusiast ought also to know that God can enter into all his designs; and however strongly he may labour to escape the judgment of men, he ought to know that God sees him. How dore he say then that "thus saith the Lord," when he may know assuredly that he utters a base falsehood whenever he uses the expression? There are other attributes of the Supreme Being we might profitably notice would time permit. But let us pass on. The doctrine of the depravity of the human heart deserves to be noticed; and also the necessity of conversion. Did you ever | Lord will save us from error. read or hear of a man of an enthusiastic mind, who did not, in giving utterance to the impulses of his disturbed imagination, in one way or other, cast a shade over the important doctrines we have mentioned, if he did not deny them altogether? That I am not altogether astray in my conjectures of the evils of enthusiasm, events of recent occurrence, both in England and in this country, fully prove. I do not say that all enthusiastic men mean to do

wrong, or that they set out with absolutely bad motives in the commencement.

The contrary may be the fact in many cases. But that the consequences are always dangerous, no one will deny. There is an inherent propensity in the human mind to be thought wise. The most ignorant man you can find will feel a degree of pride, or something that looks like pride, that he knows something, or that he supposes he possesses more knowledge than some others. An ignorant pretender who wishes to palm himself upon the world as something, who is either incupable of sequiring knowledge by ordinary means, or too lazy to perform the requisite labour, will often, for the purpose of raising himself above his fellow-creatures, or merely to make a noise in the world with a view to attract public notice, pretend to Divine inspiration. Then, if we were to suppose it barely possible that only a single individual was in danger of being led astray by such extravagant folly, the consequences might be most fatal. That such has been the case before now, every one having

the slightest acquaintance with history must admit. You doubtless recollect how much noise the enthusiasm of the unfortunate Mr. Irving made in England not many years since. He, no doubt, deceived himself as well as others; and the conduct of some who attached themselves to him was as extravagant and ridiculous as it was wicked. The minds of many were unsettled, which diverted them from the great object that should onstantly be kept in view by every rational and intelligent creature. God has gunrded his word by the strongest sanctions. "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book; And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." Reverail 10, 12. Now, whether a man attempt to add to, or take from the word of God, the crime is the same; and by a parity of reasoning, if any man by his extrava-

gance labour to unsettle the minds of men as to the truth of scripture, the

nsequence is the same—of course the man is equally guilty. Our own country, in different places, has been disturbed in the same way In Kingston and Toronto ministers of different denominations have been troubled with these pests of society. Good-meaning people have been led astray, by an appearance of superior sanctity and wisdom, by some who have The female swam for some time, but on turning, she saw her husband proved themselves to be "wolves in sheep's clothing." This may seem to be becoming too weak to support himself. She stopped and rubbed him until harsh language, but is it not true? The Saviour says, "By their fruits ye shall know them." When the efforts of a man tend to scatter and divide the became too feeble to proceed without assistance, and supported himself by science, as that men could or would be made wise unto salvation, or that all flock of Christ, I think we are justified in speaking the truth plainly. According to the prophetic knowledge of some of these men, our Saviour was to have commenced his personal reign on earth some years ago; but I She told him he must pray—he commenced, but only uttered a few words. think he has not yet come. If he has, I know not in what part of the earth he could take up his abode to be out of the reach of the noise and strife of

en. Surely he would dwell in the midst of confusion at his second coming. But of all the enthusiastic schemes that ever appeared in the world, I think that of Mormonism the worst, and I should hope the last; for in this affair it appears that the great enemy of man has done his utmost. It is impossible to form even a probable estimate of its evils. Families ruined in their temporal circumstances, if not in their spiritual, Joe Smith and his coadjutors must have some heavy arrearages to settle if the Bible he the worl of God. And have some heavy arrearages to settle if the Bible be the word of God. And I am at a loss to conjecture what sort of influence operates upon the minds of men when they profess to believe that grossest of absurdities, Mormonism. They pretend "to speak with tongues." They may atter a sort of gibberish that to themselves, and those who hear them, must be unintelligible jargon; and this is taken for the miraculous gift of tongues. Was there ever an im posture to equal this! I will tell you something that has a direct bearing on the Lord, heard a good deal about some people that could speak other landay, he thought he would go and hear for himself. Accordingly he went. The minister preached, as he caffed it; after which he gave permission to any person in the congregation to speak if they felt disposed. As the story goes a number were moved in an extraordinary way to utter something, I shall not etend to say what. After some time had elapsed, a man rose up who pretended to speak in on unknown language; and no doubt he did to most of the congregation. But a part of his unknown tongue happened to be some words of the Chippeway language, which the Indian well understood. But what caps the climax is, that some of those Chippeway words were obscene words, which the Indians consider it indecorous to use! I enquired how the white man had learned these words, and was told he had been a good deal among the Indians—perhaps for honest purposes—about the Bay of Quinte. When the Indian heard the man speak some detached words of his own landary that the man speak some detach guage, he concluded he had heard enough, and quietly walked out of the chapel. There is no doubt in my mind but the above is a fact. I know the Indian well, and could depend upon what he would say. I mank we need say no more about the evils of enthusiasm.

H. But you must admit that the Apostles used to speak with tongues; and if God was able to bestow the gift on men in former ages, he is still able of ourse. And if he did it then, why may he not do it now?

T. He can do it now. He may do it now if he see fit; but is there the some necessity for it now that there was then? Ho does not generally use extraordinary means to accomplish his purposes. In what may, with some latitude, be called extreme cases, He has employed miraculous means to spread the gospel, and to protect his people when in danger. On the day of Pentecost, the Spirit was poured out in a miraculous manner, I believe, for two reasons: one was to convince the multitude at Jerusalem that the Anostles were divinely-inspired mon; and the other was to enable them to preach the gospel to the individuals of the different nations then assembled at Jerusalem. Now, consider how widely, by this means, the gospel could be spread

by a single sermon, and then you will see reasons for it that do not now ex-We will take the Scripture account of the matter. See Acts, ii. 5-11 And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devent men, out of every nation under heaven. Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Coppadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrys gia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libva about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." If the Apostles had been obliged to learn all these languages before these different nations had the gospel, it would have taken many years, and during their natural life they could have accomplished but little. At the present time the christian they could have accomplished but little. At the present time the christian Danuscu. and Rhodes, have excited a general sympathy in their favour, church could furnish men who already understand the different languages of Various circumstances have brought them into the notice of merchants, all these nations. But for a man in this country who scarcely understands his mother tongue, in a congregation much wiser than himself, to pretend to speak with tongues, while he only mutters over an unintelligible jargon to cover his ignorance, is not only absurd in the extreme, but a piece of daring impudence. Though the Apostle Paul enjoyed miraculous gifts, and could "speak tongues more," perhaps, "than all" others, still he did not look upon this gift as the most valuable. The learning possessed by the christian church at the present day is a pretty plain indication that God designs that they shall do something more than merely act on the defensive. He never slows any amount of talent on the church or on individuals, but He designs it to be used for his glory, and for the advancement of his cause. And we should rejoice that we do possess so many advantages to spread the gospel in different and distant regions. I look still farther than this-I believe God has stirred up the church to the cultivation of languages to furnish them with weapons to conquer the world. A grand design! And we may hope that, as sound and scriptural principles gain ground, the power of ignorant and enthusiastic men to do wrong will be circumscribed. I am sure of this. An impostor has very little hope of success among a people who steadily adhere to the Bible; and any man who sets up a claim to divine inspiration, when his dogmas contradict the word of God, must be either a rogue or a fool, and

perhaps a little of both. II. You promised to tell me something to enable me to detect enthusiasu

n others, or keep clear of it myself. T. After all that has been said, I need say little more. "To the law and testimony. If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." If a man come to us pretending to be wise above what is written, we have sufficient ground to suspect either his honesty or his wisdom. No man of pure motives and sane mind would make such pretensions. If any man, in pretending to teach us religion, advances any thing not found in the Bible, or fairly deducible therefrom, we are not only justified in rejecting his teaching, but it is absolutely our duty to do so. By neglecting to do it, we must share in his guilt. I shall say nothing of the opposition of infidels and other wicked men to the scriptures and to the efforts of the christian church to disseminate the gospel. These things must be expected so long as men are influenced by the carnal mind. But the scriptures are the foundation of the christian's hope. They shine as a light in a dark place-to them we

The same knowledge that will enable us to detect enthusiasm in others, vill enable us to keep clear of it ourselves. There are many things in the Bible that we cannot understand. These are matters of faith purely. But that part that comes within the reach of our understanding, is to be judged of precisely in the same way that we would judge of any thing else. As a proof that I am correct, idiots and insane persons are not considered as being accountable for their actions, because they cannot be called moral agents: they are not capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. Let us study the Bible faithfully, with a sincere desire to know the truth, and the

must take beed.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. A REMARKABLE MISSIONARY EVENT.

We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, agent of the American Board

Sandwich Island vessel, and the prayer-meeting of a portion of the crew, while drowning, are without a parallel in the history of missions or of man: Hana, Maui, Sandwich Islands, July 21, 1840.

You are doubtless aware that we are alone at this distant station. We are onely, but the Lord sustains us, and makes the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice. We find ourselves fully employed with the good people, and if we get a leisure moment we turn our attention to our library. We have been and are still favoured with many tokens that our labour is not in vain. There is apparently a constant turning of the people to the Lord. We are visited weekly by hundreds-some from a distance of twenty or thirty miles on foot, over a most tiresome way.

We have just returned from our general meeting at Honolulu. Our passage was made in a cance to Lahaiu, a distance of eighty miles; a perilous indertaking, for the sea was high, and fearfully threatening to our little bark. From this place we obtained a passage in the King's vessel to Honolulu—we had a pleasant meeting with our friends.

Shipareck and loss of Life.—About the time of our leaving home, a sorrow-ful providence occurred. The brethren at Honolulu, fearing that we should not venture upon a canoe, engaged a vessel, which was to go to Hawaii for Mr. Lyons, and to call on its return and take us. The vessel made its passage to Hawaii, and, when near its place of destination, was capsized, and lost. All on board, consisting of thirty souls, were drowned except four. These seemed to be miraculously preserved to tell the sad tale of the fate of their companions.

When the accident occurred, they were near the shore, but the wind and current were against them, and, thinking it vain to attempt to reach Hawaii, they congregated themselves upon the rolling billows, and there, together in their distress, offered up their supplications to Him who alone could preserve hem from the threatening deep.

They attempted to swim to Kahoolura, some thirty miles on the opposite side of the channel. One man and his wife took a covered bucket and tied it to their bodies, and, in this way, swam until the bucket came to pieces. holding to the long bair of his wife's head. In this way she towed him for some time; his hand soon let go the hold and she tried in vain to rouse him She put his arms around her neck-held him with one hand, and made for the shore. When within about half a mile from the shore, she found he was dead, and she was compelled to let go her hold to support herself. They had affectionate brother and servant in the Lord. then been in the water about thirty hours.-When she landed she was three days before she saw a human being, and was without food. At last some fishermen found her, and conveyed her to the village, where she is now in appeared from time to time until all perished but the four-

fully, and practically by all the lovers of Zion in Canada. What invitation claims-claims which would make the fabulous "Uninterrupted Succession" can be more welcome, more necessary, more useful! It breathes the everything. We never did believe it, and we do not expect we ever shall; a evangelical and ardent spirit of him who said "Pray for the peace of succession which involves the exclusion and anathematization of all churches this subject. A converted Indian, who had for some years faithfully served | Jerusalem," and of another who commanded that we should love our neigh- | which are not bound together by it. We are not prepared to pleage ourbour as ourselves. The holy combination recommended is of apostolic selves to everything which the Archbishop says; but he says enough to make character, and when it is one universally sustained by the visible church of us wish the catholicity of his views and feelings had a predominancy among Christ, God will arise to save the nations. Be it the solicitude of the the members of his church in this country. It should never be forgotten, churches of our land as with the voice of one man to say, "For Zion's sake | that the foundation of a genuine "Succession" is orthodoxy and holiness, and I will not hold my peace; and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the not a kind of hereditary descent. Man proposes, but God disposes.—Ed.] righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."-Eo.]

From the London Watchman. INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER,

FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, ON FRIDAY THE FIRST OF JAN. 1841, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW-YEAR.

Dearly Beloved in the Lord,-For the past four years I have had the delightful privilege of sending an invitation to those "who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," to unite in a general concert for prayer for the out-posities of the Holy Spirit on the fact day of the newwar.—Each exceeding invitation has, through the divine goodness, been responded to by increasing numbers; and their united prayers have been graciously answered by fresh tokens of the divine favour. Among other proofs of this I may mention, the merciful continuance of Peace in Christendom; our own domestic tranquillity; the prosperous state of our religious societies; the increasing numbers of faithful ministers and newly-creeted churches; and the higher tone of piety of many of the candidates for Holy Orders. For from whence do these blessings arise! Assuredly from the Lord, "restraining the unruly passions of sinful men," and enabling the partakers of His grace to bring forth these "fruits of the Spirit." These delightful causes for praise and thanksgiving assure us that the Lord is the God "who hears and answers prayer." They also say to us, as Moses said to the children of Israel, "Go forward." Stop not with past entreaties to a throne of grace, but follow his steps who says, For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I wil ardone by the same causes which first led to this general concert. For still, alas! infidelity stalks abroad; still nominal Christianity prevails; still Papal superstition and Mohammedan imposture hold their sway; and still uncounted millions of heathers are bowing down to idols. "The whole world lieth in wickedness." These loud calls to go forward become more imperative from the very remarkable manner in which the approaching year opens upon us. To mention only a few of its striking aspects, for this paper requires brevity: First,-The state of the Jews .- They are, by the Providence of God, placed in a peculiarly interesting position. The persecutions they have endured at literary characters, philosophers, and above all, of politicians. With such anxiety are they regarded by the different cabinets of Europe, that it is upon this issue, who shall possess the land which God gave to their forefathers, under the guarantee of the allied powers has been suggested as the most

effectual mode of preserving peace among the nations Whilst they are thus providentially placed before Christendom, there is very unusual stir among themselves. Many of them are confidently expecting the immediate coming of their Messiah, and are anxious to proceed to Jerusalem, to be there at His appearing. A remarkable spirit of inquiry prevails among them; in some a desire to reform their religion, in others to examine the New Testament, and in a still greater number to lay aside the traditions of the Talmud, and take the Books of Moses as their guide.

"The dry bones" are beginning to shake, and appearances bring the words of the Psalmist to our minds, "Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come, for thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof."

Such is the present state of the Jews. Surely it is a loud call for us, for prayer to the God of Abraham, to pour out upon them the Spirit of grace and supplication, and to prepare the Gentiles for the great events which the aspired prophecies declare are then to take place.

Another important circumstance which the opening year presents is, the ondition of the Eastern Churches. These, churches, as it is well known, have been for a long season in a low

and depressed state. They have for the most part "a name that they live, but they are dead;" bowed down both by their own superstitions and the hard bondage of their Mohammedan masters. -

For centuries their almost lifeless state was comparatively overlooked, But from the reports of several Christian travellers who have lately been among them, strong feelings of sympathy and earnest wishes for their revival have been produced. There are grounds for believing that some active measures will, ere long, be adopted for at least attempting their spiritual restoration. Who that has any zeal for the glory of God, or reflects on the former state of these eastern churches, but cordially desires that these measures may be successful? Who would not pray,—Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known, in wrath remember mercy '

A third particularly attractive object brought into view, as the new-year dawns upon us, is the great enterprise which has lately been undertaken for the extinction of the slave-trade, and for the general Civilisation of Africa, through the medium of the gospel of Christ, assisted by commerce and agriculture.

In other parts of the dominions of the Most High, there may have been plans formed of a still more benevolent nature; but among those which have difficult to conceive one more in unison with the mind of our blessed also I must bring, and there shall be one fold under one Shapherd." Benevolent, however, as such an enterprise is, it is the Lord alone who can make it successful. The ships and vessels which are to carry the various persons by his lady from the wife of one of the American Missionaries in the Sandwich
Upon them, humanly speaking, the issue of this glorious undertaking might descend upon the sacred work in which they were about to be engaged,
Islands. It is a letter full of interest; and the account of the wreck of a depends. Who would not pray for them? Pray, not only that the great and those who were to take a part in the ceremony."

and gracious God may preserve them from the perils of the sea, from wasting sickness, and pestilential fever; "from the terror of the night, and from the arrow that flieth by day;" but that He may give them "the spirit of love and of power, and of a sound mind;" direct all their conuscls; grant them favour in the sight of the natives, and dispose their bearts to welcome their arrival, and receive with joy the glad tidings of the gospel.

These are some of the striking circumstances which are presented to us at he dawn of the new-year, and which arge sincere Christians with increasing alacrity to commence it by a General Concert for Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. I would then affectionately invite them thus to unite on Friday, the First of January, 1841.

The following suggestions are respectfully offered, to assist them in this devotional concert:-

1st. Let Christians follow the example of our blessed Lord, (Mark i. 25,) who rose up a great while before day for secret prayer. Let them thus secure the blessing of Him, who says, "pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

2nd. Let them call upon the Lord in their families, for his Spirit to be poured upon themselves and their households, their neighbours, their country, the ministers of the Lord, the churches of Christ, the remnant of cattered Judah and outcast Israel, and upon the Gentile world. 3d. Let the ministers of the Lord afterwards privately meet with their

brethren of their own communion, in earnest prayer for themselves, their flocks the whole body of Christ, and the world at large; and then specially consult together upon the most effectual means for hastening the coming of the Lord's kingdom, and particularly for the continuance of such a general concert for prayer, that the year may proceed according to this devout com-

-4th. Where circumstances will admit of a morning service, let the Congregation be assembled, and, in addition to the appointed prayers and a suitable ermon, let all who are devontly disposed partake together of the supper of

5th. As may be more convenient, let the whole congregation meet in the vening for public worship, and let an appropriate discourse he preached. May the Lord accompany these means of grace, or such others as may be

adopted, with his abundant blessing. Oh! may it indeed be a season of special refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Let this he the prayer of all who read this paper; and, as the new-year is now approaching, it would be a great kindness if those who approve the object, and have influence over the press. would republish and circulate this invitation, which any one, into whose hands it may fall, has permission to do. Peace be with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. Thus prays their

JAMES HALDANE STEWART. St. Bride's, Liverpool.

AN ORDINATION DISCOURSE BY AN IRISH ARCHBISHOP. [The following brief outline of a Discourse preached by the Archbishop of Dublin, at the consecration of Dr. Dienerson to the bishopric of Meath, in Ireland, is taken from "The Londonderry Sentinet" of last January, and is [The "Invitation to United Prayer" should be read attentively, prayer- deserving a perusal from all persons in Canada who put forth High Church

"He selected for his text, Acts xiv. 23- And when they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed.' He remarked that the Scriptures afforded us but scanty information respecting the constitution of the christian church. The sacred writers do not enter into minute details, but merely give us those general principles upon which, as a visible society, it was to be conducted. The spostles, and first preachers of the gospel, united those who were converted, through their instrumentality, into church-fellowship, without instructing them in the minute particulars regarding the officers by whom the church was to be ruled, or the precise mode in which it was to be governed. The Acts of the Apacles, the Epistle to Timothy, and some of the other Epistles, furnish us with incidental notices upon the subject; and from them the general principles by which the christian society is to be regulated have been gathered. The reason that might be assigned for the omission of any particular description of the officers of the christian church, and the form of its government, arises from the fact, that the Jewish Synagogue worship was then carried on; and the first preachers of the gospel laboured to convert the existing communities to christianity, and availed themselves of the institutions and offices already existing. The rulers and elders of the synagogue had been already appointed; and the apostles adopted them as the officers of the christian church, and likewise the mode of government which they had practised. The minor details were left to the discretion of the church in all ages, which was to be guided by the general principles that they had laid down. The social character of christianity, and the duties consequent upon its social nature were clearly described and enjoined. The establishment of churches, not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salva-tion thereof as a lamp that burneth." We are urged to this devotional the character and duties of those who were to be called to offices in the church, are all distinctly mentioned; while minute and mulmportant details seem to be studiously avoided by the sacred writers. The omission of these minute particulars showed the superhuman character of the sacred writings; for though we have general exhortations to have all things done in decency and order, we have no details regarding minor points of church order. This fact shows the genuineness and inspiration of the sacred scriptures. What is essential to faith and practice is found in scripture; and those matters which are either indifferent, or left for adoption to the discretion of christians in every age, are omitted. But while some things of minor importance were omitted by the sacred writers, there are also some things expressly excluded from the service of christianity. It provided no sacrifice nor priest; it had no temple nor altar; it possessed neither high places nor groves; the usual modes and places of worship which were then adopted. It had, therefore, nothing to recommend it to the prevailing tastes of men; and could never that the question of peace or war now depends; and their return to Palestine have succeeded, had it not been accompanied by rainculous powers, fully attesting its Divine origin. There are some persons who seem to think that, because the scriptures do not furnish us with minute details respecting the constitution of the christian church, they are at perfect liberty to adopt or reject existing regulations. He said nothing against the christia nity or morality of the persons who hold these sentiments; but they seemed to deny the great moral and social principle upon which the church of Christ is founded, and by which it is to be regulated. There is another class who assert, that all the egulations and forms of the christian church, which they have adopted, are to be found in the writings of the apostles and the traditions of the early church; and affirm that all who do not adopt these regulations, and entertain their views of church order, are not included in the christian church. Such views seemed to him extremely dangerous. The persons who held these sentiments removed the foundations of the church from the Rock on which they rested, and placed them on the sand. Such were not the views held by those who framed the articles of our church; for they say that 'the visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.' They clearly recognised the claim of every christian community who hold the great fundamental doctrines of the gospel, and administer the ordinances instituted by Christ, to be called a church of Christ. While they claimed the right to ordain officers, and appoint rites tending to decency and good order, they put forward no exclusive claims. They claimed no sucramental virtue for the ordinances which they administered, on account of possessing the apostolical chain of succession, which, if one link be broken, the whole is destroyed. They merely claimed for themselves the title of being regularly-ordained ministers of a scripturally-constituted church of Christ Those who put forward any other claim were attempting to remove the foundation of the church, from the Rock on which it has been built, to place it on the sand. If their exclusive principles were to be received, what would become of the other christian churches, who did not adopt their views of church government and order! The persons who held such sentiments, and made these minor matters fundamental principles, were not only condemning themselves, but attempting to write the sentence of condemnation against their own church. Such sentiments might be called Church of England principles, and the persons who held them might claim for them the title of high churchmen; and they might consider that in pressing these oninions upon public attention, they were obtaining a greater reverence for the institutions and ministers of the church; but he conceived them fraught with danger to the church. They were merely successors to the apostles, in being been put into the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this lower world it is ministers of a regularly constituted thurch, and in observing the ordinances of the gospel. Successors, in any other sense, the apostles had none. The Saviour. He, at the very time he was seeking "the Lost Sheep of the reformers put forward no exclusive claims. They did not regard those who House of Israel," said, "other Sheep I have which are not of this fold, them did not belong to their church as excluded from the church of Christ. They kept the mean, and avoided all extremes. They pronounced no censure of condemnation upon those who differed from them. The Archbishop, after some other remarks, which we could not perfectly bear, concluded by calling of Foreign Missions, for the subjoined extracts from a letter recently received who have offered themselves for this service are about to sail from England upon the congregation to offer up their prayers to God, that his blessing

Religious Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN THE WEST.

Braniford, March 3rd, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,—We have now finished our Missionary tour through the London District, and are happy to inform you that our success has been much greater than we could have expected. At all our meetings there appeared to be a oneness of sentiment, feeling, and object. The statements which were made, were clear and satisfactory; there was nothing like actimony in anything that was said respecting the dissolution of the Union, or the conduct of the Loudon Committee; indeed it was not often referred to at all, unless it was London Committee; indeed it was not often referred to at all, unless it was requested by our friends residing in the place where the meeting was held, with the exception of those places where powerful efforts had been made to divide our Societies; this was considered necessary in self-defence. There were several things at our different meetings which gave us much pleasure: one was, that we were kirdly and ably assisted by Ministers of other denominations of christians,—at Woodstock, the Rev. Mr. Landon, Baptist Minister; at London, the Rev. Mr. Ciark, Congregational Minister; and at St. Thomas, the Rev. Mr. Killican, Minister of the Scotch Chorch. The speeches of these Rev. Gentlemen were very interesting and appropriate, and spoke powerfully in favour of the proceedings of the Canada Conference. Another thing which gave us much pleasure was, that our Chairmen were generally persons who in favour of the proceedings of the Canada Conference. Another thing which gave us much bleosure was, that our Chairman were generally persons who were members of other churches, and principally persons who hold office under Her Majesty's Government, either in a Civil or Military capacity. At some of the meetings we had laymen on the platform, who favoured us with some excellent remarks, particularly W. Wilson, Esq., and J. W. Powell, Esq., of

The first meeting held on this District was at Seneca. When I came within sight of the village, I was almost disheartened; not many buildings, of course one Brother asked me, how much we expected to raise for the Missions in that place; I answered I could not tell; said he, will you get Five Doliars? and I, I do not know; said he, if you will make a good speech for yourself and one for me. I will give Five Pounds? said I, it is a bargain. When I and one for me, I will give five founds? said I, it is a cargain. When mentioned this at the meeting, I told them that that was my speech for my friend—and he cherrfully gave his Five Founds; whole amount collected and subscribed, £15; the grouter patt of which was paid down. Our next meeting was at Hamilton, the metropolis of this District, an account of which has been ed. The meetings held, since I last wrote you, have done well. Glanford did nobly; Dundas exceeded its former self—amount mised at the meeting, £24 10s.; Rock Chapel followed in the track by presenting us with £15 11s.; Waterdown kept close in the rear, sounding £10 3s. 9d; Copetown collection small. I will now give you a correct account of the Collections and Subscriptions at the different Missionary Meetings held on this, the London District

	Place	Collection			Subscription.			Total			Paid down-			
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	Oxford,	2	8	3	12	4	0	14	12	3	4	. 3	6	
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	Dundas,	10	5	0	14	5	0	24	01	0	11	10	0	1
	Rock Chapel,	1	16		13	15	0	15	11	0	·I	18	0	
	Waterdown, .	0	18	9	9	5	0	10	3	9	0	. 13	9	
	Copetown,	0	14	6	I						0	14	6	No M Meeting
	It will be se	en f	ram	uha	sh.	اء د .	hat t	ha A	mo	unt f	alle	eted	land	Subscribed a

this District is £527 3s. 6d.; last year, according to Report as published, £80; so that we have something of an increase.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS BEVITT.

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

Port Hope, February 26, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR BROTHER.-Three weeks ago, this day I left Kingston for the Quarterly meetings in the Western part of my District—I arrived at Napanee in time to assist the Rev. Mr. Allison in a Protracted Meeting which he had just commenced in that village; the congregation was large and very attentive. After presching, all that felt the worth of their souls, and a determination to over prescuing, an that left the worth of their souls, and a determination to work out their salvation with fear and trembling, were invited to manifert the same by coming forward, when the bench provided for the purpose was speedily filled with sincere worshippers, carnestly scoking reconciliation with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

With two or three exceptions I have attempted to preach every night since I left town, in addition to my regular Quarterly services. Continual occupation and engagement in reading, writing, conversation and preaching, together with the christian kindness of friends with whom I have been acquainted in the early years of my ministry, and of others with whom I have recently had the opportunity tunity of forming an acquaintance, serve in a great degree to beguile the tediousness of absence from the dear delights of home.

Preparations being made by the Rev. Mr. Beatty, a Protracted Meeting wa commenced in connection with the Quarterly services in Cobourg. This means has been greatly owned and blessed of God; the members of the Church have been revived; sinners have been converted; and many of the students in our noble academic Institution, the children of pious parents, have richly shared in this spiritual refreshment coming down from the presence of the Lord. What greater joy can parents have, than to hear that their children are walking in the truth; not only acquainting themselves with literature and science, but also with their God and Saviour, whom to know is life eternal?

We had a most reviving time at the Quarterly Meeting in Peterboro'. Th house, the gallery, stairs, aisle, altar, pulpit and pulpit-stairs, were filled to overflowing. The windows were opened, and sleighs drawn round the house were filled by those who could find no entrance into the chapel, and scores were forced to go away, not being able to find any kind of accommodation. The love-feast was very much crowded, and was distinguished by such a spirit of prayer, praise, speaking, and holy exultation, as I do not recollect to have ever previously witnessed. There appeared to be no heart without emotion, and scarcely an eye was to be seen which was not suffused with the tears of pentence and holy joy. They were almost to a man old countrymen, English and Irish; and beholding their union, their humility, zeal and devotedness, I could or the skirts of his gaments; as the dew of Hermon, and as to dew that went to the skirts of his gaments; as the dew of Hermon, and as to dew that went to the skirts of his gaments; as the dew of Hermon, and as toe dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore." In these interesting fields of labour, in these bleesing, even the for evermore. In these interesting fields of anoun; in the back Townships, we have three laboritous Ministers, the Rev. Messrs. McFadden. Sanderson and Croighton, together with the Rev. Mr. Blackstock, stand ing in a superannuated relation to our Conference, and who visits townships and ods beyond the bounds of the circuit, where no minister has ever previously laboured, and where the people in various directions are saying, come over and help us. Still it is true, the hurvest is great and the labourers are few, and I hope that more labourers will be sent into this inviting harvest after the approaching Conference. May division and strife everywhere cease; may the watchmen on Zion's walls see eye to eye-and righteomess and peace every where prevail, through Josus Carist our Lord. Amen.

J. C. DAVIDSON.

NELSON CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR Str. - As I have to write on business, I avail myself of this opportu nity of complying with your kind request to send you a few lines respecting the result of our labours on this circuit. I have viewed the movements of our church for the last few months with peculiar emotions. While looking on the divisive operations of some, and tracing their effects on certain portions of the church and the world, I have been led to fear for the safety of the ark of God. But when I have heard of and witnessed the prosperity with which it has pleased the Lord to bless us, my heart has rejoiced more than if "my oil and wine" had increased. The trials through which our church has been called to pass appear to have driven her nearer to God, who is a very present help in time of trouble; and the result has been a gracious outpouring of his Holy Spirit, by which many who were asleep on the threshold of eternal misery have been awaked. Those who were mourning in Zion have been comforted. Those who believed through grace have been built up in their most holy faith. We feel grateful to God that, while be has been watering other parts of his vine yard, he has not passed us by. A few drops of the water of life have fallen or us, by which the hard heart has been softened to receive the good seed, and i bringing forth the fruits of righteousness to the proise and glory of God.

A few weeks since we are numericed a Protracted Meeting at Bowes', in con-

nection with our Local Proachers' Meeting, and our efforts have not been in vain. The members were greatly quickened, and some fourteen or fifteen were convicted for sin, and led to seek earnestly the salvation of their souls: whom are enabled to rejoice in the God of their salvation. justified by faith, they have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

to the efficacy of the blood of Christ to cleanse from all sin, and the power of His grace to deliver from all fear that both terments, while others were rejoic-The chapel was crowded at the Love-feast, and at the public service it was found to be entirely too small, so that the multitude to be divided. Brother Green preached in our chapel, and brother Heyland in the adjacent Episcopal Chapel. That evening we commenced a Protracted Meeting at Van Norman's, where there have been some efforts made to divide our society; but we are happy to say without producing much effect; only four or five have left us. The brethren are resolved to maintain the unity of the our society; but we are happy to any without producing much elect; only tour gates to the English Conference."

This meeting was an adjourned one, for the purpose of enabling the members to read and examine both sides of the question; and did not take place Conference have a regular appointment here. The Lord has been pleased to bless our efforts on this circuit. On Friday evening several penitents were at and which was, in connexion with the Report of the Messrs, Ryerson, brought bless our efforts on this circuit. On Friday evening several penitents were at the altar, weesting with God in fervent prayer; some of whom were made

bis way to the altar, and there poured out his complaint before God, and He heard the voice of his supplication. On receiving the evidence of the divine favour, his heart was overflowed with love, and he spontaneously exclaimed, that the operations of the agent of the Missionary Committee on this circuit are directly in the face of the instructions contained in the 3d Resolution scarcely have known how to express himself; but, like Peter on the Mount, he bore evidence to the truth, when he was overwhelmed with a sense of the day of the committee appointed by the late British Conference—"To avoid any needless and vexations division of the Societies in connexion with the Lord favours us with such pestimonies we will praise Him, and take courage. These are the seals of our spostleship in the Lord, and, if faithful, will be stars in the crown of our rejoicing in the day of the Lord. Moy His glory shine with greater effulgence on our church! That when the impenituen and unbelieving come they may fall down and worship before God, and declare

unbelieving come they may fall down and worship before God, and declare that He is with us of a truth, is the prayer of yours in Christ, Oakville, March 1st, 1841.

THAMES CIRCUIT-MISSIONARY MEETING.

Chatham, February 26th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Quardien.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the Rev. AND DEAR BROTHER,—Agreeably to the advice of our Chairman, the selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such the selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such the selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been distorted and conference. The selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been distorted has been distorted and conference.

The selves "Missionaries," the Lord has be 9s. 2d; Miss Margaret Johnson's do. 82. 9d.; subscriptions £9 0s. 7jd.; making in all £12 ls. 7jd. This shows the attachment of our friends to our Conference, and their willingness to support our cause, which doubtless, is the cause of God.

J. K. Williston.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Williams, dated Chotham, February 17th, 1841.

The Baldoon settlement was favoured with a gracious revival last autum n which the whole settlement, comprising four appointments, was brough Almost altogether under the influence of Methodism; or, in Brother Williston's words, "You scorcely can find any thing in the shape of man, woman, o child there, but what is Methodist, or almost one." But here we are as allowed the quiet care of the lambe God has given us, but our folds have been visited by certain persons calling themselves British Missionaries, and they have tried to divide the flock committed to our charge, and they have succeeded n getring a few names.

We held a Missionary Meeting in the Baldoon Chapel on the evening of the

15th inst., assisted by Brother Waldron and Brother Griffis, of Chatham. had also Mulculm Cameron. Esq., M. P. P., from Port Sarnia, for Chairman. When written to the Saturday previous by me, he promptly and with great cheerfulness compiled. Mr. Cameron is a decided friend of ours, and he is making himself greatly useful in this part of the country by holding Temperance Meetings, and pushing forward that good cause. He gave us an excellent uponing speech, and stated what he knew of the privations and sufferings of the early Methodist Preschers in this Province. He said he knew Mr. Metcalf to sleep in the log church in the town of Perth night after night, after he had done preaching. He mentioned several instances of the kind. He said he could bear witness that the Methodists were good Missionaties. He had seen the effects of their teaching on the Indians and on the back settlers; he knew they would use the means committed to them to the best advantage. the felt a personal friendship for several of the leading members of the Canada Conference, which he esteemed a privilege. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messra. Waldron, Williston, Griffia, Mr. Hector Brown, Local Preacher, and myself. We were favoured with the presence of a goodly numher of friends from the opposite side of the River St. Clair, who were delighted with the mueting. Brother Waldron and myself visited them, and were very kindly used, and almost pressed to preach to them; but our time would not allow us. The collections and subscriptions amounted to about fifty dollars. I have forgot the precise sum, which is a great deal, considering the abilities of They have been almost driven off from their lands by the rising of the water of the lukes these last two or three years, raising searcely any crops; but the water is now subsiding, and they are beginning to be encouraged again. I have written this for your personal information, not for publication, as brother Williston says he will prepare a communication for you to publish the next time we meet, which will be soon. I believe the prospects are brightening in all parts of the circuit.

OTTAWA CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR BROTHER,-We have been greatly encouraged in our holy work and labour of love for these six days past by a visit from our highly esteemed friends, the Rev. Messrs. J. Ryerson, R. Jones, and P. Jones, Indian Missionary, who have attended all our meetings for Missionary purposes in this circuit according to appointment. The meetings were interesting throughout, and the people seemed highly gratified, and we trust they were not a little profited. The collections and subscriptions taken up amount in all to £50 2s. 94d.—not so bad for these bard times. Our esteemed brethrea left this place yesterday on their way to Bytown, &c. They seemed to be in pretty good health and spirits, though somewhat worn with their excessive labours, and the severity if the climate and season. May the good Lord support all his servants who

are employed by him in the momentous work of saving souls! Yours affectionately, L'Orignal, 19th February, 1341.

LONDON CIRCUIT.

London. March 2, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Anardian

DRAR BROTHER .- " * " I have just returned from visiting the

two neighbouring circuits in the place of our esteemed Chairman whose attentwo neighbouring circuits in the place of our esteemed Chairman whose atten-tion has been required in other parts of his District.

Doring my absence, my highly esteemed colleague. Rev. W. Coleman, has been engaged in a Protracted Meeting on this circuit which has been in operation 6 days; and a line just received from him states." I have taken 18 into society." The meeting is still going on. I start immediately to assist at the meeting,

and consequently have time to say no more at present. Yours troly, - S. Rosz.

Howard, 24th February, 1341. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian

I would drop a remark concerning the DRAR SIR, - I would drop a remark concerning the resent state of the circuit. We have reason to believe the late visit from our highly esteemed Chairman and the Rev. Thomas Bevitt has proved a blessing to our people. Since that time we have received about twenty into church up, and the prospect is that we shall have additional accessions yet. We still crave an interest in your petitions at a throne of grace.
Yours, with sincers affection,
C. I C. FLUNERFELT.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY MEETING. January 30th, 1841.

We, the official members of the London Quarterly Meeting, being assembled in an official especial for the first time since the late Special Session of the Canada Conference, feel that we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our opinion on the late unhappy occurrences arising out of the abrupt, illegal, and to us, unseemly attempted dissolution of the Us ton between the British and the Canada Conferences on the part of a minority of the British ക്കിലാളെ ഉ

This we are the better enabled to do, having, as far as possible, made ourselves acquainted with all the facts connected with, and which led to, this painful affair—It is therefore Resolved unanimously,—

1st. That we feel ourselves perfectly satisfied with, and express our hearty

nourrence in, the way in which the late Delegates from the Canada to the concurrence in, the way in which the table being act from the Casala to Re-English Conference discharged their most painful and important duty, and highly approve of the firm and faithful stand taken by them in defeading our rights against the attempted innovation of them on the part of some leading members of the British Conference. 2d. That we exceedingly regret, that our highly extermed and long tried and faithful friends. Mesers. W. and E. Ryerson, should haze received such cool

unfriendly, unmethodistic, and unbrotherly treatment while attending, as Delegates, the late British Conference; especially after their appointment having made by the Canada Conference in view of a request from a Committee of the English Conference to send Delegates. 3d. That we heartily concur in the decisions and Resolutions of the late

Canada Conference; and promise, as far as in us lies, to assist in carrying into ffect the Resolution to care for the destitute and afflicted, and to labour for he spread of scriptural holiness throughout the land.

the spread of scriptural holiness throughout the land.

4th. That we feel bound most solemnly to protest against the unmethodistic and unscriptural attempts which have been made and which still continue to be made by persons professing to act "under the direction of the British Conference." to divide our otherwise peaceful and prosperous Society on this circuit—which efforts, though they have not been as successful as has been represented in certain quarters, have, nevertheless, succeeded in robbing the Society in this town of 22 members, 18 of whom have, according to their own showing, united themselves to those who have set themselves up as British Missionaries; the other 4, we have reason to fear, are going back to the world. In the country, in a Society which numbered 43, they have prevailed on 10 to secode from the Chorch. In this unholy crusade aguinst the prace of our Church, we see old friends separated, who, but for these efforts, would doubt have lived and died in close and intimate christian commu llowship; yea, families too, are divided—the Father arrayed against the son, and the son against the father; the mother against the daughter, and the daughter against the mother.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-I am requested by the Quarterly Meeting to forward to you for On the 21st alt. we had our Quarterly Meeting. It was indeed a time of slso the following, which was passed at an adjourned meeting of the outcome and other leading members of the circuit which was convened for the purpose of taking "into consideration the Report of the Messrs. Ryerson, late Delegation of taking "into consideration the Report of the Messrs. Ryerson, late Delegation of the delegation of the delegation of the Report of the Messrs. oblication the above Resolutions, passed at our last Quarterly Meeting; and gotten. The heavens seemed on fire, the lightning flashed, and the thunder less the following, which was passed at an adjourned meeting of the official volled horrifically; and the moment in which she breathed her last, was marked

Jno. Scatchard, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Odell arbointed It was moved by Mr. Geo. Belton, and seconded by Mr. S. Morrell, and

inanimously Resolved-"That this meeting cordially approves of the proceedings of our late Delegates to the English Conference."

burden of his sins to be intolerable. The invitation being given, he pressed not influenced by any representations or statements of theirs—and secondly, burden of the altar, and there poured out his complaint before God, and He That the labours of those calling themselves British Missionaries were not have altar to the result of the second by the second by the result of the second by the sec

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. MY DEAR SIR.—We presume you will concur with us in saying, that it is not very prudent for children to be the first in expressing their approbation of the conduct of their parents or superiors, but that they ought rather in silence to acquiesce. As a circuit, we are in a state of infancy, and, thanks be to God, we are in a state of unumity and growing prosperity. And while some poor circuits have been disturbed, and distracted, and divided in affection and co-operation, through the unhappy proceedings of individuals calling them-selves "Missionaries," the Lord has been with us, and saved us from such

Church on the Kemptville circuit, after mature deliberation, candid inquiry, and an importial consideration of all the facts, circumstances and evidences, in connection with the unhappy difficulty subsisting between the British and Camb

dian Conferences, it was unanimously
Resolved, 1st. That we conscientiously and thoughtfully disapprove of the spirit that suggested the object desired, and the course pursued by Dr. Alder,

this late mission to Canada.

Resolved, 2nd. That we painfully and reluctantly disapprove of the conduct of the authorities of the British Conference in supporting the imperious proceedings of the London Wesleyan Missionary Committee, in reference to their n his late mission to Canada. designed infringement upon the acknowledged rights and privileges of the Cana dian Conference.

Resolved, 3rd. That the subdolous manner in which the Canadian Metho listic cause was treated, by the most influential members of the British Conference, when that cause was promised an impartial hearing, (never speak Conference, when that cause was promised an impartial hearing, thever speak if the disrespect and contempt manifested towards the Representatives of the Canadian Conference,) is to us most surprising and afflicting, and, in our opinion, quite unworthy those venerable men, from whom we expected better

Resolved, 4th. That we unhesitatingly disapprove of the dishonorable cours hesocoea, str. Inst we universal and property to the authority and sanction of the London Wesleyen Missionery Committee in distracting and dividing Methodist societies, organized by, and under the pastoral care of, the Canadian Conference,-in resorting to means unchristian and anti-Wesleyan, for the purpos of effecting divisions in religious societies; and in their continuing in a Province where their labours are not wanted, and where they are not generally desired.

Resolved, 5th. That we feel deeply interested in the objects of the Mission of the Representatives of the Canada Conference to the British Conference, or the trepresentatives in the Canada Country them—that we heartily concur in the sentiments expressed, the resolutions adopted, and the position maintained, by the members of the late Special Conference, and we are determined hearth, and promptly to co-operate with them in every measure that will tend to the good of the cause and the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in Canada. Resolved, 6th. That the unparalleled and unexpected success with which it as pleased Almighty God to favour the missionary cause, in connexion with the Canada Conference in a financial point of view; together with the timely and abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit on various circuits,-call forth the warmest and liveliest feelings of joy and gratitude, and is to us an assurance

Resolved. 7th. That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Editor of the Christian Guardian, for insertion in that increasingly interesting paper. Signed in behalf of the meeting. Tyrus Hurd, Secretary.

Temperance Vindicator.

amherstburgh and the 43rd regt. tee-total tea-party. If we mistake not, it has been previously stated in this paper, that in the 43rd Regt. stationed at Amberstourg, there has been established a Total Abstinence ociety, which up to this time has gradually increased in numbers and usefulness. On Wednesday last, Fel tunry 3, the formation of the Society was

colobrated by a temperance soirce, on a most magnificent scale. The large garrison School Room was kindly allowed for the occasion, and the whole plan received the sanction of the worthy Commanding Officer. It will be almost impossible to do justice to the parties who had the management of the business. but some notice of the interesting occasion is due to that praiseworthy body of en the 43rd tee-totallers.

When we entered the garrison yard, the first thing that arrested our attention was a couple of spleudid transparencies which adorned the front windows. These represented the delightful fruits of temperance and the awful effects of intemperance. There stood the stately youth holding the horn of plenty, and there sat the chained criminal doomed to death, for crimes committed under be influence of drink. Each end of the room inside was adorned with a simi lar painting, while the rear windows had transparencies representing Bannibal crossing the Alps, and the sun tising over the highway of temperance, leading to springs of living water "clear as crystal." On entering the room all was light and beauty; the tables, down both sides, and at each end, were loaded with the richest provisions, and all the company evidently in such a mood as to warrant the expectation of a most pleasant and joyful evening's entertainment. The guests on the occasion were the good wives of many of the regimental tee-totallers, together with the officers of the Amberstburg Civilian Society, and many other soler citizens of that town: there were present, also, five non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion Incorporated Militia, stationed at Sandwick, amounting in all to nearly one hundred nersons

Tea being rendy and order called, the Rev. George Cheyne implored the blessing of God, and after all had done their best at diminishing the abundance

of good things, thanks were prenounced by the Rev. Wm. Scott. Scarcely had the table got clear of its superfluities, when iities, when covered with dainties of various kinds, -almonds, cakes, raisins, apples, &c The company smiled and talked and ate—then rested. The President (the worthy Rugle-Major Thomas Smith) took the chair, supported on the right and left by the Clergymen present. After addressing the company a short time the Rev. George Chevne was called upon for a speech. He rose and greatly delighted the assembly for about twenty minutes. After a short time had elapsed, the Rev. Wro. Scott being called, rose, and with great energy expatrated on the superior happinessuffending such an innocent social tea-party as contrasted with the hilarity of those parties where the drankard's drink it as contristed with the marry of those parties where the draining 8 drink is profusely used. The company were nox regaled with cake and coffice, prepared in the best style. Mr. Cheyne having to go some distance, begged leave to retire, and bade the company good night in a neat speech. Other speakers then entertained the gratified assembly—private Alexander, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ashew, and colour-sergeant Wm. Bampton, of the 2nd Battalion. The midnight hou was now rapidly approaching, and the indefatigable President—after making some remarks on the great debt of gratitude their society owed to the Revid Mr. Scott, who had nourished; defended, and encouraged it, not only in pros-Mr. Scott, who had nourshed; detended, and obscuraged it, not only in prespective but in adversity also,—called upon that gentleman to give the concluding speech. Mr. Scott rose, evidently under deep emotion, and after a most interesting and powerful address, in the midst of which he was frequently interrupted by deafening applause, the company separated highly gratified with the entire proceedings and arrangements. The brave 43rd toe-totallers have achieved a splendid victory in rescuing many drunkards, and in providing an assign for those who are tired of the miscries of intemperance and dissipa-tion. This celebration of the conquest was worsby the occasion. All was peace—happiness—order and contentment. No envy, jestousy or rivalry, rankled in any bosom, but all rejoiced in each other's joy. May the tee-tota Banners of the 43rd wave in proud triumph wherever they may go!! And may that noble Regiment never want a Commander, who, like Major Fuclong shall senction every effort made for the suppression of intemperance!!!—Wes-

[Selected for the Christian Guardian.)

A TALE FOR BEER DRINKERS. For the truth of the following narrative I have the most satisfactory evi-

dence:—A most industrious and pious woman had the misfortune to be the wife of a notorious drunkard. He had constant work and good wages; but notwithstanding, would get so much in arrear at the beer shop, that his poor wife was sometimes obliged to pay, out of her own small earnings, the debt that he had contracted for drink, in order that she might thus prevent their goods from being seized. A little before har death she had been confined, and, before having properly recovered, went one evening to bring him beme from the public house. Not being ready to accompany her, she waited some time for him in the cold and rain. The consequence was, she took a chill which confined her again to her bed; inflammation rapidly followed; medical was needed, but the wretch that should have hurried to obtain it was drinking himself drunk at the public house, and late in the evening came home in a state of beastly intoxication; and, heedless of the pangs and groops of his wife. crawled into her bed. During the night, the paroxysms of pain were such that, in turning to obtain relief, she rolled out on the floor; and being unable to help herself, there she lay on the cold boards until the morning. He, all this time, was in bed; but, from the stupefaction occasioned by what he had been drinking, remained deaf to her cries. When the monster did a wake, and diswered the scene, he procured medical aid; but it was too late. In a short period the spirit of the unhappy sufferer was summoued to the bar of Heaven to bear witness against the man, who, at the altar of God, had swort to nour ish and cherish her until death. The period of her death will not soon be for by one of the most vivid flashes of lightning the spectators ever beheld. All nature testified against the crucity, still I am not aware that one person that evening understood the voice. Although the thunder re-echoed the cry of her blood, perhaps not a single individual that night denied himself the poison which had occasioned this suffering and death. A family of six or seven children were thus bereft of their only guide; and but a little time rolled away before the pregnancy of her eldest unmarried daughter told the sad tale, the suffering and death are not the only evils attendant on drunkenness.

In looking at this case, let us suppose that any hisband, instead of shooting, or cutting the threat of a wife whom he was about to destroy, should have adopted the plan of depriving her of life by a slow and highly-torturing process, so that, instead of slaving her at once, he had, by that refined cruelty which the so that, instead of slaying her at once, he had, by that refined cruelty which the savage Indians of America are said formerly to have exercised, deprived her of the altar, wrestling with God in ferrent prayer; some of whom were made to and examined at the meeting.

This Meeting, though not an official one, was, nevertheless, composed of these had been a regular ettendant on the ministry of the Rev. E. Evans and his colleagues. On that evening, after leaving the school-house where they had service, he came to our meeting. He was not there long before he felt the before the arrival of our present Superintendent or Chairman, that we were

is there an energy which young or old could command but would have been employed for the purpose? Now, the fiend that effected all this misery and employed for the purpose? Now, the fiend that effected all this misery and crime—that first robbed the husband and father of a human heart—that deprive ed him, or rather impelled him to deprive himself, of a fond and pious wife, and his children of a kind and godly mother—the fiend that did all this was alcohol, concealed in the insidious draught of BRER, or what is called, but falsely called, " a wholesome and nutritious beverage." - Anti-Bacchus.

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS IN GREAT BRITAIN. We copy the following official document from a late London paper—it will serve to show the enormous quantity of distilled spirits which is annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, notwithstanding all the efforts of the friends of humanity to arrest the progress of the frightful evils of intemperance. With facts like these staring us in the face need we wonder at the extent of misery and wretchedness, the depression of trade, and squalid poverty in some portions of the Empire, of which we often hear such distressing accounts? we ave not space at present to enter more fully into this subject, by stating the nave not space at present to enter more fully into this subject, by stating the enormous cost of this deleterions article; or by attempting to detail its desolating effects—we merely call the attention of our readers to the subject, which will afford abundant room for reflection.

Distilled Spirits.—A return to an order of the House of Commons gives the quantity of proof spirits distilled within the limits of the Excise in England for a series of years. The quantity in 1236, was 4.958 219 gallons; in 1237,

4,623,723 gallons; in 1835, 5,735,351 gallons; and in 1839, 5,570,321 gallons. It also furnishes the amount of Scotch distillation, which was in 1835, lons. It also furnishes the amount of Scotch distination, which was 10.239,986 gallons; in 1837, 9,149,603 gallons; in 1838, 9,118,951 gallons; 10.239,986 gallons; in 1836, the quantity was and in 1839, 9.818.036 gullons. In Ireland, in 1836, the quantity was 11.778,014 gollons: in 1837, 11.347.864 gallons; in 1838, 11.143,625 gellons; and in 1839, 10.269,705 gallons.—Ch. Rep. § Temp. Adv.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 10th, 1841.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR A YOUNG LOCAL PREACHER.-The socal Preachers of our connexion form a budy of labourers in the Lord's vineard, who deserve well of those for whose benefit they employ their occasional ervices. Many of them having to subsist by manual exercise, and most of them by worldly avocations, they have little time for an intellectual improvement, and theological acquisitions, we deem very desirable when practicable, and imperative when circumstances favour. Our surprise is, not that our respected brethren know and do so little, but that they know and do so much; for we are ready to say that no class of pious labourers with only an equal amount of advantages, have been so acceptable to the population, or so useful to the Church of Christ. There are certain individuals of this class for whom we have always felt a more than common solicitude; we mean those who have ecently been initiated into the holy work of preaching to others. We can sever forget the time when we with faultering lip first published, in a local espacity, the Saviour's name. We lacked wisdom; and we were ready to receive advice-from any one who could give it; we knew not the way ; and were glad of the guiding band of him who held it out. To one thus placed, it may not be unwelcome to offer a little advice in the shape of a few brief rules. To the young Local Preacher then we say,

- 1. Be a Christian :- that is, one who loves God with all his heart. Piety is to be desired for its own intrinsic excellence, and esteemed as the foundation of icofulness.
- 2. Frequently ponder over the lost condition of mankind, and groun to pronote their eternal welfare. Love souls.
- 3. Mix much believing prayer with all your reading, meditations, and prenching; for prayer is the wander-working rod of Moses to a preacher. 4. If you buy only one work in a year, let it be the best of the kind extant if

your means will allow. A standard work is prized more than gold by a man 5. Read, for the most part, the standard works of Methodism, and those recommended by our most experienced preachers; and, in reading, compre-

hend the meaning of the page you are upon before you turn to another. One book, well digested, is more useful than twenty read in the usual cursory manner. We earnestly advise you to let every moment of your leisure hours be seent in reading, and study, and prayer. 6. In the choice of texts, take those which strike you most, in your regular devotional course of reading the Scriptures. You should preach generally from

plain texts. The most popular and edifying preachers in the Methodist Connexion give great attention to this rule. 7. To ascertain the scope and application of a passage, examine well what is

mmediately connected with it in the chapter where it is found; and sift well all the parallel passages belonging to it. 3. Never multiply the divisions of your sermons, either principal or subordi-

nate. Avoid formality in your application; and seldom let one thought come twice before the people. 9. In furnishing yourself with ideas for the different parts of a sermon, apply

n the first place to the best of all sources, the Bible; then consult providence, experience, and nature: and afterwards, if you have need ask the help of authors. Every thing you see, and feel, and hear, and know, may be taxed, if discretion is used, for illustrations of a subject. 10. If possible, never preach from a text before you have written at least an

outline of your subject. One of the secrets of judicious preaching is to write uch: but do not make your private preparations public fetters.

11. Always announce your heads to a congregation; but seldom do more than just discover your subdivisions: for a sermon appears too formal when all its parts are very prominent.

12. Make it an invariable rule to have Christ in every sermon, whatever or text may be: or rather select such texts as require an exhibition of Him. Bring your subject before the people in a shart introduction; and have an application sufficiently long to enforce your subject, and convince the hearers you love their souls. 13. Preach most on the old choice doctrines of Methodism,-the Fall,

General Redemption, Salvation by faith, the Witness of the Spirit, and Holiness of heart and fife. These have edified tens of thousands; and the preaching of them bids fair to overturn the kingdom of darkness. Never-nover forget that the glory of Methodism is a present, free, and full salvation ! 14. Let your language be correct, simple, pure, and elegant. And for this

purpose study the grummar of your language. To learn to speak properly, is o learn to think correctly. 15. Let your action before a congregation be natural, manly, and graceful:

ever violent. Look the people in the face; and address them in the same tone of voice you use in animated conversation. Be deliberate in your introduction, and very cornest in the application.

16. In the pulpit, be as bumble as a "ministering spirit;" but never use the common catch-phrases, such as " unworthy dust," or " worm of the carth." You tell the people by your presence you do think yourself able to conduct the service: Why then either pray or preach as if a miracle must be performed there and then to help you through? Pray and preach like a hely zealous ervant of Christ.

17. Do not mention yourself or your preaching at the houses you go to; and f others should do it, be the first to change the subject. Be conversant and affable with the people; and, unless in peculiar cases, never leave a family without praver.

18. In your intercourse with the people, always he on the side of the preachers on the circuit. Avoid finding fault with our Discipline: Observe it yourself: Be an unflinching advocate of the Conference; value Methodism as God's favourite means of blessing the world; and unfoignedly thank him for making you an instrument of promoting its spread.

19. Never neglect an appointment; and always be in time. An observance of this rule will many a time ensure you a good congregation; while it will earn for you the confidence and respect of the preachers.

20. Go to an appointment solely to glorify God :- go, hearing Jesus Christ, say, "Lo, I am with you always:"-go, fired with the dying words of the apostolic Wesley, "The bast of all is God is with us." And whenever you feel discouraged, remember "they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

MISSIONARY ZEAL.—It will afford our teaders pleasure to read he subjoined extract of a letter just received from the Rev. John Ryerson; by us. They will, we know, look anxiously for the journal he is preparing, and greatly admire the enthusiasm of the Missionary friends spoken of. We rejoice that this spirit has not been confined to the lower districts, but has been general in the Province; and they who have shown it will be rewarded for beir work of faith and labour of love :

At Carleton Place, last Thursday, I received your kind letter of the 15th' lt., for which please accept my hearty acknowledgements. It would afford ult., for which please eccept my hearty acknowledgements. It would alford me as much pleasure as it possibly could the readers of your excellent journal, to furnish an account of our Missionary operations; but, as I said in my letter to you, it is not in my power to write for the paper before I return. You can form little idea of the way in which my time is taken up. In order to keep up my journal, I have sometimes to sit up most of the night, after travelling all day and holding Missionary Meetings to eleven or twelve o'clock. Owing to the procedure and more the novel circumstances in which we are now placed, the preachers and many friends are very anxious to see us for conversation, &c. &c. But as I keep a journal of all our doings, embracing notices of places, men and things, I shall be glad to furnish a few articles of such matter for publication in the Guardian after I return.

Our meetings continue most interesting. It is passing strange the interest that seems to be excited, and the numerous multitudes which-not at one place only, but every where—crowd to the meetings. I have known numbers of persons to attend five, six, seven, and eight meetings; and, in order to do it, ravel scores of miles. Our meeting at Bytown was one of the very best I ever saw. The throng in attendance on Sabbath and Monday was immense. There was collected and subscribed at the meetings more which was paid: and they say they will raise it to £100.

A GOOD WORK IN TORONTO.-Last week it was delightful for us to say a Protracted Meeting had been commenced at our Church, Newgate Street, under auspicious circumstances; which we are now able to say is continued with increasing interest and utility. On Sabbath the congregations were unusually large, and every evening have the people come out in great numbers, and heard the word with a becoming attention. Our commodious communion rail is too confined to accommodate the enquirers who come forward when the invitation is given. The first night twelve came, the second forty, and since then we have not had less than this number; and sometimes more than fifty: and thus far we have had many new penitents at every service. This being the case, we have pursued a course of hourly visitation, day after day, in one part of the city, while the devoted pastor, the Rev. Egertor Rycrson, has done the same in another, which has thrown us, in the discharge of our official duties, into hours when we needed "Nature's sweet restorer." While the meeting here is in progress, the one at Pottersfield is continued with success. God is saving souls here at every service. The assistance of all our official brethren is cordial and efficient; and that the work may continue to extend, a prayer meeting for themselves is held every morning at six o'clock at the Pastor's house. Our esteemed Chairman spent the first three days with us, and aided as much by his counselsand labours. On two evenings the Rev. James Richardsor, the active Agent of the Bible Society, has kindly co-operated with us; and we have he have he consistent and welcome assistance of our respected ministerial brethren, the Rev. Messrs. M. Whiting and John Law. The work is entirely free from extravagance and disorder; and is and have displayed upon all operations, my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and see forces of the Sultan, Armstrong Mary Law. The work is entirely free from extravagance and disorder; and is and have displayed upon all operations their excustomed calletty and skillar, Arthur Robert Dawson James 2 Law. The work is entirely free from extravagance and disorder; and is Solemn, gradual, and effectual; and we doubt not will continue. We say this in honour of the grace of God, and for the information of our brethren and friends in the country, who have a deep solicitude for Toronto. Clouds they know have bung over us; but they are being dispersed; with some it was uncertain whether God was on our side; this is a matter of doubt no longer, Individuals, more than that, families which in an hour of temptation left us, seek the bosom of our church, the original Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, which for fifty years now has been the scene of wondrous displays of God is with us." To Him alone be the glory!

London Patriot referring to this venerable dissenting Minister speaks much in his praise; but not too much. Distinguished by his talents, he has sought the exaliation of the Redeemer, and his elequence has been employed to win souls to Him. Juy is a name that must and will ever be associated with those of Fuller, Riland, Hall, Pearce, Watson, Wilberforce, and others, whose memory is imperishable, and who shall shine as the stars forever and ever, with those who are their glory and joy.

In January next, it will be half a century since the Rev. William Jay was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church now assembling in Argyle Chapel Bath; and, in the hope that he will live to see the fiftieth anniversary of his connexion with them, the members of that Christian society intend to observe the day as one of holy jublice. It is further proposed to exince the high esteem in which this venerable minister is held, by presenting to him some testimonist, the nature of which is to be determined by his own choice. For this purpose,

the nature of which is to be determined by his own choice. For this purpose, a committee has been formed in Bath, and another in London, whose joint Resolutions on the subject will be found in our advertising columns.

The extraordinary duration of the connexion between Mr. Jay and his clurch, implies all that could be said in testimony of his telents, his temper, and his devotedness, and in illustration of the unitual offection between the pastor and the flock. The popularity he has so long enjoyed is of the most enviable kind; it did not apoil him when he was young, and has not descrited him now that he is old; and, having its foundation in distinguished weculaces more than in the display of brilliart shifties, it is consently with the display of brilliart shifties, it is consently with the side of the consently with the display of brilliart shifties, it is consently with the side of the consently with the display of brilliart shifties, it is consently with the consently and the consently and the consently with the consently and the consently with the consently and the consently with the consently and the con than in the display of brilliant abilities, it is compatible with the glory due to the author of all good. Mr. Jay's exceer affords a striking illustration of that the author of all good. Mr. Jay's career abouds a striking fibilitation of that essential unity, and that eathelic spirit, in the existence of which, in some degree, in all evangelical denominations, we have an carnest of the universal acknowledgment of the mission of Christ. His penise is in all the churches; and thousands who mover heard the pithy semiences and pathetic tones of his living voice, are familiar with his eminently edifying writings. But we confess that the most impressive aspect in which the extraordinary duration of Mr. Jay's ministry in Bath presents itself to our mind, is as an exemptification of the moral power of the voluntary principle. Here we have a paster and a peo-ple bound together by no ties but those of love; and yet these have sufficed to keep together, for the space of half a century, parties who might at any moment have separated from each other. Regarded in the light of this remarkable fact, the proposal to do benear to an individual becomes one to celebrate the fundathe proposal to do achoer to an individual recomes one to celebrate the fundamiental law of the Christian system; and we feel persuaded that every one who duly estimates the Divine principle which ordains a mutual dependence between the teacher and the tanght, will be anxious to seize so gratifying an opportunity of testifying his adherence to it.—London Patriot, Nov. 9.

A WURTEMBURG PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,-The Alhenaum supplies us with a very pleasing notice of such an establishment, which we think our readers will thank us for laying before them. The 196 deaf and dumb individuals employed at it do indeed speak in a loud and affecting manner to thousands. We should be glad to be informed that this was a mission ary establishment: certainly there is something humane about it. A curious account is given from Zabingen, in Wurtemburg, of a new printing

A curious account is given from Labingen, in Wuttemburg, of a new printing establishment, lately opened by M. Theodore Heigerad. All the compositors and pressmen, 196 in number, (11 of the former being women), are deaf and dumb; and have been educated, at his cost, for the employment in which they are now engaged. The King has conferred on M. Heigerad the large gold medal of the order of civil merit for this great recompense for this remarkable labour of love than medals can mark or monarchs bestow.—Athenaum.

We have much gratification in saying, that the Rev. John Ryerson and Rev. Peter Jones returned last evening from their important and protracted Missionary tour in the east;-tired in their work but not of it, and bringing cheering intelligence of success.

ELECTION NEWS .- The Hon. Robert Baldwin, Solicitor General, was elected for the Fourth Riding of York-without opposition; Mr. Mclatosh having resigned.

Another awful warning to the Intemperate.-On Saturday last a man was going by the Market in this City with two sticks of timber, when, being intoxicated, he fell off, and one of the sticks passed over his head, and killed him on the spot.

To Correspondents .- We have favors from "St. Thomas," "Cobourg," "Hamilton," "Perth," "Barrie," and "L. L."

An excellent communication from our respected friend "V," in reference t what has been said by "G. F. P." to the writer of several articles on Education, should have an insertion, but for the fear we have that it might draw us into configuration, which we are sedulous to avoid ; and as the parties concerned seem disposed to let the matter rest, perhaps we cannot do better than follow their example.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.

The Committee of the Temperance Reformation Society are now making preparations for their SECIAD ANSIVERSARY SOLREE, which will take place of FRIDAY, 12th Inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Newgate Street. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Christie's, 112 King Street the Guardian Office, and other places, or of any of the Members of the

Members are requested to secure Tickets as early as possible. Toronto, March 4th, 1841.

For the Christian Guardian

ON LEAVING HOME.

My dear Readers, the event of leaving home has given free course to floods of tears in many instances. We see the youth of our land, as soon as they are able to do for themselves, forsaking father and mother, and launching forth able to do for themselves, forsaking father and mother, and launching forth into the world, as their various aims or qualifications may lead them. In pursuit of riches or honours, some go to the rast, some to the west, some to the north, some to the south,—there labouring from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, and by their various toil still adding to their wealth. Of these many never return to their fathers' house. Some, after pressing the hand of a weeping mother and an affectionate father, have gone forth to the battle-field, where they have been cloven down by the sword or pierced by the bullet,—never to return to dry up the tears of that sorrowful mother nor to gladden the heart of that kind father. Some, with their Bibles in one hand and their lives in the other, have torn themselves from the embraces of doating parents who have dandled them on the knee in their infancy and supported and guided them through the morning of life. These have departed from the land of their nativity, not in quest of the perishing trash of this world, but, animated by far nobler uims, have, after encountering the perils of the deep on many a boisterous ocean, taken up their sojourn under the fervid rays of a burning sun, traversing the arid sands of Africa, in pursuit of the lost sheep of Israel; while others, again, prompted by the same holy zeal, have spent their strength o'er Greenland's icy mountains, braving there the blood-chilling blast amid the most depressing forms of penury and privation. Kindred bands have bent their steps to the far-off islands of the sea, consecrating their lives, their aubstance, and their talents to the winning of souls to Christ. Many, again as solitary pilgrims, have journeyed through the trackless wilderness, exposer as softery pigrins, have journeyed through the trackless winderness, exposed by day and night to the rude assaults of the savage beasts of the forest,—their food the scanty and precarious products of the dreary wild. All these toils, all these privations, in their multiform variety of aspect, are ungrudgingly undergone in a humble subservience to the salvation of immortal scole from undergone in a humble subservience to the salvation of immortal souls from an eteroal death. O brother! weary not in your labout of love, nor think the task too great! Jesus has said, "No one has left father, house, home, lands, wife and children, for my name sake, but in this life shall have an hundred fold; and in the world to come, life everlasting." Staying themselves on these, immutable assurances, let every trissionary hereld of the Cross, with responsive cordiality of devotedness, exclaim—Farewell, father; farewell, mother. Glory to God!

WM. A.

Foreign and Provincial News.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, which left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th ult. for Halifax and Boston, has brought news twenty-eight days later than the last previous arrivals. The Britannia has had un exceedingly Adams rough passage, and sustained damages, but not of great importance. Parlia-Adams Mrs Jane ment was opened on the 26th Jan. by the Queen in person, and the attendance of the Peers was quite numerous.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECIL

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, MY Lords AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have the satisfaction to receive from foreign Powers assurances of their Allen William iendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

Allen — Esq. Allen — Milliam Allen James

friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The posture of effairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness "The posture of sitars in the Levant had long been a cause of uneanness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the cells which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Anderson William Anderson Robert Russia, and the Sultan, a Convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant, and maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this Convention shall be laid before you.

"I have given directions that this Convention shall be laid before you.

Agree Hongri

"I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in the execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view Armstrong George Armstrong Alex.

and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallautry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted toom and J. B. Roy 2 some of my subjects by the others of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed pleni-Awburn Mrs

or the solution of the ugent of my crown, I at the same time of component of the ugent of my crown, I at the same time of covernment.

Auturn George 5

Auturn George 5

Auturn John
Government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me. If
that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these
Banan Robert 2

Railey James matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the ex-

divine power. We have said, "Haste again ye days of grace!" and they have contine of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1835, for regulating the come with their former simplicity, and power, and joy. "The best of all is, navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms Ball The onourable to both.

Ball or Bale John
"I have concluded with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Ballintine John

REV. WILLIAM JAY OF BATH.—The following extract from the onden Patriot referring to this venerable dissenting Minister speaks much in have directed to be laid before you.

Barden John Barnard George Barnhert Wm

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you."
However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of econo-

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of econo- Baxter Mrs Susan my, I feel it my duty to eccommend that adequate provision be made for the Bealey Widow

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Mr Lords and Gentlemen,
"Measures will be submitted to you without delay which have for their
object the more speedy and effectual administration of jostice. The vital
importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious
Bellon Peter

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the amendment of the Luws relating to the Poor, expire at the termination of the present Bellune Norman 2 year. I feel assured that you will carnestly direct your attention to enactments Billing Wm 2

which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyaky and patriot lism; and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your councils may be Black James so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to pre-Black John serve peace and to promote by enlightened legislation the welface and happiness Black Jos of all classes of my subjects."

UNITED STATES.

Bridge at Albany .- A strong effort is making by the people of Albany, to obtain permission from the Legislature to construct a bridge over the Hudson at that place. They will be opposed by Troy, Lanstogburgh, West Troy, Waterford, &c., and will be defeated. The people above are too strong on this question for those below. The true way for the Albanians is to change their plan, and make a tunnel. The Trojans will allow them to act the beaver, if not to play the cagle. They can construct a tunnel without molestation; if not to play the cagle. They can construct a tunnel without molestation; Bough Charles are madel would not be swept away by the ice, as a bridge would most as Boyd Wm. and a tunnel would not be swept away by the ice, us a bridge would most assuredly be every other year. If the bed of the river is formed of as good clay
as its banks, there would be little inconvenience from leakage, as the roof of
the tunnel would exclude water like an arch of pewter.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Bradborn Ellen

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Toronto, 20th January, 1341.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir,-Will you have the kindness to insert in the next number of your journal the following extract from a letter lately received from the Secretary of the Briggs Robert Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It is a noble instance of the munificence of that admirable institution, whose benevolent acts are known and left in every part of the world, and cannot fail to call forth the warmest gratitude of the Church of this Province.

JOHN TORONTO.

(Extract.) Brock Capt Sam'l Brock Samuel (Extract.)

"I beg leave to inform your lordship that the Standing Committee, taking into consideration the peculiar and distressing situation of the two Provinces during the last three years, have determined as a resulting all the District Committees in those Provinces from their pecuniary obligations to the society, and thus to give them an opportunity of re-commencing their operations with zeal and vigour. The book accounts of the Diocesan and District Committees have, in pursuance of this resolution, been closed in the Society's Office; and the undermentioned arrears have been cancelled, viz.

Average from Durings Diocesan Committee. Brockway Doctor

Quebec Dio	cesan C	ommittee		451	16	4	
Montreal	do.	do.		342	2	0	
York	do.	do.		589	12	7	
Niagara Dia	trict Co	mmittee		180	1	9	
Cobourg Dis	strict C	ommittee		70	11	10	
			*******		10	9	
Johnstown				57	19	10	

£1768 15 1

OBITUARY.

Mr. WM. IAVINE, the subject of the following memoir, was born in the town of Perth, Scotland, in the year of our Lord 1792, and emigrated to the United States of America at the age of ten years; where he lived until the age of twenty-four without any remarkable occurrences; during which time he was carefully instructed in the Presbyterian religion, without being made experimentally acquainted with his Divine Master. At this age it pleased God to lead him where there was Methodist preaching, where he was brought to discover himself in the gall of bitterness, and in the Lond of iniquity." He drew the conclusion he would break off his sins by repentance, and comply with the requisition of the gospel. He struggled and contended with God for about six months, when he was "brought into the glorious liberty of the sons of God." Soon after this he emigrated to Ernesttown, U. C.; from that place he went to Sidney. His talents and deep piety moved the church to nominate him as one of its Leaders, and soon after as a Steward of the circuit, and Superintendent of a Sabbath School; which offices he filled with honour to himself, to the glory of God, and to the great benefit and satisfaction of all concerned. He likewise filled places of honour in civil and military departments, to the general satisfaction of the community at large. He made it his business to visit the house of mourning, and to administer the healing balm of consolation to the wounded hearts of his suffering fellows. But our much esterned and beloved brother is no more. By an accident in July large the first his the first his transfer in July and the first his transfer was a steam of the community at the first his transfer was a first was a steam of the surface and heleved brother is no more. By an accident in July large the first his termed the first him the first ter the healing balm of consolation to the wounded hearts of his suffering fellows. But our much esteemed and beloved brother is no more. By an accident in July last, the fatal blow was struck which resulted in his dissolution. I visited him several times during his illness, and always found him resigned to the Divine will. He hore his acute pain with christian fortitude, and died a triumphant death. Just previous to his dissolution he exclaimed, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." His happy spirit has taken its exit to the fair climes of eternal day. In our respected brother's removal the church has sustained a great loss, the public is deprived of a valuable friend, and his family is left to mourn.

Sidney, Feb. 11th, 1811.

V. B. Howard.

Dien—At his father's residence, on Sunday evening, the 24th Langary, Moses

Sidney, Feb. 11th, 1841.

V. B. HOWARD.

DIED—At his father's residence, on Sunday evening, the 24th January, Moses Herrington, Jr., fourth son of Mr. Moses Herrington, of Wellington, P. E. District, in the 20th year of his age. In six days was this blooming youth brought from a state of health and activity to leave a large circle of weeping friends, who deeply mourn their great loss. He was a young man possessing not only very promising talents, but every amiable quality calculated to insure the warmest affections of his friends, and all with whom he associated. He had been the subject of many serious impressions: and through his short sickness he evinced an earnest desire respecting his spiritual state—but it was only a few hours before Charles Thomas Christy Isaac ject of many serious impressions; and through his short sickness he evinced an earnest desire respecting his spiritual state—but it was only a few hours before his departure that he found that peace by beheving in Christ as his Saviour, that calmed his soul into a heavenly frame, even in the agonies of death. The grief of his weeping friends being too great for them to comply with his request for them to sing with him, he broke forth and sung the two first verses of the 728th Clark Hynn, in the Wesleyan Hynn Book, commencing, 'There is a land of pure delight,' &c. We trust the great loss his friends and the community have sustained in the sudden death of this affectionate and promising youth is his anspeakable gain. May this solemn Providence be sanctified to all his former youthful companions. On the following Tursday the funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, who deeply sympathised with the mourning family under their afflictive becreavement.

Clark Clarke Cl Clapham Wm Claruge Betsy Clark Robert

DIED, on Sunday, January 31st, 1841, in the township of Matilda, Ann. wife of Mr. Matthew Coons, aged 33 years. The deceased was born in the town of Elgin, Scotland, from which place she emigrated to Canada in 1832, and settled in Matilda, where she continued to reside until she took her final and settled in Mattide, where she continued to reside until she took her had departure from the shores of mortality, and entered into that rest which remains for the people of God. About six months after her arrival in Canada, she was united in the conjugal relation to Mr. Coons, and became deeply impressed with the necessity of a deeper work of grace; soon after she became a member of the Methodiat Society, and continued a consistent member until she was removed to a participation of the joys of heaven. Her illness was appropriately and her rain actuated and her the protected and her taken to the her actions to the constant to the her actions to the protracted and her pain extreme, and almost constant; but her confidence was strong in God to the last; and in the midst of her afflictions she possessed a calmness of mind and a resignation to the will of God that I have but seldom She was a person of a kind and generous spirit, always, with her friendly husband, giving a hearty and hospitable reception to christian ministers and others who might visit them. She now has her reward. She has left a kind and affectionate husband, an only daughter, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn; but their loss is her gain. May the family again be one Comwall Wm before the throne of God and of the Lamb, where dissolution is eternatly untropic before the throne of God and of the Lamb, where dissolution is eternatly untropic before the throne of dissolution influence was felt throughout the large assembly coller R. Coughlan Joseph Couler Thomas Benj. Nankevill.

Dign, on the 5th alt. at Chaibam, L. C., Capt. ISBAND NOBLE, aged 82 DIED, on the 5th nit, at Chaibam, L. C., Capt. ISBAND NOBLE, aged 82 Cowdery Stephen years. Capt. Noble was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place. He emigrated to Canada from the United States in 1791. He died in peace, without a sigh or groan, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Crawford Seth 2 Isaab Schagel. His funeral wasn umerously and respectably attended. The Crawford John occasion was improved from John v. 25.

I I S T O F L E T T E R remaining in the Post Office, CITY OF TORONTO, March 5, 1841. LETTER S Short John

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Cressall Edward Heward Hugh

Adam John Adams Thomas Crounan Thomas Adkinson Christ'r Crookshank -Allen Mrs 2 Crowther Mrs. Crovier John Cromly James 2 Cull James Alexander Hugh Call, James jun. Alexander Wm Cull John Amiler D.C., M.D. Cullen Mary E. Anderson William Commer John Culter Abraham 2 Daniel John O. Davenport Mary Davis Isaac

Dawson John Daye Timothy Deal Adam Dean John Dediemar Lewis Dellemore Wm Delance Alvin R. Deohn Mary Dicky Robert Dietsman Mrs
Dod John
Dolmage John
Dolmage W.
Donaldson Wm. Baird Alexander Donley Alice Donahue Timothy Doole James Doole James Dananghoo M, sen. Donnegan Daniel 3 Bathgate James Donohoe Letitia Dorskey Benjamin Drummond Y. Duck Matthew Beaty George 2 Beats Alack Duke Charlotte Dunbar John Dancan ----Danchèr Edward Dugless Wilso nevan Joseph Dan John Dutton Walter Dyell Mark Dyke Miss

Battevhy J. L.

Bing -

Bradley Wm

Bready Julia

Brenan James

Brown John Brown Patrick

Brooke George

Buells Robert E.

Bull Batholomew

Bunker Thomas

Butler John

Bundy John

Bunton Wm Burford Wm

Burland Wm.

Burley Jhon Burnil John

Cammel Daniel

Campbell W. A. Campbell James Caokes Miss

Carr or Can G.

Carrell James

Cessor Mrs

Carson Margaet

lemenger Job

Cleveland James

Colbert Tim Coley Daniel

Connin Miss Constantine L. A.

Coolcham Joseph

Coulson John

Burton T.

Branchar Andre

Eager Sarah Egan John Elder Thomas Ellion Mrs Ann Elliott James Elliott Wm Elliott John Emery John English — Eris Patrick Essey John Evans Matthew

Eves James Falkner W. Farrelly Peter Farr Mrs. J. Farrow Wm Ferguson Alex'r Ferner Miss Ann Ferris Edward 2 Field Norman S. Fier or Tier Geo. Fielding James Finlaison C. S. Finley Miss Mary Finton Samuel Fitzgibbon John 2 Fitzgibbon Ant'y Flay Absalora Broom John, form- Foley Michael erly of 14th Foot Foley Edward Browning J. A. Forbes John Brownell Julius R. Forster Watter Thomas Foster Wm Macky Mary Madden Michael Fowler O. S. Fowley Owen Francis James 3 French Wm

Gallaway John Gallaher Patrick Gallaher Peter Gallaher John Galigo Peter Gall (way John Garfield — Gardner Thomas Gates Jon'a Gedd James Cameron James Cameron Mrs Jas. Geddes Alex'r C. Cameron Miss Ann Gerrie Miss Marg Cameron or Connors
Mrs Margaret
Cambel Malady
Cambel James Gibson Jeremiah Gibney Thomas Gilbert Thomas Gilbrie Mrs. Fanny Gilding John Gilpin Margaret Glass Margaret Glassey Mrs. B. Glennan Henry Glyan Hugh Gonagle Wm Gorman Michael Goodearle John 2 Goodwin Felix Gorman Dr. Alex' Chamberlain Wm Champagne Claude Graham Wm Chapman Nothon Gracey John Charlton Wm Grabam John Gracey John Graham John 2 Grant Christy Chisholm Miss Chisholm Cathrin Gray Joseph Gray Miss Marg't Gray James Christian Washing Green Mrs Anson Green Rev. --- 2 Gregy George Gray James Grave Ab'm Growney Nich's

French Daniel

Guy Richard Gwillim D. Hall Laura Hall Robert Hall Miss B. Hamphrin T. D. Hanagan John Hanaleri Wm Hardy Michael Harding Capt. Haris Willham Collard Benjamin Harrs Vindata Colman Cap. 55th l'Harper John Colman James Harrus Ann Harrison Eleanor Harris Jos. Hartman John Harvey John Harteus Reuben Haw John Hawkins Mrs Corcoran Barthol Hayden Wm Hayes Michael 2 Healy Thomas Healy Patrick Henan Stephen Henderson Jas. Henderson Jas. H.

Henderson R. Henry Samuel Henry & Williams

Hervey Mrs E.

Hickor Thos. B.

McCombs James McCormick Dun'n Hick Daniel McCormick Alex 2 Higgins —— Hinds John McCoy Patrick Hood Mary or Edward Farres Hogg Mrs T 2 Holland David McCullough -McDonald John MacDonald Lieut. Hooper Henry Hopkins Was Hopkins T. T. 34th Reg's McDonald James Honkins Wm McDonald John Horkan Peter MacDonald Alex'r McEneany Judy Torton Henry 2 McGey John Howard Leonard McGlone John Hudson Leonard McGloen John McGlade Marg't Hughes James Hughes Charles Hughson Wm Hunter John McGill Jane McGrath John Huston Rev. J. H. McGuigan Patrick Hutchinson Sam'l McIntyre Douald Hutchinson George Mackintosh Dun'n Huston Rev. J. H. McIntosh Gilbert

Jacobs Jon. James Mary Jennings Thomas Jevona James 3 Johnson John Jocobs Jacor Sam'l MacLean Neil Johnston Samuel Johnston Sarah Johnson Etiz'h 2 Johnson W. Johnston John Jones W. H. Jones James the friends of Jourdan David Joyener Irvina Keating Thomas Kendrick Josiah Kenney Jane Keons Margaret

Key Thomas jun Kibble Ann Kieser Washington Nichol Martha Nicholson — Nilay David Nimmo John King A. Kingsmill J. 2 Nixon Mary Nixon William Kinnaird Alex'r Kinney Henry Kirkwood D. B. Koeal Daniel Norry Mrs. Narres Charlotte Knight James Knox Miss Jane Knox Miss Jane
Knox Charles B.
Knox George
Knowlton Thomas

Norts Nev.
Nott John
Nowlan Robe
Nugent John Laing Jean

Lambert —— Lano Richard Langdon Wm Langrell Francis Langrell Francis
Latheam II. 2
Les W.m
Leaney Wm
Leary Phillip
Lea Miss M.
Leedmon Wm 2
Lemon James 2 Lemon James 2 Leming -— 2 Lemnon Margaret Leonard Dominick Leonard Noah Leonard Noah Leogerman A. O. Lewis Richard Lewis Richard Lully John Lilly Win Linton Wilson Lipsett James Little Moses Lloyd Owen 2 Logan D. O. Long Mrs Lyons Mrs 2 Maconie Samuel

Magifford Mary Magne John Magee Mary Maguire Thomas Maher Manville Maxim. Andrew Malloch J. J. Malone Morris 2 Mandeville Francis Manners George Mara Mrs Mara Michael Marshal Robert Masterton & Smith Martel Wm Martin Harriet J. Martins Elizabeth Mash Mrs Jain Mason Mary Mason Joseph Mason James Mason Charles Matheson Donald Maurait Charle Mayner Wm 2 Meade Captain Mecree John 2 Mercer Thomas Mercitt Jedadiah Meridith John 2 Mesbic I Meaher Matilda Rhond Daniel Mills Richard Mills Mrs Rigney James Rispin Wm. Rit Patrick Mills George Miller Wm Robinson Jame Miller Jacob or Robinson W. Robinson Jane Miller Ralph Rohinson Wm. Robinson Thor Mitchell Thomas Robinson Peter Robertson F. Mittson Anne Moore Wm 3 Merris Charles Morison Wm Morison George 2

Morrison James Morse Elizabeth Modey John 2 Morison John Mosher James Mott John Moulsworth Wm Mountsive Robert Multen Jana MuggeridgeWallaci Multen John 2 Mullen Wro Mulvey Thomas Murroy Thomas
Murroy Wo sen.
Murphy Richard
Murphy Thomas
Murphy Timothy
Murray Thos H.
Myes Charles
Myes Clameth
Myes Charles
Myes Clameth Myland Richard McAdam M. McAviney -McAviney
MeBride David 2 Scott John
McCarney Wm Scott David McCabe Henry McCaudie David Seely Levi Searly Henry Sergant Robert Sergant Phillip Sever Jonathan Wm McCarron Wm

McCarter Robert

McCarthy James McCartney Mes

McCawley Alex'r MacClean Mrs

McClain Susan McCallum Peter

McCarthy Mich

Sinck — Smart Joha Smith Alexander Smith William Smith Dinah Smith David Smith John 3 Smith Joseph Smyth John Smitt John Smith Wm. Yr, McFaeland Jno C. Smith Henry Smith A. Smith Richard Smith P. Somerville Corry Spafford Horatio pafford John A. Speakman Wm Speckman W. Spence Wm Spence Wintha 2 Spears Charles Springall E. Mclver Charles McKenzie Robert Sprout David McKay Ann McKay Wm Spunk Capt. Jas. Spurgeon Mrs Rob't Stamford John 2 McKey James McLevig Robert McKelvy James McLaughlin Cha's -McLennan Hugh McMahon Peter McMann Mich

Stevens James 2 Toner Peter Stephens Joseph Stevenson E. Towns Thomas Toynton Martha Stocks Harriet McMullin Edw'd 2 Turner Thomas Stuart H'y B. Stewart Jene 2 Turner Ceorge Twell Soffa McNobb Letitia Stewart John McPherson Chas. McPhillips John McQuoid Henry McSweency John McTaggart Malc'm McVicur Robert Nallen William Needen Isaac Neil Daniel Prescott, " 24th and 25th Newman John

Norris Rev. Wm. Norris Rev. W. II. Nowlan Robert O'Burne Martin Y. O'Conner M. E. O'Conner Mat. Edg. O'Conner Thomas O'Conner Patrick O'Flanagan Patrick Oil Elizabeth Oliver William 2 Oliver Jas. D. O'Neal James O'Riley Thomas Orr James O'Sullivan Thomas O'Sullivan Wm. 2 Pake James Palmer Charles

Parkington Cath. Parker John Parr Ellen Patterson Eliz'h Patterson Joseph Pattison Henry Patrick George Fayne Alfred. Pearson Jno. Pearce or Pearson' Peirce Frances S. Pease Elihu lls Susan Pendleton – Phelon Juli Pherel Stephen Pinkney Eliz'h Platt James Porter John Porter Rohert Potter James 2 Powell Wm. Prentice Wm. Print Wm. Prout Henry Quenel Sylvester Quina John Rubbitt Bryan Randall Bourday Randell John Ransom George Rans Wm. Mans wm.
Roynesson Mairland
Rendstone Wm.
Redpath James
Reed I., R.
Reed F. G. Reid John 2 Reid Mary Ann Reid John R. Reid Henry Reynolds Adin Reynolds Matilda Reynolds Rebecca

Roberts Charles Roberts Charles Roberts Miss Rodgers David Romain Chas. Ed Rood George Rork Cath. 2 Ross Miss Ross James or Robt. Carmine Ross Hugh Russel Patrick Rutian Charles Rutledge Arch'd Ryan Margaret Ryan James Savage Thomas Scanlan John Schaus Peter Scott Wm. 2 Scott Adam Scott James Scott James Atholl

Share Frances

Sharpler John 2 Shaw Wm. Maw Shilson Wm. Shepperd Jacob

Sherlock Richard

McCombo Joseph Sherwood Bam 1 3

Short Bernard 2 Sibley Samuel Stewart P. Stewart Wm. Stivings Richard Stonehouse Joseph Stottenberry Tho's Simpson Samuel Simpson Allen Simms Theodore Sinclair Catherine Sturch Henry Steit Wm. Suliven James Signot James 2 Summers Thorn Sweet Thos. B. Sylvester Chris. Tambleson Sam1 Tausley Sam'l Taper David Tuevhey Thomas Toys Patt Taylor James 2

Taylor George Taylor Francis Taylor Wm. Taylor Sellar Telfrerd Wm. P. Thompson Jas. 5 Thompson Thomas
Thompson G. W.
Thompson Marg't
Thompson Francis
Thomson Sandy
Thompson Samuel
Thompson Henry Thompson Heary
Thomas Edward Thomas John Sporgeon ars Add Stevens War Thornas John Stamford John 2 Thornas John Thornas John Watter Thornas John Thornas John Thornas John Watter Stevens Henry Tickle Henry Tickle Henry Tierney Bridget Tims Mrs. Dr. Townsley William Watson Rt. Watson Ebeneze Townsley William Townsley Watter David Watter David

Underwood Ann Wheatley John Upleyrove James Whiteside James Orghart George Whitney Henry White John Wigelsworth A. Varney John Vaughan C. Veal Edmand H'y Wiggins Thomas Wright Wm Veal H. Verral Mrs. T. II. Wilcox Leonard Williams Miss Williams Wm Vipphum David Vedie George Wade Richard Wairtell James Wakely Sarah Waldren Thoma Waldren Mary Walker Sarah Walker Jones Welker Geo & A Walker Joseph Walis Alexander Wallace James Tevann Matthew Wallace
Therness George Wallis James
Thomson Mrs. M.S. Walmsley Capt. Warren John

Williamson Thos. Wilson James 2 Williams Thomas Wilson Mary Jane Wilson Diana 2 Wilson John 3 Wilson Lucinda Wilson Mra Wilson Margaret Wilson — Winstonley E. Wolf John Wontor B. V. Wood Peter Walter Mrs Woodhouse F. V. 2 Walton Humphrey Worker Mrs. S. Warren W. H. Worswick I Washington Wm Wride Wm Worswick Edw'd Washington J. Wright H'y Wason M'y or Jane Wright Edw. G. S. Watkins Jane Wright James 2 Watkins Thomas Wright Robert

Wrigley Wm Wright Matthew Watson Ebenezer Wyatt Mary Xeal Charlotte Webster Daniel

Yeoman Heary Yeoman Richard Weakely Jane Walsh Ab'm 2 Young Richard Welsh Miss Youngs Ann West Rev. G. M. Young James S. Wettenhall James Young R. C. Wheatley Emma X Y Z CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

Corrected List of Quarterly Meetings on the Augusta District-4th QUARTER.

Rideau, March 27th and 23th Elizabethtown, May 1st and 2nd Porth, April 3rd and 4th Kemptville, 8th and 9th Brockville, 10th and 11th Augusta, 15th and 16th Crosby, 17th and 18th Matilda, 22d and 23rd The District Meeting will be held at Prescott, commencing on Tuesday, May

The general Circuit Stewards of the several Circuits will please to attend on Wednesday at 10 A. M. precisely, and remain while the financial affairs of the

District are being considered.

The superintendents of circuits are carnestly desired carefully to attend to all financial matters previous to the District Meeting, and, in particular, to pre-pare correct fists of all moneys received or paid towards the Missionary and Centenary funds. The Treasurers and Collectors connected with the several branches of the Missionary Society, and the subscribers to the various funds of our Church, on the District, are respectfully requested to be punctual in paying over to the preachers all moneys or subscriptions in their hands, in due time, in over to the preachers all moneys or subscriptions to the preachers all moneys or subscriptions of the correct and full returns may be made.

H. Wilkinson, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto District-4th Quarter.

Newmarket, May 1 and 2 Toronto City, June 6 and 7

The District Meeting to commence, in the Brick Chapel, Yonge Street, on Thursday, the 3rd June, at 9, A.M. The Recording Stewards are requested to be present, with their Circuit Accounts, on the 4th June, precisely at 10, A.M. Anson GREEN, Chairman.

MARRIED.—On the 18th ult. by the Rev. T. Harmon, at L'Orignal, Mr. Alexis Johnson to Miss Parthena Johnson, both of that pince.
By the Rev. W. McFadden, on the 25th ult. Mr. William Mothersell, of the township of Monaghan, to Miss Mary Thompson, of Hope.
On the 2nd December, by the Rev. J. Musgrove, Mr. Morrel Griffin, of Clinton, to Miss Margaret Hurst, of Grimsby.

Dy the rame, on the 9th Dec. Mr. John Whitelock to Miss Elizabeth Folker, both of Gainsborough.
By the same, on the 31st Dec., Mr. John Johnson, of Caistor, to Miss Helen Herrington, of Grimsby.

Herrington, of Grimsby.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Asa Durkee, of Norwich, to Miss Mar-

garet Hullman, of Grimsiy.

By the same, on the 13th Jan., Mr. Richard Butler, to Miss Mary Patterson, both of Caistor.

By the same, on the 17th Feb., Mr. John Couke, to Miss Saily McPherson,

both of Clinton. By the same, on the 25th Feb., Mr. Horace Johnson, to Miss Jane Laidlaw, both of Caistor. By the same, on the same day, Mr. William B. Merritt, of Cuistor, to Miss

By the same, on the same day, said Eliza Catherine Adams, of Grimsby.

Eliza Catherine Adams, of Grimsby.

By the same, on the 3rd March. Levi Willson. Esq., of Trafalgor, to Mrs. Mary House, relict of the late Daniel House, of Cliaton.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Andrew Hewson, to Miss Ann Butler,

By Rev. T. McMullen, in Oro, on the 15th Jan., Mr. Thomas Shaw, to Miss

Susan Whiting.

By the same, in Innisfil, Feb. 2nd, Mr John Hoslin, of the township of Pickering, to Miss Sarah Rolston, of Innisfil.

By the same, Feb. 2nd, Mr. Alexander McCullough, to Miss Sarah Gartley,

On the 16th Feb., by the Rev. A. MacNab, Mr. David Davis, to Miss Margaret Galbraith, both of Satisfeet.

By the same, on the 24th Feb., Mr. Enoch Smith, of Glanford, to Anna

Maria, youngest daughter of Rev. Audrew Pringle, Ancaster.

DIED.—On the 19th ult. at L'Orignal, very suddenly, Adelia, youngest daughter of T. H. Johnson, Esq., aged four months.

In Sculcontes, Hull, England, on the morning of the 19th of November last, aged 33, much and deservedly respected, Mrs. Gall, mother of Mr. Charles Gall, Painter, &c., St. Lawrence Suburbs, Montreal.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 9. W. McFadden, J. K. Williston, C. Flumerfelt, 2, J. Hutchinson, J. Lover, T. Bevitt, A. Hurlburt, S. Rose, T. Cosford and J. Mosgrove, S. M'Call, R. Corson, J. Currie, T. McMullen, J. Beatty, 2, H. Muntgomery, G. Ferguson.

Commissariat Office. Toronto, 3rd March. 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Thursday, the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a hour no tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Coutract for Carpenters' Work, Ironnongery, Shingling, and Tinning, and for supplying materials, &c. for services under the control of the Hon'ble Board of Ordance, (not exceeding a certain amount,) in the City and vicinity of Toronto, for one, or two years, from the 1st June, 1841.

The schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at this Office, and at the Office of the Command-

ing Royal Engineer, where every information will be given.
The tenders are to be made upon Printed Forms, which may be obtained at

this Office; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained. Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE

COUNTY OF HALTON. GENTLEMEN,—The day having now been fixed, and being

Close at hand, when you will be called upon to exercise the elective fanchise, in sending a Representative to the Parliament of the Province of Canada, I beg to return you my best thanks for the condial and counteous manner in which I have been received by roa, during the progress of my canvass, and to remind such of you as unean to afford me your support, of the necessity of meeting me at the hustings on the earliest day of the election.

election.

Having so long had the honour of serving you in Parliament, it seems unnecessary for the to give any exposition of my political principles, which are already well known to you, and have been. I trust, sufficiently set forth by my public conduct.

The re-tution of the provinces having, however, made a great change in our political situation, I may perhaps be excused for saying a few words in reference to that measure, which, you are aware. I have always advocated, and which I have him been, and still an convinced, will, if we are true to our own best interests, be found of the utmost benefit to the Province at large; and particularly to that part of it which formerly constituted Unner Canada.

and convinced, will, if we are true to our own ness measures, to make a true to our own ness measures, to the fronterly constituted Upper Canada.

On ourselves, the Governor-General has truly said, depend our future prospects; and if we can only forget former subjects of dissension, and join together like brothers, in promoting and furthering such measures as are for the general advantage of this great and splendld country, we have no reason to fear the result.

We are fortunate in having at the bend of our affairs, at this eventful crisis, a nobleman rinnently qualified to commence and to carry out the arrangements consequent on this great event in the manner most likely to listing to us its fullest advantages, both in a commercial and in 8a agiputtural point of view.

I have been a supporter of Lord Sydenham's measures, because I conceive they are calculated, and intended to be, and are likely to prove conductive to the general interests of the inhabitants of this Province, and so long as they are so I shall over be found ready and willing to afford them my most stremous support.

From my long fundinarity both with commercial and farming occupations, I think I have acquired some experience of the true interests of this country; that experience I trust I have hitherto used for your benefit, and if I shall be returned by your smiringes to the Parliament of Canada, you will ever find me in it, as in that of Upper Canada, as apporter of all liberal and epightened measures; nationally alive to your real interests, and watching over and advocating every plan calculated to promote the general good of the Province, as well as at all times a determined supporter of our permanent connection with that mighty empire, of which we are so fortunate as no form a part.

I am, Gentlemen, your faltiful servant, William Chilsholm.

OF TORONTO.

CENTLEMEN,—At the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should be shrinking from my duty as a British Subject, were I not to adopt the course pointed out in your requisition. I therefore declare myself a Canadiate for your suffrages, as one of the Representatives of the Metropolis in Parliament. You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited to come forward on each of the interests—Liberal as well as Conservative. But I think that these nominal distinctions ought not to exist or be perpetuated under the Union; and I think it is the first indication of a great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly in dependent of both parties. Alos! that the feetings of a Parliament in the feetings of a parties. Alos! that the feetings of a consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comparison of Friends and Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comparison of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the Week; the words divided and accented according to the purest mode of pronunciation. By Alexander Davinson, Esquire, Kingura, Compiler of the Weekeyan with Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d. It is the feet interests—Liberal as well as Conservative. But I think that these nominal distinctions ought not to exist or be perpetuated under the Union; and I think it is the first indication of a great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly independent of both parties. Alos! that the feetings of the properties of the feetings of the parties. British party your now putting me in a position to come forward perfectly in-dependent of both parties. Also! that the feelings of obligation, created by your confidence, which now inspire my breast, had not long ago been appealed

to in the case of many others throughout the Country.

Are not the interests and property of this great City as well the public safety prejudiced unnecessarily at this very moment, by the appearance of our continuing to view with suspicion, and to give unbecoming opposition to, the Governor

We may rely that Lord Sydenham never will consent to be thrust into the arms of the old official party, and it were well for the interests of this city, that the ensuing elections should for ever dissipate all idea of identity between the City of Toronto and that faction, which has been the curse of Upper Canada-having held place without power, except the power of injuring us—neither possessing the confidence of the country nor of themselves—united against the country, but not united among themselves—with influence sufficient to make Upper Canada in former days what they now wish to make the City of Toronto, a great rotten borough.—whose tactics have been, and still are, to ascertain

In the ranks of politics; but whether I regard the interests of this City or of the Province, in both which my stake is very great, I am equally satisfied that I might as well plead my supposed inability, when called on, to defend my country against external foos, as at the present crisis, from internal enemies. I feel that I might as well serve my conntry in Parliament as in the field,—which latter necessity it appears to me would, be the inevitable consequence of Tory exclusiveness, selfishness, and bigotry, again becoming rampant in Upper Canada.

I wish you to understand that in supporting the, you will support a "new state of things," of an enlarged and liberal character, in preference to the old system, which has already, and would again eventuate in rebellion. I will receive your votes, not because of any personal consideration or of any party politics, but as the product that rebellion will never sgain rear its head amongst us.—Niagara Reporter.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the 'Canada Spelling Book' by Alexander bavidson, Esq. of Niagara. The duty of hyghly, littlens and the present of the growing through the first of the present of the pres

votes, not because of any personal consideration or of any party polities, but as an evidence that the Citizens of Toronce agree with me that the present Government is entitled to, and will get from us, all the adherence which independent men can give to any Government—as an evidence that valuing the constitution all doctrine of Lord Sydenham—" Upon your co-operation must depend the success of my endravours, and my efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist me in the task," the Citizens of Toronto will emulate the country and the Sister Provinces in generously taking into consideration that the difficulties with which His Excellency is introunded and beset, are such as no former Governor has been able to overcome.

people of England in our stability, without which, we cannot expect, nor could we honestly advise Emigration to Canada, without which this cannot long remain

a British Province.

And with the slightest idea on the minds of capitalists, that there was any chance of having the old party paward on us again, I state my firm conviction that, instead of money being got from England to develope our resources, build our towns, and improve our communications, we would have capitalists leaving this as a country shortly again to become the scene of disorder and political

If elected by you, I shall be found a great conservator of our principles, and an unwearied and fearless reformer of details. The perpetuation of the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, I view to be at once the glory and advantage of both. My humble abilities will, of course, be especially

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 as the exigencies of the present times might require. The manner, however, 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 carliest 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 | Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. | Price 5s. 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 head, 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,

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

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:—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassegaweya, East Flumboro', West. Flomboro', Erin and Beverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmat, Dumfries, Puslinch and Eramosa,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of several properties of the supplied of the supplied for 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 advertise ment the subscriber mentioned that he was able to sell his goods to prevent stork at least 20 per cent these than be could allow dearn he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas, which he has avoided by purchasing consegments in Montreal far below the Sterling constitution of the large supply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is wall aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to Heading the contraction of the large supply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is wall aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to Heading the patronage to the public for their patronage, from a duty that the subscriber is wall and the public for their patronage, from a duty that the subscriber is wall and the public for their patronage, from a subscriber patronage to the subscriber patronage as a saving of at least 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from him. In a previous advertise ment to the subscriber is the public for their patronage to their transportation to the Canadas, which he has avoided by purchasing consegments in Montreal far below the Sterling of the Canadas, and the first transpor

my native land,"-its wants, capabilities, and resources. Gentlomen, -1 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 Donourable 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 had no situation of emolament under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, hamble WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

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

The Land Agency will be on the following terms; Landholders will forward to this Office a Map (if possible) with the description of the lands, situation, &c., together with the Price and Terms of Payment. If any person is desirous of purchasing any Farm or Lot, they will be referred to the Proprietor to complete the purchase; and if a Sale is effected, the legal Per Centage will be charged the Seller. In all cases where a personal application will require the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servants, male or female, will forward the description, with the amount of wages they will give. No person will be sent who cannot bring with them testimonials as to character, &c. Charge of entry at the time, Two Shillings and Sixpence,

Emigrants, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

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

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.

All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Ponsioners transacted gratis.

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

is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being theroughly Canadian. 4. It is more religious than appother. 5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter. 6. Its typographical execution is superior. 7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian.

This book, unlitte the School Books which have deduced Canada from the United States, is adapted to sur own afunation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, containing lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald.

We had much gratification in the necessal of what we consider a nost useful and valu-

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

We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power to say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Davidson's Canada Spelling Book' in all the common schools in Upper Canada—Patrict.

Every school teacher quight to receive a cone, and after a careful neural of it, we feed Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we fee confident be would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American edition now in use.—Morning Star & Transcript.

a great rotten borough.—whose factics have been, and still are, to ascertain their own personal interests, and then to convince the people that these are their interests—making the country agree with them on every point, instead of endeavouring to agree with the country,—the strength of the faction in fact having lain in the weakness of the country.

I do not mean to impugn the private characters of the old Government Tory party, but as an independent man I shall ever raise my voice against thoir selfish and exclusive political creed. However respectable or amiable some of them may be, as individuals, I must view them as a Compect, to be the worst enemies of their country, and blind enough not to see, that they are thus the enemies of them of their country, the difference of their country and blind enough not to see, that they are thus the enemies of their country for their country of the rovine of their country of their country of their country of the rovine o

beset, are such as no former Governor has been able to overcome.

I object to the old official party, because they never had nor would their principles ever permit their possessing the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. And confidence in ourselves must precede the confidence of the being and in the formation of that system may be confided as a value canada. And confidence in ourselves must precede the confidence of the people of Upper the people of Uppe

We had to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book,' and so far as we are capable of forming an opinion, we assert that it is one of the best works of the kind we have ever met with.—Hamilton Gazette.

We would do violence to our own ferlings, as well as injustice to the public, should we not give our unequivocal approbation of this book,—Brantford Courier. His (Mr. Davidson's) book is not only thoroughly British, as every school book in the hands of young Britinis ought to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American; and we bail it accordingly, as supplying a desideration long and grievously fell by the instructors of youth in these provinces.—If codstock Herald.

ten by the instructors of your in these provinces.—Procastes Meraca.

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson. This book appears to us to be better adapted for schools in this country than any other we have even.—Canada Temperance Advocate.

To the author of this valuable midition to the School Books of these Provinces we are

nexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, I view to be at once the glory and advantage of both. My humble abilities will, of course, he especially devoted to advance the greatness and prosperity of the Ciry of Toronto, with which my own interests and standing are so immediately connected.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant;
ISAAC BUCHANAN,

Toronto, Upper Canada, 19th January, 1341.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF

THE CITY OF TORONTO. in obtaining a supply .- Western Herald.

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

"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 captered for that purpose, and is neatly hulf-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who

order from a distance will please state which kind they want. THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, THUMAS STINSOM, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of fown and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both la quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by thus giving it publicity.

The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this fall, on account of the great hargains which were presented to him, knowing well that a large-stock of goods far below usual prices, caunot fall to attract the notice of the public generally.

gar, Noison, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flumboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beverley. And the fatter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nichol. Woolwich, Gaelph, Watorloo, Wilmot, Dimfries, Pusling hand 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 concern d, I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myrelf, 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 receives marks of approbation, for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will stand forward.

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

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

Surely Fifty-three Summars ought to give me some idea of "My own, was active land."—its wants, capabilities, and resources. Juson's Hardware Store. Franciscon, Dec. 7, 1840.

GELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Ro ad Cloths, Cassimeres, Plot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Flannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calleons, Pactory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Furnite Calleons, 34 and 64 Plain and Figuret Marines of almost every shade and quality, Sexony Cloths, Modisselin de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Augola, and Merino Showls and Handketchlefs; Bandama and Barcelons ditte; Lacus, Bobbines, Taubourde and Needle-worked Colars: a general stock of Hosios.

Filled, Augola, and Merino Stave's and Handkertonies; Bandana and Bardelona ditle.

Lacus, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-wiked Collara; a general stock of Hosicer,
Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured, and Plaid Charks.

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

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

Terosto, Japuary, 1841.

887 tf

W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
THREE JOURNEYMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet

No. T. I. C. E.—The undersigned having been appointed Executors to the Estate of the fate SARAH HOSBEL, of the Township of Markham, request that all persons indelated thereto make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present their Accounts duly authenticated.

ROBERT CARPRELL, Markham, Fabreary 26th, 1841.

SITATE: THOMAS HARRIS.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to his new place, No. 4, B'ellington Buildings, where, by diffigent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuouse of their orders.

1. R heeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Chotting.

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

REMOVAL. - JAMES SANDERSON has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messrs. Lyman, Farr, & Co.'s, whits now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Bread Golthe, Cassener of Doos Skins, a variety of Festings, &c., of the latest fastinos, which he is up to order in a superfor manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasona is A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand, foronto, October 20, 1840.

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND ituated in the Township of Clarence, Ottawa District. To any person desiror either of entering the Farming Business, or of profitably investing a small sum of more earnedly a place in the Province offers greater inducements than the tow increasing important neighbourhood of Bytown, in which the Lot is situated.

Places and of this offer. ats than the now increasingly

Please apply at this office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Toronto, 23rd February, 1841.

be required.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law; Conveyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Nessre Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of
Messre, J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Peronto.

E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder,

T. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, Yongo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's E. T. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surroundng 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 enables to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders. Dressing, Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every lescription, made to order.

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

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U.-C., 1841. C LOVER SEED. 250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for

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

No. 5, City Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. CLOVER SEED.—Two HUNDRED BUSHELS LESSLIE BROTHERS. prime quality, for sale by Toronto, 8th January, 1341.

CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1340. No. 5, City Buildings.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, next door east of Toton, Chemist. 577 tf 23rd November, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT Stock of DRY GOODS at imprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to lack de every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840. 579 ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR. bone with the most happy effect. & CO., who, will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this coportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met 2. Fletcher Street. New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle an account the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully arges a speedy payment by J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840

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

usiness; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Torunto, 7th August, 1840. THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings: 2000 gallons Boiled and Itaw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 10

10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperas, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 1000 lbs, Maccubox Sauff, 1 " Alum,
I " Sulphur,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dy
LYMAN, FARR & Co. 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger,

With a complete and extensive assoriment of stuffe, &c. &c. HE following Articles for Sale at No. 8, CITY BUILDINGS-

60 Chests Young Hyson and other Teas. 25 Casks Muscovado, Patent, and Crushe Patent, and Crushed Refined Sugara 32 do. Sperm, Olive. Pale Seal, Cod and Linseed Ods-With a General Assortment of Groceries, Stationery, Paints, Colours, Dye Sinfis, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. ANDREW HAMILTON. Toronto, Jan. 26th, 1841.

ASTWOOD & Co.,-PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.
A New and Valuable Remedy for Conghs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis Croup. Whooging Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feet assured that they hazard nothing is esping that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safets and best medicine ever offered to the public for the core of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any circumstance.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with

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 emment Physicans 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 Scalinary at the same place, and many respectable Chengonen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most inconductive.

edulous.
The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing one of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.
For sale by Joseph Beckett and Company, and by Druggists generally,
Toronto, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE. - Dr. Phelps' Compound Temato Pills tentirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from importing of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach: also, a substitute for coloniel. For its virtue as a catherite in Fevers and all Bihous Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates. For sale by Joseph Beckert and Company, and by Druggists generally, Toronto, October 24, 1840 Toronto, Octuber 2d, 1840.

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

o order. Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner 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 Supetine Cloths, Cassi meres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all the cases as incurable. which he will sell chepp for Cash or approved credit.

DLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Founds y." They will have constantiyon hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES GOOD & Co.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

TOOK OUT!!—"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—

An attack of the "Piles" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are folt) the celebrated HAYS and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond on the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond onderance by this dreatful complaint, who keep themselves whelly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach; of this there is the most perfect proof.

LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond orderance by this dreatful complaint, who keep themselves whelly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach; of this larger will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Hesteyan Methodist Charch are and in the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are anable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Westeyan Methodist Charch are desired in advance. Subscriptions in advance The Postuge is Four shiftings and Sixpence a-year, payelle in advance. Subscriptions in the number of the Fresteyan Alethedist Charch are authorized Agents and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

**A Altravelling and local Preschers of the Westeyan Alethedist Charch are subhorized Agents and forward their, names with subscriptions; and to all numbers are repossible for the payment of subscriptions sant by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinuous contents are repossible for the payment of subscriptions as and to all numbers are repossible for the payment of the Contingent form at a content of the Frencher and Sixten ts approach; of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of Constock & Co., written on Marca 1, 1841. | the wrappers. SOLOMON HAYS.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY, for the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on When persevered in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away the causes of the SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for Bricklayers', Masons', Stone-Cutters', Paviors' and Plasterers' bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable Work, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services under the control of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, (not exceeding a certain amount,) in the city and vicinity of Toronto, for one, or two years, from the 1st June, 1841.

The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at this Office, and at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, where every information will be given. Royal Engineer, where every information will be given.

The Tenders are to be made upon Printed forms, which may be obtained at this Office; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with Hoadache should Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will 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 Hendache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietory articles

meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of regetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require ony change of diet or exercise.

Sold by Constock & 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. Brant; Lessia. BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto. -

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives:

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

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

Thereby Certify that my daughter has been afficted with sick headache for the space of about twenty years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently issing twenty four mairs, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe as apparently soon to deprive her of hie. And after having tried almost all other remeties in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spikhor's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappoinment and joy of herself and all het friends, found vory material relief from the first dose of the medicies. She has fullowed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was breaked by to the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was breaked by to the medicies. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost incordately after taking the quantity direct.

A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invariable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Judge of the Court of C. P. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Judge of the Court of C. P.

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 counterfaited. Those wanting these preparations will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for Comstock's articles. The true articles have that name or signature ilways 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.

Our friends are : equested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places.
COMSTOCK & Co.

TTEWE'S NERVE & BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never-failing Cure for the RHEUMATISM, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputa. tion, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases the relief is invariable after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in Chronic Rheumstiem the casts of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and

consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Messis, LYMAN, BRENT; LESTLE DECTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co.,

OOK TO YOUR PANTRIES AND BED-ROOMS.— ROACH and BED BUG BANE,-The Subscriber has for some years been in the habit of supplying many families with this certain and immediate remedy for those nozious vermin, and has consented, at the strong solicitation of his friends, to bring it out in this public manner .will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assertment. He now has the positive affirmations of a great number of citizens, (some of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lump, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, of whom are the most wealthy and fashionable ladies in Chestnul Street.) Varnish. Dyo Stuffs. Spices, and every other article connected with their that this Bane is in all cases a sure and certain remedy; and these certificutes 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.

TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS. Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with Dandroff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years' growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent-though when disovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than these facts he wanted-refer to the ecommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to these things-buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, ettend to thishundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a boundiful Creator has endowed you -- use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkeeper is the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and rotail by J. W. Brent; Lesslie Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman, Fare, & Co. Toronto. From the Buston Chronicle, July 10.

From the Buston Chronicle, July 10.

CF We see by an advertisement in another column that Mensre Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oudrings's BALM OF COLUMBIA, have departies to sell that article in Bosta and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this chy whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phenometrical developments, which, concludering that they beto-kened a most aniable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the has of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's foultiess resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months are, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich promision, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want my, for though we were obliged to wear a wiz a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, bair enough, and of a passible quality, of our own.

TO THE RALD-HEADED.

TO THE BALD-HEADED..

This is to Certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine Balm or Columnia, my head is now covered with linit. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call and see me at Delhi village.

Delki, July 17, 1-59.

John Jaquish, Jon.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern latitudes that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a direction. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up Sold by Constook & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street,

New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lessie BROTHERS; J. BECKTET; and LYMAN, FARE, & Co., Toronto.

C A M E into the enclosure of the late SARAH HOSHEL, of the Township of Markham, sometime in August last, FOUR SHEEP. The awner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Markham, February 26th, 1841.

91 3p

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

Christian Guardian.

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

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J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.