"UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE 907 THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Vol. XII. No. 19.

the country are supplied with the Word of Life.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

Whole No. 521.

- Religions Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN THE WEST.

Hamilton, February 22, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. My DEAR SIR,-The appointments for Missionary Meetings, published in the Christian Guardian, for the London District, have been faithfully attended to by the western delegation thus far; and it is more than probable that you and your numerous readers are anxious to hear of their success. The result will speak for itself. It is quite certain that the Missionary spirit is on the advance; that the friends of Missions never had such cause for thankfulness and encouragement as at the present time: it seems as if we had entered on entirely a new era. If anything was wanting to convince the christian world that the Methodist Church in this Province is able to support its own Missions, that testimony, in a two-fold ratio, is now afforded. I am quite satisfied, in my own mind, that more than twice the amount will be raised this year than the most ardent could have expected. Not only have the Indian Tribes resolved to hold on to the Canada Preachers; not only has the Canada Conference resolved not to relimquish the Missionary field-but the inhabitants of the Province, not only our own members, but members of almost all other churches, have manifested, in the most liberal manner, their determination to assist them in carrying out those resolutions in their fullest extent. The subscriptions, collections, and donations obtained at this present critical time; speak, in a language that cannot possibly be misunderstood, that our Missions shall not only be continued, but extended, until all the destitute settlements of

We commenced our tour on the 29th of January. The first Meeting was held in the Jersey Settlement; chapel crowded with people; Mr. Howell in the chair; a very interesting meeting; collections and subscriptions tolerably good. Next day rode 12 miles to St. George; held meeting in the Baptist chapel; the attendance was so large that they could not all be supplied with seats; Mr. Thomas O. Scott, in the chair; here the people surpassed their former selves in obristian liberality and benevolence. Sermon in Brantford on Sunday, on the Gospel dispensation; Monday evening, Missionary Meeting; Lewis Burwell, Esq, in the chair, -whose remarks, in opening the business of the evening, were very pointed, clear, and forcible; Rev. A. Green and W. Ryerson were very happy in their addresses to the assembly, as the collections and subscriptions abundantly testify—being, I believe, more than four times the amount ever collected before. The highest sum ever obtained in this place, since I became acquainted with it, notwithstanding all the efforts we could possibly make, was £5; this year, at the meeting, it was £22 18s. 11d. Next day travelled 14 miles to the Governor's Road; congregation good; W. Whitehead, Esq., in the chair; collection and subscriptions much better than we expected. On the following day rode 25 miles to Norwich; Mr. M. Scott presided; this place does not stand very high for christian liberality; however, we found a few warm-hearted friends, and we were disappointed for the better in the amount of collections and subscriptions. Next day we started for Woodstock, the capital of the District of Brock; on out way we had a rough and almost unfrequented path to travel-over logs, through swamps and brush-frequently came very near being upset-more than once expected to lose our horses in the mire; and although Br. Green's sleigh was furnished with wings, he had to jump on terra firma in order to lift it over its difficulties; however, we arrived safe in Woodstock early in the afternoon, and found the friends on tip-toe for the Missionary Meeting. Here we were much cheered by the arrival of our estcemed brethren, the Rev. Fgerton Ryerson, and Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton. The chapel was well filled; and we were favoured with the presence of John Arnold, Esq., who kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The remarks which he made, in stating the object of the meeting, were very interesting and appropriate; here we had what is frequently called "a flow of soul;" we were in the midst of a kind and pious people; and, what was more, on that occasion a very liberal collection and subscription, amounting to £19 2s. 6d. I think it was stated that this was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this place. Next day held a meeting in Oxford; E. Jackson, Esq., in the chair. Before our arrival in this place, we were informed that at the meeting last year they only obtained 3s. 9d.; the report itself was enough to discourage us; but judge of our surprise when the collection was taken up, and an offer given for subscribers to come forward, to see an old and pions lady step forward and throw something on the platform, wrapped in paperwhich, when opened, proved to be, what Br. Rverson was quite anxious to have christened, a golden drop; Br. Green thought it was much better to have it known by the cognomen of the Missionary egg. It was a sovereign this seemed to give a fresh impetus to the meeting, which, when concluded presented the noble sum of £14 12s. 3d. Next day rode 25 miles to London; great preparations for Missionary Meeting. On Sunday morning Br. Green preached in the new chapel, London, and Br. Ryerson in the evening. Br. R. also preached in the country in the morning. I was informed that the congregations were large, even to overflowing. Poor me had to travel 18 miles to St. Thomas, and preach twice. The collections during all these exercises were exceedingly good. On Monday evening our Missionary Meeting was held in London; Thomas Parke, Esq., in the chair. The address of the chairman, and those of the other speakers, were interesting, warm, and and especially that of the Rey. Mr. Clark, Minister of the Congre gational Church; he gave a just tribute of praise to the liberality, zeal, and success of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; his remarks were frequently responded to by the load acclamations of the large and respectable assembly which filled the chanel to overflowing Our friends in this place are certainly entitled to the thanks of the Christian community, in coming forward in the generous manner in which they have in support of our Missions-in presenting the Society with no less a sum than £53 6s. 11d., in order to carry on its extensive operations. One respected Brother laid us under deep obligation, in presenting to each member of the delegation a new pair of Boots, valued at \$20; this was a very timely gift, as some of our boots were in rather a forlorn condition—we call these Missionary boots. Tuesday, held meeting in the chapel, North street: a member of the Baptist Church in the chair; again disappointed for the better; had not expected as many dollars as we got pounds; an individual told me that he was very anxious to get some money to throw into the collection; went all the way to London to obtain some-had to return without it : on the morning of the meeting went into his field-saw a wild turkey-took his gun and shot him-sold him for six York shillings, and cast it into the treasury of the Lord; this we have named the Missionary turkey. Next day travelled on a rough road, and on a very cold day, to Muncy Town; the Mission chapel was well lighted and decorated with evergreens; it is a spacious building, and was entirely filled with the Red Men of the forest,-not more than half a dozen white people besides the speakers; the principal Chief in the chair; had to speak through two interpreters,-one Chippewa, the other Muncy; I never was so delighted with a Missionary Meeting as with this; the cleanliness, the order, and the pious deportment of this interesting, but much-injured people, called forth the admiration of all; but when the collection was taken up we were completely astounded; we saw some bills, rolled up, on the plate: a Brother opened one, and pronounced it a five-dollar bili: opened another, and exclaimed "a five-dollar bill;" and so continued till it was ascertained that there were no less than nine five-dollar bills in the collection—the whole amount of which was £15 15s., which, with subscriptions amounted to the handsome sum of £34 5s.; when this was announced I could not help exclaiming, Would that all the inhabitants of Canada were converted Indians! Next evening held meeting in St. Thomas; Col. Bostwick in the chair; had a good time; the avails of the meeting £17 3s. 7d., which speaks well for our friends in this place, having but recently been exerting themselves in erecting a very handsome and commodious chapel for the Worship of Almighty God. Our next meeting was held in Malahide; G. Wrong, Esq., in the chair; the collections larger than at any former period. At Walsingham they were as good as we could expect, never having had a meeting of this kind before Monday, meeting at Woodhouse; Col. Ryerson in the chair; it was stated that the chairman entered on his 80th year that wery day; and how honourable that on that same day he should be presiding at a Missionary Meeting,—" Old age is a crown of glory when found in the way of righteousness." Simcoe Meeting, W. M. Wilson, Esq., in the chair; went off exceedingly well; amount collected and subscribed, £34 0s. 7d. We have since attended meetings at Mount Pleasant; L Burwell, Esq., chairman: at Bowman,-here we were called to part with our esteemed brethten, Rev. E. Ryerson and Rev. A. Green. I have no doubt that those excellent Ministers of Jesus Christ have left behind them a holy influence, and that their pious labours will be treasured up in the memories of an affectionate people, among whom they have been travelling. Our meeting at Glanford

Yours, respectfully, THOS. BEVITT. time to transcribe. P.S.-I would just inform you that it is quite certain we shall raise, in collections and subscriptions, on this, the London District, more than five hundred pounds for our Missions. We have several meetings to attend to yet; and the amount obtained, up to the present time, is upwards of four hundred and eighty pounds-four hundred pounds more than was obtained in one year, according to last Report. :

went off extremely well; and at Secord's much better than we expected.

We are anxiously looking for an excellent meeting at Dundas this evening.

Please excuse all inaccuracies, as I have written in great haste, and have no

GOD BLESSES OUR EFFORTS TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.—A letter just received from Canton states, there is a glorious revival in progress in the "Female Seminary" of that place. If it were not for previous engagements we were interesting and amusing; his definition of metaphysics, and his telesshould be off to the scene of action, and share in receiving if not in doing copic illustrations, will not speedily be forgotten. The second resolution Four hundred and ninety-three were admitted into the church on Pen Dee good. But God will carry on his work. So may it be .- Pittsburgh Advocate,

OXFORD CIRCUIT-MISSIONARY MEETINGS AT WOOD-STOCK, &c.

Beachville, February 24th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Having been from time to time cheered and en ouraged by reading in your valuable paper the accounts of the visitation of the Spirit in the different circuits of the Province, I would just, whilst writing, say something of our prospects on this. Although we have had our "perils" here "in the wilderness," yea, our "perils among false brethren;" yet, though somewhat "perplexed, we are not in despair." God has been, and still continues with us. We have had five protracted meetings on the circuit during the winter, each of which proved a time of refreshing coming down from the presence of the Most High. At some we saw scores of souls at the altar of prayer, crying for mercy; and many were made to rejoice in a sin-pardoning God.

I cannot close without giving you some account of our Missionary Meetings, especially that held in Woodstock, as it was a new thing in that village. The chair was taken by John Arnold, Esq., a worthy member of the Church of

England, who opened the business of the meeting with the following speech:
"I could have wished, Gentlemen, that this chair had been occupied by one better qualified to do justice to the holy cause which is about to engage our attention this evening. There are many points on which christians will and may conscientiously differ; and although the extent to which they are often carried is much to be lamented, yet, however much we may deplore these differences, we cannot but rejoice when an occasion like the present is afforded to throw down the slight partition-walls that separate us, and can oin with one heart and one accord in a work which we are all persuaded is Grace, kept nearly all of these growing in His knowledge and love, but has for the honour and glory of God. And what is that which is required of us? Is it to subject ourselves to grievous privations and toils? No. There are many holy men who are willing and ready to undergo privations and labours, town, in the township of Yonge. During its progress about 40 souls obtained and even death itself, so that they make known to those who are in ignorance that liberty wherewith God doth make his children free, 26 of whom we rethe blessings of the gospel; and who require nothing from you but the most scanty means of subsistence.

"I cannot conceive, my Christian brethren, a higher claim upon our sympa thics and generosity than that of those ministers of our holy religion, who are thus ready to devote their lives to the service of their Maker. It redounds nighly to the praise of the Wesleyan Church, that it has, from its earliest usultation, taken a most active part (and, I believe, in proportion to its members, more so than any other denomination of Christians,) in this holy work of spreading the gospel of salvation. It will, I am sure, be highly gratifying to you to hear from the gentlemen around me, the progress that has already been made by their missionaries in converting particularly the Indians. will conclude in the words used by St. Paul when recommending to his Corinthian converts, a subscription in favour of their Christian brethren at Jernsalem. 'Remember,' says he ' that he who sows sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and that he who sows bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Let every one give according to what he is sincerely willing to do from his heart, not against his will, and as a matter of compulsion, for 'God leveth a cheerful giver.' Some observations which close this recommendation of St. Paul, appear to be so particularly applicable to objects like that in which we are at present engaged, that I cannot refrain from adding a paraphrase of the verses alluded to-It is this. It is not only the relief of our distressed Christian brethren which is the blessed fruit of their benevolent exertions, but the harmonious concord of grateful hearts also, which is thus made to ascend to the Giver of all good, whilst the persons whose distresses you have relieved praise God as well for the perfect adoption of the precepts of our blessed Saviour as for your unaffected and cordial benevolence displayed to themselves and others, and offer up their prayers for you, in the fullness of their bearts, for that display of Christian grace thus manifested in your conduct. Such, my Christian brethren, ought to be the effect produced by this work of charity in which we are now engaged, and such I pray may be its effects as well on the givers as on the receivers.—I will not detain you longer from nearing the interesting communications which will be made to you by the Rev. gentlemen around me."

The meeting was then addressed with the happiest effect by several Rev. gentlemen, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Landon, Baptist Minister of the place, who portrayed, in the liveliest manner, the wretched condition of the heathen of our land, and closed with the most touching appeal to our sympathies. The handsome sum of about £20, pledged to the society, tells he state of the public feeling with regard to our missions.

At Oxford, where E. Jackson, Esq., from Hamilton, presided with great ability, the collection and subscription amounted to about £15.

I am truly, Yours, J. B. HOWARD.

MATILDA CIRCUIT-MISSIONARY MEETINGS. Matilda, Feb'y 17, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. SIR,-It is matter of thankfulness that the communion of saints is not over a great part of the visible church by means of written communications. Of this communion religious intelligence forms a very conspicuous part. Certainly the revival of the work of God in the hearts of his children, and the ingathering of sinners to the fold of Christ, ought to be as faithfully and of November: and if they be of about the same average as the former seventycircumstantially recorded as the more inferior transactions either of nations or individuals, which only relate to this present life. The present revival of pure and undefiled religion in Matilda and its vicipity addresses itself in the most impressive manner to the warmest social and religious feelings of which human nature is susceptible. Taking it even in the inferior view of mere external reformation, it claims our highest respect; but when we attach to this the consideration of eternal things, the rise of so many immortal spirits from an abyse of sin and misery, to a life hid with Christ in God, every ensible, well-informed person must feel still more deeply interested in an affair of such vast, inconceivable importance. The progress of this work has been regular and rapid, and though accompanied with much fervency of spirit, which was often manifested in suitable and forcible expressions of prayer and thanksgiving, was withal perfectly free from anything which served censure in the way of wildness or enthusiasm—proceeding from one night to another, for about five weeks, without any deviation from the highest and soundest reason and wisdom. The meetings continued from the clo of day till about ten o'clock, and were then concluded in the most orderly becoming manner;-the people, however, sometimes departing with reluc ance, but sure to renew their attendance on the ensuing evening.

It was truly interesting to behold so many heirs of immortality in the awful resence of Him who inhabits Eternity and Immensity, imploring the pardon of their past transgressions, nor ever giving over their suit until the blessing was obtained. About 100 persons have entered into the glorious liberty of the children of God, and have joined the society. I hope our earnest expect revival. The Episcopal churches in Philadelphia are adopting extra servises tations will be still more fully realized in another Protracted Meeting which with blessed success, and the Episcopal Recorder recommends the Protests soon to take place in the north-east part of this Circuit. What will opposers say to all this? Truly facts are stubborn things. Vice and profaneness have almost hid their faces in this respectable neighbourhood. Respecting Sabbath-breaking, and other concomitant evils, it may be said, in the language of one of our dramatic poets-" Such things were." They do not exist in the present time; and I hope never will. I remember many outpourings of the Spirit of Grace and Truth on individuals and congregations, but I never | Balt, Conf about fifty; at Westbrook, N. Y. Conf. sixty. They worship on saw one more unmixed with error in every possible form.

The Missionary Meetings on this Circuit took place on the 10th and 11th days of this present month, and the contributions, which amounted to about £47, were more than double the sum obtained in similar meetings last year All were interested in the glorious work. May it extend far and wide, till the wilderness and the solitary place be glad and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose! I might particularize individuals, ornaments to society, who have taken an active part in this blessed work; but I shall only observe, in general, that the official members merit the warmest approbation of every person of good sense, and deserve to be highly esteemed in love for their vorks' sake. One thing, if it should take place, would be matter of sorrow indeed. There is some reason to fear that Br. Nankevill's uncommon exertions will tend to injure his health; no inclemency of seasons can restrain him in the way of duty. One thing more I would mention before I What reason have we to be thankful, that, though left to ourselves, and forsaken by our elder brethren, God is still with us! And this

SIMCOE MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Missionary Meeting which was advertised in our last, took place on fuesday evening in the Baptist Chapel. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which WILLIAM M. WILSON, Esq., baving been called to the Chair by the unanimous vote of the assembly, briefly stated the object of the The proceedings were listened to by a crowded and respectable udience with the greatest apparent interest; in fact, when we state that upwards of £30 was subscribed and partly paid down, we can give no better roof of the feeling that prevailed on the occasion.

We had intended to have given a very full account of the proceedings, but want of space will prevent us. The Rev. Mr. Price, in moving the first resolution amidst a variety of appropriate remarks, gave a most interesting ecount of the manners and customs of the Indians, and touched most feel ingly on the unfortunate schism that has lately occurred in the Methodist hody. Mr. Price was followed by the Rev. Mr. Bevitt, whose speech was most cordially received by the audience; the anecdotes which he introduced was moved by I. W. Powell, Esq., and most eloquently seconded by the circuit, South Carolina Conference, -Philadelphia Repository, Jan. 13.

Rev. Mr. Green.—This gentleman's style of speaking is most pleasing and impressive; this, compled with the beautiful language in which his address abounded, proved a cultivated mind and a warm interest in the success of ssions; this resolution was supported by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, a gentleman whose talents and eloquence are too well known to require comment from us-we would only remark that although his whole speech was listened to with much pleasure, yet even the sanctity of the place could not restrain the gratification felt by the meeting when he related several anecdotes referring to our beloved Queen and her illustrious mother; these with the expressions of devoted loyalty used by the reverend speaker, were received with the most rapturous applause.—Norfolk Observer.

ELIZABETHTOWN CIRCUIT.

Elizabethtown, February 12, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.-And now permit me for the first time to drop a vord concerning the religious state of the old Elizabethtown Circuit, a circuit which has braved many a battle and breeze for nearly half a century; a circuit which is peculiarly dear to me, and no wonder; here, nearly two years ago, commenced my Itinerancy, here I still continue, though in much weakness, to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom, and here have I witnessed the power of the Spirit of God in the conversion of many, very many precious souls. At the convenement of this Conference year we thought that sufficient employment could be had in nursing and strengthening the many who were still only babes in Christ. But the ways of God are higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts; for not only has He, by the power of His given us many more to rejoice over.

Last Sabbath we closed a Protracted Meeting, held at a place called Luneceived into our Church as probationers on the day of the close of the meeting, and I doubt not, ere you receive this, many of the remaining ones will cast in their lot with us; in addition to these, we have, during five months past, admitted thirty others. Fifteen months ago we had only 240 members on the whole circuit; at present, I find, by our Quarterly Schedule, which I have just prepared for our 3rd Quarterly Visitation, that we number 378. To God be all the glory!

The Missionary Deputation visited us last week. I venture to predict that there will be three times as much raised on this Circuit, this year, for

Missionary purposes, as has been during any former year. JAMES Ilughes. I remain, yours, &c.

THE WORK IN QUEBEC.

We are requested to give notice that the Reverend James Caugher may be expected again to preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, St. Anne Street, tonorrow, Tuesday, at three in the afternoon, and half-past six in the evening. This eloquent and impressive preacher is a native of Old Ireland, for which e cherishes the fundest attachment; and which he is about to revisit. He has a truly Bruish heart, and an ardent solicitude for the immortal interests of the family of man .- During his stay in Quebec, which has been extended to more than three months, be scriptural discourses in the Wesleyan Chapel have exceeded the average of seven each week; besides his fervent exertions

at the daily-evening prayer-meetings which have been held for the same period in that long-established sanctuary. His auditories have been both rowded and interested; and many who have been religiously benefited, through the blessing of God on his ministration, look forward with unaffected regret to the prospect of his final departure; which is arranged to take place ifter the services announced above.

The Rev. Gentleman, it should be added, is a warm advocate of the prin ciple of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; on which important subject his elegant and triumphant address in the House of Assembly of this place, will be long remembered. On that occasion we attended with the crowds of our fellow-citizens, and admired not only the unanswerable arguments of the evening, but also the candid and gentlemanly spirit in which they were advanced by the reverend philanthropist. For we arow ourselves to be of the number who think the cause of Temperance is always best recommended by an advocate who evinces that he is himself temperate.-

THE REVIVAL IN NORTH INDIA.

Our readers must remember the delightful intelligence which we published ast April, respecting a powerful work of grace at one of the stations in India of the London Church Missionary Society. The account was then furnished by the Bishop of Calcutta, who had just visited Krishnaghur, and who was filled with gratitude and joy by the glorious things he had seen and heard in the midst of heathen darkness. A letter from him dated June 5, 1840, gives confined to the limited circle of private acquaintance, but may be extended the following particulars respecting this interesting work, by which it appears that there is every reason to believe it has been of God:

" The advance of the cause of Christ is steady; and this is the great consolation. There are now 110 villages-an addition of thirty-eight since the 1st district has been made: each of the missionaries has now a separate field of labor. The Missionary school and house are nearly finished; the doors and windows, and plaster-work, only remain to be done. Mr. Deerr says to me: You will be happy to learn that, under God's blessing, the Christians are doing well in every respect; their fields prosper; they enjoy peace; they increase in all directions. Since the time you visited the Mission, the villages have increased to 110, in which converts reside. Within the last four months, above 120 couples of young people have been married.' This will give you an idea of the population of the Christians. 'On one occasion, in Ranabund and Secorce, nincteen marriages took place at one time. During prayers, all the bridegrooms sat in front, in one row, and all the brides in another, opposite to them. Afterward the person or persons who gave the woman away placed the bride at the left side of the bridegroom: and thus the long building was filled from one end to the other; and every one, Heathens and Christians, rejoiced together. I never saw such a scene of rejoicing." N. Y. Observer.

REVIVALS.

A good work is in progress in the Methodist church at Wheeling, Va. A remarkable revival has prevailed in the Methodist church at Quebec; about two hundred have been converted and fifty sunctified. Between seventy and eighty have been lately converted, in the Methodist church at Kensington, Philad. The Presbyterian churches at Pittsburgh are blessed with a glorious ant Episcopal clergy generally to adopt the same course.' A good reviva prevails at Carlisle; about 40 citizens and students have joined the Methodist church. On Guyandott Circuit, Virginia, three hundred and thirty were added to the church the past year, and about one hundred and sixty have been converted this year. At Oswego, Blackriver Conf., cighty have been lately converted; on Litchfield Circuit, Oneida Conf., over one hundred; at Berwick, this Circuit in school-houses, having yet no meeting-houses; but the Lord is with them. On Pee Dee Circuit, S. C. four hundred and ninety-three have been received the past year into the Methodist church. The Methodist churches in Canada are enjoying refreshing times; the Editor of their official paper says, "it seems that our church is becoming a revival church."—Zion's Herald & Journal

The religious prospects in Summerfield, Monroe county, Ohio, are bright; bout 100 have joined the church within a few months. About 30 have been added to the Rev. Mr. Pollock's church, in Richmond, Va., since October last. There have been a large number converted among the Presbyterians in and around Reynoldsburgh, Ohio. About 40 have lately been converted at Lyma, N. Y. God is visiting the church on Steuben circuit, Maine Con.: at an extra meeting in Steuben, 60 were converted; the work is still progressing; other parts of the circuit are highly favoured. A number have been converted at North Bucksport, Maine; the work of holiness is going on gloriously in the church. The Lord is reviving his work in the west station, will always be the case, if we, on our work, be steedfast, immoveable, over abounding in the love of the Lord. Yours affectionately, WM. GILL. About 50 have professed conversion at Holliston, Mass.; some of them old and gray-headed men, and some of them children. The central part of M'Kean cir., Erie Con., has been favoured with a blessed revival; at the close of an extra meeting, 25 were admitted on trial. At one appointment in Herman Village, N. Y., about 50 were saved in a few days; at other appointments the work of the Lord has also commenced. The Lord is reviving his work on Petersburg cir., Troy Con.; the work is daily increasing in interest. On Morristown circuit, in the same Conference, about 40 have professed saving faith in Christ, and the ballowing influence is spreading. There have been about 270 conversions on Bainbridge cir., Oucida Con., haring the last 15 months; the work still continues.-More than 30 have been recently converted on Winsted station, N. Y. Con. The increase of white members on Hagerstown station, Balt. Con., will be at least 50; the Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition; a number of the children profess to be converted to God. Sixty-eight have joined on probation on Dover cir., North Ohio Con., since last September. The work of God is reviving in the town of Newport, R. I. There has been a glorious revival in the Methodist mission on Staten Island. An extensive revival of religion prevails at Ipswich, Mass. The house is thronged and the altar crowded every evening.

Scotland.-The churches in Glasgow have sent an invitation to the hurches in Edinburgh to unite with them in special prayer for the revival of the Lord's work at home, and the spreading of his word abroad for the conversion of the Jews and the Gentiles. Is not this a fulfilment of the prediction, "The inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: I will go also. (Zech, viii: 21.) The hour proposed for this union in secret and family prayer, is from 8 to 9 o'clock, or as near that hour as may be, every Sabbath morning.—Recorder.

IRELAND.-The Presbyterian Church in Ireland embraces nearly 500 congregations, and a population of at least 800,000 souls. Heretofore this church has existed in two bodies; it is now united. The first act, after its union, was to send out two missionaries to India, as the pioneers of a band of Irish Presbyterian missionaries to the heathen. For this mission £1500 was raised in a few months. Last year between 3000 and £4000 were expended on Home Missions and Irish schools. These schools present one of the orightest features in the religious prospects of Ireland. The results of these habours thus for (among an Irish-speaking population of three millions) have been remarkable. "Many of the teachers have renounced the Roman Catholic faith from the simple reading of the Scriptures in their own tongue; and a still greater number have resolved to cling to the Bible in spite of priests y denunciation." Ireland presents one of the most promising missionary fields in the wide world, and Scotland will not leave it unoccupied.— Ib_i

THE BIBLE Society, we are informed, has just printed and placed at the disposal of the Wesleyan Missionary Society 10,000 copies of the New Testament in the New Zealand language. A similar grant has also been made to the Church Missionary Society. These munificent acts of the Bible Society Committee have had their origin in well-authenticated state; ments, as to the urgent need of Christian instruction for the natives of New Zealand, now that their minds have been aroused by Missionary teaching from a state of Heathen torpor to one of intelligent enquiry. - Another powerful motive may, also, be presumed to have operated on the minds of the Committee,—that, we mean, which must prompt every genuine Protestant to desire adequate means of counteraction, now that Romanism, with its organized apparatus of Bishops, Priests, and other Officials, has gained a footing in New Zealand. The measure obviously contemplates both the further propagation of the gospel among the Heathen natives, and the presert vation of pure evangelical principles in the minds of Christian converts.

We have always been, and still are, most desirous of omitting no fair occasion to bring the claims of the Bible Society—that mighty Bulwark of the principles of the Reformation-before the religious public; whose increased pecuniary support alone can enable it fully to meet the wants of this most critically circumstanced age. We have great satisfaction in drawing utention to the noble example set by the Colonester Circuit (as detailed in our Wesleyan Intelligence of this week) in aid of this involuable Institution. What more effectual antidote can be devised for the bane of the "Tracts for the Times" than a freer circulation of the unadulterated Word of God, which of itself, without the accompaniment of human traditions, is " able to make men wise unto salvation?" Even as an instrument of civilization in New Zealand, this simple act of the Bible Society puts to the blush all the romantic expedients of a New Zealand heraldry, with other analogous devices ostentatiously propounded by the illuminati of the New Zealand Company!-London Watchman.

The Douth's Friend,

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette WM. H. RINDGE-" THE NOBLE SAILOR,"

During the great and memorable fire in the City of New-York, on the 16th of December, 1835, a mother was seen in the streets, frantickly seeking for her babe, which had been left in the upper story of a building enveloped flames. A young sallor, on learning the fact, rushed through the devouring ements, and, in a few moments, restored the child to its mother in safety.

"But ere that throng could learn his name, That noble tar had fled." Considerable inquiry was made for the individual at the time, and, we believe, the grateful parents went so far as to make a public call for information respecting him, though without effect. We are happy, however, to be able now to communicate the name of WILLIAM H. RINDGE, late of this town, as the sailor who did the noble deed, though he is now beyond tha raise of man." William H. Rindge was the son of Capt. John Rindge, of this town. His schoolmates speak of him as of a noble, generous, daring disposition; one who would be likely to do such an act as he did at the great fire in New-York. On that occasion he contracted a cold which threw him into a consumption, and finally caused his death on the 23rd of June last, The secret of his rescuing the infant alluded to was revealed to his friends shortly before his death, and in anticipation of that event. We hope an enduring monument will be raised to his memory, and that, with a plain account of his conduct on the said memorable occasion, the following lines by Mrs. Sigourney, written some time since, and published in one of the periodicals of the day, will be inscribed thereon:

"THE NOBLE SAILOR."

ras a fearful night The strong flame sped
From street to street, from spire to spire
And on their treasures tread. Hark! 'tis the mother's cry, High o'er the tunuit wild, As rushing toward her flame-wrapt home She shrick'd—' My child! My child!'

A wanderer from the seu, A stranger, nanked her woe; And in his bosom woke The sympathetic glow. Swift up the baroing stairs
With daring feet he flew,
While sable clouds of stiffing smoke Concealed him from the view.

Past fell the burning beam Across his dangerous road, Till the far chamber where Like fiery oven glowed. Like nery oven glowed.

But what a pealing shout!

When from the wreck he came,
And to his arms a smiling habe
Still daying with the flame.

The mother's raptured tears
Form like a torrent sped,
But ere the throng could learn his nama.

That noble har had fled. Not for the praise of man Did he this deed of love But on the bright unfad. 'Tis registered above.

PERSECUTION OF THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS;

WHEN Alpine vales threw forth a suppliant cry,
The Majesty of England interposed,
And the sword dropped; the bleeding wounds were closed;
And Faith preserved her ancient purity.
How little boots that precedent of good,
Scorned or forgotten, Thou canst testify,
For England's shame, O sister Realin! from wood,
Mountain, and moor, and crowded street where the
The headless martyrs of the Covenant,
Strick of the secondary of present the street where Slain by compatriot Protestants, that draw From councils senseless as intolerant Their warrant. Bodies fall by wild sword law; But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw Against a champion cased in adamant WORDSWORTH.

LET ME BE PUNISHED, NOT JAMES

In the school taught by Mr. Kilpin, were two boys, brothers, from eleven to twelve years old. One of them had, after repeated admonition, manifested determined obstinacy and sulky resistance. Mr. Kilpin told him that the result of such conduct would not easily be forgotten. He was preparing to inflict it on the still hardened child, when his brother (Paul) came forward

and entreated that he might bear the punishment in his place. Mr. Kilpin remarked, "My dear Paul, you are one of my best boys, you have never needed chastisement; your mind is tender; I could not be so unjust as to give you pain, my precious child," He replied, "I shall endure more pain to witness his disgrace and suffering than any thing that you could inflict upon me; he is a little boy, and younger and weaker than I am: pray sir, allow me to take all the punishment, I will bear any thing from you; O

do, do, do, six! take me in exchange for my naughty brother "Well, James, what say you to Paul's noble offer ?" He looked at his brother, but made no reply. Mr. Kilpin stood silent. Paul still entreated that the punishment might be inflicted on him, and wept. Mr. Kilpin said, Did you ever hear of any one who bore stripes and insults to shield offer, ders, Paul ?" " O yes, sir! the Lord Jesus Christ gave his back to the smiters for us poor little sinners; and by his stripes we were healed and pardoned, O sir! pardon James for my sake, let me endure the pain, I can bear it better

" But your brother does not seek pardon for himself; why should you fee this anxiety, my dear Paul? does be not deserve correction?" "O yes, sir he has broken the rules of the school, after repeated warnings; you have said he must suffer; therefore, as I know you would not speak an untruth, and the laws must be kept, and as he is sullen and will not repent, what can be

done, sir? Please to take me, because I am stronger than be. The boy then threw his arms around his brother's neck, and wetted his sulky, hardened face, with tears of tenderness. This was rather more than poor James could stand firmly. His tears began to flow; his heart melted,

he spught forgiveness, and embraced his brother. Mr. Kilpin clasped both in his arms, and prayed for a blessing on them from Him of whom it is said, in Isaiah hii. 5, " He was wounded for our ransgressions."

JEVENILE GAMELERS,-The magistrates of the lower police have, with ommendable vigilance, determined to break up the evil of gangs of juvenile gamblers who assemble at the corners of the streets, spending their time, acquiring bad habits, and annoying the passers by. A party of the young loafers, five in number, were yesterday arrested in front of the Railroad depot, in Centre street, while engaged in pitching coppers. They were all committed, but were subsequently bailed, in \$100 each, for good hehaviour - N. V. Courier & Enquirer,

Toronto, March 1, 1841.

From the London Patriot. .

JEWS IN THE BAST-THEIR SUFFERINGS AND DELIVERANCE. The following letter is published by the Oriental Observer:-

" Rhodes, 2nd October.

"Yesterday I was applied to by the wives of two prisoners, who related that cruel tortures had been committed on one of them by the Pesha of this city, which I did not believe. I sent for the chief and second chief of the Jews, who confirmed the story of the two vionnen. I asked them why they had not interfered? when they replied, 'they were frightened to do so.' I then went to Mr. Wilkinson, her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, who immediately accompanied me to Shaker Bey, the gentleman next is rank to the Pasha, who told us that he was present when the men were accused, that he could not discover any proof of guilt in the prisoners, and had expressed that opinion to the Pasha. The Pasha said he would imprison and torture them, when perhaps they would confess. He (the Bey) replied, that it was against the law now to use terture, and when he left the council he had no idea that torture would have been employed; in fact, said he, 'it is impossible.' Mr. Wilkinson and myself then went together to the prison, where the story, the women related to me, was confirmed. We afterwards went to the Pasha, who women related to me, was confirmed. We alterwards went in the Pasna, who at first denied it, and afterwards said, he must use torture or the prisoners would not confess. Mr. Wilkinson repeatedly told the Pasha that torture was abolished, who as repeatedly declared, 'he must vorture and frighten.' After a very long audience, we learnt, in reference to the prisoners, that a shop had been forced open—thut one of the prisoners, who is a silk-worker, had a shop hard by—and that a null, similar to those used by silk-workers, had been found in the street, in the immediate neighbourhood of the shop broken open, by one of the night patrol. The second prisoner, being an associate of the first, was taken up on that ground. With regard to the effect produced by the tortures inflicted, of which I give you a note by the sufferer, one could never believe, who had not been an eye-witness. From head to foot he is one mass of fearful sores and burns. The poor sufferer has a wife and family to maintain; bow he is to do so without the assistance of the charitable, God only knows. His eyes have been dreadfully injored, bimself partly roasted, and quite lamed, and the cruelties inflicted have produced such debility, as would weaken the strengest constitution. But let him speak for himself, in diary fushion. 'My name is Mordecat Becton. My companion's, Joseph Cohen Coss. On Sunday, September 27th, I was taken into custody; my house was searched, and two nails found in it, which I acknowledge to be mine, similar to one that had been previously found in the street. In prison, my chest on the ground, my legs raised and secured to blocks. I remained thus twenty-four hours without food or water. Sith.-Placed in the stocks; at night transferred to another prison, secured to a block, my arms pinioned behind me; a hand with two screws placed round my head and temples; men screwing the band from time to time, until my eyes were nearly forced from their suckets; carried to a gallows, the neess of the halter put round my neek, threatened to be hanged unless I confessed; a dash of fire ordered to be applied to the neek; remainder an less it concretely, a dash of the stocks. 29th.—My prison changed; arms pinioned as before, secured upon my knees; nose pinched with hot from pinioners; arms and legs attached to separate ropes; drawn up, men pulling with great force, until my limbs were extended to the utmost, by which I was slung like a ship's hammork; part of my clothes taken off, part loosened; a pan of fire placed on my chest, another placed under me, and hot from plates attached to my head. 30th.—In the stocks; kept so until released on Thersday afternoon, 1st Oct. Joseph Cohen Coss in prison; in the stocks all the time, but no torture inflicted.' Such is the statement we have received—a statement which, but for the high respectability of the gentlemen who fornished it, and with whom we are personally acquainted, we should not dare credit. Can it be conceived, that in the nineteenth century the scenes of the Spanish Inquisition are to be enacted at Rhodes by a simple Pasha. Suppose the Jew guilty—is a person, in spite of the remonstrances of the Rey, a highly respectable man, and another public functionary, to take upon himself the infliction of such influence tortures, to induce perhaps an innocent, perhaps a guilty, man to confession, in spite of the regulations of the Hatti Scheriff, so recently instituted by his Imperial Highness, the Sultan, whose servant he is? The Pasha of Rhodes, this demon in human form, may rest assured that his conduct has been conveyed to a high diplomatic authority in Constantinople, by whom, we doubt not, it will be as speedily conveyed to the proper Ottoman authorities, and a day of retribution is at hand for him—a day which will deliver Rhodes from the tyrannic power of a hideous moneter, perhaps to be condemned for life to the galleys, a punish ment too mild by far for such a disgrace to human nature."

The Journal des Debuts gives some interesting details relative to the Jews of Damascus. Since the firman was given by Mehemet Ali which ordered that the prisoners should be set at liberty, and particularly since the late events in Syria, the question had ceased to be Egyptian. This affair, which had awakened public attention in Europe by the interest excited in consequence of those persons having been the victims of religious prejudices, has just received a solution in the capital of Islamism, which, in a philosophic and political a solution in the capital of Islanism, which, in a philosophic and political point of view, is of the highest importance. As soon as the accused persons, who had not expired under the tortures indicted upon them, had been set at liberty and secured against any further persecution. Sir Mores Montefiore hastened to Constantinople to obtain from the Sultan not simply a verdict of acquittal, but substantial justice, which would set at nought the abourd accusion. sations which had served as a pretext for those persecutions by which the Israelites of all nations were so sensibly affected.

The following is the recital of the steps which preceded the obtaining the firman granted by his Highness Abd-ul-Midjid, which produced so great a sensation at Constantinople, where it is considered the charter of religious liberty in the east:—

"Sir Moses Montefiore had, at his arrival at Constantinople, claimed ar andience of the Sultan through Redschild Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to thank his Highness for the justice which had been exercised Andres, in order to touch his riginess of the justice which had been exercised towards the Israelites of Rhodes, and to request a similar firman in favour of those of Damasous, who required, like the former, to be released from the odious imputation of making use of human blood in their religious ceremonies. His Excellency replied in favourable terms to those requests, and said that if Damascus had been in the Sultan's power, ample justice would have been done Damascus had been in the Suitan's power, ample justice would have been done to the victims. The festival of the Ramazan having, however, commenced before the audience had been granted, it was generally supposed that the firman could not be granted until after the fast, which lasts 30 days. Sir Moses Montefiore was, nevertheless, sent for on the third Ramazan, 1256. (23th of October,) to the Palace of Beshik Tash, where he went, accompanied by Mr. George Samuels, Mr. D. W. Wire, M. de Loewe, and Mr. Frederick Pisani,

first dragoman of the English embassy.

"At their arrivel, they were saluted by a guard of honour; they were then anartment of the palace, where their Excellencies Redschil Pasha and Riza Pasha were waiting for them. Pipes and coffee were served in the same apartement. Some minutes afterwards an officer announced that his Highness was ready to receive them. Preceded and followed by a great number of officers, they traversed a magnificent garden, and were introduced into the great reception-hall, where they found his Highness scoted.

"Sir Moses Montefiore read an address to explain the object of his request.

"Sir Moses Montenore read an address to exprend the object of his request. This address was translated into Turkish by the dragoman.

"Abd-ul-Me-liid made the following reply, which was immediately written by one of the officers and transmitted to Sir Moses Montefiore by his Excellency Redschid Pasha:— " I am perfectly satisfied with the communication made, and the centiment

expressed, by the deputation. I have been much grieved at hearing of the events which occurred at Damascus, but I have endeavoured to give some satisfaction to the Jewish nation by commanding that justice should be done in the affair of Rhodes. The Jewish aution shall always enjoy the same protec-tion and the same advantages as the other subjects of my empire. "I will grant the deputation what it has requested of me

"I fully appreciate, gentlemen, the philanthropic sentiments which have iduced you to visit this capital."

'After these words his Highness invited Sir Moses Montefiore to approach He then requested Sic Moses to present the other members of the dep which he did by name. "The deputation then retired, and was conducted into a neighbouring

ere refreshments were served, and where it received the congrutula tions of the ministers present." The Debats concludes the description of the ceremony of the reception by

observing, that it had retrenched all the details which were merely local, in order not to depreciate the importance of the measure which has been consum The following is the FIRMAN referred to:-

Translation of the Firmon granted by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid to the Israelites in his Empire, at the request of Sir Moses Monte forc, F.R.S., and delivered to him at Constantinople by his Excellence Redschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ottoman Porte, 11th Hesvan, 5001—12th Ramazan, 1256—corresponding to Nov. 6, 1240.

A Firman addressed to the Chief Judge at Constantinople, at the head of which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has written with his own hand the fol-

lowing words:—" Let that be executed which is prescribed in this Firman."

An ancient prejudice prevailed against the Jews. The ignorant believed that the Jews were occustomed to sacrifice a human being, to make use of his blood at their feast of the Passover,
In consequence of this opinion, the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes (who ar

the subjects of our empire) have been persecuted by other nations. The calumnies which have been intered against the Jews, and the vexations to which they have been subjected, have at last reached the Imperial Throne.

But a short time has clapsed since some Jews, dwelling in the Isle of Rhodes, have been brought thence to Constantinople, where they have been tried and judged according to the new regulations, and their innoceace of the accusations made against them fully proved. That, therefore, which justice and equity required has been done in their behalf.

Besides which, the religious books of the Hebrews have been examined by learned men, well versed in their theological literature, the result of which examination is, that it is found that the Jews are strongly prohibited, not only from using human blood but even that of animals. It therefore follows, that the charges made against them and their religion are nothing but pure calumnies For this reason, and for the love we bear to our subjects, we cannot permit the Jewish nation (whose innoncoce of the crime alleged against them is evident) to be vexed and tormented upon accusations which have not the least foundation in truth, but that, in conformity to the Hatti Scherif, which had been preclaimed at Gulhane, the Jewish nation shall possess the same advan-tages and enjoy the same privileges as are granted to the numerous other nations who submit to our authority.

The Jewish nation shall be protected and defended. To accomplish this object we have given the most positive orders that the

Jewish nation dwelling in all parts of our empire shall be perfectly protected as well as all other subjects of the Sublime Porte, and that no person shall as well as an other subjects of the Dunnier Force, and that no person shall molest them in any matter whatever (except for a just cause,) neither in the free exercise of their religion, nor in that which concerns their safety and tranquillity. In consequence, the present firman, which is ornamented at the head with our "Hoomaiuon" (sign manual.) and emanates from our Imperial Chancellerie, has been delivered to the Israelitish nation.

Thus you, the above-named judge, when you know the contents of this firman, will endeavour to act with great care in the manner therein prescribed. And in order that nothing may be done in opposition to this firman at any time hereafter, you will register it in the archives of the tribunal; you will afterwards deliver it to the Israelitish nation; and you will take great care to execute our orders and this our sovereign will.

Temperance Vindicator.

WHISKEY DRINKING, AND ITS EFFECTS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Six,—If you think the following facts will tend in any degree to warn the dissolute, or to awaken the too deadened sympathies of the man there or give a renewed impetus to the exertions of the promoters of pirict to please give them to the world:

A few mights since, a woman, in Broad Lane, in this City, having indulged too

reely in excessive drinking, lay exposed in the street till she was so badly frozen as to render necessary the ampotation of both arms and both legs. Her unfortunate husband has subsequently signed the total abstinence pledge.

Within a day or two of the above, another woman, in March Street, was found dead, having literally drouned herself with whiskey! Three quarts were drawn from her by the stomach pump!

And another!!! On Saturday last, in the lower part of the city, a woman died suddayly. On you goed content are required to the city, a woman of the dayly. On you rect goaten are required to the city, a woman of the dayly.

cied suddenly. On a post mortem examination, it was found that the inner coats of the stomach were gone! devoured by alcohol!

O that men (and women too) would apply these awful results of drinking, and

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

In the notice, which appeared in our number of the 17th instart, of two his Society, we did not state, as showing the increasing interest which the Temperance question is exciting in the public mind, that the attendance at each meeting ranged between 700 and 900 persons of

The President of the Society opened the proceedings of the first meeting by reading the following highly encouraging reply of the Governor General to the application of the Committee for the use of the Hall in which so large and respectable an assembly of ladies and gentlemen was then so comfortably

" Government House, Montreal, 27th January, 1841. "SIR—Having laid before the Governor General your letter of the 23rd instant, I am directed to acquaint you in reply that His Excellency most readily assents to the Hall of the late. House of Assembly at Quebec being temporarily sed by the Total Abstinence Society, for the purpose of holding a of Temperance Lectures, to facilitate the diffusion of temperance principles

among the cummunity.

"I am further directed to convey to you His Excellency's best wishes for the success of your labours in a cause which he considers of the aimost importance "I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
T. W. C. MURDOCH. Chief Secretary.

JEFFERY HALE, Esq., Pres't Total Abstinence Soc'y, Quebec

The President also informed the meeting, that, in reply to an invitation to the Mayor and Corporation, his Honor the Mayor had been pleased to describe the Society as being worthy of every support and of every praise. A part of the recent charge of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions to the Grand Jury in January last, as well as an extract from the presentant of that important pody in return, were also read to the meeting, illustrative of the extent to which the practical advantages of Temperance principles were at length com mending themselves to the private jurigment and public countenance of the highest and most influential members of Society.

Then followed the first of the course of Lectures, by Dr. Douglas, in which, though time failed him, he certainly disclosed some very nasty secrets about Albany brewing, and proved some very appelling facts touching the effects of alcoholic drinks on the organs of the human body,—so much so, that it may be doubted whether any one who heard him will be able in future to quaff his portion of malt with the same reliab as if he had never heard of the pond at Albany or of the Corporation dogs at Quebec. Some of his hearers said that they could not believe it all; others that they would not; and others again, that they would really be very sorry to believe it was true. Those, however, who wish for further information and evidence on the subject, will have another opportunity on Wednesday evening next, when another lecture is to be deliverd .- Quebec Gazette.

TEMPERANCE STEAMER.-A Steamboat is now building in rescott, which is to be conducted on Temperance and Sabbath-keeping principles. It is to ply with freight and passengers between Montreal and Kingston, up the Ottawa and Ridvau Canal, and down the St. Lawrence.— Montreal Transcript

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 3rd, 1841.

FAITH FOR, AND IN, A REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

It is one of the many delightful signs of the present times, that not a few of the churches of christendom are obeying the Divine command, "Arise, and a hundred. The History of Methodism is a history of revivals as glorious as thine, thy light being come, and the glory of the Lord having risen upon thee:" and one evidence, with others, is, the locrease and prevalence of the spirit of first, faith for revivals; and revivals there have been. And look which way grace and supplication. This arises from a clearer apprehension of the design we may, the Holy Ghost is still working by the descendants of Wesley. Great of the Son of God in offering himself a secrifice on the cross, and a deeper Britain is great in noble purposes and prayers and acts, and Methodism there church. The cross contemplated by Christ's disciples, and they are imbued of the grace of God. give us annals of their operations from the first, which with more of his spirit, and their solicitude for his known is seen in ancreasing thrill us with joy, while they place before us almost countless facts to shew, nets of devotion, faith, love, zeal, and sacrifice. The distinguished Jonathan that while there has been faith exercised for the conversion of many sinners Edwards, well asks, "Why should it be thought strange, that those who are many sinners have been saved and such facts, praise God, are daily multiply full of the Spirit of Christ, should be proportionably, in their love to souls, like ing. The simplicity, fervency, amplitude, number, and repidity of American to Christ? He had so strong a love and concern for them, as to be willing to Revivals, cannot be paralleled in the christian world. And in our own favoured up his blood for souls, he offered up also, as their High-priest, strong cries and tive is a word daily more and more applicable to Wesleyan Methodism here rears, with an extreme agony, wherein the soul of Christ was, as it were, in in her spirit, her faith, her enterprises, her zeal, and her success. These are travail for the souls of the elect; and, therefore, in saving them, he is said to the doings of faith in God; and it is under an indescribable emotion inspired see of the travail of his soul. As such a spirit of love and concern for souls by a contemplation of them we say to our honoured fathers, brethren, and introduced, with oriental pomp and accompanied by military music, into an was the spirit of Christ, so is it that of the church." God's gracious will is, members, who years for the salvation of souls, ask Him, in the language of that the prayers of his people should be one great means of extending his kingdom among men. When he has something more than common which calls for accomplishment, they are to go before with their extraordinary endeavours and with the grace of intercession. God says, "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them." The gospels teach us that the dispossession of a distressed demoniac "goeth not out but by prayer and fasting;" much less have we reason to expect success when families, neighborhoods, yea,-the world is to have deliverance from sin, and the victory over bell. without the employment of the same means.

We rejoice because of the outpourings of the Spirit known in our day, and the consequent triumphant progress of truth and grace, in answer to prayer But we are ready to ask whether they might not come with greater frequency and power? What is there in God, in his designs, his promises, and his govcrament to prevent it? These, it does appear to us, are all in favour of it. If io; why have we not such outpourings? It is with diffidence we suggest it is owing to this; the faith of christians is not always sufficiently specific. God has in his mercy, we know, answered, in a very benignant and remarkable manner, general prayers, accomplished general expectations, honoured a general faith in Him: this He has done knowing the ignorance even of his people while he has been pleased with their sincerity, and their desire for the attainment, in general, of an important, and lofty, and spiritual object. - Still the nquiry returns, Cannot more be accomplished, and that by a special, rather than by a general faith? The Rev. Calvin Colton pertinently remarks. "There must be a faith of the specific thing-not a general and vague notion of we know not exactly what. Else how can one know what he is after, what he prays for, what he is trying to bring about? Else how can christians know when their prayers are answered, and their efforts crowned with success." And the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, likewise remarks: "We have no appropriating faith. We hear and read of them [revivals] but as a matter not relating to us. But why not? Is there a subject on which God has been more lavish of his promises, than the communications of his grace to them that seek his Holy Spirit? Faith, if we had it, would soon bring the blessing; for it would soon put us upon all the other means to obtain it." These are the the Moravians, if Mr. Wesley obtained his clear views of justification by faith. entiments of intelligent and devoted Ministers not of the Methodist Church; and for that reason, are, in this case, the more acceptable and convincing, as The Moravian Mission Funds it seems are in arrear £3,000, and an appealthey fully coincide with those of some of the most useful men our church has had. By a Revival it is hardly necessary for us to say, we mean such a copiousness of Divine influence, as shall promote the holiness, activity, and usefulness of the church, and result in the conversion of souls. This is the object to be contemplated in a vicinity where a revival is needed and desired; and by a contemplated in a vicinity where a revival is needed and desired; and by a enjoying in abundance the proverbial comforts of the "Englishman's fireside," specific faith, we mean, a belief that this object CAN be attained; secondly, will not suffer the condition and necessities of the Moravian Missionaries and that it will; thirdly, that it will now at the very place for which, or the per-their Christian flocks residing in Greenland to be laid before them in vain. On sons for whom, it is in exercise, and every corresponding means applied for its, that Ice-bound Coast, when the cold is not unfrequently forty or even fifty that it will; thirdly, that it will now at the very place for which, or the perattainment. Everything pertaining to such a faith is-not confused and uncertain, but easily distinguished and definite, and in obvious agreement with God's word, his dealings with his people, and the history of the best parts of the christian church in every age. These teach us the speciality, or, at least, the enecific character, of the confidence in God our remarks show we approve, and which we deem it indispensable to become generally operative among the chilhen of God, before Christ reigns in all his spiritual glory and transcendent

majesty on earth. We may now assign a few reasons for the opinion we thus express, and further, to evince what we conceive is its important and scriptural character, and its utility in the work of the Redeemer. If what God says and does in this work be specific, we infer, the faith of his people should.

1. The promises of God are specific. He does not, in an endefined and general manner, merely say he will bless men, or the church, or the world; he ells us what he will give, and to whom, and when. "If any of you lack misdom et him ask." "He giveth repentance unto Israel." "I will forgive their ins." "He will redeem Israel from all their imquities." "In me is thy telp." "If ye being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, now much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit unto them that ask him." "If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." "I say secute our orders and this our sovereign will.

Given at Constantinople, the 12th Ramazan, 1256, (6th of November, 1840.)

Here are no generalities, but par
they shall ask, it shall be done for them."

Here are no generalities, but par-

ticulor blessings named by the Spirit, and promised. And if He particularises after this manner, why should we in our devotions mix up what the Spirit has separated? The promise of a revival is as plain and pointed as the promise of any other blessing. When an ignorant person wants light, he prays for it and believes; or pardon, or sanctification, or consolation, or confidence; and why, when we want men to be converted in our families, or vicinities, should we not pray for that, and believe for that? Faith, as to its nature, is the same n every instance! but when a different blessing is to be obtained, its appropriation must be different. We are to believe simply and directly for the blessing, hatever it may be; and if it he a revival for a neighbourhood, that can be obtained, as directly and clearly as pardon or any other spiritual gift for an individual,

2. Scriptural instances of answers to prayer are specific. Abraham prayed to God for Sodom, and asked the preservation of the place if twenty righteous persons could be found there: God said he would not des roy it if there could be found twenty. Jacob wrestled with the "Man" that Esau might be appeased; and he was apprased. Moses asked God to bless Israel; and he did bless. Saul prayed for sight and salvation; and he received both. When Peter was imprisoned by Herod, the church prayed without ceasing for his deliverance; and the angel of the Lord came and delivered him. Paul and Silas, in the inner prison at Philippi, prayed at midnight; and by an earthquake they were set free. When the day of Pentecost was fully come, the disciples met and prayed and believed for the Spirit; and the Spirit came. Here is the simplicity and fearlessness of a determined and rightly appropriated faith—the faith by us, has been continued six weeks, the service hold there on Subbath evening which God will honour! He likes not, nor will be do much for a belief which is perplexed and perplexing in its character, and uncertain in its aim. God says he will do a thing; it is ours to say be does it; and it is done.

3. The practice of eminently useful men is specific. We could say much of Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, Bouridge, Perronet, Coke, Asbury, and others; but two or three more recent instances shall suffice. Who has not heard of Bramwell I a man mighty in faith, and emphatically-not a visionary, not a fanatic, os a man of Clou, who brought multitudes to God. Any one who has read his life will know he had an object in view when he called on God, and that he received what he asked. One fact, among many others, we remember. A meeting rendered signal by divine power was held at Sheffield, and three persons seeking sanctification, living 70 miles distant, heard of it and went. They had not been long at it before Bramwell and his colleagues had faith for them; and the blessing they came so far to seek, they then found. Of Stoner it is said, "He preached in faith, and, very often, according to his faith it was done unto him." Of Smith it is said, "To the efficacy of faith he set no limits." "Of the efficacy of his own faith, the number of conversions which took place under him, and of which the greater part remain unto this present day, is an incontestable and abiding monument." These men of God laboured and believed, and congregations bowed before their faith; and wherever they went, light, and life, and glory rested. And where now is the Lord God of Elijah? He lives; and the same promises which emboldened Bramwell, Stoper, and Smith, are ours to embolden us; and the same blood which healed and cleansed convicted souls under them, is no efficacions to day; and the same omninotent urm which was bared in the conquest of sinners at the command of their faith, is ready to astonish us by its greater uchievements at the command of ours. For this we must have a confidence in God as special and as bold as theirs. And why not-now?

4. The example of the purest churches is specific. We have not space to dwell on this topic, nor is it necessary. Every one acquainted with the revivals of the church since the day of the descent of the Spirit possesses the proof it would be most gratifying for us to give. One fact, however, is too interest ing and instructive to be unnoted; and we would have it distinctly marked. Let the origin and progress of a revival in any place be taken account of, and it will be found that believing prayer gave it its existence. The church, in some of its members, had to do with it. We will not say many prayed for it; perhaps but a small company; it may be a dozen persons, it may be two or three, perhaps an individual only: and the fervent effectual prayer of the righteous one availed much. It is done

" As Moses of Elliah prays."

It may be hope was long delayed; but the prayer of fault had entered heaven and it could not be unanswered. This has been the case in the churches which have been forward to honour Christ; and, thank God, it has been so in an unprecedented manner in our own. Some good men have said, a revival in a church did not usually continue more than thirty years: in ours it has continued any which have taken place since apostolic times. There has been, from the mution of love produced by a growing confidence in it on the part of the is great in her prosperity. The American States' Methodists can, to the glory

disuk the dregs of the cup of God's fury; and, at the same time, that be officed | Canada, many a Jacob has wrestled, and wrestling has prevailed; and primi-

" Seize them with faith divinely bold, And force the world into his fold."

God has exalted the church, by making her responsible for the evangelization of the world; and to accomplish this, she has only in her purposes, anxieties, possible to him that BELIEVETH."

MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN GREENLAND.-The history of the Moravian Missions in Greenland is one of sacrifice, piety, heroic patience, and sefulness, not surpassed by any since the first modern missionary gave himself to the work. Hans Egede was the first high and holy spirited man who sought and found the degraded inhabitants of that region, and formed the embryo settlement at Godhaub. Matthew Stach, and Christian David, were the next to follow; names these we cannot write, or speak, or even think of, without reverential emotions. They planted the tree of life in eternal snows, and it took root, and grew, and flourished, and bore a fruit which the worshippers of Tarnsuk plucked and prized. Kajarnak, the first convert, is awakened by the Spirit, and weeping, believes in Jesus; and then there is weeping in many an icy dwelling; and that Jesus cheers them with his love and presence. It was customary for the Brethren who first went to Greenland, when in their own country, to have their daily selections of Scripture, called Daily Word; and on the morning they set sail for the North, this was the selection, " Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen :"-

"We view Rim whom no eye can see With Faith's keen vision steadfastly."

He in whom they trusted was their stay, their friend, their all; and "the word had free course." O, who can read of the Mission stations, New Herrnhutts and Lichtenfels, and not be thrilled with admiration at the devoted ness which raised, and then with the zeal which sustained them! These apostolic labours were commenced more than a century ago, and the amiable people who originated them are not weary in well doing; and a people they are who deserve well of the whole chastian world. Methodism owes much to from them, and if that doctrine be pre-eminent in the estimation of our body. an artless-affecting appeal is now made to the Christian public. May it be responded to, and Missions, around which a bright halo appears, still be the glory of many lands!

MORAVIANS IN GREENLAND .- It is confidently hoped that those who are degrees below the freezing point, scarcely any fuel grows, and the measure of supply depends chiefly on the drift wood which is brought by the sea during the few weeks of summer. The little brush-wood which is produced in the country is so applied; but in order to gather it, the Missionaries have to undertake a perilous expedition of forty miles in an open boat, exposed to furious storms, and those engaged are separated from their flocks for several weeks. A recent letter observes..... You can hardly imagine how toilsome and adventurous these expeditions occasionally prove; we wish it were possible to dis-pense with the labour-suffering they occasion." It sometimes happens that all the fuel they can obtain is only sufficient to cook their food, but not to warm their sitting-rooms. Most of the buildings where the children meet for School are destitute of all means of warmth. If a sufficient sum were contributed, coals, and also stoves when needed, could be provided and conveyed to the

Again—the perils to which the Moravian Greenlanders are exposed in obtaining food for their households often prove fatal to heads of families, and the number of widows and orphans in the settlements left without their natural providers is unusually large; and as there are no wealthy neighbours to apply to, they suffer greatly during the winter. "We have had nothing to eat for two or three days, is often their cry," say the Missionaries, "but this we would not mind if there were but food for our poor children." Thus the families of many truly Christian men are exposed to the greatest privations. Some friends in England and St. Petersburgh have established a fund called the "Elias Cad," (or barrel of meal of Elijah,) from which the Missionaries have been enabled to render aid to these poor starving families, but this fund

The present appeal is strengthened by the consideration of the extreme

economy with which the Mission in Greenland is carried on; four stations with twenty-four male and female Missionaries costing in 1839 only £489, including nearly £100 for passage of Missionaries.

As the Moravian Mission Funds are in arrear to the extent of above £3,000, it is impracticable to increase from that source the aupplies already furnished. but contributions to the objects above specified will be thankfully received, for the account of "The London Assertation in aid of the Moravian Missions," at the following places, but it will be necessary to specify that they are for "Fuel for Greenland," or if given for "Greenland," generally, the amount will be equally divided between both Funds.

THE LORD IS CARRYING ON HIS WORK, is a remark true as it applies to the operations of Wesleyan Methodism at this very time. Our first page to-day supplies some of our reasons for saying this, and the letter from the Rev. Anson Green, Chairman of the Toronto District, found elsewhere. contains others. From a private letter just received from the Rev. John Ryerson, one of the Missionary Deputation on the eastern districts, we gather some pleasing items of the same cheering character with what those letters contain. The Missionary Meeting at Bytown is spoken of as having been very interesting indeed. The amount collected and subscribed was about £60; and it is expected to reach £100. Several letters just come to hand bring tidings of revival; especially a very gratifying one from the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District; all which must lie over till another week, for want of room this. As a further testimony to the power of Divine grace, we may add, though the Protracted Meeing at Pottersfield, before referred to was as well attended, and blessed with quite as much of the Spirit as any former one. Fifty souls have been added to us there since the meeting commenced. And though last, not least important, Toronto is favoured with good days. Our Quarterly Meeting was held on Sabbuth, and was a day of profit and power. The Chairman was heard with much attention and edification; and the Love-feast in the afternoon was attended by more persons than have been present for years on a similar occasion; and "it was good to be there." In the evening our Protracted Meeting was begun, and is in delightful progress; many souls come to the plear-and souls are saved. The congregation is much enlarged; which is evincive of the fact that the pulpit and pastoral duties of the pastor, the Rev. Egerion Ryerson, are faithfully and acceptably discharged. Our numbers after the Separation were reduced, by secession, upwards of a bundred; but since then others have kept coming into the church; and within the last six weeks, including those at Pottersfield, more than Eighty persons have united with us, saying, "This people shall be my people, and their God my God." How far the Head of the Church may magnify His name in converting souls, while our special meeting continues, it is not for us to say; but we hope in His faithfulness; and for all He may do, as well as for all He has stready done, the acknowledgment shall be made-" Not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise !"

A TOUCHING OCCURRENCE AT A PROTRACTED MEETING.-Such a meeting is an occasion of good—of the influence of the Holy Spirit of scriptural instruction-conviction for sin-joy in the Saviour, and on account of the spread of his kingdom. But it is an occasion which gives birth to circumstances which, apart from the spirituality of them, are deeply affecting, but which are made still more deeply so, by it. The tenderness of relatives for relatives is one of them, -seen in entreaties, prayers, and tears: and there is the solicitude of neighbour for neighbour. These things we have witnessed with an inexpressible antisfaction and delight; and the penitent bench, or anxious seat, or altar of proper, whichever it may be called, has been the spot where such scenes have fixed our attention. It is not our intention at present to enter into the history of the place to which sincere persons are invited at our Protracted Meetings, nor shall we set about showing the propriety of this practice. It is enough for us to know that it is underiably beneficial; that many persons, old and young, can, and do, rise in our Classes and Love feasts and bear testimony to its usefulness; and that thousands of Methodists, and members of other churches, are convinced they will have everlasting reason to proise God for bringing them to the selected and sacred place in the house of God, to which they were invited by the servants of Christ! The following is one of the many pleasing incidents which a history of Protracted Meetings can furnish, and took place at one held in the States, as we learn from Colton's work on Revivals. The meeting was one of holy excitement; many hoarts rere subdued; many prayers were ascending; many blessings were descending, A judicious and zealous Minister gave an invitation to the young; many left their seats, full of emotion, and througed the alter of prayer, and it is said-

"Among the rest came two twin sisters, about fourteen years of age, arm-in-arm, and took their seat—their heads bowed down, and their hearts full of sorrow for their sins. They were born into the world in company, always lived in company, alike in all respects; accustomed to sympathize on all subjects and on all occasions, they sympathized now. They felt together their need of a Saviour, and came together soliciting of the ministers and people of God their advice and prayers.

What shall not do to be saved? They were the daughters of an elder in

one of the charches, who, but a moment before, had stood with them, and wept over them, and prayed for them, in this very place. Surprised with joy at this unexpected manifestation of such feelings, he could not refrain from making some effort to speak with them. As they sat upon their seat, their heads bowed low in grief, and supporting each other, their father approached, heads bowed low in grief, and supporting each other, their lattier approached, and, as a matter of convenience, kneeled down upon one of his knees to get their attention. The moment they perceived it was their father, they fell simultaneously upon his neck, one upon one shoulder and the second upon the other, his head between theirs, and each throwing an arm shout the father's eck; and in that situation the father and his twin daughters remained, as if chained together, and wept, and wept, and wept. And all who witnessed the scene gave themselves up to tears. And those dear children, born into the hour apparently were born into the k And what a picture! It was a sight which angels might cover to see, and doubtless did see it—and winged with joy their way to heaven to announce the intelligence; a sight which, perhaps, was never presented before, and probably never will be again, in a form so interesting, so affecting, so subduing!"

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—It appears from an Official pubished document, dated Government House, Mentreal, February 15th, the Writs for calling a Provincial Parliament were to be issued immediately, and that they would be returnable the Eighth day of April next.

By another document, dated at the same time and place, the Legislature summoned to meet on the same day, but not for the despatch of business.

THE ELECTIONS.—We understand the following are the days appointed for holding the Elections at the different places named. The official document, published in another column to-day, on the manner of holding the Elections, is deserving the best attention of the community :

On the 8th of March, for Russell, Dundas, Grenville, Bytown, Frontenac, Prince Edward, York (four Ridings), Hamilton, Lincoln (two Ridings), Haldimand, Niagara, and London.

mand, Niagara, and London.

On the 15th of March, for Glengarry, Stormont, Prescott, Leeds, Brockville,
Lenox and Addington, Northumberland (South Riding), Toronto, Simcoe (at
Barrie), Halton (two Ridings), Wentworth, Norfolk, Oxford, and Middlesex. On the 22nd of March, for Cornwall, Lanaik, Carleton, Kingston, Hastings, Northumberland (North Riding), Durham, Essex, Kent, and Huron.

The Rev. G. F. PLAYTER writes us, saving,-"Will you please correct a date in 'Second Voice.'—'So early as 1752, American Preachers came into New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Upper Canada. In the latter Province two Preachers were stationed in 1752.' For 1752 (four-teen years before American Methodism began) read 1792."

General, Harrison has been elected President of the United States by a very large majority of votes, and assumes the duties of his high

A number of a penny daily paper—the "Toronto Daily Abaract," was found on our table yesterday. It is published by Mr. Horon, and edited by Mr. Courtney. It is rather neatly printed, somewhat useful in its matter, and professes to be identified with such party as is conceived best for the interests of the city."

To Correspondents.—Letters are received by us from

Cobourg," "L'Orignal," "Port Hope," and "Yonge Street." "A sincere Enquirer after touth" is informed, we shall be happy to answer his enquires if he will give us his arme; and that we have at our Book-Room such a book as that he refers to.

We beg to acknowledge a P---- friend's vigilant concern for the honour of Methodism; but we may be permitted by him to say, he has, we know accidentally, inadvertently not given sufficient attention to the fact that the person in question cannot be appointed except by the Society of which hais an officer. Though his appointment may be named in the documents to which our friend refers, he is a public anti-party man, and only as such is he, or can he be, received anywhere. We hope this will be satisfactory to pur esteemed correspondent: and should it not, we shall be happy to hear from him again on the

We shall be glad to receive the paper which an obliging "Montreal" subcriber says he will send us.

Our respected correspondent at "La Prairie," we must be allowed to say, has mistaken the application of the words objected to: we do not consider them as having any reference to the church of which he is a member.

Quarterly Meelings on the Augusta District-4th Quarter. Rideau, March 27th and 28th | Elizabethtown, ... May 8th and 9th Perth. April 3rd and 4th | Augusta, "15th and 16th Crosby, "17th and 18th | Kemptville, "22nd and 23rd | Matilda, "29th and 30th Prescott, May 1st and 2nd | H. Wilkisson, Chairman, The time and place of the District Meeting will be noticed hereafter. Church. We are induced to make this avowal, knowing as we do the only can have to gain them adherents, is political. But there is the semblence only; publish another line not bearing on the highest spiritual interests and eternal destinies of men.-Ep.

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. HARVARD.

"Mr. Harvard's political intermeddlings in Upper Canada."-Rev. Egerton Ryerson, in the Guardian of January 27th, 1841.

Quebec, February 8th, 1841. Quebec, February 8th, 1841.

Dear Sir,—Sirce the ceasing of my official connexion with your church, in the month of June, 1838, I have not taken any prominent part in the affairs of Methodism in Upper Canada. My published letter to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, in defence of your claims to an equitable share of the Clerg Reservo property, was written about the same time; and hence is not really an exception. For such a course, on my part, a variety of reasons have been existent. Yet those valued individuals in your Province, with whom we enjoyed the endearing relations of friendship, during the short sojourn there of my family and self, may be assured our regard for them has sustained no diminution. And I believe the members of your Conference will admit that while, in the order of Providence, as a condition of perpetuating the Union, the montenance of principles which involve the most string political discussions. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should "admit and maintain," as an "acknowledged principle" of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that "it is the organ of the Canada Conference should "admit and maintain," as an "acknowledged principle" of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that "it is the organ of the Canada Conference should "admit and maintain," as an "acknowledged principle" of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that "it is the organ of the Canada Conference should "is admit and maintain," as an "acknowledged principle" of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that "the organ of the Canada Conference should "is distinct organ of the Canada Conference should "is distinct organ of the Canada Conference should discussion. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should discussion. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should discussion. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should discussion. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should discussion. They required that the organ of the Canada Conference should discussion.

REMARKS BY REV. E. RYERSON ON THE REV. MR. HARVARD'S LETTER.

Having been favoured by the Elitor of the Guardian with the peruant of the above letter from the Rev. Mr. Harvard, I think it proper to make some remarks on it, although my growing aversion to personal controversy has induced me to pass over in silence many attacks with which certain newspapers have teemed, and has almost brought me to the determination not to notice any thing of the kind, unless it involve principles vital to the standing of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada,

Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cunuda,
Mr. Harvard has widely mistaken the bearing of any allusions in the Gondian
to him, if he regards them as intended, or fairly involving, a personal attack
upon him. Such phrases as "political intermeddlings," &c. &c. &c. have been
derived from the vocabulary of the Representatives and advacates of the London Wesleyan Committee, and have been freely applied by them to my brethren and myself; and this is a leading ground of their crusade against the unity res and myself; and this is a leading ground or their crusade against the unity and interests of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada. In reply, in addition to other grounds of defence, we say that such a charge from that quarter is inconsistent and groundless; for the Agents and present advocates of the London Missionary Secretaries had just as much to do will, "political intermeddings" when they were connected with the Canada Conference, as any other members of that Body. In illustration, we say that Mr. E. Evans, when he was Editor of the Guardian, was as political as was Mr. E. Ryerson, or any other conductor of that journal,—and that Messrs. Harvard, Stinson, or any other conductor of that journal,—and that means. Exarvator comson, and Richey "politically intermeddled" as much as any other members of the Canada Conference in like circumstances. We say, therefore, that such persons ought to have pulled the beam out of their own eye before they commenced pulling the mote out of the eye of their Canada brethern; we say that the political in the political conference is and for al leprosy has cleaved to them as much as so the Canada Conference; and for them not only to forsake, but to inhour to destroy, the family of the latter under the pretence of this leprous infection, is, to say the least, like one leper calling another unclean—is inconsistent, heartless, and hypocritical, and, in its consequences, is productive of achiems, domestic and social discord, religious indifference and infidelity.

Now, this fair, this scriptural, this necessary mode of self-defence on the part vard construes into an "unprovoked assault" upon himself. Had no criminative, aggressive, divisive "assault" been made upon the household of the Canada Conference, no defensive "assault" would have been needed, much less made, in preserving in quietness the habitations and children whom the Providence and Grace of God have placed under their watch-care.

Mr. Harvard asks me to "enumerate his political intermeddlings" in Upper Canada, (such, we suppose, as have been complained of against the Cana Conference.) Almost as well might be have asked me to "enumerate" Mr. Conference.) Almost as well might be have asked me to "enumerate" Mr. E. Evans' "political intermeddings," or the cloudy days which occurred during his residence in Upper Canada. In reply, I may also resort to the convenient mode of asking questions, and making requests. I would then ask Mr. Harvard, if he has never in social parties, &c., remarked freely upon the aginated party political questions of the day, and shown what party he preferred, and to what party he was opposed? If he has not said enough in more than one pulpit in Upper Canada to show what were his political partialities and antipathies? If he has not written communications for the Guardian containing allowants of a notitical fore such as was never before introduced into any church elements of a political fire, such as was never before introduced into any church either by Mr. Wesley or any other (hristian Reformer, and such as might have caused a destructive conflagration in almost every part of the Methodist Church in Upper Canada! I would further ask Mr. Harvard if his Pamphiet on the on opper Canala? I would turtuer ask Mr. natvard it his ramphict on the Clergy Reserves did not embrace as wide a range of political discussion as my own pamphlet on the same subject? And does not Mr. Harvard recollect having justified the political discussions of the Rev. E. Evans, as Editor of the Guardian, when objections were made to them by some of the Canada Preachers at the Canada Conference in 1807? On this point I will add in the words, and from under the hand of the Rev. A. Green, the respected Chairman of the Toronto District,—"Mr. Harvard wished me to move a resolution in Conference in the control of th ence, (1837) to the effect that the Editor of the Guardian might be at liberty might be accured in the minds of many in Lower Canadian to discuss political questions." But Mr. Green objected, stating that be was Ministers, would Mr. Harvard consider that a sufficient reason for violating conscientiously opposed to political discussions of any kind in the columns of the unity, and hitherto one of the glories, of Methodism? Should we proceed

I make not these references in the way of reproach or blame. I believe Mr. Harverd spoke and wrote and acted under the influence of a sincere, patriotic, and christian heart,—though I could not concur in all his sentiments. I believe he did nothing which, under all the circumstances, rendered him unworthy of the respect, confidence, and affection due to an excellent Wesleyan Minister—the Canada Conference, and that too in the very teeth of the deliberately and in such a light do I gladly recognize and acknowledge him, even in the avowed principles of the "Parent Conference!" columns of the Guardian. But I affirm that the Canada Conference is no more vulnerable on the score of " political intermeddling" than are Mr. Harvard and other Agents of the London Committee; and that making schisms in the Wes leyan Church in Canada on that pretence, is as un-Wesleyan, and as un-Christian, as it would be for a Canada Preacher to go to Quebec and create a division amongst the members of Mr. Harvard's pastoral charge on the same

Mr. Harvard may say that what he said in reference to civil affairs in Upper Canada went to support the Government in the time of need. I would ask generous labours," which fill the hearts of thousands of sincere Christians with if I did not support the Government during the whole of Mr. Harvard's stay inexpressible pain—which are a proverb of reproach in the mouth of the world-in Upper Canada as cordially as he did? It is true, I afterwards split with ling and infidel—which divide the Church of God, and which rob the families Sir George Arthur on the question of the Clergy Reserves, (and on that only,) of poor and laborious ministers of their usual slender means of subsistence? and strongly opposed the measures he adopted to carry out his views. But have not my views on the construction of the 31st Geo. III. ch 31, relative to "a Protestant Clergy" been confirmed by the Judges of England, and those held by Sir George Arthur condemned? Was not Sir George Arthur's measure on the Clergy Reserve question set aside by Her Majesty's Government, and set aside too on the very grounds on which I had opposed it while it was before the Provincial Legislature! Yet here, I believe, is the head and front of my Tending. Hence Sir George Arthur's letter to London, requesting that Mr. Alder ruight be sent out to Canada; and hence the subsequent hostilities against the Canada Conference and myself. But I would ask Mr. Harvard, whether the Government, during Lord Sydenham's administration, has not needed and merited as cordial support as the Government which Mr. Harvard supported in merited as cordial support as the Government which Mr. Harvard supported in Upper Canada? Have I not supported it from the beginning, though the agents of the London Committee have done otherwise? If Mr. Harvard feels that he discharged the duty of a christian and a Patriot in Upper Canada, in supporting the Government, why do the agents of the London Committee make war upon the peace and unity of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada for doing what Mr. Harvard himself has done? Ah, the more this crusade against the Canada Church is investigated, the more unjustifiable and

unnatural does it appear.

This will appear, if possible, more evident upon another ground. The common pretext employed by the agents of the London Wesleyen Secretaries in their mission of hostility against the Church in Canada is, that they have nothing to do with politics, intimating by their forms and modes of expression, as well as proceedings, that the Canada Conference and Preachers maintain

We have much satisfaction in laying before our readers the and establishing a cause, as far as such insinuations are concerned, upon injusfollowing letter from the Rev. Mr. Harvard, and the Rev. Egerton Ryerson's tice and falsehood. What then is the fact † Why the fact is, that such a remarks on it, as they go very clearly to shew with whom is consistency at the land of the Canada Conference and Preachers is wholly unfounded, as remarks on it, as they go very clearly to shew with whom is consistency at the their embodied and avowed sentiments and the Guardian have proved ever present time on the subject of politics: For ourselves a cursory reader of the since and long before the lastsession of the English Conference. On this point, Mr. Entror, — The Western Deputation, appointed to hold Missionary Guardian must be well aware we have nothing to do with them; nor has our I quote the following passages from the letter of the Representatives of the Meetings on the Toronto and London Districts, have now finished the work Church. We are induced to make this avowal, knowing as we do the only "LORD SYDENHAM having accomplished the objects of his Mission to Hoper progress. Our work has been replete with sacrifice and toil; and yet we felt, Canada, the organ of the Wesleyen body avowedly and practically assumed its in discharging the duties imposed upon us, that our "reward was with us," appropriate position of neutrality and non-interference in secular affairs, and blooming prospects before us, continues, as we trust it always will continue, to do so." "You know too to the commenced our tour, I have travelled upwards of 1300 miles; semblance of reason the London Missionary Committee's Agents in this country Canada, the organ of the Wesleyan body avowedly and practically assumed its and when they muster their numbers and place them in phalanx, it is to fight a man of straw; and for the sake of common sense, if not for the honour of Christianity, they ought to disband and throw away their weapons! This is our fervent wish and the wish of our brethren in the ministry throughout the Province. When shall we be permitted to devote our columns to subject than we were prepared on behalf of the Canada Conference to a greeable to our taste? for though we hope never to betray our trust in shunning to act on the defensive when necessary, we would never again with a continue, as we trust it always will continue, to do so." "You know too on the commenced our tour, I have travelled upwards of 1300 miles; continues, as we trust it always will continue, to do so." "You know too on the practically, bee commenced our tour, I have travelled upwards of 1300 miles; continues, as we trust it always will continue, to do so." "You know too on the commenced our tour, I have travelled upwards of 1300 miles; continues, as we trust it always will continue, to do so." "You know too." "You kno ning to act on the defensive when necessary, we would never again write our less probability of their doing so, either from the pulpit or the press, than there is on the part of many leading Wesleyau Ministers in England."

Yet, in the face of such facts, do the agents of the London Committee every where reiterate professions, insinuations and statements which involve a charge of political interference against the Canada Conference. Thus does not that charity which "rejoiceth in the truth."

But whilet such professions and groundless insinuations are made by the gents of the London Committee against the Canada Preachers, it is remarkable that the authorities of the English Conference required of the Canada more than "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." that the organ of the Canada Conference should "admit and maintain," as an ability with which r "acknowledged principle" of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, that "it is the Canadian Missions.

Now the maintenance of such a ductine involves the discussion of such political questions as the following: What are the duties of civil governments! What are their legitimate powers, and what is their duty, in respect to the "Christian religion?" Is it their duty to support it? If it is their duty to be three on their respective Circuits; and in not a few instances did our junior brethren on their respective Circuits; and in not a few instances did our junior brethren on their respective Circuits; and in not a few instances did our junior brethren on their respective Circuits; and in not a few instances did our junior brethren on their respective Circuits; and in not a few instances did our junior brethren, who have recently entered the innerant field, exhibit feelings and talents worthy the cause in which they are so happily engaged. Should they kind of religion to be taught?—Every reader will observe, that this new con-

"Ans. The above of a control of the state of

Mr. Harvard professes to lament the hostile attitude of the two bodies of Methodists, and says "without controversy, an enemy bath done this." I agree with him indeed, that an enemy hath done it. But what enemy? Has the Canada Conference, or its agents done it? Have they invaded the circuit and societies of the English Conference? Have they gone to Montreal, or Quebec, or other circuits of the English Conference? At the Hamilton Conference in June 1839, Mr. Alder said the Union had not been hastily adopted. and would not be hastily dissolved; but if it should be dissolved, he trusted the two bodies would part as did Abraham and Lot, so that there might be no surfe two bodies would part as did Advanam and Lot, so that there might be no surjebetween their respective herdmen. I also agree with Mr. Harvard that such was the "paternal design of the British Conference, as expressed in its recent resolutions." But is such the conduct of the Agents of that Conference in Upper Canada? What part of Alvaham's example do they imitate? The Canada Conference asks for no new territory; but simply for the quiet possession of that part of now United Canada which the English Conference unanimously agreed twenty years ago beloneed to it, even when it was part of the United States Conference. The Canadian field of labour was divided twenty-one years ago, upon the principle, (to use the words of the English Conference) "that, as the American Methodists and ourselves are but one Body, it would be inconsisten with our unity, and dangerous to that affection which ought to characterize us in every place, to have different societies and congregations in the same towns and villages, or to allow of any intrusion on either side into each others' labours. That this principle shall be the rule by which the disputes now existing in the Canadas, between our Missionaries, shall be terminated." "In conformity with these views, we have long thought it a reproach, and doing MORE INJURY, by disturbing the harmony of the two connextons, than could be counterbalanced by any LOCAL GOOD, that the SAME CITY OF TOWE should see two Congregations, and two Societies and two Preachers, professing the same form of Christianity, and yet thus proclaiming themselves rivals to each other, and in some instances, invading each others societies and chapels, and THUS PRODUCTED party feelings."

"that it was best to adopt a geographical division of the labour of each, and that the Upper Province should be left to the American brethren, and the Lower to voo." They did not allow any political party feelings to influence their arrangements and great principles of action. On this point they said—"Upon any political feeling which may exist either in your minds, or in the minds of any political feeting which may exist center in your minds, or in the minds of a party in any place, we cannot proceed." The English Conference considered it beneath the high and sacred principles on which they acted, to inquire whether there were not some in Upper Canada who preferred the ministrations of English to American Preachers, and vice versa in Lower Canada. On this point they said to their Missionaries in Canada, "If any warm spirits (which is probable) rise up to trouble you, remember that you are to act upon the great principle sanctioned by the Conference, and NOT UPON ANY LOCAL PREJE

Such were the deliberately and unanimously avowed dectrines of the English Conference in reference to the Upper part of the Province of Canada, when the Methodist congregations here were supplied by citizens of the United States How much more binding should they be now that the members of the Canada Conference are, to a man, British Canadainn subjects? Has the Canada Con erence ever infringed these doctrines? One individual has indeed offered to become responsible for the entire support of a Missionary in Lower Canada i the Canada Conference will send one; and such an effect is expressive of the feeling of very many in this Province; but how would Mr. Harvard like such a proceeding! I perceive that the Rev. Mr. C., of the United States Conference, has been very acceptable and useful in Montreal, Quebec, and other place: ence, has been very acceptable and usered in Montreas, Queree, and other piaces in Lower Canada, and his labours and mode of proceeding are analogous to those which are very common in Upper Canada, and account for the more rapid spread of Methodism in this Province than amongst the English inhabitants and settlements of Lower Canada. But notwithstanding such preferences Ministers, would but I relieve to the glories, of Methodism? Should we proceed in Lower Canada as the Agents of the English Conference are proceeding i. Upper Canada, Mr. Harvard might talk about "pursuing a warfare of extermination against the Ministers of the Parent Conference." But, as Mr. Har vard must know, the "warfare of extermination" is on the part of the "Ministers of the Parent Conference," against the Ministers and Congregations of

avowed principles of the "Farent Conference:

I will not inquire whether this is "Ephraim envying Judah, or Judah vexing Ephraim!" but is it not the agents of the English Conference vexing and envying the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Upper Canada? The Canada Conference does not "envy" or "vex" the English Conference in any of its fields of Lower Canada, as well us elsewhere: why then should the agents of the English Conference "envy" and "vex" the Canada Conference? I put it to Mr. Harvard's own conscience to say, whether those can be "Catholic and generous labours," which fill the hearts of thousands of sincere Christians with increasable pain—which are a property of recrease in the month of the with

of poor and laborious ministers of their usual slender means of subsistence?

If Mr. Harvard is sincere in the prayer with which he concludes his letter, to let him and his brethren illustrate it by their actions. Let the Judah of the English Conference cease to vex Ephraim, and Ephraim, will not envy Judah.

Thus, instead of the worthless and piercing thorn of contention will come up nus, instead of the worthless and piercing thorn of contention will come up the stately and beautiful fir-tree of unity and peace, and instead of the entangling brier and stinging nettle of schism, will come up the fragrant myrell-tree of Christian love and prosperity, which will be to Methodism an honour, to the Province a blessing, and to "the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."

There is Markh 1. There is the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."

Toronto, March 1st, 1841.

P. S.-I perceive that several Montreal Leaders and Stewards differ opinion from me in regard to the probable success of Missionaries of the Canada Conference in Lower Canada. As much as I may respect their judgment on other matters, I must still, upon authority that I conceive entitled to respect, beg permission to dissent from them on this point. In reply to several anonymous writers in the Montreal Wesleyan, who have been making garbled quotations from me, to establish what might gratify a malignant feeling, but what is of no importance whatever to the great points at issue between the Canada Conference and the London Committee-to such writers I have only to say, that I have neither leisure nor inclination to notice the effusions of assailants who conceal themselves under a mask; and for their consideration and improvement I invite their attention to the words of BURDER, in reply to certain writers who had endeavoured to prove the Bible self-contradictory, by garbled quota

LETTER FROM THE REV. ANSON GREEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO DISTRICT-METHODISM IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian,

companions. Is other parts of the tour our talented and respected friend, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, was my colleague; and, in our tour through the London District, we were greatly assisted by the singularly amusing and very humoursome talents of our old Yorkshire friend, the Rev. Thomas Bevitt.

We have neither pledged ourselves to any particular course of policy, nor committed ourselves to any political party, and yet the public have come for-ward and recorded their verdict, on behalf of our Conference, in something

Many pleasing thoughts occupied my mind as I passed through the country and observed the piety of the Church, the benevolence of the people, and the ability with which my brethren pleaded, from the Platform, the cause of our Condition Minister.

The talent has not all taken wing since our unfortunate collision with the ondon Committee. There is sufficient, still, remaining in the Canadian Church, if properly sanctified and directed, for the moral renovation of our

beaments of your Conference will and that while, in the order of Providence, Was called to move smood them, I was unformly "the friend of all, the enemy port of the posts of our aid forms a very pleasing feature in the operations and religious doings of Lealling upon all Sheriss, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the times. We have had Churchmen and Kirkmen—Independents and Baptists—both as speakers and contributors in many of our Meetings. I hope their respective jurisdictions at the ensuing Elections, I have been directed by these "signs of the times" may continue to bless the Churches until the meridian sun of that day, which now begins to dawn upon us, shall burst forth with merting of the Magistrates of suid District, to be held in the Court House at God-like splendour, and dissipate every remaining cloud of innorance and 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 4th March next, for the purpose of adopting prejudice from our religious horizon. I am persuaded that Christians only need to know each other better, to love each other more. I have witnessed, the peaceable exercise of the rights of the inhabitants of this District at such

Foreign and Provincial News.

UNITED STATES.

War Movement in Maine .- On the 3rd Feb'y resolutions, on he subject of repelling British aggression, were offered in the House of Re-resentatives, and referred to the committee on the North Eastern boundary. We learn from the Portland Argus of the 15th instant, that these resolutions were taken up by the Senate on the 13th, and after being amended by inserting \$1,000,000, instead of \$400,000, for the defence of the state, were referred to he same committee.

Mr. Davies then offered the following resolve, which was also referred to the ommittee on the North Eastern boundary:-

"Resolve for repelling foreign invasion and providing for the protection of Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our state is invaded, stationed upon the upper valley of the St. John's, and that the Government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this state

om the present heavy needless burtlen of its own defence."

Why cannot the Maine legislators wait patiently until after the 4th of March. and see what then will he done for them? The case dors not require any such desperate herey. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

Evangelical Literature.-Some of the most sterling works of our religious literature have, within a few years, been translated into the leading our religious interature nave, within a rew years, been translated into the leading continental languages of Europe, and will, no doubt, infuse a salutary influence into the rationalistic spirit of her protestant churches. Wesley's sermons have been published in French. Tholuck has recently given the excellent life of Fletcher to the Germans. The French, also, have Baxter's Call, and Saint's and chapels, and Thus pronounce party feelings."

Such was the unenimous judgment of the English Conference, as they express it, "the fruit of a very ample inquiry and serious deliberation." They therefore determined, as they state in their letter to their Missionaries in Canada, "that it was best to adopt a geographical division of the Islour of each, and that the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and that the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and that the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and that the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and that the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome, and the France Prophece should be left to the American healthcome. NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Joseph Howe was elected Speaker of the Assembly, 25 to This does not give the political character of the House: for Mr. Uniacke, who is nearly of the same politics as Mr. Howe, was the opposing candidate. We think there will be a tolerably quiet session. The New Brunswick Legislature is proceeding harmoniously, and they have need of it, as they are exposed to the first fire, should Maine go to war with Great Britain.—Que. Gaz.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. Proclamation for the preservation of the Peace during the Elections. PROVINCE OF SYDENHAM.

CANADA. SIDERMAM.

"His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES, BARON SYDERGAM, o Archite Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, &c. &c. &c. &whereas Writs of Election have this day issued, in due form of law, for calling a Provincial Perliament, returnable on Thursday the Eighth day of April next—I do therefore hereby charge and command all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates residing within any of the Counties, Cities or towns of this Province, that they do effectually repress all temults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the Peace, within their respective jurisdictions. And I do further carnestly and solemnly exhort, enjoin, call upon, and com-And 1 do turther carnestly and solemnly export, enjoin, call upon, and command all the Queen's Subjects, that they do come forward, upon the first appearance or apprehension of any such disturbances as aforesaid, as they are bound by their duty to Her Majesty, by their regard for the general interests, and by the obligation of the law; and that they be actively aiding and assisting to all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, in enforcing the law against all evil-doers, and in protecting their fellow-subjects in the exercise of their rights, against all forcible, illegal, and unconstitutional interference ontrol or aggression.

Given under my Hand and Seel at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Canada, 19th February, 1841. By His Excellency's Command.

D. Dallt, Secretary of the Province.

Seat of Government.-Immediately after the receipt of news Kingston that the seat of Government was to be removed to that town, the value of real estate advanced at an unparalleled ratio, and no sum was deem We would advise proprietors to make bay while the sun of prosperity and spe-culation shines, for, if we are not mistaken, there will be a reaction soon as sudden and losing as the present advance is advantageous. It is not decided that Kingston is to be the seat of Government for any length of time; in fact there is not any place definitely fixed on, although there is one—not Kingston—whose advantageous position is considered will be found preferable to all the there for the seat of Government .- Montreal Herald.

Sacrilege.-A most diabolical outrage was committed on Sunmy night last in the Roman Catholic Church of this town, which we are truly nocked to record. Some unprincipled villains, or we should rather call them fiends in human shape, during the night, we are told, broke into the Church and cut and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon. Not a pane of glass was left whole in the building, which was otherwise most foully desecrated by the wretches. This outrage, we need not say, has excited universal indignation in the town, and a subscription has very properly been entered into by the members of other congregations, as well to repair the injury ustained, as to offer a suitable reward for the discovery of the perpetrators who we earnestly hope will not long be permitted to escape the punishment due to the enormity of their crime.—Cobourg Star.

Emigration Society.—A Society, called the "Bytown and Ottawa Emigration Society of Canada," was formed Jan. 14th; the second item in the "Constitution" of which is: —The object of the Society shall be the Settlement of Emigrents in this section of the Province, in connection with the North American Colonial Committees in the United Kingdom, and in communication with the other Emigrant Associations in Canada, to aid all Emigrants on their arrival, by information, to enable them to procure employment, and their settlement on lands; to obtain from Government, the Canada Company, and private Individuals, returns of Lands open for location by free grants, sale, or lease; to ascertain and procure lists of all Lots so circumstanced, and the names of all Persons who may be desirous of obtaining labourers; to sid Emigrants by advice and to protect their interests.

We understand that a proposition to the following effect has been made, or is about to be made, to the privates of the several battalions of facorporated Militia. In consideration of serving for five years, each private will have fifty acres of land given him in some of the unsettled Townships, receiving a free deed when half the quantity is cleared; he will be allowed to work on his land a certain portion of the week, the other portion to be devoted to Military duty, and during the five years will be allowed the pay and rations.

This is an admirable project, conducing alike to the present as well as proceedings, that the Canada Conference and Preachers maintain and act upon the contrary sentiment. If such were not both the deliberate design and understood import of their declarations on this subject, there would be no propriety or meaning in them. Now, if such be not the fact in regard to the Canada Conference and its members, then are the agents of the London the Canada Conference and its members, then are the agents of the London Committee reiterating from day to day a slander against their Canada brethren.

MARRIED .- On the 3rd ult., by the Rev. P. Kerr, Mr. Robert Dundas, of Dorchester, to Miss Harriet Matthews, of Zorra.

By the same, on the 5th ult., Mr. James McKay to Miss Isabel McKay,

By the same, on the 19th ult., Mr. William Cox, to Miss Elizabeth Murray,

both of Zorra. By the Rev. C. R. Allison of Napanee, on the 18th ult., Mr. Wm. Henry, only son of Mr. John Gordanier, of Ernestown, to Miss Jane Eliza, eldest

In Gananoque, at the residence of John McEwen. Esq., on Tuesday the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. Carrell, Rev. Vincent B. Howard, Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to Miss Sophia M. Arnold, fifth daughter of Richard Arnold, Esq., of Augusta, Johnstown District.
On the 4th of February, by the Rev. H. Biggar, at the residence of her father,

Mr. Jomes N. Clement, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. David Fields, of On the 18th February, by the Rev. Thomas Harmon, at L'Orignal, Mr. Alexis Johnson to Miss Farthena Johnson, both of that place.

On the 16th February, by the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, I'rescutt, Mr. Jereminh Bush to Miss Caroline Shaver, both of Edwards-

burgh, E. D.

DIED .- In Sandwich, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Benjamin Cheeseman, Innkeeper, in the 21st year of her age, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all her friends and acquaintances.

In Canborough, on the 23rd elt., Benjamin Canby, Esq., aged 74. In Chippewa, on the 23rd elt., James Secord, Esq., Collector of Customs at that place—sincerely regretted by a large circle of communious, friends, and acquaintances, for his frank, conciliating, and Christian-like manners, both in public and private life.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 2. F. Coleman, H. Biggar, H. Wilkinson, P. Kerr and J. B. Howard, L. Pursons, J. Hughes, J. Masters, J. Baxter, G. F. Playter (your enquiries shall be answered when Mr. Ryerson returns) T. Harmon, H. Shaler, T. Williams.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .-- A Public Lecture will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 5th instant, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. LANG,

ON CHEMISTRY. CHARLES SEWELL, Admittance-Free. Toronio, March 1st, 1841.

Secretary.

GEO. GURNETT, CTk. Peace, H. D.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRACE,
Toronto, 26th Feb. 1841.

IN consequence of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General,
Lealling upon all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I was much surprised during my canvass to learn that one IR,—I was much surprised during my canvass to learn that one of the candidates has been trying to excite religious bigotry amongst the constituency, and in prevent the Reformers from supporting me on the ground of my being a Catholic, and in one or two instances I regret to say that he was successful; not that I consider the loss of a few votes a matter of any consequence, but that it is lamentable to find reformers so regardless of their own principles. I have always considered that civil and religious liberty was the morto of reform, and I ask can civil liberty exist if there be any exclusion on account of religion. It was on this principle I came forward, and I move say; I hope that none of my own creed will support me on that ground, or any other but that of my political principles, and I assure the constituency that I would myself sconer support a Retormer of any creed than a Tory of my own, and the fact is that there are Calibolics now activing distinselves against me. But, Sir, it is the greatest logratitude in the individual I aliande to, to fact in such a manner, as he was considerably hatched to the support of the Catholics for his success at the late Election. Let us have such members in the house and we may expect to see the peal code of tretain littroduced here, not to be levelled at the unfortunate Catholics only, but probably to include every Christian denomination that has the insificture in differ from the creed of this enlightened legislator. One gentleman whom he wished to indicate this gloomy bigotry and whose said we have also be not successful. denomination that has the misfortune to differ from the creed of this enlightened legislator. One gentleman whom he wished to influence by this gloomy bipotry and who he said would ack wrong to vote for a Catholic, asked bim if the Catholics did not support him at the last election and if they were wrong in doing so. His reply was that if they were fools enough to do so it was their own affair. Such are the thanks and such the contempt they will ever neet when they sacrifice principle to any influence, as they did on that occasion; and I trust the all over the Province they will now prove that they cannot be influenced by a narrow consemptible religious bigued feeling, and that they will support the liberal Protestant against the Tory Catholic.

As you, Sir, have always condemned such illiberality, I trust you will have the kindbess to give insertion to this letter.

Toronto, 23d Feb'y, 1841

Toronio, 23d Feb'y, 1841

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., THREE JOURNEYMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonnet Continues

Turento, March 3rd, 1841. NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Executors to the Easte of the tate SARAH HOSHEL, of the Township of arkinon, request that all persons indehted thereto make immediate payment; and all rooms having claims against the gaid Estate to present their Accounts duly authenticated.

ROBERT CAMPRELL,

Markkem, Frbruary 25th, 1841. 91 3p THOMAS HARKIS.

Markham, February 25th, 1841. C A M E into the enclosure of the late SARAH HOSHEL, of the Township of Markham, sometime in August last, FOUR SHEEP. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Morkham, February 26th, 1841.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR e has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent tremion to his customers, he hopes to receive a communate of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashiona.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1840. 8ì tf

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery,

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Conneyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs Sherwood & Chawford, three doors West of
Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co'n Store, No. 181, King Street, Toronto. 572

FOR SALE, 200 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, situated in the Township of Russell, Ottawa District. To any person desinous cither of entering the Faradag Business, or of profitably investing a small sum of money, scarcely a place in the Fowince offers greater inducements than the now increasingly important neighbourhood of Bytown, in which the Lot is situated. March 1, 1841.

Commissariat Office, Toronto, 23rd February, 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 Contract for Brickloyers', Masons', Stone-Cutters', Paviors' and Plasterers' Work, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services under the control of the Hon. Board of Ordnauce, (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.

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

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

The subscribers would respectfully call the intention 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 fotlows, viz.: Bread Choids, Cassimeres, Plan Gloths, Tweeds, Sathieris, Prilis, Vestings, Plain and Planted Moleskins, Fistonels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicose, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Fundare Calicose, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Merinos of almost every shade and quality, S-yony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Pulicd, Angola, and Merino Shawis and Handkerchlefs; Bandana and Barcelona ditto; Laces, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Cedars; a general stock of Rosiery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Plaid Clonks.

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 fammediately to effect an Imperiant change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods as is as stated above.

ROB'T WiGHTMAN & Co.

Torente, January, 1841.

Toronto, January, 1841.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, about the benefit of lower and India Goods, considers it bis duty not only in justice to bimself, but also fed the benefit of lower and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to bis present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and the benefit of the purchase any previous year, on which for exceeds both in quantity and

to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by the giving it publicity.

The subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the trade so extensively this fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented to him, knowing well that a large stock of goods far below usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the public generally.

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

which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Monteal for below the Sterling cost.

On account of the large supply of goods at present on band, the subscriber is well aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to fishillon and its vicinity the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present stock previous to the arrival of his spring supply: for which renson he would respectfully invite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a new miles addition to their journey in coming to his establishment. The extensive patronage which the subscriber has heretofore received from the public lie considers a smittlent guarantee that the advantages which he now offers will be fully appreciated by them, on which account he is embodiened to call on them still for a continuance, assured that his old customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his present elock.

The subscriber considers it not only vain but useless for him to enumerate (within the compass of an advertisement) the distrent articles and qualities of goods comprising his stock; suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line suinable for the senson may be had at his sexablishment. And parchasers may rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the establishment. He would mow merely direct attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either Dry Goods or Groceries viz:—a large quantity of the best Spanish sole leather, boots and Sloos, Plush and Beaver Bonnets of every eize and quality, English and Swedish Iron, cut and wrought oatle, and on the same reasonable terms. For the Information and quindance of strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of his establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out. It is simuted at the west end of the Brick Block and next door to Mr. Thouse of th

reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis phere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing,

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

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

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

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

In coming forward as a Candidate, I do so at the earnest solicitation their uncompromising advocate. desire to be useful to my country.

inv native land,"-its wants, capabilities, and resources. Gentlemen. — I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall which they are not only enabled to appreciate, but also to maintain, their have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being liberties, namely, Education; and to heal the wounds that have been returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will Halton, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the each be among the chiects of my most earnest endeavours interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large and the Province sales determinedly resist uscless or improvident expe in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your

Gentlemen, - I hold no situation of smolument under the Crown, con sequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble Servant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1. 1840.

re my own judgment.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF

THE COUNTY OF YORK.

CENTLEMEN,-As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature. I beg leave ngain to intimate to you that it is my intention to meet you at the hustings as a

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted — I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotia, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representatives. And if I have the honer to be elected, I shall to the atmost of my power undergour to carry out these principles; and shall advoce a the fullest possible

endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I conceive they are wrong. In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure

that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully

identified with my own. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, E. W. THOMSON. Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE SECOND RIDING

OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. Representation of want Pilitan

Representation of your Riding stated, that it was not my intention to appear at the Hustings, on the day of the Election, as a Candidate for your suffrages, I feel it to be my duty to contradict such statement, and to assure you that I shall be at my post, and abide by your honest decision.

I am, faithfully yours,

Credit, Feb. 16th, 1841.

M. 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,

ext door east of Tuton, Chemist. 23rd November, 1840.

GREAT BARGAINS!! SELLING OFF AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to Torosto, December 7th, 1840: 579 ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNT OF TORK.

GENTLEMEN — Judge aware of the deep responsibilities.

GENTLEMEN — The property deep responsibilities.

GENTLEME — The property deep responsibilities.

GENTLEME — The property deep responsibilities.

G

itives,

Education is a matter of vital importance, and I trust the next Session will not pass
without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Schools

neing sampien.

It becomes necessary to advert to the great measure of the Union, which has become
a subject of interes interest and general discussion. I claim no merit as a Reformer in
sylving, that I consider some of the distalls highly objectionable, for even the Tortes are
load in condensing them; and I feel convinced that ultimately all parties will join to

loud in condemning them; and I feel convinced that ultimately all parties will Join to obtain their removal from the statute.

The duty imposed on our produce by the States is a subject which should not be lost sight of; and I shall always be happy, should I be successful, to receive and pay every attention to the suggestions of any constituents.

I am not aware that I have left any point of laterest untouched; I have given my opinions on them hally and freely. If these do not meet your approvation, call meetings by Township Delegates, or otherwise for upon some person of more general indusence and sounder views, and I promise you, Reformers, I shall join cordially in supporting him If not, I shall consider your since a su approval, by those Reformers, I alway not yet been able to see, of the wish expressed by the Gentlemen who addressed me, and shall meet you at the hustings. Do your doty, and I must I shall do mine. Wishing the cause of Reform every success, I remain, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

C. J. BALDWIN.

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

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

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

The promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Reads and Bridges, particularly in the more of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships; to give to the youth of the Country that blessing by Surely Fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own,

public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their dutie, by the Servante of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have affected 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 instructions upon important and momentous questions. But at the same prompt and efficient discharge of their dutie, by the Servants of the time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have

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

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

miling on our Country.

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

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall b zuided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall such as are indebted to him. claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the honor to be Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, Toronto. March 21, 1840. G. DUGGAN, JUN.

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

FELLOW YEOMEN,—Having been solicited by a number of respectable Freeholders of your Riding to offer my services as your Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention so to do; and, as many of you do not personally know me, I will explain my views in as few words as possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measures as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information on the subject in question that your Representative had.

My principal reasons for offering are as follows: I feel in person the ill effects of Flour coming from the United States Duly Free, whilst ours goes there with a Heovy Duly; the want of encouragement to Home Manufactories; and many defects in our Laws, such as relate to the Milita, the Court of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Salhath.

of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbath breaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured, I could assist in mending.

I can assure you that I would not have offered myself if any respectable Farmer amongst you had come forward before me; but it is a fixed rule of my life never to undertake anything that is not worth finishing, and then never to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

I have been known to some of you for Thirty-five years past; and have been

I have been known to some of you for I hirty-five years past; and have been engaged in business amongst you for the last Twenty-two years. My whole dependence for a living, for myself and family, is Farming, Mills, Manufacturing of Cloth, &c. My interest is your interest; and I will conclude by humbly soliciting your support at the ensuing Election, solemnly promising, to the utmost of my ability, to support our united interests in Farming, Manufactures, and Merchandize; also, in the encouragement of Emigration, and in promoting the transmitting of our Country. the tranquility and prosperity of our Country.

As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is

that most of you will have an opportunity of conversing with me on the subject before the Election; and if further explanation as to my political views is called for, I shall be ready and willing to give every information.

I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant,

Elm Cottage, Yonge Street, June 3th, 1840. CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED LYMAN, FARR, & CO., Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

No. 5, City Buildings.

ROWLAND BURR.

chance of having the old party pawned on us again, I state my firm conviction that, instead of money being got from England to develope our resources, build the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. HEENT; LESSLIE

an unwaried and fearless reference 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 devoted to advance the greatness and prosperity of the City of Torunto, with which my own interests and standing are so immediately connected.

humble servent, ISAAC BUCHANAN. I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble Toronto, Upper Canada, 19th January, 1841.

GRASS SEED.—The highest Cash Price paid for LESSLIE BROTHERS. Toronto, November, 1840.

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

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

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840. C L O V E R S E E D.—Two HUNDRED BUSHELS prime quality, for sale by LESSLIE BROTHERS.

Toronto, 8th January, 1841.

will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

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 Threepenco.

inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will sach be among the objects of my most earnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect heing, Na labour, no pay. The

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commun.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commun.

Farms, in or out of the City.

All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c.,

Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

TOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the nat mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge, ness, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR,

To avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met name upon it. with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Mesers. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT.

Toronto, September 21, 1840. Y M A N, F A R R,
(Successors to J. W. BRENT) A N D

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

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

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior 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 Superfine Cloths, Cassi neres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheep for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

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

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840. OTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE TOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE

In JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Boildings, 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 Green Lands Office.

All raveling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church in clowest none only will be sent grades. Advantable subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Gpardian Office. No subscriptions; and in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible for the payment of subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible for the collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible for the payment of subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible to all nuthorized Agents who subscriptions; and to all nuthorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible for the collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible for the payment of the collection, &c., one copy will be sent grades. Agents we responsible to the procure of the Collection, &c., o Late of the Crown Lands Office.

Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

J. E. PELL, (from London, Engrand) Control of Claster, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glaster, E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, No. 50, Yonge Street.
J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surround-

ing country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts. from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

Dressing Glasses, Window Cornices, and Room Bordering, of every escription, made to order.

[F A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 3, 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.

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Bronchitis, 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 and WINDPIPE. nd WINDIAL.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life.

decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the bove diseases, as it coutsins no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any diseases.

cumetances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimoniple of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in, the State of New York; the most enjoyent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, logether with a Professor of the Thrological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable. Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

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

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

Toronto, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vigotable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for caloniel. For its virtue as a cathartic in Pevers and all Bilious Diseases, see circulars in the kinds of agents containing critificates.

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

71 y

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 cont collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of heir? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them votce, not because of any personal consideration or of any party politics, but as an evidence that the Citizens of Toronto agree with me that the present Government is entitled to, and will get fromus, all the adherence which independent men can give to any Government—as an evidence that valuing the constitution—at a doctrine of Lord Sydenlam—" Upon your co-operation must depend the success of my endeavours, 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 surrounded and beset, are such as no former Governor has been able to overcome. the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect

> of your persons. It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by Constock & Co., Wholessle Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 10. From the Boston Chronicle, July 10.

3.7 We see by an advertisement in another column that Messes Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oudrinon's BALM OF COLUMBIA, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere — We know a lady of this rity whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phremoistical developments, which considering that they betoened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless sho mourned the loss of locks that she had won, and, after a year's fullless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months and, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringiets 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 any, for though we were obliged to wear a wife a year ago, we have now, arrough its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

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

Delhi, July 17, 1839.

John Jaquish, Jun.

A SK, INQUIRE — ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.—
Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the PILES. RHEUMATISM, all SWELL. INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask Matthew J. Myers, Eeq. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington City; each of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know lalton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to that agriculture of the country ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

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

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

SOLOMON HAYS. Sold by Constock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT, LESSLIE BROTHERS, . BECKETT, and LYMAN, FARE & Co. Toronto.

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED .-Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostors have gone so far as to counerfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Niagara, and every exter-

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 isease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable. Sold by Comproux & Co., Wholessie Druggiste, 2. Fletcher Street,

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

LOOK OUT!!-"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.-(when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS's LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this City. and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this desadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Limment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of Construct & Co., written on SOLOMON HAYS. the wrappers.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

Christian Guardian.

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

The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sizpence n-year, payable in advance. Subscriptions paid within one mouth niter receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four skillings a year; and must also be juid within one mouth after receiving the first number.

*** All travelling and local Preachers of the Weeleyan Methodiet Church are authority.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.

the Gospel.