Vol. XII. No. 35.

#### TORONTO, WEDNESD JUNE 23, 1841.

Whole No. 607.

#### DR. CHALMERS.

#### (FROM RECOLLECTIONS OF EDINEURGH.)

Prince's Street extends for nearly a mile on the northern side of the beautiful pleasure grounds that adorn what was formerly the bed of the Nor' Loch. Its buildings are regular and handsome, and throw into striking contrast, the dark, time-worn, towering and turretted architecture of the old town, which is seen from thence to great advantage. But the most remarkable feature in upon this prayer of a contrite and believing heart, I felt how many of those the scene is, that of Edinburgh Castle, which upheaves its frowning battlements from among the soft and sylvan bowers implanted at its base, and crowns a mass of solid rock 300 feet perpendicular. This noble structure at once arrests the eye; and whether regarded as to its wonderful natural position, reposing for long centuries in dark and solemn grandeur among the clouds of heaven, or considered in connexion with the soul-stirring events that weave the golden tissue of its history, it cannot fail to be an object of amiable character, but was taught by the Gospel to form his opinion of himdeep interest. At the west end of Prince's street, stands the chaste and self, and on his tomb it might have been written, and written in solve truth, elegant Chapel of the late Rev. Bishop Sandford, and a little to the south of that, the church of St. Cuthberts, commonly called the "West Kirk."

St. Cuthberts is a plain, substantial building, with a lofty spire, and sur rounded by a very extensive burying-ground, and derives much interest from having been, for many years, the scene of the ministerial labours of the wellknown advocate of truth and religious liberty, Sir Harry Moncrief, Barouet. To that sacred edifice, eager crowds were seen hurrying, for it had been announced by handbills all over the city, that there the Rev. Dr. Chalmer. would preach in behalf of the Missionary cause.

Although the day to which allusion is made was a teach-day, and at a period when the star of Dr. C.'s popularity had been on the ascendant for nearly twenty years, from the multitude that now gathered round him it was eviden that public curiosity was far from being sated. The whole area of the house, aisles, window recesses, together with three tiers of galleries, hung one above another, were througed to excess, and on the pulpit steps might be seen clergymen of different denominations-while there mingled in the crowd, men of the highest literary reputation, lawyers of great eminence ladies of rank and fortune, officers in their gorgeous uniforms, and quakers in their sombre grey.

When all hope of gaining admittance was over with those who still lingered around the doors, and when the confused, though suppressed, hush of the multitude had subsided into deep silence—the Beadle bearing the Bible, began to thread his way through the long aide, with a stubborn determina tion and an official importance that was no more than sufficient to open a passage for the reverend individual who followed him.

In describing Dr. Chalmers, we should say that he is rather above the middle height, broad shouldered, thin but muscular, well proportioned, having a strongly national caste of features, with an expression of the deepes seriousness, almost of abstruction. His forehead is finely expanded, and i just such a one as the disciples of Combe would eagerly point out in support of their plausible theory, as indicating, by outward developments, the possession of all the loftier qualities of mind, in an eminent degree.

As Dr. C. advanced through the wedged-in crowds of his admiring countrymen, he did not once raise his eyes, but, gathering his Geneva gowr around him, proceeded to the pulpit, evidently struggling with an oppression of high-wrought, intense feeling-a deep and powerful commingling of love, gratitude and hamility-a bursting of the heart that could only find utterance in prayer-and that prayer would be but faintly expressed by human language -the spirit of the living God alone could sound its depths!

The ground-work of the discourse was that sublimely awful passage con-tained in the 13th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, 41st verse. "Behold ye despisers, and wonder and perish; for I will work a work in your days, work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you. To be the commission-bearer of such a message from the "King of kings' -the omnipotent and insulted Jehovah, to the wonder-stricken, yet despising, beholders of the triumphs of the Cross, were enough to arouse to intensity all the powers and all the sympathies of a less energetic and less sensitive mind than that of Dr. Chalmers. He felt the importance, the majesty, the awfulness of his office, but, leaning on the "Rock of Ages," he calmibuckled on his armour, and stood forth as the champion of the Most High.

The prevailing scepticism of the day with regard to Christian Missions which would fain entreuch itself behind Arcadian visions of the innocence and happiness of the untutored savage, was held up to holy contempt; and the secret dislike to the truth from which it sprang, was laid hare with on unsparing hand, before the withering invective of the Almighty, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder and perish!" Never, perhaps, from the day that the Apostle of the Gentiles uttered these tremendous words, were they brought to bear with greater power and effect than on the present occasion. But the tie of brotherhood was not submerged in the lofty and imperative functions of God's ambassador. No, while he appeared as the unshrinking advocate of trath; the bold reprover of bypocrisy and selfisbuess; the stern reasoner of "righteousness and judgment to come,"—there mingled in his denunca-tions of the "iron sleet" of Divine wrath, all the overflowing tenderness of a heart alive to every throb of degraded, sorrowful humanity, the fervour, the sincerity, of one involved in a common ruin.

We cannot here attempt even a faint outline of the discourse; but we may say, it was characterized by that striking vigour of thought and manliness ch mark ali Dr. C.'s pulpit eff otes nor was devoid of th graces of composition, of which he is accused of being rather chary. In manner he is grave, dignified, and natural; and can only be said to be vehement, comparatively. Among the cold and calculating inhabitants of the north, he might be thought so, but in France or in this country, the estimate would be different. That he has the Scottish accent-yea, very broadly-is a charge that cannot be denied; and to a southern ear, it may seem a some what barbarous medium through which to receive the tide of his fresh and flowing eloquence; but we would pity the intellect as well as the heart, that would long remember such trivial defects, which are only as the atoms in the

There is nothing more truly characteristic of Dr. C. than his humility. I company, he is the last to express his opinion, though that opinion, when given, evinces an expansion of mind, and a solidity of judgment, that always gives a vast preponderance to the question in discussion. He carries about with him none of the insignia of "the great man," but is accessible to the most illiterate and obscure—listening to their remarks with a deference and benignity not to be misunderstood—a benignity which has enshrined him in the bosom of his country, and made his very name a telisman to disarm fear, enspicion and secturian prejudice. But why mention his country? Chalmer belongs to "the world;" and wherever there is to be found a heart capable of estimating the moral dignity of exalted virtue—of a life of active benevo lence—of deep, thorough, consistent picty, or a mind sufficiently enlightened to follow his lofty and transcendant genins, as it soars with a wing as strong and an eye as bright as that of his native eagle, among the cloudy heights o sacred science,-catching the golden beams of the "San of Rightcousness," and telling of the love of God in Christ Jesus-wherever such a heart and such an intellect are to be found, there Chalmers will be venerated, ad mired and beloved; there he will be claimed as a brother and a friend.

# BISHOP HEBER.

I sat down upon an old bench of heavy black oak, in the rector's chancel of Hodnet Church. The day was very beautiful; it was one of those mild sunny days that come, many of them together, before the blackthorn blossoms and the sharp east wind sets in, making a second, though a short-lived winter. Through the Gothic archway of the little chancel door, all seemed bright and cheerful in the open air, the atmosphere full of golden light, the springing grass in the church yard, the young fresh leaves just opening, the ceaseless cawing of the busy rooks in the high trees about Hodnet Hall, and the sweet songa of a hundred joyous birds.

The solemn quietness and mellowed light within the church, were better suited to my mood. I was thinking of Reginald Heber. It was in that church that he had led the worship of the great congregation, during the period of his ministry in England, until he was made Bishop of Calcutta. How often had his untravelled heart turned to his beloved parishioners in dear, dear Hoduet! and doubtless that country church, and the old familian faces there, had often and often risen up before him, and been welcomed with blessings from his kind and loving heart. I thought of his farewell ser. mon in the midst of his sorrowing flock, and of the affecting description given of his departure from Hodnet. "From a range of high grounds near Newport, he turned back to catch a last view of his beloved Hodnet; and here the feelings which he had hitherto suppressed in tenderness to others, burst forth currestrained, and he attered the words which have proved prophetic, that he 'should return to it no more!' " As I thought of him, I blessed that gracious Master who, in calling his servant from the charge of a few sheep in this quiet and remote spot, to make him the shepherd of the flocks upon a thousand pastures, had so graciously fitted him for his high calling, not only bestowed upon bin many splendid gifts, but those meek and lowly graces without which no gifts of genins could have made him fit to be the minister of Him, who is at once meek and lowly in heart, and the great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. I thought of that which has always appeared to me the most blessed assurance of his growth in grace, and his ripeness for eternity, the prayer found after his departure in his book of private devotions, bearing date of the 28th of March. (He entered into his rest on the 3d of April.) "O my Father, my Master, my Saviour, and my King, unworthy and wicked as I am, reject me not as a polluted vessel; but so quicken me by thy Spirit from the death of sin, that I may walk in the newness of life before thee! Convert me first, O Lord! that I may be the means in thy hands of strengthening my brethren! Convert me that I may be blessed to the conversion of Particle.

many! Yea, convert me, O Jesus! for mine own sin's sake, and the greatness of my undeserving before thee, that I, who need thy mercy most, may find it in most abundance! Lord, I believe—help thou mine onbehof! Lord, I repent—help thou mine impenitence! Turn thou me. O Lord, and so shall I be turned! Be favorable unto me, and I shall live! and let what remaineth of my life be spent in thy service, who livest and reignest with the

Father and the Holy Ghost, now, and for ever! Amen!" And as I thought who praise Reginald Heber for the natural sweetness of his disposition and his character, naturally lovely among men, how many think nothing of that disposition and that character which distinguished him as a renewed and spiritual man before his God. Had be rested in his natural character, it might have been said of him, " And Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest." He did not, however, rest in fast fair and Blessed are the pure in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

But how am I writing on, forgetting that I sat down to give some account of Hodnet! Ah who that enters Hodnet Church will not sometimes forget very thing but Reginald Heber. We will go to his tomb, not to his grave, for his honored remains rest in another quarter of the globo.

On the side wall of the southern chancel, just beyond, and just above the ery spot where the good rector of Hodnet had so often stood, is a talket of white marble, upon which the finely shaped head, and intelligent features of Reginald Heber have been out in hold relief by Chantry. The tablet itself, and the folds of the rich drapery partly veiling it, are extremely elegant. the Lutherans, supposed by him to be one of the Catholics." There is a long inscription-too long for the monument of Heber, and too ommon-place.-London Guordian.

#### A PARISIAN SARBATH.

A Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Courier gives the following ecount of the state of things in the capital of France.

It cannot be said, literally, that the Sabbath is forgotten here. It is remembered with awful precision. Fur, being a kind of market day of pleasure, every one whose object is gain, calculates upon a larger harvest during the hours of this secred day; and hence, all the shops are set out with the greatest possible glare of attractiveness, to catch the attention of the passer-by; And if the eye should be turned away, the ear is assailed with the most vocifrous cries from the venders of the different wares which are now so ostenta-

iously obtruded, that even the foot-walks are greatly impeded. Not unfrequently, in trades not so much called for on this day, we see repairs or alterations going on in the shops, or in the streets before the door; should be dishonoured in this manner; and he will sigh for that blest time, and the carpenters are at work to prevent the loss of a day to the calculating

This is the day for all particular spectacles; and, melancholy to state, reiews on the Boulevards, races on the Champs de Mars, and exhibitions at

the theatres, are the order of this day.

Certain of the most attractive sights are only to be viewed on this day. The interior of the Palais Royal can only be seen then. Then only (except original and the revelation of the religion itself, the wonder is, that there can on some fete days) the celebrated fountains and water-works at Versailles and still be found a single believer in Christianity. I heard the Cardinal Arch-St. Cloud play, attracting thousands who may have some compunction about Sabbath-breaking in ordinary. This is the day on which intended sales are 'on view," or the night on which extraordinary routes (soirces) are given; Line, in honor of Leopold, King of the Belgians; who, of course, was present, with his Queen, and the King and Queen of the French, with their whole retinues; and, apparently, almost all the population of Paris to applaud them! May heaven ever preserve our own beloved land from scenes like

Our place of worship being situated nearly two miles from our dwelling, nd the walk being along the principal thoroughfare of Paris, the Rue St. Honore, I am compelled to be a frequent witness to the most heart-sickening cenes of Sabbath desecration. One of the first offensive sights generally is, a large group of persons eagerly gathering round the corners of places where the play-bills, &c. are posted up, who often amount to about thirty. Here the eager gazers are selecting their place and subject of amusement for the Subbath evening. Not long since, we were shocked to see, in the largest characters, announced for performance, from the pen of M. de Chateanbriand, a Peer of France, "Moses at Sinal!" I am told this gross profanction was resisted by the authorities; and I have not seen it since.

Passing on, other crowds are encountered surrounding the windows of a print or caricature shop. Here the most malignant satires on royalty are seen, with the most indecent insults on all modesty. Every thing, in fact, to minister to the worst passions of our nature is mathematically exhibited at these windows. Profanations of an indescribable kind, shock, one should think, every eye; but it is not so. These are regular lounges. Lately was exhibited, as if the wickedness of invention was at an end, a caricature of West's picture of the Lord's Supper! Above was a copy of the original engraving; below, a horrible travestie of it. A female figure of Liberty, surrounded with a glory, occupied the place of our Lord! Around the table, instead of the twelve apostles, were twelve public characters, well known. and significantly represented as contending for bags of money, &c. &c., spread over the table! Farther onward, exactly opposite the church of St. their rescue. The children added much to the interest of the day, by pre-Roch, where multitudes resort to mass, a ridiculous exhibition of wax-work paring flags with such mottos as the following: "what a blessing the Gospel diverts the attention by the noise of an organ, and the cries of a man fantas is!" "The Christians of England sent us the Gospel." "Had it not been tically dressed, to attract observation. Then come all the inconceivable for the Gospel, we should have been destroyed as soon as we were born." foolery and wickedness of the Palais Royal, the centre of all frivolity and vice. On some, texts of Scripture were inscribed; "Behold the Lamb of God A ball announced on the one hand, a concert on the other; and, to fill up which taketh away the sins of the world." "Suffer little children to come the intervals till evening, the entrance to one of these places is occupied by a unto me," and other similar passages. Insensible indeed must be have been, Lilliputian exhibition of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. The streets who could have witnessed such a scene without the liveliest feelings of in this heighbourhood, during some parts of the year, are literally choked delight. After proceeding through the settlement, they were conducted to with stalls; shoe-cleaners, lemonode venders, &c., each with stentorian lungs striving for the noisy pre-eminence. At length, we gain our comparatively quiet place, and find a few prepared to join in the proper sanctification of the Lord's-day. These, however, cannot, by any ingenuity, escape all this terrible annoyance on their return. Whichever way their path may turn, the same scene must be encountered; for this may be considered as a fair specimen of Paris as a whole, varying only as the amusements and occupations are of a grosser or more refined description.

I thought for some time that there was some improvement in the growing numbers of shops shut up on the Sabbath: longer acquaintance has informed parents was most affecting. The eyes of some were gleaming with delight, me, however, that different hours of the day or evening affect this view, Some shops are not open very early. Their owners may not have risen, or they may be gone to mass. Some in the more fashionable places are not very glaring till mid-day. In the evening, many are quite closed; for the and the silent tear, as it stole down the cheeks of many, told the painful tale apprentices and shopmen are probably dressing for the theatre, the concert,

One thing I have observed, which is, perhaps, more melancholy than all the rest, as a specimen of the more retired or domestic portraiture of this holy day. Near the window of every shop, and in full view of the street, there is a place surrounded by glass sashes, for the accommodation of the master or mistress, where the books, &c. are kept. In the morning, as we pass, we see the master, with the most assiduouscare, counting over his gains, or regulating his accounts. In the evening, as we return home, we often see, at a certain shop, which, from the avarice of the owner, is never closed except when men sleep, two of the shop-servants, occupying the place of the careful master, amusing themselves at cards. How terribly illustrative of the lemoralising influence of Sabbath trading!—the servants never rest, except by turns. While, therefore, the theatre may amuse the master, the imprisoned servants beguile the time at cards in the intervals of custom. I am told that the gaming tables, and all similar sources of sin and roin for the accommodaion of the higher classes, are open just as on other days, except perhaps that they are more attractive and more accessible .- Liverpool Courier.

# ROMAN CATHOLIC MIRACLES AT MILAN.

A letter to the Editor of the London Record says :- "Amidst the preparaions for the canonization of several saints which I observed last year at Rome, I noticed a number of paintings in St. Peter's representing the false miracles attributed to those of our deceased fellow-mortals, who at the command of the Pope were to become the objects of Christian worship. I own I was not a little surprised to find even at Rome such a glaring exhibition of error and folly; but still I supposed, as the canonization is to take place, it is thought needful to give it all possible colat, even at the expense of exposure to the indignation and contempt of Protestants, and all sensible persons. But, will you believe it, that on visiting Milan, not a month ago, I found a display of a similar description in the splendid cathedral still more gross and revolting? Nor, as far as I am aware, was there any public occasion for such an exhi ition, except the annual factival of the Fete Dicu, which was at hand.

Between the immense pillars which support the lofty roof of this Gothic milding, pictures of a large size were suspended, representing the following subjects. I shall translate literally from the inscriptions placed beneath each

painting. "Blood flows from the Holy Host, (the wafer) when pierced through by four Jews."

"St. Catherine of Sienna lives for a long time only on angels' food, and Christ, changes his own heart with hers." "In Gacta, two devils make a usurer buried in church reject the Holy

Particle, (the wofer) and then destroy him."

"A woman is saved amidst the ruins of a building by St. Catherine of Sienna, lover of the Holy Host."
WA dove appears with the Holy Host to the boly martyrs, Faustinius and

Jovitas, and these give the food to a new soldier in the faith "In 1231, the devil pretending to be the Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Mar-

tyr discovers him by means of the consecrated Host."

"Anidst emotions at the holy altar, and amidst penances, St. Catherine of Sienna faints away, and the angels relieve her." "By means of the Divine Sacrament St. Hyacinth passes the river Borys

thenes dry-shod." "St. Mary Magdalen supported by the angels whilst she receives the com

munion from St. Maximus Bishop.' "Is the plague of 1576 a devotee of the most Holy Sacrament leaps amids

the corpses, asks for it, obtains it, and dies." "St. Anthony of Padoa points out a beast, (an ass!) which leaves its corn

in order to adore the Holy Host, and by means of it convinces a heretic." "The Holy Host, fallen from the neck of St. Endoxia, is changed into fire and barns and puts to flight the wicked."

"In Milan the most Holy Sacrament is placed by St. Bernard upon the head of a demoniac, and immediately she is delivered."

"Chist rewards the fervour of St. Catherine of Sienna at the Divine

Jesus appears to her with a cross of silver, given by her to a poor man. "A prisoner receiving the Holy Particle, his chains are broken." "The Virgin Mary liberates the son of a Jew who had been thrown by his

father into a furnace for having received the communion. "The Holy Host vanishes away when applied to the breast of St. Juliana

Falconieri, and she dies with triumph."

"The Virgin Mary assists a poor sick person devoted to her, and procure her the most holy viaticum."

"A ball of wax is formed by the bees around the eucharistic Sacrame vhen fallon into the mire."

" By celestial admonition St. Honoratus administers the most holy viaticum

to St. Ambrose when dying."

Surely, every enlightened Christian, on hearing of so deplorable an exhi bition as this, will feel deeply distressed that the religion of Christ his Saviour when the millions of his Roman Catholic fellow-creatures shall be rescued from errors so appalling. Can any be surprised at the prevalence of Infidelity in Roman Catholic countries? When the religion of Christ is presented under such a form as this to the population of a large city, and when (a crime, if possible, still more awful) they are not allowed to read that Sacred Volume, which at once contains within it the evidences of its Divine still be found a single believer in Christianity. I heard the Cardinal Arch-bishop preach a sermon in the very midst of all these pictures on Whitsunday, and his discourse partly explained the paradox. The Church of Rome still retains some of the great doctrines of the Gospel, and it is the everything extra in the way of pleasure is reserved for Sabhath! Soon after good which remains which renders it possible for some who seem to be sinmy arrival here, I was shocked to see, when passing on to worship, all the cere to believe the said errors "which have been grafted upon it." The military of Paris drawn ont, both the Garde Nationale, and the troops of the sermon of the Archbishop was certainly very defective, for, to my astonishment, he said nothing of the regenerating and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, and there were of course allusions to the doctrine of human merit; but still there was much said on the great subject commemorated at Pentecost which was Scriptural; and important truths, expressed with earnestness, on eternal interests, will reconcile many persons even to gross and fatal errors connected with them. I lately met with the maxim, More

persons are descired with error with some truth, than by no truth. I have thus been witness to the false miracles of the Church of Rome being avowed by the highest authority in the two grandest edifices which that church can boast,-the Grecian structure of St. Peter's at Rome, and the Gothic cathedral at Milan. The former are of course sanctioned by the Pope, the latter by the Cardinal Archbishop, \*

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES.

Thinking that it would be interesting to the youthful readers of our paper give them some account of such anniversaries, we have taken one from Williams' work called Missionary Enterprises. The scene described took place at Raiatea, one of the Society Islands about 100 miles from Tahiti, and when our renders somewher that the gospel has been provided there but a few years, we are sure they will be much pleased with its great

But we must give the account of the examination of the scholars under the

charge of the Missionary:

Upwards of six hundred children were present. A feast was prepared for them, and they walked through the settlement in procession, most of them Or the music of the rill! dressed in European garments, with little hats and bonnets made by those the spacious church, and opened service by singing the Jubilee hymn in the pative language. The venerable old king then took the chair. He had been worshipped as a God, and had led fierce warriors to the "battle and the fight," but he evidently felt that he had never occupied a station so delightful or honourable as that of presiding at the examination of the children of his people. These were placed in the centre of the church, and the parents occupied the outer seats. Each class was then called up and examined; and after this, individuals from the different classes were selected, and questioned by the Missionary. While this was proceeding, the appearance of the as the father said to the mother, or the mother to the father, "What a mercy it is that we spared our dear girl?" Others, with saddened countenances, and faltering voices, lamented in bitterness that they had not saved theirs: that all their children were destroyed. In the midst of our proceeding, a venerable chieftain, gray with age, arose, and with impassioned look and manner, exclaimed, "Let me speak; I must speak!" On obtaining permission, he thus proceeded: "Oh that I had known that the Gospel was coming! oh that I had known that these blessings were in store for us, then I should have saved my children, and they would have been among this happy group, repeating these precious traths; but, alas! I destroyed them all, I have not one left." This chief was an ariori of the highest rank, and the laws of his class required the destruction of all his children. Turning to the chairman, who was also a relative, he stretched out his arm and exclaimed, "You, my brother, saw me kill child after child, but you never seized this murderous hand, and said 'Stay, brother, God is about to bless us; the Gospel of salvation is coming to our shores.'" Then he cursed the gods which they formerly worshipped, and added; " It was you that infused this savage disposition into us, and now I shall die childless, although I have been the father of nineteen children." After this he sat down, and, in a flood of tears, gave vent to his agonizing feelings.

Now, my dear reader, are not you thankful that Missionaries have gone to Raiatea. O pray that they may be sent everywhere.

# "IT'S ONLY A SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING."

How very frequently such an expression escapes the lips of church mem ers-followers of the meek and lowly Jesus,-as an excuse for non-attendance at the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Sabbath Schools. " Only a Sunday School Meeting"-as though the Sunday School was the most unimportant affair connected with our churches. Can it be wondered at, that Sabhath Schools do not flourish—that the blessing of God is so seldom seen. in the conversion of the scholars?

Superintendents and teachers may meet, and meet again, and again, to indifference exists in churches, Sabbath Schools will not flourish.

No Sabbath School can prosper as it ought, unless-not one-tenth, butnine-tenths of the church to which it is attached, are anxiously engaged for ita welfare.

It is not enough that those only who take an active part in teaching, be mxiously engaged for the welfare of the little immortals—no !-- Let the object of the concert of prayer be rightly comprehended—let the pastor of the church diffuse among his congregation the sentiment—not that it is a Sunday the Holy Spirit to follow the exercious, in converting—turning the hearts of is my first offence, I promise to sin no more." "St. Catherine of Sienna communicating, sees the child Jesus in the Holy the children from sin and Satan unto holiness and to God. Wherever this prayer-meeting shell be properly telebrated, the blessed Spirit will descend—mitted to prison.

according to the promise—the blessing fellows, and the hearts of teachers and made glad-angels in heaven will rejoice over young wanderers brought home, and our Father in beaven, well pleased with the glorious change, will embrace them .- Sabbath School Monitor.

### BENEFIT OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A woman called one Sabbath at the Orphan House Sabbath School, in Newcastle, England, to get some of the preachers to go and pray with a young man who was dying; but not finding any on the spot, two of the senfor teachers offered to go with her. On entering the woman's house, they observed a young man, lying in a bed, evidently in the last stages of consumption. His eyes were closed, and the death-like rattling in his throat indicated his speedy dissolution. One of the teachers asked him how he felt; but he made little or no reply. His little brother, who had been crying at the foot of the bed, came round to the side, and said to him, " Here are teachers from the Sabbath School, come to see you." New life seemed to be given to the dying young man at these words; -his countenance brightened, and he lifted up his languid eyes to behold the teachers. To his and their surprise he recognised in them the persons in whose class he had been several ears before at the Sabbath School. The scene was now truly delightful. "St. Catherine of Sienna receives the communion from the Saviour Tears of joy flowed down the young man's cheeks, when he told them that he was happy, that he had no doubt of his acceptance with Christ, upon whom alone he rested his hopes for salvation. On the teachers' adverting to past times, when he was at the Sabbath School, he replied, "Ah! those were hap-Sacrament, by crowning her with thorns."

Sacrament, by crowning her with thorns."

It was in the school that I first learnt that I was a since were harded by days. It was in the school that I first learnt that I was a since were harded by days. It was in the school that I first learnt that I was a since were harded by days. to seek the salvation of my soul through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. "St. Catherine of Siemus draws her charities from the Holy Host, and I shall praise God throughout eternity for the instruction I received there."

> A Suggestion to Sunday School Teachers .-- We take the liberty of suggesting to teachers the inquiry, whether the plan of reading the Bible, as practised in many schools, is not attended with evil. We mean where each member of the class reads one verse, and so on to the end of the chapter. It is known that the division into verses is arbitrary; and often does violence to the punctuation, and, consequently, to the meaning of the writer. Few children pay attention to any other part than the verse which comes to them in its regular turn, and, of course, obtain but an imperfect idea of the whole, They conclude the verse with a full pause, as though the sense was complete. This may do in the Proverbs, but it will be found applicable to few other books in the Scriptures. The evil is twofold-the true meaning of the passage is not obtained, and often a wrong idea is supposed.

> It would, we think, be better to read the entire paragraph, or at least to a full stop. We can show instances where there is a period in the midst of a verse which ends with a comma. Our observation in reference to this point eads us to think the inquiry is one of some importance, and we shall be pleased if some one of our friends who have had experience in teaching, will favor us with their views on the subject .- Philadelphia Repository.

#### THE DYING HEBREW'S PRAYER.

I Hebrew kneft in the dying light, His eye was dim and cold, The hairs on his how-were silver Anil his blood was thin and old! He lifted his looks to his latest sun, For he knew that his pilgrimage was do And as he saw God's shadow there, His spirit poured itself in prayer.

I come unto death's second-birth. Beneath a stranger àir, A pilgrim on a dull cold earth, A pigring on a dun code eard.
As all my fathers were!
And men have stamped me with a curseI feel it is not Thine,
Thy mercy—like yon sun—was made
On me—as them—to shine;
And, therefore, dare I life mine eye,
Thywney that its them—thefore I the! Through that, to thee, - before I die!

In this great temple, built by thee, Whose alters are divine,—
Beneath you lamp, that, ceaselessly, Lights up thine own true shrine,—
Oh! take my larest sacrifice;
Look down, and make this sod
Holy as that where, long ago,
The Hebrew met his God!

I have not caused the widow's tears, Nor dimmed the orphan's eye, I have not stained the virgin's years, a nave not stailed the Virgin's years. Nor mock id the mounter's err:
The songs of Zion in mine ear
llave ever been most sweet;
And always, whea I feel thee near,
My "shoes" were "off my feet"!

I have known Thee in the whirlwind. I have known Thee on the hill, I have loved Thee in the voice of birds, I dreamt Thee in the stadow, I saw Thee in the light, I heard Thee in the thunder-peal And worshipped in the night!

All beauty, while it spoke of Thee, An oearly, while t space of Thee, Still made my soul rejoice, And my spirit bowed within itself, To hear Thy (still small voice!) I have not felt myself a thing elFar from thy presence driven, By flaming sword or wasing wing Shut out from Thee and Heaven!

Must I the whirlwind reap, because My father sowed the storm Or shrink-because another sinned Beneath thy red right arm?
On! much of this we daily scan, And much is all unknown; But I will not take my curse from man I tara to Thee alone ! Oh! bid my fainting spirit live, On: Southly saming spire tive, And what is cark reveal, And what is evil, oh! forgive, And what is broken heal; And cleanse my nature, from above, In the deep Jordan of thy love. I know not if the Christian's heaven Shall be the same as mine,— I only ask to be forgiven, And taken home to thine! And issues nome to thine?
In under on a far, dim strand,
Whose mansions are as tombs,
And long to find the father-land;
Where there are many homes? +
Oh! grant, of all your starry thrones,
Some dim and distant star,
Where Judah's lost and scattered sons
May love thee from afar? May love thee from afar! Where all earth's myriad harps shall meet In choral praise and prayer; Shall Zion's harps—of old so sweet—

Alone be wanting there?

Yet, place me in thy lower seat,
Though I—as now—be, there, The Christian's scorn, the Christian's jest; Thy bright ones, and their melody!

# ORATORICAL EXCLAMATIONS.

One of the most glaring vices of bad orators is the exclamation: "Oh! my beloved Christiaus!" "Ah! my dear hearers!" "How delightful! how enlivening! how wonderful! how stupendous!". Such unmeaning phrases as these fill up the blanks of their discourses and stand in the place of sense and sentiment; to the critical eye, however, they never fail to discover "the nakedness of the land," and to exhibit the preacher labouring at a strain of pathos, which he is not able to effect. There is no figure which is so nearly allied to the frigid as this. It was therefore never admitted by the Greeks, and rarely by the Roman orators. It never appears in the discourses of Barrow, of Sherlock, and of Atterbury. Whether our popular preachers have improved upon these crators or not, the reader will be at no loss to determine.—Gregory. There is not a word in the whole compass of the English tanguage to which the popular preacher is under so many obligations as to this small interjection. (O1) It intrudes itself upon all occasions, and if uttered with proper vociferation, and a smart thump upon the breast, seldom fails to be followed by a reasonable number of sighs and groans from a certain part of the congregation. To every person, however, of taste and reflection, it only indicates a wish to be pathetic without the power of being so. This is not the oratory of Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, or Mr. Sheridan. - Dr. Porter.

# GENIUS WORKING FOR HIRE.

It is perhaps impossible for great genius thework expressly and avoivedly for hire without being haunted or injured by that unhappy consciousness. A bookseller offered the Rev. Robert Hall a thousand guineas for ten sermons, and, after his first refusal, strennously and repeatedly urged him to accept the offer. Mr Hall replied, that if it were no other obstacle in the way of his accepting the proposals, the mere business-like character of the transaction, the bare naked form in which pecuniary remuneration was mixed up with it, would form an objection quite insuperable, and transform an occupation which ought to be spontaneous, and therefore delightful, into intolcrable "A thousand guineas, sir!" said Robert Hall, "I should soon drudgery. begin to calculate how much it was for each sermon; then I should get down o a page, and from pages to paragraphs and sentences, and at last to words and syllables; should think every word clear gain, and become impatient of erasure and correction!—Sir, it is impossible that I could do it."

My Moruge, -" Round the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with a fond affection. It is the first thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands: we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when devise plans of improvement, and, with aching hearts, weep over the desola- the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the tions in Sabbath Schools. Yet while this dormant, this wicked spirit of place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she

EFFECTS OF CIVILIZATION.—A "poor Indian," of the Penebscot tribe, was recently arraigned before the public court of Philadelphia. When called

upon to know why he should not suffer the penalty of the law, he replied: "Father, I came from a distant part of the country; have been in the neighborhood of your city for some time—have earned a living by the sale of School meeting, conducted by those who conduct the Sunday School-but a baskets-which were made by my own hands; am habitually temperate; but church meeting, to pray for the spirit of God to descend and bless the teachers I came here yesterday, and the white man asked me to drink the fire-water; with wisdom, fortitude, zeal, and prudence, in their labours of love, and for I drank with him, and the effect was intoxication. Father, dismiss me, for it

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, June 23rd, 1841.

THE CONFERENCE. (conclusion)

The Conference closed its session in much peace on Friday afternoon, and the Ministers once more parted in love to hasten to their respective scenes of labour; many of them new, others not so. Since our last the time was chiefly occupied with the reports of the various committees appointed early in the session, and which, as is well known, greatly facilitate business. An Address to the English Conference was agreed upon; and another to His Excellency the Governor-General. The committee appointed to consider the course to be taken in reference to a letter from the Rev. Joseph Stinson, and an extract accompanying it of a document from the Missionary Secretaries in London, inserted in the last Montreal Wesleyan, brought in several resolutions con demonstory of both, and, consequently, approving of the course of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, and the Editor of the Guardian, during the past year; not withstanding the plain threatening intimation of the Secretaries, that if those individuals were supported, it would then become a question with the English Conference whether the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada could be any longer reckoned a portion of the great Wesleyan family. During one of the sittings a memorial was presented to the Conference from the members of the Quarterly Meeting of the City of Toronto Station, asking the re-appointment of Mr. Ryerson as their minister. It is probable we shall give an early publicity to these documents. Mr. Ryerson was again appointed General Secretary of the Missionary Society; but, owing to the numerous and pressing duties of his station, declined the office; when the Rev. Anson Green was chosen, The Rev. John Ryerson was re-elected Book-Steward, and appointed General Agent of the Missionary Society. The Editor of last year was elected again by majority of 50 to 5; a proof of confidence and affection he never expected It may be allowed us, this once, though somewhat egotistically, to say thus much of ourselves, in answer to various insinuations and declarations of severn of our contemporaries and many adversaries during the past year, prejudicial to our character and course. We have the approbation of the body of estremed Ministers for whom we act, as well as of the membership of the Church; and we ask no more.

We cannot close our necessarily general report of the proceedings of an important conference, as this is considered, without an observation or two on geveral particulars connected with it. And the first is, the impartiality and kindness of the President, never, we think, exceeded in any former year, whoever may have occupied the chair. The Secretary and his Assistants performed their duties in an able and business-like manner. The members of the different Committees applied themselves to their irksome duties with great efficiency, It would be unperdonable in us not to notice the tone of the many discussions which took place, more than usually marked as they were by candour, liberality, good sense, and christian feeling. They were those of brethren influenced by the same principle of divine love, -all believing the same doctrines, all admirers of the same system, all attached to the same church, all desiring the salvation of souls, and resolved to diffuse scriptural holiness through the land, that God might be givrified. We were bound in our judgment and affections to those with whom we were associated; but these things bind us still closer. Prophets have for some months now been busily announceing their inspirations on the precarious tenure of the unity of the Canada Conference, and admonitions, advices, and denunciations in keeping with them have been imported from the Wesleyan Mission House in London; but we rejoice to have it in our power to say, not a preacher this session has seceded from our Conference to the Missionary party. We cannot deay ourselves the gratification of recording our admiration of the decided sentiments of the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, expressed during one of the discussions; -- sentiments founded on moral principle, and exhibiting his althorrence of the divisive projects of the London Missionaries, his approval of the position of our Conference, his warm esteem for his Canadian brethren and church, and his determination to stand or fall, to labour and suffer, to live and die with them. This, we believe, is the purpose of every preacher in the Conference; and from all that has just transpired we obtain the conviction. that never were they so seriled in their views, so much one in the Lord, or so solicitous of doing good. The past year has, indeed, been one of trials, and, blessed be God, of triumphs too. Many of the former have supplied never to-beforgotten answers to the question. What is men? While the latter has not been less prolific in replies to the enquiry-Can God save souls through the instrumentality of despised and denounced Canadian Methodism? He canhe has -- he will. Surely the addition of nincteen hundred members to our church during the year is evidence satisfactory enough. This prosperity is to no limited extent owing to the untiring devotedness of the respected Chairmen of Districts, the Rev. Messes, W. Ryerson, Green, Davidson, R. Jones, and Wilkinson, and the entire body of Ministers; who have been succeeded by the Holy Spirit, while in labours more abundant. The Funds of the Connexion without an exception are better sustained than ever; so that the salaries of the superanguated ministers, and the allowances to the poor circuits, are larger The state and prospects of our Missionary Society, the Book Establishment and Guardian Office, and the Upper Canada Academy, have given great satisfaction, and elicited thunks to the Great Head of the Church, from whom all blessings flow. One thing more than any other has, during the past year, called forth our joy and gratitude; we mean the promptness; -we should rather say, enthusiasm with which the friends of the Canada Conference have rallied and combined for its support; -friends ministerial and lay, in our own societies and congregations, and in others; among whom we re highly intelligent and influential genilemen connected with the Government of Canada. To the King of Zion, as well as the Ruler of Nations, be all the praise!

The Ministers have now gone again to their evangelical and arduous work to benefit their fellow-men, to wotch the flocks they have guthered in the wilderness, and increase their claims on the piety and prayers of christians, and to the continued smile and generous support of the community. They live; yet not they) but Christ within them: they labour; but not for themselves : they seek honour; they seek it for God. The Rev. Thomas Whitchead, the venerable Ex-President, preached in Newgate Street Church on Sabbath evening, and in the introduction of his sermon informed us he had been in the ministry nearly 54 years. About that time has Wesleyan Methodism been in existence in the Province; and a retrospective view irspires the exclamation-" What hath God wrought!" All we shall add is, what he has done he will do again; with this difference, if we are faithful, he will multiply a hundred fold, in future times, the moral, and spiritual, and glorious achievements of Wesleyan Metho dism in Canada.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. -- We cannot resume the duties of the Editorship of this Journal, to which we have been re-elected by the late Conference, without giving expression to our unfeigned acknowledgments to our numerous friends. First, to our subscribers, for the steadiness with which they have maintained the extensiveness of the circulation of the organ of the Weslevan Methodist Church The voluntary vacation of the editorial chair by our valued predecessor, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, whose abilities as an editor are not surpassed, the exclusion of politics from the paper, the effect which the secession of more than twelve hundred members from our Church, with not a few from our congregations, was likely to have on our circulation and then the application this year of the rule requiring payment in advance, are circumstances which have not been observed by us unmoved. But our fears on these accounts might have been saved; for at the present time the subscription list is more beneficial to our establishment than it was a year ago.-Secondly, we offer our acknowledgments to the literary contributors who have from time to time favoured us with their welcome communications; which we believe have equalled, if not exceeded in number and excellence, those found in any other provincial journal. We beg to be allowed to express a hope, that both classes of contributors will make the bestowment of their favours continuous. An encrease of orders for the Guardian will be received, and duly attended to by us with pleusure; and should other of our friends, Ministers and Laymen, oblige us with productions from their pens, we shall be happy to ensure their publication, so far as their sentiment, style, and suitability may have a claim on our columns; while it will be our conscless solicitude to render the Christian Guardian descrying of an extended patronage and perusal, and so to conduct it throughout the year as not to tarnish the honour again conferred on us by the eminently useful body whose servant we are.

A GOOD REPLY .- A notice will be found elsewhere to-day addressed to our Missionery subscribers, by the General Secretary, which we have no doubt will have prompt attention. And should they be complained of for their liberality, we beg to suggest an answer for them to give their complainants. A person inclined to be generous according to his means, was expostulated with by a relative, because of his too free contributions. The person's brief reply was, "Like one in a balloon, I rise in proportion to the weight I throw out." Our contributors determined to ascend, we believe, will throw away the clogs. There is an immediate call for this; as it will be seen from the stations we publish to-day, our Conference is sending preachers to several new places destitute of the Ministry.

We understand the Rev. Messrs. Richey and E. Evans have been deputed by the late District Meeting of the London Missionaries held in Toronto, to attend the next session of the English Conference. Of course we

know not their errand!

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.—This Steam-Ship arrived a Boston on the morning of the 17th, bringing important news; but our anxiety 33. Kingston,-Henry Wilkinson. o-day to publish all we can of the Debates in the House of Assembly prevents 34. Waterloo, -Conrad Vandusen, Williams; Ezra as from giving more than a summary of the foreign news just come to hand. Nothing yet has been heard of the President, and the unhappy relatives of 35. Napanee, - Robert Corson, Gilbert Miller. some of the passengers have gone into mourning.—May 27th, another pro 36. Hallowell,—Richard Jones, Lewis Warner, tracted debate was commenced in Parliament on Sir Robert Peel's motion of 37. Belleville,—Wellington Jesser. "want of confidence" in Ministers; but no decision had been reached. The 38. Sidney,—George F. Playter, William Philp.

Ministry still hold possession of their seats.—All is confusion in China; hostill

39. Bath and Isle of Tanti,—William Haw, Daniel Wright. ties have been resumed; the Bogue forts have been taken, and the factory at Canton is in possession of the British. Rumour says, Canton itself is in their hands. That city is almost deserted. The Emperor has refused to ratify every article of Captain Elliott's treaty with Keshen. The latter has been sent a prisoner to Pekin by order of the Emperor. It is affirmed that the differences between the two Governments are as far from a termination as ever .- The Punjaub still continues to be the theatre of dissension and bloodshed .- Sir Colin Campbell has arrived at Ceylon, and been proclaimed Governor of that Island .- Intelligence from Persia is pacific .- France, it is confidently asserted. refuses at present to sign the trenty of the five powers relating to Mehemet Ali. Darmes, who attempted to assassinate the King, has been tried, convicted, and executed. Prince Napoleon has published a vehement protest against the everity with which he is treated at Hum, where he is imprisoned .- A new Ministry has been formed in Spain by Espartero .- The General Steam Navigation Company intend to establish a new line of Steamers between London and New York, to start from each place every fortnight .- The great establishment, the Bank of England, appears from last returns to be gaining strength .-Should space permit we shall next week make some extracts from papers received by the Columbia.

A Beginning.-A few days ago we received from London The Wesleyen Methodist Magazine, 'a well known periodical published under the direction of the Wesleyan Conference in England, and edited by the Rev. Messrs. T. Jackson and G. Cubitt. It is not our intention to say anything of the many useful articles it contains, but as rumours of the silk-gown-question agitation have from time to time reached us, we may as well just say, for the oformation of our plain and primitive Methodists in Canada, that there is to be seen in this number of the magazine a portrait of the Rev. Matthew Richer in gown and bands!!

The Conference, towards the close of its sittings, passed, by a ising vote, a motion of thanks to the numerous members and friends of poown Church and congregation, and others, who with marked hespitality and kindness entertained the Ministers during their stay in the City; a friendliness heightened in its value by the fact, that this is the second time our generous citizens have done it this year. May the best temporal and spiritual blessings of Him whose servants have met with so welcome a reception be vouchsafel all those who have thus ministered to their comfort,

It is our intention to pay some attention to the reports of the May meetings held in London; but at present other matter has a demand on our columns, which must have the preference.

No time will be lost in publishing the Minutes of Conference, In the meantime we shall be glad to receive orders from all persons who wish

The Pastoral Address of the Conference, which was referred to be Book Committee for revision and additions, will appear with as short a

Several Pamphlets on various subjects, lately politely sent us by different gentlemen, shall have our attention soon.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint ANTHONY MANAHAN, of Kingston, Esquire, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto. It is generally supposed, that in consequence of this appointment Mr. Mannhan will vacate his seat as Member for Kingston, in favour of Mr. Secretary Harrison,

Kingston papers say, that the Hon. Robert Baldwin has resigned the Solicitor Generalship of Urper Canada, and his seat in the Executive Council. It is conjectured he will be succeeded by Col. Prince or J. S. Cart-

The Rev. R. Corson wishes us to say, that two names in a Centenary list published by us on the 9th inst., "J. Golmer" and "E. Haen," should be J. Tolmie and E. Owen.

To Correspondents .- " Abstinentia," and a letter from the Rev. H. Wilkinson, received.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR.—I am requested, by the General Treasurer of the Missionary Society.—10. inform its patrons and friends the recordingly anxious to present to the public, at us early a period as possible, a full Report of the state of our Missions, with the Receipts and Disbursements for the past year. It is therefore desirable that all unpaid Subscriptions should be collected without delay, and forwarded to J. R. Armstrong, Esq., of this City; together with the Names of the contributors. he Names of the contributors. A compliance with the above request would much oblige,

Yours, &c., . Asson GREEN, Toronto, June 19, 1841. General Secretary.

Quarterly Meetings for the Bytown District.

Plantagenet, ... August 11th & 12th. Hull, ...... Septem. 5th & 6th. L'Orignal, .... " 14th & 15th. Osgoode, .... " 18th & 19th. St. Andrews, ... " 21st & 22nd. Richmond, ... October 9th & 19th. N. B .- A CAMP MEETING is to be holden on the Richmond Circuit, I presome on the old ground, to commence on Thursday the 6th of July. Preacher and friends on the neighbouring circuits are respectfully invited to attend. J. CARROLL, Chairman B. D.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held, God willing, on the A CAM P-MEETING WITH DE REPORT OF WITH DE REPORT OF WITHING, OH THE MATIGAC Chapel, and will commence on the second Thursday of July next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., The Prenchers on the District especially see expected to make their acrangements so as to attend; and other Brethers are strongly desired to favour the meeting with their presence and aid. B. NANKEVILL.

#### STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS, 1841. I.-LONDON DISTRICT.

1. Hamilton,-Alexander McNab, Samuel C. Philp, Isaac B.

Howard; Andrew Prindel, superannuated. 2. Brantford,-James Musgrove, James Spencer; Tho's White:

head, superannuated, Dumfries,—George Ferguson, David B. Madden. Oxford,—William Coleman, Matthias Holtby.

London,-Samuel Rose, William Price.

Thames,-John K. Williston, Thomas Williams.

Gosfield and Howard, - Cornelius Flumerfelt; one to be sent. 8. St. Thomos,-Solomon Waldron, who is to exchange once a quarter with the Preacher on Malahide Circuit; H. Harris,

9. Malahide,-Luther O. Rice. 10. Simcoe,-Peter Kerr, J. Shepley.

11. Muncy Mission,-Peter Jones; one to be sent. 12. Warwick and Adelaide,-David Hardie.

13. Walpole, One to be sent.

14. Huron,— Appleford.
15. Grand River,—Kennedy Creighton.

16. Guelph, -Ezra Adams. WILLIAM RYERSON, who is our PRESIDENT,

Chairman, and Superintendent of Missions. II .- TORONTO DISTRICT.

17. Toronto City.-Egerton Ryerson; John Ryerson, who is our Book Steward and General Agent of the Missionary Society; Jonathan Scott, who is our Editor.

18. Yonge Street,-Thomas Bevitt, James Hutchinson; James

Wilson, superannuated; James Culham, supernumerary.

19. Newmarket,—Matthew Whiting.

20. Albion,—John Baxter, Francis Coleman.

21. Reesorville, -Sam'l Belton; David Youmans, superannuated. 22. Whitby, - Simon Huntington, Joseph Wesley McCollum.

23. Toronto Circuit,-Horace Dean, John Lever.

24. Nelson,-Rowley Heyland, Robert Darlington. Grimsby,-George Poole, Charles W. M. Gilbert.

St. Catherines,-Edmund Shepherd, Thomas Cosford. 27. Stamford,-Hamilton Biggar, John Law, Geo. R. Sanderson

28. Brock,-John Sanderson, William Deverell. 29. Barrie Mission,-Thomas McMullen, John Neelands.

30. Lake Simcoe,-Sylvester Hurlburt.

31. Owen's Sound,-Stephen Brownell. 32. Credit, - David Wright.

Anson Green, Chairman, and Superintendent of Missions within the bounds of his District.

III.—BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

Healy, superannuated.

40. Murray,-John Black, Joseph Reynolds; Daniel McMullen,

supernumerary. Colborne. - Joseph Messmore.

Cobourg,-Edwy Ryerson; Jesse Hurlburt, A.B., who is Principal of Upper Canada Academy; Daniel C. Van-Academy; John Beatty, who is Agent of U. C. Academy. 43. Port Hope, -Asahael Hurlburt.

44. Peterborough,-William McFadden, Vincent B. Howard, Thomas Jeffers: Moses Blackstock, who is Missionary to the back Townships.

JOHN C. DAVIDSON, Chairman, and Superintendent of Missions within the bounds of his District. IV .-- AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

45. Prescott,-Lachlin Taylor.

46. Brockville,-Richard Garrett.

47. Matilda,—Benjamin Nankevill, Thomas Harmon. 48. Cornwall,—John Tuke.

Augusta,-Daniel Berney.

Kemptville,-William McCullough.

Rideau,-William Young; William Brown, superannuated

Perth, - James Currie.

Crosby,—George Goodson.

Elizabethtown,—William Willoughby; one to be sent.

Mississippi,—Alva Adams, R. E. Tupper.

Clarendon, - One to be sent.

Pembroke,-Matthew Connor. 58. Gananoque and Pittsburgh,-Stephen Miles.

CYRUS R. ALLISON, Chairman.

V.-BYTOWN DISTRICT.

59. Bylown,-John Carroll. 60. Richmond,-Henry Shaler, J. Elliott.

61. Osgoodc, -E. F. Harper.

62. St. Andrews,-John Armstrong, William Dignam.

63. L'Orignal,-George B. Butcher; Franklin Metcalf, superannuated.

64. Plantagenet,-O. Barber.

65. Hull .- George Beynon.

JOHN CARROLL, Chairman.

#### PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA. WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1941.

On Monday last at noon, the Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were sworn in,-after which the House of Assembly roceeded to the election of Speaker. Austin Cuvillier, Esq., Member for Ifuntingdon, was proposed by Hamilton Merritt, Esq., and seconded by M. Morin, Esq. Sir Allan Macnab was proposed by John S. Cartwright, Esq., but at Sir Allan's request, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Cavillier was duly elected Speaker without a division.

From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published by anthority at Kingston. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Kingston, June 15, 1841.
This day, at two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General

proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being there assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, Austin Cuvillier, Esquire, M. P. P. for the County of Huntingdon, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker .-The Speaker then demanded the customary privileges, which His Excellency having granted, was pleased to open the First Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:-Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have deemed it right to assemble you at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the daties imposed upon me by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canadas, under which this Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and it is with sincere satisfaction that I now meet you to eliberate on the great and important interests committed to our charge.

A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, has been forcibly detained in the neighbouring States, charged with a pretended crime. No time was lost by the Executive of this Province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for ensuring to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government. The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand

Arrangements were completed during the course of last summer by which under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of Postage between all parts of this Colony and the United Kingdom were greatly reduced; and a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this Prorince has since been established by arrangements made by the Deputy Post Master General under my directions. A commission has been appointed by me to enquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, and I confidently anticipate that the result of its labours will be the establishment of a plan securing improvements in the internal comnunication by Post within the Colony, equal to those which we have already btained in the communication with the Mother Country.

Many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province demand your carly attention, upon some of which I have directed Bills to be prepared, which will be submitted for your consideration.

Amongst them, first in importance at the present juncture of affairs, is the doption of measures for developing the resources of the Province, by well considered and extensive Public works. The rapid settlement of the Country—the value of every man's property within it—the advancement of his future

fortunes, are deeply affected by this question. The improvement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and

Lake Huron to the ocean—the establishment of new internal communications in the inland Districts, are works requiring a great onlay, but promising commensurate returns. To undertake them successfully, large funds will half sterling, to aid the Province for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the Public Debt, and enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by the financial difficulties. I shall direct a measure to be submitted to you embracing a plan for this purpose, and I shall lay before you, for your information and that of the People of Canada, extracts from the Despatches which convey to me this most gratifying assurance.

In immediate connexion with the outlay of capital upon public works is the subject of Emigration, and the disposal and settlement of public lands. There exist within the Province no means so certain of producing a healthy flow of Immigration from the Mother Country, and of ultimately establishing the Immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony, as the power of affording sure employment for his labor on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament, for the l'ublic Works which may be undertaken here, will in a great measure provide for this; but with a view further to aid Immigration, I am authorised to declare to you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in facilitating the passage of the Immigrant from the port at which he is landed, to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parlia-ment. The conditions which Her Majesty's Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at the same time that I shall draw your attention to a scheme for the settlement and disposal of the Public Lands.

It appears highly desirable that the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the Province which was formerly Upper Canada, should receive a more extended application there, and that the People should exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs. I have directed a measure upon this subject to be submitted to you, and I solicit your earnest attention to the establishment of such a form of local self-government for those Districts of the Province ings of sincere and heart-felt graticude for the high dignity they which are unprovided with it, as may insure satisfaction to the People, whilst it preserves inviolate the prevogative of the Crown, and maintain the admin-

The establishment of an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all, is a work of difficulty; but its over-whelming importance domands that it should be undertaken. I recommend the consideration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be most anxious to afford you in your labours all the co-operation in my power; If it should be found impossible so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to obtain a measure which may meet the approbation of all, I trust that at least steps may be taken by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of this Province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. The Financial Accounts of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and I shall direct the Estimates for the Public Service to be submitted to you with the least possible delay. I rely upon your co-operation in the financial measures which it will be my duty to propose to you for taking norman, A. B., who is Professor of Mathematics in U. C. advantage of the assistance which Her Majesty's Government propose to afford, and for carrying into effect the Public improvements which are deemed most desirable. I shall carnestly endeavour that whatever you may appro-priate for this latter purpose shall be economically employed and rendered effective.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

In your wisdom and prudence I confide for the regulation of the different imortant matters which must hecessarily come before you. Conada, united there a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfate of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid which I have already announced to you—the determination which I am also empowered to state on the part of the Government to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the Province—the fixed and settled determination which I have the Queen's commands to declare, that Her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of Her Empire, are pledges of the sincerity with which the Mother Country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well working of the new institutions which it has catablished.

siblished.

The eyes of England are anxionsly fixed upon the result of this great experiment. Should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in your undertakings—the confidence of British Capitaliets in the credit you may require from them—the security which the British People will feel in seeking your shores and establishing themselves on your fertile soil,—may carry improvement to an unexampled beight. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months afford ample evidence of the effects of tranquility in restoning confidence and promoting prosperity. May no dissensions may the flattering prospect which is open before us—may your efforts be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the Province stands so much in need, and under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to ensure to the Queen attached and loyal subjects, and to United Canada a prosperous and contented Pupple.

From the Kingston Herald. MEETING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

TUESDAY Evening, June 15. Yestorday being the day appointed for the meeting of Parliament, -notice having been given on Saturday in the supplement to the Quebec Guzette, that the Commissioners for administering the Oath to members, would be in atten-

the Commissioners for administering the Oath to members, would be in attendance at 12 o'clock, the House was filled to overflowing at that hour, and eighty members were sworn in—four being absent. The members having taken their seats, the Clerk read His Excellency's Proclamation convening the Parliament, as also the third clause of the Union Act.

Mr. Moria then rose; seconded by Mr. Merritt, moved that Mr. Cavillier be the Speaker. Mr. M. remarked that he trusted all former differences would be buried, and the business of the country be proceeded with amicably. In proposing Mr. Cavillier as Speaker of this House, he did so because he knew him to be a tried British subject, and a gentleman well versed in parliamentary business.

usiness.

Mr. Merritt made a low remarks to much the same effect; and concluded by saying he would support Mr. C. because the latter was an advocate for Responsible Government.

ponsible Government.

Col. Prince supported the motion with pleasure, because Mr. Cuvillier, like himself, was a moderate reformer, and conceived that, by voting for that gentleman, he was paying his own constituents a compliment, many of them being Lower Canadians. He crusted that members from the Lower Province would Lower Canadians. He trusted that members from the Lower Province would bold out the hand of friendship, and evince a desire to pull together by throwing aside party feelings. The hone gentleman concluded by paying a tribute of respect to the talents and deportment of the late Speaker, Sir Allan Napier

Mr. Hincks said, in order to prevent being misunderstood, and to do what he deemed his ditty to his constituents, he would briefly state his reasons why he should vote for Mr. Cuvillior as Speaker of this House. So soon as the elecions were over, he took the best means of ascertaining who the most competent tions were ever, he took the best theans of ascertaining who the most competent person would be to fill the Chair; and the result at which he arrived, made him support Mr. Cuvillier.—Mr. H. said he was well assured that Mr. C. was firmly opposed to the Civil List being withdrawn from the people, and had no confidence whatever in the present Administration, being entirely opposed to its Lower Canadian policy. When Mr. Hinche said, that he had not intended to oppose the motion of the hon, and learned member for Nicolent but after the standard bad here were here the said and the lone and learned member for Nicolent but the few members for Oxicolent but the few members for Oxicolent in the duty.

the speech had been made by the hop, member for Oxford, he felt it his duty to move, in amendment, that Sir Allan Napier McNab be Speaker of this hou-

orable House.

Mr. Johnston remarked, that he did not believe Mr. Cuvillier entertained the views attributed to him by Mr. Hincks.

the views attributed to him by Mr. Hincks.

Mr. Price concurred with Mr. Hincks in thinking that Mr. Cuvillier could not have any confidence in the present Administration, as it was composed of materials that could not possibly work together; that he Mr. Cuvillier was a supporter of Lord Durham's policy, which was not carried out by the present absingtantion.

Mr. J. P. Roblin regretted that such remarks should have fallen from Mr. Hincks. He thought the present a very improper time to make such remarks; he would support Mr. Coviller for Spenker, and he thought that any expression of Mr. C's. views at this time was uncalled for.

his release. Of the tesult of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure Her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of Her there every was a time to bury distinctions, and offer a peace-offering to the compower.

In this release. Of the tesult of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure Her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of Her that the body of the people of Upper Canada desired moderation, and if there every was a time to bury distinctions, and offer a peace-offering to the compower. after paying a compliment to Sir Allan McNab, concluded by hoping member for Lennox and Addington would withdraw his amendment. ping the bon.

Mr. Hincks explained by saying that he did not press nor desire any expression of opinion from Mr. Cuvillier; but claimed a right to state, on what ground

he supported that gentleman.

Mr. Cameron trusted that the discussion was at an end; he shought the Speaker should be able to speak both the French and English languages, and it was chiefly for this reason he should support Mr. Cavillier.

Sir A. N. McNab requested the bon, member for Lenox and Addington to vithdraw his motion of amendment; and he thought Mr. Hincks justified in giving his reasons for supporting Mr. Cuvillior, and that every member ought

Mr. Cartwright withdrew the amendment accordingly. Mr. Carturight withdrew the amendment accordingly.

Mr. Steel regretted exceedingly that Mr. Hincks should have distorbed the
unanimity that prevailed among hon, gentlotten with regard to Mr. Cuvillier.

Mr. Aylwin rose and said, that he entirely agreed with what had failen from
Mr. Hincks. He (Mr. A.) deemed it his duty to declare why he supported Mr.
Cuvillier; and for one, he would certainly not support that gentlemen, if he
had not confidence in him; he thought it necessary that the Speaker should be
a gentleman possessing the confidence of the whole Hause; he, however, would
prefer Mr. Vigor, but would yield to the disposition of the Upper Canadians,
and vote for Mr. Cuvillier; it still being on the express understanding, that
Mr. C. had really no confidence in the present Government—if he (Mr. A.) And vote for Mr. Cuvilier; it still being on the express understanding, that Mr. C. had really no confidence in the present Government—if he (Mr. A.) thought otherwise, he would rather vote for Sir Allan McNeb, or any other tory, than the hon, member for Huntingdon. Mr. A. was convinced, however, that Mr. Cuvillier was opposed to the present administration, and to make the undoubtedly be required, and the financial condition of the Province, as it stands at present, would seem to forbid the attempt. But I have the satisfactal though he was extremely desirous that unanimity should exist, he could not stands at present, would seem to forbid the attempt. But I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have received authority from Her Majesty's Government to state, that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards these important undertakings. In the full belief that peace and tranquility will be happily re-established in this Province, under the constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to Parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the Province for the double purpose of diminishing the expression of Mr. Cuvillier's opinion, at this time; thinks such a course of the part of Mr. C. would be not of place and expose the House to embarassment and contention, without doing any good whatever. Mr. M. would conclude by recommending Mr. Cuvillier not to state his political views at this time.

Mr. Smith (of Frontenac) rose and said, that for his part he had every con-

fidence in the administration, and thought the remarks of Mr. Hincks in back teste at this particular time. Mr. Smith thought it would be imprudent in Mr. Cuvillier to state his political views, and in fact the proceedings of the hon-member for Oxford would, if carried out, be equal to a declaration of want of enfidence in the Government, of course that would lead to a dissolution of this

The Att'y Gen. for U. C. said he intended not to take any part in the discussion, but he could not remain silent after what had fallen from the last speaker.
When he, the Att'y Gen, heard the House threatened with a dissolution, bestrien no, the Att y Clent heard the trimise intention its views on any question, because it expressed, in accordance with the constitution, its views on any question, he must repudiate the files that such sentiments were held by the Government.

he must repudiate the idea that such sentiments were deal by the Government.

He highly approved of Mr. Cavillier, as Speaker, on account of speaking the
french language, and his high parliamentary qualifications.

Mr. Isaac Buchanan differed from the Hou. Member for Oxford in bringing
up any thing likely to recall the past. The present Administration as yet had
no character—it had no confidence in itself. (Laughter.)

Mr. James Durand supported Mr. Cavillier in consequence of his being an
investigated displayments who would give a tense to the house and he

mpartial and diguified gentleman, who would give a tone to the house and he was satisfied that Mr. C. could never fill the chair were he not supported by the Reformers present. He believed Mr. C. was a Reformer, and would only surport the Government when it acted in accordance with the expressed wishes of After some remarks by Mesers. Cooke and Chesley, the motion was put, that Mr. Cuvillier be Speaker of the House, which was carried without a dis-senting voice; when Messrs. Moria and Merritt conducted him to the chair.

Mr. Gwillier begged that the House would re-consider its vote, and choose some more competent person to be its Speaker; but on the house persisting in its choice, Mr. C., before taking the chair, said he could not express his feelupon him. It fell to the lot of few to fill the office correctly; he Mr. C., however, would do his best endeavours to discharge satisfactorily the important

it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintain the administration of Justice pure from party and popular excitement.

A due provision for the education of the people is one of the first duties of the State, and in this Province expecially the want of it is grievously felt.

The Royal Mace having been laid on the table, Sir A. N. McNab then moved that the house adjourn. This caused a warm and animated delate. Much

ability and research was displayed by the principal speakers. Messre. Draper. was alregether contrary to Parliamentary usage to adjourn under such circumwas an expected contrary to ramamentary usage to adjourn under such circums stances, and not only without precedent, and in opposition to the common law of England, but unsupported by statute law. Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Viger contended with great ability for this position, insisting that Parliament could not be said to have assembled until the three estates had met; but when at length the motion was pur by the chuir at 5 o'clock, it was carried by a majority of house with the verticus newspapers published in Canada during the Session.

Mr. Baldwin, upon the question of adjournment, rose and said, he had no intention of opposing the motion, but, with the permission of the House, he would explain what might perhaps be considered an inconsistency in his (Mr. Baldwin's) conduct in not declaring, during the discussion of yesterday, the principles which should govern his political conduct. He would avail himself of this, the first opportunity he had had, of explaining why he had left his seat on that occasion. Having tendered his resignation of the situation which he had hed under the Government, he had waited for the announcement of the acceptance of that resignation. He should not have made this announcement but for the apparent want of courtesy which roichs. but for the apparent want of courtesy which might be attributed to him; or by some, perhaps, it might be considered that he was shrinking from the performance of a public duty. He thought it due to the house to explain why he had continued silent on that occasion; of course he could not speak to the question so long as he configured a member of the Government, without at the same time rendering the Government, in some degree, a participator in the sentiments which he might take occasion to deliver. He could only content himself with giving his vote, and that vote he had given according to his conscience; and although he would not further treapass upon the time of the house at the present moment, yet, when the proper time arrived, he would be prepared to ustify the course he had taken (hear, hear, hear); he would be prepared to give to the house and the country what the house and reight to frequire from him, namely, a full exposition of his political views; and, in the suffering, he would appeal to every hon, member of that house, both those who had done him the honour to place some degree of confidence in his political lategrity, and also those to whom he had uniformly been opposed, to suppend their judgments; and before he are down he would be according to their judgments; and, before he sat down, he would beg permission to offer one word of advice to those gentlemen, both in that house and elsewhere, who had done him the honour to express their confidence in his political integrity, moment, but would content himself with reading the same and laying them and he hoped they would view it in the same light as himself did, as a matter upon the table, leaving them for the consideration of hon members; although of the utmost importance that they should always henceforth be united, be he believed there would be nothing found in the resolutions which could be confirm to moderate; and he believed if this advice should be followed, they sidered objectionable by any hon member, as they were merely in substance would yet have the satisfaction of being instrumental in the regeneration of our country, and of placing the administration of the affairs of Government on a firm and sure basis-on a footing of equal justice to all. (Henr, hear, hear.) WEDNESDAY, June 16

Sir Allan McNab moved that a new Writ be issued for the county of Mr. Durand said he did not rise for the purpose of opposing the motion of

bill should be passed before any new Election should take place. (Hear, hear, bear.) He would, nevertheless, support the present motion, with the understanding that no new application of a similar nature should be made previous to the introduction of the measure which he proposed to bring forward. Col. Prince said he was sorry to interrupt the hon, member, but he really

thought it was out of order to interrupt the passing of a measure of this desrinding it was out of order to intercept the passing of a measure of this description which was so intimately connected with the privileges of the house, and the rights and liberties of the subjects of this l'rovince.

Mr. Hincks observed that the hou, and learned gentleman was mistaken in supposing that his hon, friend was out of order. The House of Assembly had, in former instances, in order to secure the freedom of elections, refused to allow

on application of the kind, until a Bill had been passed providing for the security and freedom of the contemplated election. The hon, and learned and gollant Col. is himself perfectly aware, that there are several petitions to be brought into this house at its present session, complaining of undue returns, on the ground of violence, and it was his (Mr. Hincks') firm conviction that there are many places in the Province where it is impossible to hold elections free from riot. He (Mr. Hincks) had no disposition to offer a factious opposition

Col. Prince said that the observations of the hon, gentleman would be per feetly applicable, had not a law been passed which provides expressly, that any person unon accepting office under the government shall vacate his seat.

the members of the administration having been parties to acts of violence, and undue interference in elections, it is quite clear that if the administration is to be made answerable for the rictous proceedings which take place at elections it will be essentially and in fact a responsible administration; (Laughter,) so that the object so carnestly desired by that hon, gentleman (Mr. Baldwin been already attained. (hear, hear.) and this might possibly be the grounds for the how. gentlemen's leaving us. (Hear, hear.) He would add one other remark, that that hop gentlemen was better acquainted than himself with all practical questions of legislation.—The motion was adopted. on already attained. (hear, hear,) and this might possibly be the grounds for

Upon an enquiry of Mr. Hincks, respecting the time for entering upon the trial of contested elections. Col. Prince stated that, according as the law stood, fourteen days were allowed to elapse before any action could be had upon any nctition on contested elections.

Mr. Boswell having presented a petition praying for an increase of Salary for a Light-house keeper, a discussion followed, by which it appeared that according to the views of the Legislative assembly of the late Province of Lower Canada, and which have been temporarily adopted by the house, no

potition for a grant of money can be received by the house until it has received the sanction of His Excellency.

Sir Allan McNab said he thought the question with regard to contested elections should be disposed of. He had the honour of presenting a Petition templaining of the election of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery might be instructed to order the Bettering Officer to spend his received. instructed to order the Returning Officer to amend his return. If that Returning Officer had conducted himself in the manner it had been represented to him, it would be highly improper that he should be allowed to escape punish-(Hear, bear,

ment. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Prince said it was not his intention to oppose the motion of the bon.

and learned gentleman, but as be (Col. Prince) had a knowledge of the particulars of the case, he could not sit still and allow a prejudice to be created
against the Returning Officer, whilst they had nothing before the House upon which to form their judgments, except the hare assertion of the petitions; and which to form their judgments, except the hare assertion of the petitions; and had be desired to be understood as explaining the views in which every who had been discovered. They were such as had been discovering the Returning Officer with frond in not making a return, and in the cussed and determined on among themselves without reference to any other charging the Returning Officer with frond in not making a return, and in the parties whatever, for they had felt it to be due to themselves and the Country, the feat along to understand each other. He would now state the views against the conduct of that officer, upon so imperfect information as they wer

t present in possession of.

Mr Roblin suggested that it would be proper to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Returning Officer.

Mr. Hincks said he thought it quite competent for the House to order the

Mr. Boswell said he thought it of very great importance that on a matter of this kind they should proceed correctly.

Mr. Morris presented and read the petition of George C. Korner and Eliza-

beth his wife, praying for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of tempor.

Sir Allan McNab was of opinion that a petition of that nature should not be entertained by the house. If they were to be called upon to sever the matrimonial band, merely on account of the ill temper of the parties, they would have enough to do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neilson suggested that it should be allowed to lie upon the table, without taking any immediate ection them the subject of the retition that manham

out taking any immediate action upon the subject of the polition, that me might have an opportunity of considering the subject. The Marriage essential bond of society which should not be lightly dealt with

Mr. Viger concurred with the hon, gentleman in saying that it was too ferious and important a matter to be herely interfered with

engaged. He thought it was highly improper that they should continue to exclude a gentleman from his seat in that house. They had no right to proceed with any lusiness until the country is properly represented. Sir Allan having moved that that subject be taken up, leave was granted, and the Clerk then read the return, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it.

Sir Allan then proposed certain resolutions for the consideration of the Committee, the purport of which was that Mr. Woods having received a majority of votes at the late election for Kent, as appeared by the return, should be permitted to take his seat in the house. The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that there were several allegations contained in the petition, with regard to the improper conduct of the Returning Officer; and if that gentleman had been guilty of such conduct as had been imposed to him, he ought to be made an example of. (Hear, hear.) He [Sir Allan] should desire, however, that Mr. Woods should just take his seat, and that they should be furnished with a statement from limself of the circumstances connected with the election.

The resolutions were adopted by the Committee, and afterwards reported to, and adopted by the house.

and adopted by the house.

The house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Speech of The house resolved fiself into a Committee of the whole upon the Speech of His Excellency.

Mr. Cameron rose for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions for the adoption of the committee, upon which a reply to His Excellency's Speech should be founded. As some hon, members might desire further time to examine the resolutions, he would not press their adoption at the present moment, but would content himself with reading the same and laying them upon the table, leaving them for the consideration of hon, members, athough the table, leaving them for the consideration of hon, members, athough an echo of the Speech,—and he would now take the liberty of muking a few remarks upon the present important crisis in our affairs. A new experiment is about to be made in the Government of Conada, and one under the operation of which, a great responsibility devolves upon the head of the Government in this Province. The dry and parched soil is not more enger for the coming shower, than all the people of this Country for the establishment of the administration of the Government of this Province upon such a basis as will ensure the hone and learned goaldeman, but, before proceeding with the question, he would observe that it was his intention, shortly, to bring in a Bill for securing all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The amountements which his Exceedant of Elections. He considered it absolutely necessary that such a hill should be passed before any new Election should take place. (Hear, her, learn the month of the considered it absolutely necessary that such a hill should be passed before any new Election should take place. (Hear, her, learn the considered it absolutely necessary that such a hill should be passed before any new Election should take place. (Hear, her, learn the considered it absolutely necessary that such a life for the formal place and all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The announcements which his Excel lency was pleased to make in his Speech from the Throne, must be satisfactory to every lover of good Government. It has long been expected that officers of the Government would have prepared a measure to be submitted to the House, upon the very important and too much neglected subject of Education. Though there are formidable difficulties to be encountered, difficulties which have been found to be almost insurmountable in England, we need not therefore be surprised that those difficulties should, in this Province, have been overwhelming,—there is as great a diversity of opinion upon the subject of Education as upon Religious subjects. This last, it is well known, has been the hobby which many members have amused themselves with riding, in the Honse of Assembly for the last fifty years. He would proceed to read the resolutions, and to notice such points as were of most importance. In the commencement of His Excellency's speech, had been noticed the action of the Government with respect to the case of McLeod, and he certainly thought that if we possessed a little of the patriotism of the ancient Romans, and of the simplicity of the Scotch Highlanders, a still more decisive course would have been parsued with reference to that question. There could be no difference of opinion upon the subject. Should McLeod be executed he trusted there would be a unanimous demand for war, in the breast of Canadians—and he prilad him the could be a constant. ne prided himself upon being a Canadian,—he believed there existed a feeling of national pride, which would not suffer an indignity to be offered to a subject of Her Majesty, without demanding the fullest reparation. (Heer, hear.) Another subject alluded to in His Excellency's speech, was that of an ulteration person unon accepting office under the government shall vacate his scar.

Mr. Morin said he would merely mention that in England the practice was in all cases in which it was considered necessary to move that the action of the house should be suspended until proper provision were made to meet the exit gency of the case. But, in this instance, he (Mr. M.) really thought there was no necessity for such a course. He could see no impediment whatever to fashing the writ at once. But if those acts of violence which were spoken of had really occurred, the House would not only be perfectly justified in withholding the issuing of a new writ until such a measure were passed, as the hon, gentleman had spoken of, but it would be their imperative duty so to do.

Mr. Hale said, it appeared to him that the hon, gentleman had overlooked a very material point. As to the necessity of passing such a law, as would secure, if possible, the freedom of elections, there seemed to be no question. But he would ask the hon, members, if they were disposed to allow the courty of Middlesex to remain unrepresented during the passing of the law?

Mr. Price said he rose not for the purpose of opposing the present motion, the looked upon it, that by obtaining the money they should only be established.

taken by surprise—and forced into a vote without due consideration.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Ogden said that the parliamentary course in England, to which the hon. Gentleman and adverted, was for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne; in that the hon. Gentleman was perfectly correct. He, for one, as long as he had the honour of a seat in that House, would defer to the wishes of any hon member, who might desire time for consideration upon any subject, and he hoped therefore, his hon, and learned friend from Essex, (Col. Prince,) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the resolutions on this day, but would permit them to lie upon the table, in compliance with the wishes of hon members.

Mr. Buchanan would beg to call upon the Gentlemen who occupied the reasury benches, to state for the information of that House, the principles upon which it was intended that the government should be carried on. Do upon which it was intended that the government should be curried on. But the members of the Executive Government acknowledge their responsibility to Canadian public opinion, as expressed by a majority of this House, for the advice which they give to the head of the Government, so far as not to remain connected with an administration against which a vote of want of confidence to meeter with an administration against which a vide of want of confinence has passed in the Assembly, unless in case of an immediate dissolution of parliament. Will the Ministry in this Province recognize the principle of retaining office, when they cannot maintain a majority in the House of Assembly? In relation to the case of McLeod to which allusion has been made, it would be better that the British Government should be awamped singether, than that they should suffer the smallest injury to be done to that individual.

Mr. Att'y-Gen. Draper said he was very happy to have the opportunity [which was now afforded him for the first time,] of entering into an exposition of the views which would guide the conduct of himself, and those whose of the views when would guide the conduct is sinker, and those where day, it was to advise His Excellency. And in the first place he would declare for the information both of those who act with him, and those who act against, that so long only as he could give a conscientions support to those measures which the head of the Government might deem it his duty to submit to that House,—so which he entertained respecting the duties of His Excellency.—He looked upon the Governor as having a mixed character, firstly, as being the representhe Government, and secondly, as being one of the Ministers of Her Majes-ty's Government, and responsible to the Mother Country for the faithful dis-charge of the duties of his station—a responsibility which he cannot avoid by saying that he took the advice of this man or that man. He looked upon it as a necessary consequence of this doctrine, that where there is responsibility there shall power be also. For he could not admit the idea that one man should possess the power, and another he liable to the responsibility. In a matter of this importance he trusted that hop. Members would indulge him in referring to notes that he might speak with the greater correctness. Here the learned Att'y-Gen, read from a despatch of Lord Glenelg, dated 5th Dec., '35. Now sir these were the principles held with regard to the responsibility of the Governor, as laid down in England, there we have a proof that the same principle has been adopted in this Country. Mr. Draper here referred to a pro-ceeding of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotta. The next question that The Marriage is that naturally arises in any division of the subject, is that which relates more particularly to those who are the Ministers of the Crown. Hon. Gentlemen will

Mr. Small said that however serious the subject of the petition might be, it confravened. And that when a man is called upon to answer for the exercise Day, and Ogden, spoke in favour of the adjournment, which was warmly and was certainly a serious matter for that house to receive all petitions which has been entrusted to him, in a particular manner, he can not and dare not, transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I can not and dare not, transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I can not and dare not, transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I can not and dare not, transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I can not and dare not, transfer the responsibility not an organized body—a Parliament met for the transaction of business. It orded.

Mr. Merritt coincided with the last speaker, in thinking it would be a date erous precedent for that house to receive the petition.

Mr. Roblin was opposed to receiving the petition; they ought not to hold an inducement for a man and his wife to quarrel. [Laughter.].

The petition was withdrawn.

The petition was wither the responsibility produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was wither the Government with the sugar crop was produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was penter to the Government of the Government in the the government of the Government of the country, and so long as produce, being heartly tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was penter to the government of the Source of th Mr. Roblin was apposed to receiving the petition; they augmt not we not an inducement for a man and his wife to quarrel. [Laughter.]

The petition wise withdrawn.

Mr. Black moved that the Clerk of the House he authorised to furnish the house with the various newspapers published in Canada during the Session.

THURSDAY, June 17/

There are few men who have long acted in a public capacity, who have escaped animadversion and the wind censure, but a man most indeed be hardened in sentiment and feeling, who have long acted in a public opinion. The man does not sicknowledge a degree of responsibility to public opinion. The man have been defined in those feelings, which as a who diffegards this responsibility must be devoid of those feelings, which as a man of honour he ought to cultivate, and has little respect for that higher triblinal which every one must reverence. But there is another important principle to be considered, the Government should take on itself the preparing and bringing forward such measures as the wants of the Country seemed to require. It is to be desired above all things, that between the Government and the people there should exist the greatest possible harmony, and mutual good understanding. There can be no good Government where the Government is at war with the people, [hear, hear,] and in this view I will submit in few words the conclusions at which I have arrived. It is the duty of the head of the Government to preserve that barmony by all the means in its power, because it is for that officer to account to the Home Government. If he find that he has been led astray by incapable or dishonest advisers, he may relieve himself of them by their dismissal; this is one mode by which harmony may be restored. But it might happen that difficulties may arise which are unavoidable, it not infrequently happens that the Government has been unable to carry out the views which they believe to be for the benefit of the public. It may be appen that measures carefully digested, and well calculated, may be defeated by causes over which the Government has no control, and this brings me to speak of another mode of restoring harmony which is by dissolution of Paris. ment, [hear.] And lastly, there is another course to be taken when it occurs that harmony is broken by something emanuting from the head of the Government himself; the course then to be taken is one which rests with royally. (Herr, hear.) This much he (Mr. Draper) had thought it necessary to say eference to the views entertained by himself, and those who act with him as the savisers of His Excellency, and he would at the same time disavow degree of responsibility other than he expressed. (Hear, hear.)

### Foreign and Provincial News.

FURTHER BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

Adhesion of France to the Eastern Treaty.-The following mouncement spipears in the London Globe (Ministerial organ) of May 25 :— We are informed upon what we consider to be the best nutbority that the London Conference has proceeded to the formal signature of the protocolar especting the east, which had received only the initials of the five plenipotentiaries. Thus is consummated, in an official form, the return of France into the European alliance, and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles.

The correctness of the statement is rendered probable by one in La Presse of the 24th, that instructions had been sent to the French charge d'affaires at

London to sign the treaty.

Among the deaths recorded are those of Bather Beaumont, and Mr. Dyer, one of the police magistrates.

FRANCE.

The trial of Darmès and his two accomplices, Ductos and Considere, for an attempt to kill the king on the 14th of October, commenced before the Court of Peers on the 24th of May, but the proceedings of the first day were merely formal. Darmès, on being asked if he had shut at the king, answered "yes"

A petition was about to be presented from Rouen, praying for an inquiry The petition was about to be presented from Rouen, praying for an inquiry into the authenticity of the letters published by La France, and stributed to Louis Philippe. It is supposed that the Ministers will be forced to explain themselves on this subject, and that official steps will be taken to prove that the letters are not in the hand-writing of the King. But if it should happen that the Chamber of Deputies is not satisfied with that proof, and a mution touching the personal honour of the King and the good faith of the Ministry be carried, the convequences may be serious. The Journal des Debats contains an article on the subject, contending that a ministerial denial should be given in the chambers but the convequence large at this hollow test. in the chambers, but the opposition papers laugh at this hollow test, and argue that a denial unsupported by evidence will be considered as a mockery by the

in consideration of certain sums of money, he relinquished all claim to the crown of Portugal.

GREECE. Extract of a letter from Athens, 30th April:-

Our last arrivals from Candia inform as that the Sfaxiotes had come down from the mountains to Argrucoms, where the main body of the Christians were assembled. A corps of the latter remained in the environs of Canea, that they might not lose sight of the Turks, and the inhabitants could not leave the town even for their ordinary business in the country, without permission from the insurgent commandant. The other strong places of the island were in the insurgent commandant. The other strong places of the island were in the same position. Mustapha Pacha had not dared to take any active steps before the arrival of the promised reinforcements from Constantinople. A report is spread that Moont Athos has revolted, and that the insurgents had caten the Turkish garrison."

TURKEY. From the German Papers.

Insurrection in the Turkish Empire.-The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter, dated from the frontiers of Turkey, the 10th May, which states that the mail from Constantinopie of the 28th ult. had been overdue several days, which was considered the more extraordinary, the Pacha of Nissory having so positively asserted that the roads should be kept free for couriers. One report stated that the Turks who were escorting the mail had surrendered to the insurgents, or that they had taken the road through Widdin. In general the intelligence from Bulgaria is confined to details of the

atrocities committed by the Turks on the Christians. The fugitives had related the particulars of the cruelties of which they had been the victims, so circumstantially, that there could be no doubt of the truth of their statements. This conduct may therefore be assumed as the cause of the late insurrection in Bulgaria and the other Turkish provinces. The report that the revolt had extended to Macedonia is not confirmed. The latest letters from Bitoglia and Salonica, to the 21st uit, make no mention of such an occurrence. The number of fugitives taking refuge in the Servian territory continued to increase, but the armed men occupy the mountain. They have much want, however, arms; scarcely one man in ten possesses a gun, the others having only hooks, scythes, and hayforks for their weapons. It is now evident that the populatio of Service were concerned in the revolt, although the government wishes to keep it secret. In Belgrade itself considerable excitement prevails, which has been increased by a remarkable oppearance of the hely cross, said to have been observed by several of the lahabitants on one of the towers of the fortress.

The same journal publishes a letter, dated Vienna, 15th inst., which alludes also to the non-arrival of the Constantinuple mail of the 28th plt., and states Addianople and Nissa. This letter adds, that "the latest recounts from Servia Advision and Pussa. This letter dute, coat the factor of Turkey, since the victory obtained by the Turks at Alexinissa, which the fucha of Nissa appears to have made the centre of his operations, in order to provent communication with the insurgents of the other provinces." It was expected at Vienna that the next Turkish mail, which it was supposed had taken the road through Bucharest, would put an end to the state of uncertainty with respect to recent events in the Turkish provinces, which was becoming every day more slarming. WEST INDIES.

We have files of the Jameica Journal to the 28th of May inclusive, confaining advices from the Windward Islands to the 15th.

do me the favour to bear in mind, that the principles which I have laid down, Barbadoes.—This island had suffered much from long and severe drought, that responsibility and power must go hand in hand, is one which cannot be but at the latest dates had been blessed with copious and refreshing showers,

which had given new life and spirit to the agriculturiet. The papers were rejoicing over the disposition manifested both by employers and labourers to return to the good old custom of cultivating their own excellent and nourishing produce, being hearily tired of American meal and rice. The sugar crop was

Dominica.—A novel proceeding in the House of Assembly had excited much interest. A member of the House had been attached by the Court of Common Pleas for non-attendance as a juror—which was considered a breach common reas for non-attendance as a jury—which was considered a breach of privilege. The blouse accordingly resolved itself into a committee of privileges and had up the marshal, but subsequently the House voted that it could not interfere with the doings of a Court and so the matter was dropped. The Legislature had passed a bill laying a dily of one per cent on all imports and exports, to make made, and another laying a separate duty on imports to raise the sum of £10,000 for paying off the Government loan. The Governor-General refused his assent to both these bills.

Jamaica.—The Journal of May 26 announces, with much satisfaction, the prival of two vessels from Sierra Leone having on board 267 immigrants—

that is, Maroons and native Africans. Dr. Madden had suffered severely from sickness, since his arrival on the African coust, and was going back immediately to England.

A ship sailed from Sierra Leone on the 11th of April, with 192 emigrants for Trinidad; and another ship was there taking in emigrants for Demerara.-

UNITED STATES.

National Defences.—Among the documents communicated by the President to Congress, with his message, are several relating to the state of the various fortifications constructed and in progress, at different points of the frontier, and showing the opinions of competent officers as to the messages and expenditure that will be required for putting them in serviceable order.

Among these documents is a correspondence between the War Department and the Executive of this state, respecting the transfer by the latter to the Govand the Executive of this state, respecting the transfer by the latter to the Covernment of the United States of the forts and batteries on States I stand, to wit, Fort Richmond, Fort Tumkins, Batteries Hudson and Morton, all occupying excellent positions, though now in a state of great dilapidation, and capable of being brought, by judicious repairs, to contribute in a most important degree to the delence of our hasbor. Application was midde by the War Department to Governor Seward for a transfer of these forts and batteries to the United States, in order that they might be repaired; the application was proceed to, under a law of this state, passed in 1226, and the veries derived defined was subsectionally law of this state passed in 1836, and the price demanded was subsequently fixed, by the commissioners of the land office, at \$33,281, being the amount of

principal paid for the land by the state, to wit, \$3.062 50 in November 1794, and \$7500 in November 1809, with interest from those dates respectively.

The purchase, however, has not yet been consummated, an appropriation by Congress being requisite in the first place; in the meantime the Department has been authorized to take pussession of the forts and batteries, for the purpose of repairing them and improving their efficiency:

One very interesting document among the papers is a report from Col. Tot-ten, chief engineer, on the general condition of the defences, from which was ex ract the following statements, showing the amount of expenditure and force of gerrisons that will be required to place the fortifications of the United States

on the war-fuoting. Truly wat is a very expensive business.

The works which are likely to be creeted on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexics coast, within a reasonable time, and which are regarded as indispensable to security, will need war garrisons to the extent of 33,140 men.

They will require the further expenditive for their requires

will require the farther expenditure for their repairs or completion of 29.693.547. They will require for their armament the additional provision of 2779 pieces

They will require for their armament the additional provision of 2179 pieces of ordinance; and 5000 carriages, at an expense of \$2,493,010.

There will still remain many posts and bulbors and establishments of one sort or another, which, either as presenting less temporation to the cupidity of an enemy, as being more out of the way of enterprises, as acting a secondary part in the defensive arrangement, or as being of inferior importance, it is supposed may be omitted till the completion of the first portion of the system.

To give these their due measure of security will need in a being many mark marks.

To give these their due measure of security will need, in addition, war garrisons to the extent of 30,095 men.

The works will require for repair or construction the sum of \$19,521,824.

And they will want for their armament the supply of 5,447 pieces of ordnance and 5,554 carriages, at a cost of \$3,735,330.

entire system to be completed, there will be required for war Supposing the entire system to be completed, there will be required for war garrisons 63,835 men, to complete the fortifications \$20,215.371, to arm them 3.226 pieces of ordnance, and 10,560 carriages, at the cost of \$6,200,340.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

finite sequentials, but on the boson passed chick precisions expressly, that key of the first possible to express the control of the property control in the body and the precision of the property control in the body and the precision of the property control in the body and the precision of the property control in the "While on his breast he leaned his head. And breathed his life out sweetly there."

From the time he gave his heart to God, he lived a sincere and devoted christian; the consequence was, he died the death of the righteons, and his last end like his. It is true the church has sustained a loss, but its loss is his eternal was like his. It is true the church has sustained a loss, but its loss is his eternal gain. Jacob Morden's place is left vacant in the church, but his disembodied spirit has joined in the company of the saints of God in glory. He was useful to the church below, in the gift he had for singing; but O, reader, was that note; which he now raises on the golden lyre, permitted to pass the portals of the skies and but salute thy ear,—where, O where is the longue of per than can express the transporting emotions that would instantly fill thy soul, while he, in conjunction with all the heavenly host, sings the song of Moses and the Lamb: saying, will loud yet harmonious voice, "Unto him who hath redeemed us, and washed us in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God; to him be glory, and honour, and blessing, henceforth and forever." O, tell me, my soul, is this death? Methinks it is the beginning of life; as a pious sister observed to me; said she, "Since I have been made acqualated with the thindner in which Jacob Morden died, death seems to wear a different aspect; it has almost lost all its terror." In reply, I would say, yes was like his. terror." In reply, I would say, yes-

" Jesus can make a dying bed Peel soft as downy pillows are." In conclusion, I would say, let those who loved Jacob, and prized his society, love Jacob's God and Saviour; and then they may meet with him to the fair limes of glory, and sing their sufferings o'er, June 11th, 1841.

Letters received di the Guardian Office during the week ending June 22. J. Armstrong, T. Van Vleet, J. Thirkell, P. M., Palerno, C. Brown, W. Lewis, J. Johnson.

Books have been forwarded to-

W. McCullough, I box; care of H. Calder, Kingston, and W. Patrick, Prescoit:
J. Armstrong, I box, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and R. Jones, Bytown.—
E. Ryerson, I parcel, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and B. Flint, Belleville; and 2 parcels to Cobourg, in charge of J. Beatly. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

company.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TEN per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and the same will be payable on and after Monday the twelfth day of July next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the tenth day of July inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildings, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua; 100 " " Logwood; 100 " " Pustic; 400 bls. Nutgails. 10 carboys Off Vitriol,

40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, 2 tons Alum, " Copperate,
" Blue Vitriol,

sacks Sumse,

2 bls. Red Argul,

Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

500 " Indigo,

Red Sanders. Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, l'eerlash,

Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

### Agriculturist's Directory.

NEAT CATTLE.

NEAT CATTLE.

Neat cattle form a very important part of every farmer's live stock. In selecting them, two things are very material: first, the health and soundness of the stock from which they are purchased; and secondly, the quality of the soil on the produce of which it is intended to feed them. Stock for the dairy or the butcher should be selected from a breed of which you know or can ascertain every particular relative to their general health and soundness, and the manner in which they have been reared, including their food, shelter, &c.

"The Farmer's and Grazier's Complete Guida," by B. Lawrence, an English writer, observes, "Much has been written as to what breeds are the best; and a considerable greater stress has been laid on this part of the question is home out by any positive result; there are good and bad of all kinds; and

and a considerance ground states has open and on this part of the question than be been each to any positive result; there are good and bad of all kinds; and ment, and the provided you select sound and healthy animals from warranted stock, you will, and Painting. If you treat them properly, have little to care for and less to fear.

A view of the "Always purchase cattle that have been fed on lands of a poorer quality and more fully

than your own; but you must not too suddenly put them to the richer fond, or they will be liable to several dangerous diseases. It rarely happens, however, that cattle purchased from rich lands thrive well on poor soils; but, on the contrary, those from poorer farms do well on good land. The choice of neat

contrary, those from poorer farms do well on good land. The choice of neat cattle, therefore, for the stocking of farms, must, in a great degree, be regulated by the nature and quality of the soil intended to feed them on.

"It is also essential that the cattle should be young, as well as healthy and of sound constitution; for the younger they are, the more likely they will be to do service. Their age may easily be known by the teeth; like sheep, they have no fore teeth in the upper jaw; it is in the lower, therefore, by which this must be determined; the hours also affind some guide in this respect.

"The eight fore teeth of the lower jaw are shed, and replaced by others which continue through life; the two middle fore teeth full out at about two thous ald and are succeeded by others not so white. At three years ald they

which continue through life; the two middle fore teeth fall out at about two years old, and are succeeded by others not so white. At three years old they have two more next to those of the previous year; and thus by the two succeeding years all the fore teeth are renewed; they are then termed full mouthed, and are five years old. At the sixth year the row is even, the last two being completely up. Besides these they have ten grinders in each jaw. "At the uge of three years the horns are smooth and even; in the course of the fourth year, a wrinkle or circle forms round the basis of the horn near the head; this is every year succeeded by another; which always seems to move the other forward. In looking therefore at the horns of neat cattle, if the first circle be considered as three years, it will be an easy task to tell the age of the beast at any subsequent period. An implicit reliance cannot, however, be placed on these marks, particularly in purchasing of strangers, or cow jobbers, such persons having been known to file down some of the unimal's teeth, and after the appearance of the horns so as to give them the semblance and marks after the appearance of the horns so as to give them the semblance and marks of young cattle of the most valuable breeds, and pass them off as such to strangers."—The Complete Farmer.

PEAS.—Next to corn for making pork, in our estimation, ranks the pea; and in clean soils a crop of them may precede a wheat crop with advantage. Peas may be sown early; it matters little how early, as they are rarely injured by spring frosts, and they are the somer fit to remove from the field where wheat is to be sown. Some important experiments made by Dr. Plummer last year, seemed to prove that peas might be subjected to the action Adminier dest year, seeing to prove that peas might be sinjected to the action of boiling water one minute without injury, but with the effect of destroying the larvæ of the peabeg, which, in the fall or at the time of gathering, is but just below the surface of the pea and is killed by the hear. We hope this experiment will be repeated, and, should it prove successful, it will add much to the value of the pea-crop in the country.

FLAX.—This is one of the plants, the cultivation of which is too much neglected, and which is deserving the attention of all farmers. We are aware that cotton costs less than linen, but is it worth as much? And beside, is it certain the farmer's sore and daughters will be caming ony thing to buy cottons with, if there is no pulling, and dressing, and spinning flax? We would not be thought insensible to the chaims of music; but we have a dim recollection of a kind that sounded much more like health, thrift, and economy, than that of the harp or piane, and that was the music of the spinning wheel. Flux grows best in a cool, muist climate, and hence with us requires to be sown early, and on ground moist but not wet. Where flux can be dressed by machinery, as it can in many parts of our country, the flax copp, taken in connection with the seed, may be considered a valueble one for the farmer. There is no use, however, in attempting its growth in poor, exhausted soils, as it will succeed in none but those in good condition.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line. Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line.
Advertisements set in Nonpareil to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless pre-nuely ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note.—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

UST PUBLISHED—THERD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY's consisting of a variety of Tunes, adopted to the different Metres in the Wosleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourito Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, andient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By Alexander Davidson, Esq. "They sing the Lamb in Hymns above,

And we in Hymns below." The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on chief English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neathy half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the

IMPORTATIONS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS: and, by 1st proxime, they will have a very large and varied stock opened out.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the must advantageous terms, in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell

geous terms, in the Drives, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite neriods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. periods. IS. Front Street, Toronto, 26th of May, 1341.

S P R I N, G T R A D E.—The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion, and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to hand their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by Isaac Buchanan & Co., Thronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the per-

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the personal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Department, have been drawn from the first annrees of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and will sell only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, 21st May, 1341.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Denfaces,

Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaim's Panacea.
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Purifying the Blood. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy.

Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,

News's Nerve and Bone Liniment, the Rheumatism, &c.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, for Rheumatism, &c.

Rouch and Bed Bug Bane, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.

Dailey's Infallible Pain Extracter,

Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges.

Ching's Lozenges, Ramsay's Spice Nors, American Soothing Syrup,

Cephalic Snuff. Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir

Astley Cooper's Pills Toronto, May 21st, 1341. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

NEW STATIONARY WAREHOUSE. No. 137, King Street, Third Shop East of Youge Street.

The Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving, from the Home Markets, an extensive and well-selected Stock of STATIONARY, &c., and that early in June be will open the above Pre-

mises. His Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for Sale a Selection from Chambers' Cheap REFRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE. British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

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.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Teronto, and that he may be con-23rd November, 1840.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, attention to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance 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 STRIW and TOSCAN BONNETS, of the latest Pashions, Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

with the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. COMMERCIAL DEPLATMENT; embracing the studies of the 1st Department, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French.

III. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ARTS; Mathematics, Natural Philoso-

phy, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.

1V. DEPARTMENT OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS: Latin, Greek, Hebrew

A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian.

A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian.

This book, unlike the School Books which have defined Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, comaining lessons are also so arranged that the pupil, in passing through the several departments, from the juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and, at the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of knowledge.

The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be recommended the Responsible placetal to the law with a pupil of the common schools in Upper a careful perusal of it, we feel and suited for children of every religious denomination.—C. Guardian.

This book, unlike the School Books which have defined to our own situation, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, comaining lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Unammar, &c. &c. &c.—Commercial Heraid.

We letter the School Books which have defined common type in the studies of the several departments, in the shoot properties as common Spelling Book can be, comaining lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Unammar, &c. &c. —Commercial Heraid.

We letter to the pupil of what we consider a most useful and valuation, our own institutions, our own institutions, our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own institutions, our own feelings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Book can be, comaining lessons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Unammar, &c. &c. &c.—Commercial Heraid.

We believe it is the School Books which have defined common Spelling, Geography, Unammar, &c. &c. &c.—Commercial Heraid.

We believe it is the School Book A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian,

The Trustees have engaged another competent Teacher, whose time is to be exclusively devoted to the Juvenile Department.

Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students. The play-grounds of the young ladies are entirely screened from public view. In the enclosure is a Botanical Garden for the students in Boany.

TERMS. 

Board and Tuition paid at the commencement of each term of eleven eeks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal. Cobourg, May 8th, 1841.

Office of the G. R. N. Co. Seneca, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIVE per Cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable at this Office on or before the lat day of July next.

JOHN JACKSON.

Sec'y & Treas'r G. R. N. C.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. In the Office formerly occupied by Messrs Stierwood & Clawford, three doors West of Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Youge Street.

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaring, Letting, or Renting lival Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to formed Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person enterline his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the among 2s. Ed. currency, for such enterline his name for any of the above purposes will be charged two and a limit per cent on the purchase money; all sums below Cillo at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange such party will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to claims of finestates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons residing in the country.

Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and finite collected. Lonus on Real Estate procured, Several cultivated Pattus now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Apent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Alexanger.

3c. All communications to be post paid.

Totonto, March 12, 1841.

PLA C K I N G! B L A C K I N G!!

L A C K I N G! B L A C K I N G!!

The subscriber begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their encouragement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their convergement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their convergement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their convergement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their convergement and support since his commencement in business, and begs to return his sincere chanks to the public for their convergement and support since his commencement in business, and beg

say, no effort will be spared on his part to continue to supply his customers with as good and cheap an article as can be procured from any part of the world. Among various other testimonials as to the quality and superiority of his Blacking, the subscriber begs to refer to the following:—

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life's decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the bave diseases, as it contains no lugredient that can impair the constitution in any circumstances. missances, The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its

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

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

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

Toronin, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE .- Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impulity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for calomel. For its wirtue as a cathartic in Fevers and all Billous Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agents containing certificates.

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

Toronso, October 2d, 1840.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, that well-known FARM, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Con. Esquesing, containing 200 Acres, 50 of which begs leave to announce his return to Teronte, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, thriving young Orchard thereon. For particulars apply to Thomas Fyfe, Esq., next door east of Tuton, Chemist.

577 tf

58rd Namember 1840.

577 tf June 5th, 1841. 605 3m HENRY J. FYFE.

> ASTWOOD & Co.,-PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND School Book Manufacturers, No. 38, Yonge S FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleys, and Printer's Ink.

A ND'W MALCOM, Land Surveying Instrument Maker, &c. No. 236, King Street, Toronto.

TPPER CANADA ACADEMY.—The Summer Session of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on the 27th of May, and close on the 30th of September.

The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches, with the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. Commercial Department; embracing the studies of the 1st Department, with Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French.

III. Department of Science and Arts; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

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III. Department of Science and Arts; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

III. Department of Science and Arts; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

III. Department of Science and Arts; Mathemati Extracts from Editorial Notices.

phy, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.

1V. Department of Letters and First Arts: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, For the following reasons Mr. Davidson's Spelling Book may be preferred to say other: 1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons. 2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it. 3. It is better adopted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Cauadian. 4. It is moto religious tana any ment, and the higher English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing and Painting.

A view of these Departments as published several times in the Guardian.

Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a careful perusal of it, we feel confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions now in use.—Mening Star & Transcript.

We have received from the compiler. Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara, a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Travince—Examiner.

schools of the Province — Examiner.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the "Canada Spelling Book," just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive work, containing, besides the Spelling Book, outlines of Grography, a sketch of Grammar, and Morning and Evenling Proyers for every day in the week.— British Culonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Esq. Postmaster of this town, who has favored us with a copy. We hope it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province. The Introduction to the youthful mind, in easy lessons, of the principles of morality and loyalty connected localiter, must form impressions calculated to produce good resulfs. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a hasis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will never again roar its head amongst us.—Magara Reporter.

We have so acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the "Canada Spelling Book," by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara. The duty of loyalty, hitherto so somethilly neglected by teachers, is so firmly inculcated through all its pages, that, to say nothing of its other picculiar advantages, it must speedily supplant the American publications now in use.—Caramall Observer.

tions now in use .- Cornwall Observer.

Home now in use.—Cornwail Observer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' compiled by Alexander Davidson. Esq. of Nigara. We think it a valuable acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this 'rovince.—Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this neatly got up work with feelings of no ordinary pigasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it to be the hest production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian youth—The News.

We have accordingly the Canada Spelling Posts.

dian youth — The News.

We have examined it, (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation pronounce it superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas.—London Gusette.

If Mr. Davillson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such nutre School Rocks, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But he has done a great deal name. By his present production he has proved that industry, assiduity, and moral and religious principles, such as he seems to be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and be has, accordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which cannot fail to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juvenile students, while acquiring the first elements of our language.

— Montreal Gazette.

This preful and nuch needed publication realized in a surface of the second state.

— Montreal Gazette.

This useful and nuch needed publication, making its appearance when there is a prospect of some general system being applied to the education of the youth of Canada, is remarkably well thread; and its own intrinsic excellence will, we remove to profict, recommend it to those to whom the formation of that system may be confided as a valuable such large year, the confided as a valuable such large year.

OFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.
LYMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

sentences grouped states that commonscenanced in business, and begin the sentences of the s

Advice to Females.-Females who value good health should never be with

ont the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fits, headache, giddhess, dimness of sight, or drowshess, from to, great a flow of blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that regules confinement or restriction of diet.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule is take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmitles of age.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Monthus, Gout in the seemach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other aterming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedly cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses .- It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one shall of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruithit source of this mortality is found to exist in that fout state of the stomach and loweds which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of branile Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for fouriess of the atomich and howels, and convulsious, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

F. P. E. L., (from London, England) Carver, Gilder Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier Yongo Street, first door north of Mr. Ketchum's.

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

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

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tracan, Patent, Danstable, and Devon. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashlon, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Teronto, March 3ist, 1841.

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Boonet and Hat mokers; also, a large supply of every description of Strow and Tuscan Plaits, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be birusted, with promptitude and exactness.

95 if

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the New Brick Buildings, Yonge Street, (opposite Mr. Bell's Soap and Candle Manufactory;) where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to

receive a continuacce of their patronage.

G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. 603 3m GEORGE SIMPSON. Toronto, May 25th, 1841.

E M O V A L. — JAMES SANDERSON

The removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No 4½,

City-Buildings, King Stoct, oext door East to Messia Lynan, Farr, & Co.'s, where

he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Bread Clothe, Cassemerra,

Farry Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fasolons, which he will

make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable

terms, A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, as follows, viz.: Broad Cooks, Cassimeros, Phot Cloths, Twerds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Printed Moleskind, Flannels, Brown Shoctings, White Calicoes, Pattory Cotions, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Calitoes, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Melinus of slurest every shade and quality, Saxony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Dreses; Thiret, Filled, Angola, and Merino, Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Bandana and Barcelona ditte; Filled, Angola, and Merino, Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Bandana and Barcelona ditte; Lacce, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; 6 general stock of Hosiery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured, and Plaid Clonks.

R. W. S. 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 imperiative confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

Torento, January, 1841. 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.)

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A GENERAL DRY GOOD and GROCERY BUSINESS, in the Town of Lornon. The Stock is small,—say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Melhodist Churcht.—say about £400. The present is a good opening for a member of the Melhodist Churcht.—To such a person the terms will be made easy. For particulars apply to the Subscriber, who is declining business; if by letter, post paid.

JUHN SMITH,
Loudon, 30th March, 1841.

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

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

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

verctables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.
Sold by Comstoon & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New York, - and hy nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRENT; LESSLIE

BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Junes Pattesson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which be lives:

Mesers, Comstock & Co. Middletown, N. Y., March 12, 1849. Gentlemen-You are at liberty to make such use of the following Certificate as you dem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended:

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

Judge of the Control C. P.

PR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.-The cases of CONSUMPTION are so numerous in all the northern fatitudes 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 disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the com-plaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side; and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up

Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2. Fletcher Street, New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lesslie Brothers; J. Becktet; and Lyman, Farr, & Co., Toronto.

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

Our friends are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter, should Our friends are requested to give as amountained places.

any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places.

COMSTOCK & Co.

OOK OUT!!—"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFETY.—
An attack of the "Piles" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' 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 dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of Constock & Co., written on SOLOMON BAYS. he wrappers. . BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

# Christian Guardian.

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

The price of this paper is Twelve shiltings and Sixpense a-year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one mouth after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Shillings a year; and must also be paid within one mouth after receiving the first number.

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All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

\$\frac{1}{2}\tau\$ The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Condingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Causad, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

[3] Books, Pamphiets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expediciously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.