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THE LATE MR. SPENCE, OF YORK, (ENGLAND.) To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-If you think the following anecdote will serve the present times of commotion in our Canadian Connexion, by giving it to the public through your excellent paper, it may be the means of establishing some wavering mind.

"I am unwilling that the following fragment, which relates to the late Mr. Robert Spence, should be altogether lost. I was present when the circumstance occurred, and when the observations were made by our venerable friend.

Whit-Tuesday; which is generally attended by considerable numbers of peo- waters, I shall not see the land that flows with milk and honey." ple from distant places. A few years before the Love-feast to which I refer, there had been considerable disturbances in many of our societies, and some thy night is far spent, and the day is at hand. Is thine arm too feeble to be individuals had left them; which induced several persons, in giving an account of their religious experience, to remark how many years they had been mem-bers of the society, and to state that they never had any temptation to leave it. After many had thus expressed themselves, Mr. Spence stood up and heart fail, to be the strength of thy heart, and thy portion forever: observed: 'My brethren, several of you have spoken of the Lord's gracious has told us that he has been seven years, another twelve, another fifteen, and the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel thy Saviour. another twenty. Many of you have also said, that you never had a temptation to leave it. I have been thirty-four years in the society, and I acknowledge before you all that I once had a very strong temptation to leave it, and to have nothing more to do with the Methodists.' At this remark a profound silence pervaded the whole assembly, and every eye and every ear was turned to-wards the speaker. 'Yes,' said he, 'I once had a very strong temptation to leave the Methodists, but I thought within myself I will do nothing rashly; I |will exercise my reason, and weigh carefully the matter on each side before I come to a conclusion. I reasoned thus: Suppose I leave the Methodists, Attend then. they can do without me; they will never miss me; they will go on as they have gone on from the beginning without me. But, on the other side, how shall I do without them? The fittle religion I have, I obtained among them. Had it not been for the Methodists, for any thing that I know to the contrary I might to this day have remained a cursing, swearing chaise-driver. The religious friends that I have, whose sentiments and experience correspond with my own, are all Methodists. The means of grace and religious instruction, by which my soul prospers, I find amongst the same people. Now, if I vield to the temptation and leave them, what people, what means, shall I -of imbibing the spirit of unconverted men-of losing altogether the religion I possess; and, in the end, of losing my own soul? When I had thus reasound on the case, the force of the temptation was completely broken; and, having obtained the help of God, I continue to this day.' These observations, made by this good man, were very appropriate to the occasion; they produced a great effect at the time; and, I believe, left a salutary impression on the minds of all who were present. Rob't Johnson. " Hull, February, 1825."

IN WHAT WAY MAY A PREACHER SINK HIS AUDIENCE?

The following ancedote, which the writer of this article had from the lips of the concerned individual, may aid your readers, Mr. Editor, in coming to the proper answer. It may even benefit the venerated incumbents of the highest office in the sublunary gift of God; it may prove salutary to many, as it has to some of the commissioned ambassadors of Jesus Christ. question is practical, and every man shall kiss his lips "that giveth a right

I was once designated, said the narrator, to preach the annual election sermon, in the metropolis of my native State, (Hartford, Ct.) and before its Governor, its Legislature, and its other professional dignitaries. The weather was fine, the concourse numerous, and composed of the intellectual nobility, civil and ecclesiastical, of the whole commonwealth, including strongers of distinction, and constituting an audience of the highest respectability. I, of course, tarried with the pastor of the place, the Rev. Dr. Strong. As the bell began its monitory tolling, Heft the study and descended to the parlour. There I was ushered into a circle of clergymen, few of whom I knew, and none of whom, at that moment, I rejoiced to see. The conversation turned upon my feelings in view of the speciality of the service. Some sympathised, others prophesied, others encouraged, and others counselled; how many pray-ed for me I know not. At last, said one, "fear nothing; be bold and independent; just imagine them to be a patch of cabbages, and treat them as such, and my word for it, you will succeed." O, thought I, " If I could sink them upon this principle, and bring my feelings just there, it would do !-but-At this instant Dr. Strong entered the room, and informed those present that it was time to proceed to the church. As the preacher and pastor are ever partners in the procession, according to our good habits, I had the privilege of walking with the doctor. He soon inquired the state of my feelings, having learned their perturbation, and wishing to assuage them, thus accosted me: "Well, my brother, can you not sink them? You have not forgotten the advice of in that state. This petition was signed, beside many thousand laymen, by replied, but they are such a select assembly, and will expect so much, and many superintendents, presidents of colleges, eighty-six pastors, twenty-one not surprised that you find it difficult to adopt that counsel, and preach under They are not cabbages, nor cannibals, but a collection of cultivated men and immortal souls; and to you pertains the responsibility of addressing them as such, and propounding to them their duty under the sanction of their Creator's will. You must face them and 'speak boldly, as you ought to speak.' And you need not fear their faces. Take my connects whom the sun rides at his meridian, the stars are lost in the glory of his beams; and when God is exalted, his creatures are forgotten. Fill your thoughts with a sense of his presence, and your obligations; think of his goodness and his promises; let God fill your whole field of vision, and man will appear in his proper diminutiveness. This is truth and grace; this will sink your audience without injuring thein, or inflating you; and in truth I know of no other mode of sinking an audience legitimately, than that I have suggested." He paused; and I was relieved. His counsel pervaded my willing soul. I was enabled to magnify my office and my Master, and I have since retained it, and practise upon it with the happiest and most durable satisfaction.

Believing, as I do, Mr. Editor, that every audience must be sunk, and God alone exalted, where the preacher is free and fearless, or the preaching effectual; and that the above counsel of an illustrious preacher may benefit his successors and juniors in office-perhaps private Christians, and even editors -I have sent it, with my respects, as a contribution to your valuable miscellany .- Religious Chronicle, for 1840.

HOW FAR IS IT TO CANAAN?

"How far is it to Camaan?" asks the doubting Christian, "for I am sadly afraid I shall never get there. My sins are a heavy burden to me, and I long to get rid of them, if, indeed, there is hope for such a one as L.

Go on poor doubting Christian, take fresh courage and quicken thy step. Canaan is not so far off but thou shalt reach it at last, and if thou coulds know how willing the Saviour of sinners is to receive thee, it would shed a sunbeam on thy dejected countenance. I have a word of comfort for thee, a

" I, even I, am he that blotteth outthy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins."

"How far is it to Canaan !" asks the triumphant Christian, "for I long to live also.' My soul has made me like 'the chariots of Anuni-nadib,' and I am impatient to behold him face to face !"

Go forward, triumphant Christian, with the glorious ring of assurance upon thy finger! Cast not away thy confidence, which hath 'great recomense of reward;" but stay, I have a word for thee, also, which may be useful. Ponder it in thy heart:

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

"How far is it to Canaan !" inquires the afflicted Christian, "for I have lain a long while upon the bed of suffering. 'Wearisome nights are appoint ed me.' I am full of tossing to and fro unto the dawning day. 'Oh that I had wings like a dove; for then I would fly away, and be at rost.'"

Be of good cheer, afflicted Christian! The heavier the cross, the more

the glory which shall be revealed in us."

me with cruel hatred." Hold on thy way, persecuted Christian: it is a safe one, and a blessed one,

yea, the one thy Redeemer trod before thee. Dost thou want a word of consolation? I will give it thee, lay it up in thy bosom:

"Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate thy tranquility." you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy : for

behold, your reward is great in heaven."

lonely and desolate pilgrim. All that were dear to me upon earth are taken away. My tears have been my meat day and night, and my soul yearns for the land where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying."

Pass on, bereaved Christian, the more lonely thy pilgrimage, the sweeter thy reception at the end. The Lord whom thou seekest, hath a special care and pity for his desolate ones. Take these words with thee, and they may refresh thy spirit. For even though they be desolate-

"The redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their head; they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away."

"How far is it to Canaan?" asks the dying Christian, "for the swellings of "It is about twenty-four years since I was stationed in the city of York, Jordan are risen about my soul. Fearfulness and trembling are come upon where it has long been a custom for the Methodists to have a Love-feast on me, 'and the terrors of death are fallen upon me.' Alas! I sank in deep

Look up, poor dying Christian: for yonder is the bright and morning star put forth for the Book of Ged, then I must even hold it up before thine eyes. Look on these words, and let neither flood nor flame affright thee; be of good courage, for they are the words of Him who has promised when flesh and

"When thou passest through the waters. I will be with thee; and through dealings with you; and I have remarked that you have generally concluded the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, baptized his present Majesty (George III.,) the Head of the Church; all of by telling us how many years you have been in the Methodist Society. One thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the shane kindle upon thee. For lam, which, according to this principle, was unil and void, as being performed by

From the Presbyterian. THE PRAYER MEETING-THE SCENE.

"No! I will not read that article. The Prayer meeting! Give me a topic of interest and importance."

Sayest thou so, reader? If thou art a Christian, thou hast communion with Jesus. If thou hast communion with Jesus, thou lovest the prayer meeting.

It was in Jerusalem. Sacred city! My heart bounds at thy memory. Blessed thou hast been. Accursed thou art. Praise to Jeliovah, glorious thou

shalt be. The shades of the third evening, since the awful tragedy, approach. Calvary is yet crimsoned with His blood, who came from heaven. He spake, to

create a world. Highest of wonders-He died to redeem it! "Crucify him! crucify him!" This was the infuriate cry, but its echoe have died away among the distant hills. The frenzy is over. Deep thoughts now, and fearful, occupy that multitude. What meant those strange portents? substitute in their place? Shall I not be in danger of mixing with the world Those throcs of nature? That mid-day gloom? That riven veil? And now, that mysteriously-vacated sepulchre? The guards were all there; sixty Romans inured to watching, Swords were drawn, and lances poised. Each one of those sixty, if he slept, slept on penalty of death. Yet, the great seal is broken. The massive rock is rolled away. The body is gone. Where? How? "Ah, perhaps"—the people begin to reason—but hush! the Rulers vill hear it. Even the steel-hearted Pharisees have some misgivings.

In a retired street lives a disciple. No chronicle of earth transmits his name. Sufficient, that it is known in beaven. Thither resort the desponding ten. Mary has indeed told them that she had seen the Lord. But can they believe impossibilities? "Seen the Lord! And so have we seen him—pale, ghastly, a corpse. We have buried him." Yet, a common wee unites their hearts. They mingle their tears, and bow down to pray. Oh, what a relief to pour out our sorrows before God.

Methinks that tremulous voice is Peter's. It seems as one coming from heart of grief. Or so subdued, and yet so earnest, is it his, who recline upon the sacred bosom, when Iscariot coolly asked, "Is it I?"

Reader! if God spares thee and me, we will say more next week about this prayer meeting.

Meanwhile remember, the church prayer meeting is no novelty. It is not beneath thy notice. It ought to have thy presence. Apostles gave it theirs.

EFFORTS IN GERMANY TO ABOLISH THE CELIBACY OF

THE ROMISH PRIESTHOOD. As there is an increasing esteem for morality and pure Christianity in Germany, the necessity of altering the ecclesiastical law, which forbids the marriage of priests, is more and more felt; and the more Romish priests and their friends, the aristocrats of our age, continue in this important matter to abuse the ignorance of the large body of Roman Catholics, in order to uphold the celibacy, for inspiring the people with a superstitious veneration, and for carrying out their selfish plans, the more we see that the loud voice of sound reason and of history finds listening ears. Everything is combined to restore to the priests their inalienable rights as men. The representatives of the people in the kingdom of Wurtemberg have several times, from 1828 to 1836, moved, in their legislative assembly, to allow the Catholic clergy the privilege to marry. In like manner a pention signed by the most respectable Catholics in the grand dukedom of Baden, which prayed for the repeal of the unnatural ecclesiastical law, was read (1831) in the House of Representatives - which I overheard just before I summoned you to move ?" No, I two hundred and eighty Roman Catholic clergymen, among which were replied, but they are such a select assembly, and what expect so much, and vicars, three of an age above seventy, six from sixty to seventy years old, not surprised that you find it difficult to adopt that counsel, and preach under lifteen from fifty to sixty years, &c. This petition received the most favourthe inspiration of a lie. It is folly, falsehood, and stupidity! and to which of these ingredients the poisonous composition is most indebted, it were hard to in every part of Germany, whose object is to abolish celibacy in a lawful way. At the head of these associations are found Roman Catholic clergymen, backed not only by influential and liberal laymen of the higher order, but by the public opinion in the lower classes. The members of these associations obligate themselves, not only to express openly their convictions and experience respecting the evil effects of celibacy, but to sign their names to their publications, and to use every effort to obtain the privilege of marrying by a civil and ecclesiastical law. To this end they will publish periodicals, and hold meetings in order to culighten and encourage each other, and to prepare the Roman Catholic people at large. As soon as the associations feel assured that they are supported by public opinion, they will petition again the civil and ecclesiastical magistrates. These sociations are under the superintendence of four celebrated professors of Two months after the first invitation, a great number of highly respected ecclesiastics and civilians became members of the association. Among the clergymen we see the names of men of every age and of every station in the Church. But it is remarkable, that many priests who are on the brink of the grave, and are therefore entirely impartial, have taken a zealous part in this Christian enterprise. Even members of Roman Catholic consistories, and of the theological faculty of Tubingen, have joined the association. The public press has almost unanimously spoken in favour of this great movement. In the only diocese of Trier, eighty of the most eminent priests have formed (1835) an association, to bring about, in a lawful manner, a reformation in the ecclesiastical discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, especially with regard to celibacy and convents. The archbishop of Trier has indeed written a at present." W. "You won't?" B. "No, Sir." W. "Then you and I pastoral epistle against it, which is proclaimed from the pulpits of the must part." B. "Very good Sir." The good men slept over it. Both were ignorant and fanatical priests; but such threatenings are vain fulminations, and the march of Christian civilization can no longer be stopped in Germany. -Western Chr. Advocate.

WESLEY ON WAR.

"Last Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. J. Wesley preached at the Foundary an awful sermon, on the horrid effects of a civil war. Mr. Wesley observed that of all scourges from God, war was the most to be deprecated, because it often swept away all traces of religion, and even of humanity. He then be at home. 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and because he lives, I shall related the following matter of fact, which drew a tear from almost every eye:- I conversed with an officer, who was of a remarkably mild disposition; he was three years in Germany during the last war, where he was sent by the General with a party of soldiers to get provisions wherever they could find any. They first arrived at a farm-house; the master of the family having been frequently plundered, had fled, and left his wife with the care of seven small children, and only one cow for their subsistence. The woman they would spare the cow for the nourishment of her helpless offspring. The officer could not forbear weeping, and forced himself from her, as she clasped his knees, with every sign of frantic grief: nevertheless the soldiers carried some time, I admire it the most." Thus the mother of the young ladies, as away her cow. This officer afterwards told me, war had rendered his heart as well as themselves, stood reproved by Mr. Wesley's commendation of so hard, and his mind so ferocious, that he could have even broiled the their servant's dress. pleasant will be the crown. If we suffer with Christ, we shall be glorified woman and her seven children.' Mr. Wesley having concluded this affecting with Christ. I have a word to refresh the fainting soul, and will now give narrative, said, O my dear hearers, should the great God suffer the hellish rage of a civil war to be let loose in England, for our idleness, deceit, huxury, "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with and oppression, perhaps the most humane person now in London may be "How far is it to Canaan?" asks the persecuted Christian; "for I am an works, to be ready to communicate, as they needed only to open their eyes, a most trivial accident a few days ago developed the story. The particulars outcast from my family, a stranger upon earth; like my Lord, 'I am despised to see the amazing distresses of the poor! such distress as his eyes never are of too remarkable a nature to escape publicity, although the names we and rejected of men.' 'Many are they that rise up against me, and they hate before held. How long we may have food to eat, and raiment to put on, and now withhold. The brothers were born in Paris, and were or phans at so

This world were universally a region of nothing else but pure mere dark-

HIGH CHURCH ORDINATION.

"Now know I that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite to my priest," (Judges xvii. 13.) Micah thought nothing of the character of his priest, if he had Levitical blood in him. He might be as wicked as Satan if he could prove legitimate descent; and therefore, though he knew him to be an idle, time-serving, hungry hireling, prostituting himself to the service of idols to get a piece of bread, he was satisfied, and sung out his superstitious confidence, "Now know I that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite to my priest." What ignorance and delusion, to expect that, the Divine blessing would assuredly flow through such fingers, merely because of the tribe to which he belonged! And yet, are there not persons in a much more enlightened period who approximate the same folly? Some, whatever may be his gifts and graces, would not for the world hear a man that is not episcopally sanctioned-yet will hear anything on earth that is. Yea, we have een told, that in this country, all who worship out of the Established Church are left to the uncovenanted mercies of God; that all their ministers are destitute of a legitimate authorisation; and, therefore, that all their ministrations are invalid. Yet it is not many years ago, since the venerable Secke filled our metropolitan chair; but he was haptized by the hands of Dissenters without either godfathers or godmothers to be answerable for him. Yet he ordained numbers to the sacred office; and, what is more lamentable still, he an officiator who either had no baptism himself, or a useless one. Nor was this a solitary instauce. It is well known that Bishop Reynolds in England, and Hopkins in Ireland, and Cooper and Leighton in Scotland, were in the same dilemma; so that all they did personally, and all that was done by those on whom they laid hands, was illegal and ineffectual; and now, alas! it is to be feared that it is too late to stop the consequences, or even to ascertain the multiplied directions in which the unbollowed stream has run! And are there persons pretending to serious religion, who know the importance of doctrine, and of holiness in a minister, and yet can recommend people to attend on a man, merely because he is a Levite-however wretched in living and teaching too-while God has placed near them a man of acknowledged godliness, and who preaches "all the words of this life." Oh, tell it not in Gath! "What is the chaff to the wheat, saith the Lord !"-Rev. Wm. Jay.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS.

The following is an extract from the last letter which Mr. W. wrote only wo days before he was murdered by the savages of Erromanga:

Ravolonga.—The eagerness with which the people received the Testaments would have cheered your heart, could you have been an eye-witness of the scene. The countenance of a successful applicant glistened with delight as he held up his to public view. Others hugged the book. Many kissed it. Some sprang away like a dart, and did not stop till they entered their own dwellings, and exhibited their treasure to their wives and children. Others jumped and capered about like persons half-frantic with joy. NONE ARE GIVEN AWAY. Those who had money to pay for them were first supplied, and in a few days nearly one hundred dollars were brought. The next were those who had dried hananas or nuts to pay for them. The third class were supplied on trust; and when some came whose characters were such as to cause some little hesitation, their appeals were pointed and affecting. " Do let me have a Testament. Do let me have the good word of God; perhaps by reading it, my heart may be made better!" Others who could not read and were slack in their attendance at school, would plead and promise to amend. "We did not know," said they, "that our eyes would ever have beheld such a sight as this in Rarotonga. We shall neither eat, drink, nor sleep, if you do not give us the good word of God." These are but faint representations of never-to-be-forgotten scenes which occurred at this delight ful island.

BURIALS IN ENGLAND.

A spirited contest is carried on in England between Churchmen and Dis senters respecting the right of Dissenters to the privilege of burial in conse crated ground. The Kent Herald states the following as a fact of recent occurrence:--

"A Dissenter's child having died, the parents applied to the parish clergyman and appointed a time for the interment to take place. He met the humble sion at the church door, and inquired if the child had been baptized, and by whom? The parents replied, by Mr. Gtaham, a Dissenting minister. 'Then,' said his Reverence, ' as the child has not received a Christian baptism, I shall not bury it;' and walked away. The parents, with tears in their eyes, inplored him to bury their child, and, on his refusing, asked what they should do with it; to which he replied, 'Do what you will with it, I care not.' They then requested the clerk to inter it, who did, in what is termed unconsecrated ground, but so near the surface, that a day or two afterwards the coffin was discovered torn out of the ground by a dog, which, if it had

not been discovered, would also have torn the corpse from its slight covering. "The refusal of fineral rites to the child of a Wesleyan parishioner, by the Rev. Mr. Snowdon, of Charlton parish, near Dover, has been already published. The body has been for about three weeks soldered in a zinc coffin, and was on Tuesday permitted to be buried in the church-yard, near its deceased relatives; the Wesleyan service being performed by one of their ministers outside the walls of the burial ground—the minister of the parish attending at the time in the vestry, to observe the proceedings. The stools for supporting the coffin were borrowed from a neighbouring public-house.'

EFFECTUAL BEGGING-MR. WESLEY.

Mr. Wesley was once making a contribution, from house to house, for some important charity. It so happened that in his perambulation he came ness to the house of a gentleman who, by his instrumentality, had been raised from a low estate; but, being rich, he had left his Connexion. Mr. Wesley, bowever, called on him, and by the footman sent up his name, with his list of subscribers, requesting of him a donation. When the footman told his master that Mr. J. Wesley waited on him, his reply was, "I do not know Mr. J. Wesley." Accordingly the footman went down and told Mr. Wesley what his master had said, on which Mr. Wesley took off his shoes, and, giving each of them a knock on the stairs, put them on again and departed. The man being surprised, told his master what Mr. Wesley had done. The gentleman well understood it, and the next morning sent him a donation of a hundred pounds.

JOSEPH BRADFORD AND JOHN WESLEY.

The Rev. Joseph Branford was for some years the travelling companion of Mr. Wesley, for whom he would have sacrificed health, and even life: but to whom his will would never bend, except in meckness. "Joseph," said Mr. Wesley one day, "take these letters to the post." B. "I will take them after preaching, Sir." W. "Take them now Juseph." B. "I wish to hear you preach, Sir; and there will be sufficient time for the post after W. "I insist upon you going now, Joseph." B. "I will not go early risers. At four o'clock the next morning, the refractory helper was accosted with, "Joseph, have you considered what I said—that we must part?" B. "Yes, Sir." W. "And must we part?" B. "Pease yourself, Sir." W. "Will you ask my pardon, Joseph?" B. "No, Sir." W. "You won't?" B. "No, Sir." W. "Then I will ask yours, Joseph." Poor Joseph was instantly melted; smitten as by the wand of Moses, when forth gushed the tears, like the water from the rock. He had a tender soul; and it was soon observed when the appeal was made to the heart instead of the head.- Wesleyan Takings.

MR. WESLEY ON DRESS.

Mr. Wesley was a great admirer of plainness of dress, especially in women Being invited to dine at a gentleman's house, there were two ladies belonging to the family who had dressed themselves in the most fashionable manner, to do honour, as they thought, to Mr. Wesley. While at dinner, he noticed the young ladies and their dress, and at the same time took particular notice fell at the feet of the soldiers, imploring them, with strong cries and tears, that of the servant-maid's dress who waited at the table, which was very plain. "I cannot," said he, "but admire the dress of your servant; I think I have never seen a young woman so neatly dressed; of all that I have seen for

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION.

A most singular and extraordinary incident took place in this city last week:-iwo brothers living for twenty years within a hundred yards of each hardened in his heart. Mr. Wesley then charged the rich to abound in good other in neighbouring streets; and the consanguinity was never known until a place where to put our heads, he who is the Creator and Redeemer of mankind only knows.

He selected his text from Daniel iv. 27: Let my an accidental explosion of gunpowder, with which they were playing, markcounsel be acceptable to thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor; if it may be a lengthening of finger of the other. They were separated while still infants and taken care in the boat, and said, "Tell my master that Coffin has done his duty;" and that instant he was received in the bosom of the ocean, never more to rise till years, the remaining an apprentice in Paris. The cabin boy fifteen years old the ocean and the graves give up their dead chold, your reward is great in heaven." - ness, were it not for Him, "the light that lighteneth every one that cometh roving the waves, he abandoned call-water and applied himself to another on this incident; but she declined it, saying that no art could embellish are "How far is it to Canaan?" sighs the hereaved Christian. "for I am a into the world."

and they became acquainted and have conversed with each other daily almost from then till now. Both were industrious and have gradually improved their condition of life, until now they are surrounded by the comfortable rewards of thrift.-Each remembered the accident which occurred during childhood and knew that he had then a brother; but this was all.

The other evening one of these brothers collected a circle of friends to witness the christening of his first grand child, and his old familiar neighbour round the corner was amongst the guests. Accident brought the mutilated finger into notice, and the history of it was of course told, when the delight and the surprise of the whole party may be imagined at the old neighbour abruptly giving the history of the sear on his check and claiming his long-lost brother. Each had retained the original family name, but it had been so altered in spelling that neither ever detected similarity. There was quite at dramatic denouement when the old friends mutually explained, became convinced of the relationship, and rushed into each other's arms as brothers. 🕶 New-Orleans Picayune.

THE CHRISTIAN'S EXALTED HOPE.—Indisputably, the firm believers in the Gospel have a great advantage over all others,—for this simple reason, that, f true, they will have their reword bereafter; and if there be no bereafter, they can be but with the infidel in his eternal sleep, having had the assistance of an exalted hope, through life, without subsequent disappointment, since (at the worst for them) out of nothing, nothing can arise, not even sorrow. -Buron.

The Louth's Friend.

. TO THE DYING SAINT,

Faint wand'rer through the wilderness!
Jehovab calls thee now to pass
Through Jordan's rolling stream;
Dread not the wave though datk and col
Glod up thy lohns—advance—he bold,
Confiding still in Him.

Suon shall thy pitgrimage be n'er; For youder on that verdant shore, Rehold the promised land! Where then shalt find eternal rest, And with heaven's chadless smile be bloss'd, With Israel's ranson'd band.

The Ark thy footsteps shall precede, From which the waters will recede, Leaving a dry-shod why; And Jesus thy High Priest attend, From every danger to defend, And all thy fears allay.

Then, wandeter through the wilderness!
At God's command arise and pass
Through Joroan's swelling stream;
Dread not its wave though dark and cold:
Gird up thy loins—advance—be bold;
Confiding still in Him.

Come es the dose—and spread thy wings, The wines of peaceful love; And let the church on earlie become Blest as the church above

Come as the wind—with rushing sound, And Pentecostal grace; That all of woman horn may see The glory of thy face;

W. H. C.

HYMN TO THE SPIRIT.

BY REV. A. REED, D. D. May harrenness refolce to own Thy fertilizing power!

Spirit Divine! attend our prayer, Descend with all thy gracious powers;
O come—Great Spirit—come.

Come as the light—to us reveal Our emptiness and woe; And lead us in those paths of life Where all the righteous go.

Come as the fire—and purge our Beaus Like sacrificial flame; Let our whole soul an offering be To our Redeemer's name.

Come us the dem-and sweetly bless This consecrated hour;

Spirit Divine! attend our prayer;
Make a lost world thy home;
Descend with all thy gracious powers
O come—Great Spirit—come! From the Presbyterian Advocate.

THE PEARL OF PRICE.

"Father, say where is the bright gem found? Beneath the dark waters, or under the ground? Is it found on the floor of the dark blue sea, Where the waiting waters roll mourfailly? Is it hid 'neath the soil in the damp dark mine; Where the latons of the workmen dimly shine ! Father, say where is the pearl procured,
And who its possession hath well secured? "Son, seek not on earth the things of the sky,— Look not for the Spirit with mortal eye: That gom is the gift of our Saviour's grace, And it finds in the heart its resting place. Attend to the precepts of heavenly truth, Remember thy God in the days of thy youth; Strive daily to tread as thy Saviour trod, So may'st thou be rich in the Lord thy God,"

THE SOUL SHALL LIVE.

I once saw a preacher trying to teach the children that the soul would live after they were all dead. They listened, but evidently did not understand it.-He was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket he said, "James,

what is this I hold in my hand?"
"A watch, sir;" "a little clock," says another.

"Do you all see it?"

"Yes, sir." " How do you know it is a watch ?"

" It ticks, sir."

"Very well, can any of you hear it tick? All listen now," After a panse -"Yes sir, we hear it." He then took off the case, and held the case in one d, and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch?-you see there are two which look like watches?".

"The little one-in your right hand, sir."

"Very well, again; now I will lay the case aside, put it away down there in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the watch tick ?"

Yes sir, we hear it," exclaimed several voices.

"Well the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, you see, when the case taken off and put in my hat. The watch goes just as well. So it is with you children. Your body is nothing but the case; the soul is inside. The case-the body may be taken off and buried up in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as this watch will go, as you see, when the

AN ALLEGORY ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. William Dawson, at the annual meeting of the York Wesleyan Missionary Society, gave the following allegory on railways, in the course of his speech :-- "There was now a mania for railways, and the church of God was determined to have a railway round the world. They had got a survey of it, and God himself was preparing the way. He said—Every vailey shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain." This is just the way they make railways, and there shall be made 'in the desert a highway for our God.' The Bible Society were laying down the rails, and the Missionary Societies were placing thereon the chariot of the gospel, in which was scated the great Captain of our Salvation. The chariot is drawn, not by steam, but by human instrumentality. The rope was twisted by faith, hope, and love. In front of the chariot were the heralds of salvation, blowing the trumpet of the gospel-Ride on gloriously, ride on gloriously, O thou King of Saints! And the females should have a pull—it would not dirty their hands, or soil their gloves, and they would sing Deborah's song—So shall thing enemies perish, O Lord; but let those that love Thee increase in strength. And the children would have a pull, and they would sing, in thrilling tousie, 'Hosannah to the King of David, blessed is he that cometh in the way of the Lord.! "-N. Y. Qbs.

Good for Evil -A very little girl was fond of reading the Bible, and it was there she learned how to treat those that injured her. One day she came to her mother, very much delighted, to show some plums that a friend had given her. The mother said, "She is very kind. She has given you a great many." "Yes," said the little girl, "she is very kind indeed; and she gave me more than these, but I have given some away." "Ah, my child; to whom did you give them?" "I gave them to a girl who pushes me off the path and makes faces at me." "But why did you give them to such a naughty girl?" "Because I thought that would make her know that I wished to be kind to her, and she will not perhaps be unkind and sude to me again." The Bible says "we must overcome evil with good." This was what this little girl meant to do. And this is the way you ought to treat every one that injures you. If you do so, very likely they will become your friends, and never treat you ill again; but if you try to mjure them in return, then they will seek to be revenged again, and perhaps the quarrel will end in

THE NEGRO BOY .- During the American wor, a gentleman and his lady were going from the East Indies to England. The lady died on the passage, and left two infants, the charge of which fell to a Negro boy of seventeen years of age. The gentleman went on board the Commodore's ship with which they sailed. There came on a violent gale, and the vessel in which the children were on board was on the point of being lost; a boat was desof by strangers—one afterwards followed the sea as a cabin-boy for many that instant he was received in the bosom of the ocean, never more to rise till

found himself in this city, and obtaining employment more to his fancy than . The late Queen Charlotte requested Mrs. Hannah More to write a poem

Religions Intelligence.

EASTERN MISSIONARY MEETINGS-BEV. J. RYERSON'S JOURNAL. Toronto, March 20th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-When I left home on the eastern Missionary tour, I die intend to communicate occasionally with you respecting our journeyings, meetings, &c.; but, I soon found that this would be quite impracticable, owing to my time being so entirely employed in journeying from place to place, in attending meetings, and conversation with friends; so much so indeed as to leave no time for corresponding with any others than my own family. I requested the Preachers on the different circuits to send you accounts of their Missionary Meetings, some of whom have kindly complied; by others little or nothing I believe has been furnished for publication respecting these interesting and religious festivals;—and although I do not intend to write a particular account of all the meetings we attended, yet some little notice of most of these meetings, together with some other matters and things which came under our observation, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

observation, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

On the fourth of January I tore myself away from my family and ftiends, to perform that part of the Missionary work which had been assigned me, in connexion with my honoured friend and brother, the Rev. Peter Jones. The length of the journey, the delicate state of my health, the "lebours more abundant" to be performed, together with the long period of my absence from home,—all conspired to render my departure unusually affecting. But still as the total contraction, the send of a still as the interests of our important Missions, and, consequently, the good of souls and the glory of God, seemed to require this sacrifice, I could cheerfully say to that Gracious Being in whose hand all our lives and all things else are, "Thy will be done." Our first meeting commenced in Whitby, at half-past six of the day we left home. We did not leave Toronto till half-past two, and consequently had a hard drive to meet the appointment at the hour, the distance being 30 miles; but the designing leging very good, and drawing fest, we arrived just in miles; but the sleighing being very good, and draving fast, we arrived just in time. The congregation in attendance was very large and attentive. Amount of collection and subscriptions £12 10s. It has been many a time said that we are creatures of habit; and whether it was this law of our nature, or what it was, I cannot say; but something it certainly was which made us at this meeting feel very flat. There was no platform erected for the speakers, but we had to take our stand in a long high box called a pulpit, built up against the opposite end of the church from the door. In this curious restrum we were placed to address the people as well as we could, with the breast-work of the box before us, which came up to the top of our waists. It is certainly very desirable that suitable conveniences be provided for the speakers, as well as for

desirable that suitable conveniences be provided for the speakers, as well as for the heavers, at Missionary Meetings.

Tuesday, the 5th, we rode 35 miles to the fourth concession of the township of Hope, and held a Missionary Meeting in the evening in what is called the Hope Chapel. Here a suitable platform was erected, and other necessary conveniences provided for a comformable meeting. I felt quite at home, and all the speakers seemed to enjoy themselves well, especially brother Jones, whose effort was a very happy one. The amount of collection and subscriptions between thirteen and fourteen pounds. The township of Hope is one of the most pleasant and flourishing townships in Upper Canada, and our excellent friends residing in it are, and have always been, among the firm and liberal subscribed at the meeting was not very large—the friends never having been subscribed at the meeting was not very large—the friends never having been accustomed to subscribe at the meetings; yet as collectors were appointed to

canvass every part of the township, I have no doubt the result will be very creditable to the parties concerned.

On Wednesday, the 6th, a ride of 30 miles brought us to Peterborough, which is so named for the late Hon. Peter Robinson, his having been the Agent who brought out many of the first settlers. Peterborough is situated on the Otonabrought out many of the first settlers. Peterborough is situated on the Otombee River, about 14 miles from the mouth, where it empties itself into Rice Lake. The river is novigable for steamboats up to the town. Peterborough is hand-comely situated, has about twelve hundred inhabitants, and is the capital town of the new district which has lately been set off from the District of Newcastle. The English Church has the most beautiful site of any public building I ever saw; indeed all the sourcey connected with this place is exceedingly heautiful, and although at present there is very little doing, there can be no question but Peterborough will be a town of considerable eminence if the efforts of our Government should succeed, the affairs of our country become settled, and the

le of prosperity once more flow in upon us.

Our church being too small for the accommodation of the congregation, the Missionary Meeting was held in the Scotch Church, which we were very kindly allowed to occupy for this purpose. The spacious building was filled to over flowing with persons of almost every name and creed, all of whom seemed to take a deep interest in the exercises of the evening. John Love, Esq., kindly took the chair, and introduced the husiness of the meeting by a short, pichy, and sensible speech. The Roy. Mr. Gilmore, Minister of the Baptist Church, was with us, and delivered a most elequent and affecting address. My colleague, Mr. Jones, was in one of his very hest moods. In illustrating the beneficial influence of the Gospel upon the demestic circumstances and the moral character of the Indians, he related some most interesting and amusing mora character of the racians, he related some most interesting and amusing anecdotes, which produced a most amusing and happy effect on the congregation. The speaking generally was of the right kind. I was well pleased with brothers McFadden and Creighton, who acquitted themselves well, as did also brother Haw, who kindly accompanied us from Hope, his own circuit. Collection and contributions paid at the meeting £13 12s. 6d. No subscriptions taken up. The night we tarried in Peterborough, I was kindly entertained at Mr. Love's, and brother Jones at Mr. John Benson's—a gentleman who, with his lady, has lately experienced religion, and joined our church. There has been a very gracious revival of religion throughout this circuit; many have turned unto the Lord, and the work is still increasing and spreading. All day turned unto the Lord, and the work is still increasing and spreading. All day Thursday it raised most heavily and incessantly. We had fifteen miles to ride to our next meeting, which cost the one of the most thorough wettings I ever got. Skins, outside apparel, and every thing of this description, was wringing wet. We got to Emily at 5 o'clock, and by the kind hospitality of J. Hughes, wet. We got to Emily at 5 o'clock, and by the kind hospitality of J. Highes, Esq., and his excellent lady, some of our clothes were dried, and ourselves refreshed before going to the church, where our meeting was to commence at half-past six o'clock. Emily is a flourishing little village of some 20 houses. This Missionary Meeting was the first ever held in the place. The church in which it was held is just being built, and is still in an unfinished state; but the friends, especially Mr. Hughes, are making very great efforts to complete it. When finished, it will be a very near building, which will accommedate between four and five hundred persons. I met with several of my old friends, with whom I many a time held sweet communion in Quarterly Meetings and Lovefeasts, while Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District. How many reacceful and feasts, while Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District. How many peaceful and happy hours I enjoyed on this district; "how sweet their memory still?" Solomon says, that as iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of a man his friend. So it is, especially old friends who have proved themselves friends in times of difficulty and trial. Several of the Balsum Lake Indians were at the Emily meeting; they complained much of having been greatly neglected, work, and a more spontaneous flow of christian liberality, I have seldom with of being as sheep without a shepherd. I felt deeply for them, and am happy to say that arrangements were made for brother McFadden to take them under his posteral care, and visit them regularly. In consequence of the urgent request of a number of the Mud Lake Indians, who came to meet us at the Peterborough meeting, it was thought advisable for brother Jones, on Friday morning, to go to Mud Lake, and for brother Haw and myself, in company with brother McFadden, to go on and attend the two meetings for this itsy in Cavan and Monaghan. The congregations were large at both of these meetings, respecially the latter. Here I had the satisfaction of once more meeting and lodging under the hospitable roof of my old and honoured friends—persons whom I have very great pleasure in calling father and nother Thompson. A sacred writer says that "one sinner destroyeth much good," and it is equally true that one saint does "much good." What a gracious and powerful influence a pious and exemplary family will diffuse and exercise among those around them. I will now forbear to illustrate the truth of this remark by referring to the state of society in the Monaghan neighbourhood; suffice it to say that we had an excellent Missionary Meeting; there was a good platform prepared, and the neat little church was well filled with a congregation of chris-tians who seemed to take a very deep interest in the Missionary work, and who contributed liberally to its support. The land in the townships of Emily. Cavan, and Monaghan, is of excellent quality; and although the settlements are comparatively new, yet the population is quite dense, especially in Emily and Cavan. I was told that the township of Cavan paid more money for taxes into the Provincial treasury than any other township in the Newcastle District. The inhabitants in this and the surrounding townships are principally English, Irish, and Scotch. On Subbath, the 10th, brother Jones preached Missionary sermons; in the

morning at Cobourg, and in the evening at Port Hope, and I vice versal. (To be continued.)

MISSIONARY MEETINGS ON THE BYTOWN DISTRICT. Bytown, March 11th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR, - Having a few moments' leisure from other and more important

duties, I will improve them in transmitting to you an account of the success of our Missianary Meetings on this District. I was at first rather apprehensive, from what I had seen on the Augusta and heard from other Districts in the upper parts of the Province, that we in these new and "cold regions" would be found in the back ground. But I am happy in being able to inform you that, considering our circumstances, we are not so far behind the others as I was afraid we would be. It is only a few years since nearly the whole of this District was Missionary ground; and five out of the ten circuits composing it are still on the Missionary Report as destitute settlements, to which annual appropriations are made. But notwithstanding the recent settlement of a great part of this section of country, and the great scarcity of money in the older settlements, I think we will raise 250 or £300, to assist in carrying on the Missionary work in our own country,—(the most that has ever been raised before in one year was £137,)—and let it be remembered, this will be obtained from the christian was £137.)—and let it be remembered, this will be cotained from the christian public without any effort being made at our meetings or elsewhere to wake up a sympathy in our favor in consequence of the recent un-Wesleyan proceedings of the London Committee and their agents in this country. We have merely stated to our friends the fact that our Indian and other Missions were now to be supported from our own funds, without any foreign assistance whatever, and in every place the people have come forward and given the most tangible proof that could possibly be given, in their liberal donations and subscriptions, that the Canada Conference shall be sustained in its present position, and the Missionary work in connexion with it extended among the Indians and destitute settlements. Perhaps it may be interesting to your readers for me to give a short but particular account of the several i nort but particular occount of the several meetings. Our brethren from Toronto, the Rev. Jana Ryerson and Peter Jones, came

on according to appointment, in good health and spirits, and were met by the other members of the deputation at Keeler's Chapel, in Elizabethtown, on the evening of the 3rd February. But we very much regretted the departure of Brother Wilkinson, after attending a few meetings at first, in consequence of other important duties, and afterwards, by reason of family afflictions. However, at Mariatown, on his District, and also at Moulinette, places not referred him, we had very interesting meetings, where we took up as many pounds are were shillings taken up at a former meeting two years since. From as there were shillings taken up thence we proceeded through Glengarry to West Hawkesbury, a distance of 55 miles. The weather was excessively cold, and the roads, before we reached our appointment, were almost impossable from snow-drifts. We arrived a few s after the time; and, without waiting to receive any refreshment, we immediately went to work,—but I can assure you that, after such a fatiguing journey, we found ourselves quite incapable of doing it justice. However, the people gave us a patient and attentive hearing, and then gave in a collection of all.is, God is with us."

Peter Kern.

nd subscription of £9, 10s. 41d. The next morning I left Brs. Ryerson and Jones, and, in company with Br. Harmon, made my way to Chatham Chapel in what used to be Lower Canada, to commence, at 11 o'clock, the regular in what used to be Lower Canada, to commence, at 11 o'clock, the regular Quarterly Meeting of the Circuit. In the evening we all met again, and held a Missionary Meeting in the Chapel, instead of the usual Prayer-Meeting, at which our old friend and former companion in toil and labours more abundant, the Rev. Franklin Metcalf, presided. The collection and subscription were £6, 12s. 64d. At 94 o'clock on Sunday morning we had an interesting Love-feast. Br. Ryerson preached an excellent sermon, at 11 o'clock, to a deeply-serious congregation. In the evening he preached again at the Clutte, and Br. Peter Jones at St. Andrews. On Monday, at 2 o'clock, we all met at the Chute, in the Presbyterian Clurch, with the preachers on the Circuit and the Rev. Mr. Blood the paster of the Presbyterian congregation, for the purpose of advocating the cause of Temperance. I was much pleased to see, at the close of the meeting, a good many respectable persons come forward and sign the pledge. In the evening we held our Missionary Meeting in the same place, with the Rev. Mr. Blood in the chair. A good congregation, and a collection and subscription of £12, 15s. 8d. The next evening we held a meeting in St. Andrews.

Blanchard, Esq., took the chair. The spacious Baptist Andrews. Blanchard, Esq., took the chair. The spacious Baptist Chapel was well filled with people, and the collection and subscriptions amounted to £11, 14s. 03d. and a gold ring. On Wednesday evening we held another meeting in L'Orignal: the Rev. Mr. Byrné, the Congregational minister, cheerfully gave us the use of his church and the benefit of an excellent speech. We were also favoured with the able services of Mr. Treadwell, the Sheriff of the Ottawa District, who kindly consented to take the chair. Tho Sheriff of the Ottawa District, who kindly consented to take the chair. The collection and subscriptions were £11, 4s. On Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., there was another meeting on Papineau's seignory, where £10 were paid or promised. I left Brs. Ryerson and Jones to tag alone at this meeting, while I went on a little beyond to solemnize marrimony, with an understanding that the fee, be it more or less, should go into the missionary fund. It was £2. I hope the price of the missionary boots will go the same way. Br. John Ryerson received, while we were togother, £2, 10s. from a gentleman to assist in meeting his expenses, which he at once added to the collection taken up at that place. I think, Sir, all moneys, goods, and chattels, obtained while attending these meetings, should be considered as a part of the funds of the Missionary Society. On Friday evening we met a large roomful of smiling ladies and gentlamen in Bytown, at a Missionary Tea. the whole expense and trouble of which was borne by Mr. Henry Bishoprick and his excellent wife, while all the profits of the sale of tickets, at 2s. 64 each, were cheerfully given to the Missionary cause.

while all the profits of the sale of tickets, at 23.64. each, were cheerfully given to the Missionary cause.

On Saturday evening we held a meeting in Bell's Chapet, about six miles from Bytown. -Collection and subscription £4. Brother Ryerson preached in Bytown on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., an admirable sermon to a large and deeply attentive congregation. At 2½ o'clock, P. M., we held our quarterly love-feast, which was well attended, and many said, while no doubt all felt, it was good to be there. In the evening Brother P. Jones preached to an overwhelming congregation; some scores of persons had to go away, for there was no possibility of reaching the door, much less of entering the chapel. All that could enter appeared to be highly delighted, and I hope they went away feeling that "godliness is profitable unto all things."

away beling that "godliness is profitable unto all things."

On Monday we crossed the Ottawa and travelled seven miles to hold a meeting in Hull, at 11 o'clock. We had a very interesting one, with Capt. Blacktorn in the chair. Collection and subscription, £15, which I have no doubt. tog in truin at 110 cuotes. The most service of the friends of the cause return from their lumbering, will easily be increased to £25. In the evening we held our meeting in Bytown; Jas. F. Taylor, Eaq., The chard was full, the hearts of the people were warm, the in the chair. The chapel was full, the hearts of the people were warm, the speakers were elequent, the collections were good, and the subscriptions liberal, —amounting in all to the handsome sum of £62 14 4½, which, I have no doubt, if the collectors continue to exert themselves as they have commenced, will be internated to exert themselves as they have commenced, will be increased to nearly, if not quite £100. Since the meeting the collectors have got it up to more than £80.

Tuesday we had two meetings to attend; therefore it was necessary for us to be stirring rather eatlier than usual, especially as the first was nearly twenty miles distant, and the other cleven from that. However, a little after wo o'clock we were all at McGee's chanel, in the Tawaship of Gaulhourn. A good congregation, and, all things considered, a good collection and subscript the box congregation, and, an image considered, a good confection and subscription—amounting to £7 3s. It was the first meeting of the kind ever held in that place. In the evening we held a meeting in Shellington's Chapel; collection and subscription £5 12s. 6d. The next day we drove 13 miles to Carlton, a rising village on the bank of the Mississippi, where we have a good congregation and a large flourishing society. The chapel was well filled. Mr. Wallace, an old and tried friend, was called to the chair. The five Laughlin Taylor, a Highlander, made as a second and congress the large like its constant. Taylor, a Highlander, made an eloquent and powerful appeal to his country-men, many of whom were present, in moving the first resolution; but after all, the collection and subscription were not as liberal as I think they ought to have

been. The whole amount was only £9 is, 105.1.

The next day we travelled through a pleasant country to Dickson's Mills, in the township of Packingham, where God has lately poured out the Holy Spirit as water upon the thirsty, and as floods upon the dry ground. Some scores of sinners have recently been converted from the error of their ways, so that the wilderness and the solitary places are indeed glad. But as it was the first meeting of the kind ever held in that part of the country, we did not expect a very large amount of collection or subscription; particularly as they had had a meeting only a few days before to enter into measures to ruise money to build a meeting only a few days before to enter into measures to raise money to build a chapel, at which meeting £110 were subscribed for that purpose. However, we were happily disappointed. As the school-house was not large enough to hold more than a third of the people who wished to attend. Mr. Dickson kindly set his men to work to fit up the upper part of a new store by laying down a temporary floor, putting up a stove, and making it in every way as comfortable as any meeting-house could be. It was supposed that not less than 400 persons were assembled in it. Mr. Dickson, a member of the hald Kirk, kindly consented to take the chair, and opened the business of the meeting with some very appropriate remarks. The speakers appeared to be more than usually assisted from above in proposing the different resolutions to the meeting. The people appeared to listen with thrilling interest, many of them, to doubt, being reminded of their former destitute condition by the presence of brother John Ryerson, who was not only among the first, but the very first Minister of the Gospel that made his way, some 15 years since, through the then Minister of the Gospel that made his way, some 15 years since, through the then almost interminable forest, to preach to them in their humble shouties the unsearchable riches of Christ. The collection was £6 17s., and the subscriptions taken up by a lady two or three days before the meeting, which were paid in with the collection, raised it to £13 10s. Beother Ryerson intimated to me with the collection, raised it to £13 10s. Brother Rycrson intimated to me that it would not be best to urge a public subscription, as we had done elsowhere, for it was probable that they had done their utmost. In that opinion I concurred; but, Sir, the people did not. For while we were counting the collection, a gentleman rose and of his own accord proposed an additional subscripnessed. At the close we found that the whole amount of subscriptions and collections came to the handsome sum of £24 11s., the most of which was paid at the time, which, with £2 14s. paid by Mr. Mansell, at whose hou topped next day to dine, made £27 5s .- not so bad for a back-woods settle-

On Friday evening we held our last meeting for this District at Boyd's Chapel, in the township of Lanark. The chapel was well filled with neeple. Our old tried and excellent friend, Mr. Stevenson, took the chair, and opened the meeting with an appropriate address. All the speakers appeared to be themselves perfectly at home. The collection and subscription amounted to £13, 10a. 4d. The next day Brs. Ryerson and Jones left for Perth, and I temained to hold the regular Quarterly Meeting of the Circuit. Several penitents were at the altar during the meeting for prayer in the evening, some of whom professed to find peace, through believing. At Love-feast, the next morning, the chapel was well filled. The Master of Assemblies was present, and his people were happy. At 11 o'clock the chapel was literally crammed, so as to be uncomfortable. I think in building chapels our people ought always to be did in the chapel was been each the chapel was been each to be a complete ought always to be did in the chapel was the content of the chapel was been each to be a chapel was been ways to build in view of what the congregation may be, and not confine them selves to the peculiar circumstances of an infant state. On Monday evening we all met again in Perth Chapel. A crowded house but a small collection On Tuesday morning we separated, Brs. Ryerson and Peter Jones terning their faces towards their families and homes, after an absence of more than two months, but still expecting to work all the way through from Smith's Falls to Toronto; while I, feeling lonesome enough, made the best of my way ack to Bytown, where I arrived about 10 o'clock at night, thankful mighty God for what I had seen, and for his protecting care and comforting grace. The scenes that I have witnessed during the four weeks which I thus spent on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, have confirmed me in the belief I two things. First, That the great Head of the Church is looking u Zion at the present time with peculiar delight, for be is causing the Ministers of our Conference, in this extensive region of country, greatly to triumph in every place. And as another proof of his approbation, he is pouring upon our people a most actorishing spirit of benevolence. In the next place I fully believe, that the inhabitants of the country, with a very few exceptions, are determined to sustain the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cunada. Such cowded assemblies I have never seen before, either here or elsewhere. All around us as well as our own people, seem to say, "Go on in the name of the Lord and prosper." To God be all the praise; most cheerfully and gratefully do i say, " Not unto us, mot as all the people say Amen!" Not unto us. not unto us, but unto thy name be all the praise, and le Yours respectfully, . RICHD. JONES.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Beachville, March 10th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr Diar Brother,—We arrived here last June, under somewhat favourable circumstances, being frequently welcomed by a warm-hearted and interesting people. Nothing of special interest occurred during the first quarter. When entering upon the second, we resolved to be more diligent. The effort was not in vain. In a short time an increasing revival took place in the District Town, (Woodstock) embracing fourteen souls. We had much encour-

agement, also, in the Circuit generally.
When we returned from the Special Conference, we found "warm spirits" rising "up to trouble some." and they are still troubled. Our people were greatly afflicted with the "Schism" in the connexion. Some who have left us more than once expressed an ardent wish "that as the Union was dissolved, the Missionary Committee in London would leave the Province to the Canada Conference." Our Circuit has been visited and re-vivited by some who "have gone out from us," and are now labouring to destroy what they once strove to establish,—the peace and unity of the Body. These unwelcome visitors have been but too successful in their work of schism and "mission" of discord. Congregations, Classes, and Families have been divided! What is gained to Methodism, we would ask, by such a pracess? Is the cause of God being strengthened? Is religion recommended to the unthinking and irreligious? The best friends of Methodism are much grieved; her bitterest enemics are

not a little rejoiced; and all are greatly estonished.

There were 221 members returned for this Circuit last June. When we arrived here no names or Class-papers could be found of four Classes. How a regular report can be made out, when those are wanting, we are at a loss to determine. After counting "every thing" we made out about the number reported. We have admitted 48 on trial (during the past nine months); removed to other Circuits, 2; removed from the Province, 10; expelled and ropped, 15; withdrawn, 28; and we have still remaining 214. Although the £12. "The best ments unmolested, and to call at the Grande Ligne Mission on his way to see PETER KERR. Mr. Rossey and converse with him on the subject of religion. To be brief, for

MURRAY CIRCUIT.

Consecon, March 17, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr DEAR BROTHER,-Please inform the friends of Zion what the good Lord s doing for us in Consecen. We have just closed a Protracted Meeting, which has been attended with the happiest effects. Here scores of sinners were werfully convicted; yes, the sorrowful countenance and the folling tear minly indicated the mighty workings of the soul within. Between forty and hity petsons have been converted—thirty-seven of whom have joined the Wes-leyan Methodist Church. Many of these are young people, who, we hope, will render much service to the Church of Christ in future time. Wishing you requent opportunities of sending good news far and wide,

JUHN BLACK. I remain, yours truly,

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

DEAR SIR.-I beg to avail myself of the columns of the Guardian, to DEAR SIR.—I beg to avail myself of the columns of the Guardian, to drop a word or two relative to the bighly important and truly christian work of Bible distribution. Cheering indeed to the heart of every believer is the continuous, weekly, monthly, and yearly reports of the progress of the Gospel, through the various instrumentalities which the spirit of religious enterprise, so peculiar to the present age, has called forth. Bible, Missionary, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies have one common tendency, mutual dependence, and intimate relation—all being called forth, guided, and furthered by the same potent, serveding, Holy Being, who is above all, through all, and in them all. The plan adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society appears to me to be the only feasible one for supplying the hundreds of millions of perishing heathens, and Mohammedans, as well as the blind and superstitious professors of Christianity, with the word of God—the Gospel of our common salvation. The united effort of all christians is alone competent to this great work. Sectarian, sectional, church, and mere national socioies must of themselves be utterly

united from the all christians is alone competent to this great work. Sectarian, sectional, church, and mere national socioles must of themselves be utterly inadequate to the task. These may, and doubtless do, benefit to a certain extent all within their reach, but they cannot extend far enough to meet the design of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This latter is not confined to any particular church, sect or party, but affords common ground upon which all may work, and to which all alike have access.

Surely then energy sensible parson, who designs the arrivated extension of

Surely then every sensible person, who desires the universal extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and believes the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures to be one of the essential means of its progress among the nations, must see that, however partial he may be to his own peculiar form of Christianity, the duty, nevertheless, devolves on him to lend a helping hand to an institution so necessary as that of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

I make these remarks because I have found some of several denominations,

who, professing to regard the circulation of the word of God os a great and good work, refuse, nevertheless, to aid the Ganeral Society, became they have one in connexion with their own peculiar church, calling for their support; such persons may mean well, but they evidently are mistaken in supposing that they are doing all their duty when the appropriation of their means is confined to their own denominational society. One they suppose the world will be converted to the faith on their plan alone? Let such ask themselves, what was done for the conversion of the heathen previous to the rise of the British and

Foreign Bible Society.

And what would now be the effect on our common christianity were this trul christian institution to be abandoned or neglected by others as it is by them? Let them ponder such questions in the fear of God, and be prepared to meet the convictions of their nam minds in view of their high responsibilities and relations to the Judge of all the earth.

But, Mr. Editor, though I make these observations, I am far from supposing

them applicable to any considerable portion of the good people of this Province. No; the manner in which those among whom my agency has led me have responded to the call of the Upper Canada Society, forbids the thought.

Since my last communication to you I have travelled more than 1100 miles, and obtained 420 additional subscribers—to the eastward below Kingston, and

vestward as far as London and Goderich, diverging to the north and south as occasion required; besides shorter excursions mearer home; and, with few exceptions, have found my meetings well attended by christians of various denominations, ready to co-operate and aford of their means to forward the good work. Branch Societies have been formed in the following places, where none before existed, viz., Napanee, Wilton, Hay Bay, Wellington, P. E. Dist.; Percy, Grofton, Clarke, Amiens, L. District; Berlin, township of Waterloo, and Eramosa. Beside which I visited the following places, and delivered addresses, which I humbly trust have tended in some measure to stimulate and revive the work :- Peterboro', Belleville, Demorestville, Picton, Ameliasburgh, Consecon, Brighton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Whithy, Burford, Lo lon, Goderich, Strutford and Guelph; in some of which places it was found necessary to re-organiza, -the former societies having, from various causes

recessive to congulate,—the former accieties having, from various causes become defunct.

The Peterboro' Society, I am happy to say, continues to exert a salutary influence on the surrounding country—the anniversary of which was held the 3rd of February in the Scotch Church; was well attended and interesting, come of the farmers having come from the distance of six or seven miles. The suss here ewes much, under God, to the attention and zoal of the Rev. Mr Gilmore of the Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Rogers of the Scotch Church. hat such examples were more abundant.

Our depository in this place continues to receive cheering communications from the several branches in connexion with us, in ordering books, and making apathy, has given, we trust, such an impulse to the good work of Bible distribu-tion, as will, for time to come, be very sensibly felt on all the religious interests

of our country, and afford no despicable aid, in proportion to the number of our population, to the operations of the Society in other parts. I would not omit to mention the pleasure received in my visits to the Indian stations of *Rice Lake* and Aidersville, where the poor natives of our forests mustered the scanty means to pay the subscriptions to the Society; the former mustered the scanty means to pay the subscriptions to the severy man, woman station contributing the sum of £5.5s. 2d.—the latter, where every man, woman station contributing the subscription in the whole to £5. What a wonstation contributing the sum of £5 5s. 2d.—the latter, where every man, woman and child contributed something, amounting in the whole to £5. What a wonderful transformation christianity has wrought among the people!—But a few years since they were among the most debased, vitiated, and hopeless of the human race; now respectable in their characters, prosperous in their condition, zealous in their religion, and contributing to the work of the Bible Society!! The worthy Missionary at Aldersville, Rev. Wm. Case, was very assiduous; cordially co-operating and lending his powerful influence to the good cause.

Yours most respectfully, JAS. RICHARDSON, Toronto, 17th March, 1841. Agent U. C. B. S.

From the Canada Baptist Magazine, MISSION AT GRANDE LIGNE, L. C.

We are indebted to the zeal and kindness of our esteemed friend, Mr. T. M. Thomson, of Napierville, for the delightful intelligence we now furnish, respecting the signal success of the devoted labourers at this station. May they achieve many such triumphs, in the cause of pure Christianity! and may their joy never be tunned into mourning! The following is an extract from our friend's letter, dated January 3, 1841.

joy never be turned into mourning: The following is an extract from our filand's butter, dated January 3, 1841:—

But I must hasten to inform you, that I spent most part of Lord's-day, the 20th ult., at the Mission House, Grande Ligne. The progress of our Redeemer's cause in that neighbourhood is of the most cheering character. About fifty scholars daily attend the school at the Mission House, and thirty at also nearly as many more who attend the evening school, mostly grown up young men, whose employments will not allow of their going by day.

In the beginning of December, six were baptized, all women; most of whom were near relatives of those already in the church, and regular attendants on eaching. &c., but whose baptisms had been delayed in consequence of their ases not being formerly so satisfactory as was desired.

But the most important and the most remarkable event that has ever ver coursed in connexion with the Grande Ligne Mission, is the conversion and me to enter, so fully as I could wish, into those particulars of his history with which I am acquainted; but I will endeavour to present a few of the leading ones, in the hope that Madame Feller or Mr. Roussy will give a fuller and

more interesting account. His name is Normandeau, and he was priest of the parish of St. Leon, which is some distance above Three Rivers. He appears to be of a thinking turn of mind, and the question would frequently present itself, Has the church power to make laws in addition to those that the Founder of our religion made, or of the Upper Canada Academy commenced the year 1841 by the formation of be changed from St. Leon to another church; but feeling dissatished about the subjects already alluded to, he left for a short journey to the United States. When there, he became acquainted with the condition of some of the Reformed Churches; and found, to his surprise, that they were both intelligent and devout. He returned in three or four months to Canada, and contrasting the superstition, ignorance, and vice of the people with what he could not avoid seeing in the States, he made up his mind to go back again, and by utition (as he is a good classical scholar) in some college or academy, obtain a living for a short time. However, he saw the Bishop, and got from him a recommendatury letter, and authority to officiate as Priest wherever he went. recommendatury letter, and authority to efficiate as Priest wherever he went This was last spring. After remaining a few months in the States, no suitable situation being had, and having no moans of subsistence, he again came back to Canada, and went to live for a short time with an old friend, the Priest of St. Jacques, about seven miles from Napierville. So much had scepticism at this gained upon him, that he had given up the daily use of the Breviory, an act of private devotion indispensably necessary for a Priest; and he was, although strictly moral, "without God and without hope in the world." The Priest of St. Jacques, being a friend, of course knew his state, and endeavoured to cheer and encourage him as well as he could: and united with the Pricet of I L'Acadie in trying to being back Mr. Normandeau to the practice of his cleri-Cal duties. Mr. N. spent a great port of the summer at L'Acadio in the Priest's house as a friend, and, during his stay there, read the whole of the Priest's library. It so happened (shall I say?) that there was a New Testament among the books, which he always put aside; but, when the rest were read, this was taken up. Some passages which spoke of the vital principles of Christianity, struck him forcibly; and, as he read on, his perplexity increased.

Exerciting struck him as heing as different from Catholicium; and yet thought. Every thing struck him as being so different from Catholicism; and yet, thought be, 'I am in the only true and holy church.' His anxiety continued to increase; and being in doubt, and almost in despair, he, for the first time, knelt down, and sincerely and earnestly besought God to enlighten his mind. This, of course, only increased the distance between him and the self-styled Apostolic Church. Just about this time, some one sent or brought to the Priest's house an extract printed by the "French Canadian Missionary Society," which mentioned the labours of some of the missionaries in giving the Bible to the Canadians. Here Mr. N. saw, for the first time, the name of the Grande Ligne Mission, and that of Madame Feller, &c. In the month of October, he resol-

ved to go away altogether to the States, where he could reveal his real senti-

Madame Feller he met with an able and affectionate adviser, ' opened his heart to receive the things spoken by her." One error after another was chased from his mind by the brightness of truth. Not only his understanding, but his heart also, soon yielded its renewed and sanctified homage to Him who loved us, and gave himself for us. Judging from what I heard, I should say, that there has been bestowed upon him abundantly the

Spirit of grace and supplication.

It is now about three weeks since Mr. Normandeau and a very decent farmer, in the vicinity of the Mission House, (a late convent) were beptized. Mr. N. preached on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday evenings following to large audiences, almost exclusively French Canadians, whom the novelty of the case drew together.

You may imagine, for I cannot describe, the holy gratitude and joy of our devoted friends upon this occasion. Truly, What hath God wrought? Oh! that we were privileged to say, that "a great multitude of the Priests were obedient to the faith." But they themselves are ignorant and dark. From what Mr. Normandeau says, they are the veriest slaves to their superiors, and need to be informed upon the simplest and most elementary principles of truth and morals. For this reason, would it not be well to send reports of our proceedings, and statements of our principles, to all the Roman Catholic Priests in the District, or even the Province, occasionally? I think so most decidedly.

on the District, or even the Province, occasionally I I think so most decidedly.

Mr. Normandeau is about twenty-eight years of age, and of a quiet, contemplative disposition. What pleased me very much, was his exceeding modesty. There are some persons now at the Grande Ligne who formerly lived at St. Leon when Mr. N. was Priest there; and who, although Catholics, bear estimony to his excellent character and disposition. This is, of course, very

AGED AND INDIGENT COLORED PERSONS.

It is not generally known that an institution for the relief of such persons, xists in this city. Its benevolent designs are presented in the following brief but interesting report.

but interesting report.

"The Managers of 'The Society for the relief of worthy, aged, indigent
Colored persons,' in presenting their First Annual Report, remark, that the
sufferers now claiming attention, have long been overlooked, even by those ever

Being generally an unobtrusive and retiring class, their wants remained untold, and the sympathies of the publichad ant been awakened in their behalf.

It is the object of this Society to ascertain the extent of distress hitherto silently endured by this superamounted portion of our community, and by applying in their behalf to the humane and liberal, to alleviate their condition, and

their obtains to the utilishe and theral, to alterate their condition, and render the brief remnant of their days less gloomy and forforn.

The Society was organized in the winter of 1839. Although but struggling into existence, it affords the Managers pleasure to state, that they have already been enabled, under Providence, to render much relief, and to ameliorate the condition of many found destitute and helpless. The liberal donation of one thousand-dollars from a friend, at the commencement, and the interest awakened by those acquainted with the entire destitution of the pensioners, iduce the hope that the requisite aid will be afforded,

Although the funds of the Society are by no means adequate to supply the pressure of the confidently trust, that He who said to the impotent non- take up thy bed and walk.' will further stimulate our Christianity to aid in this benevolent undertaking. It has been gratifying to observe the importance attached by the pensioners, to the weekly visits from the members of the ance attached by the pensioners, to the weekly visits from the members of the Board. The notice, advice, and kindness extended to them, have greatly stimulated to exertion. In many of their apartments, which at first presented a cheerless appearance, nearness and comfort are apparent. A spirit of emulation and exertion, which had long lain dormant, is revived. Unused to the voice of kindness, it has given a new impetus to that flickering flame of life almost expiring with neglect. Several of the pensioners, from exposure in almost expiring with neglect. Several of the pensioners, from exposure in early life, are the victims of severe diseases. Though most of these chronic cases are beyond the reach of medicine, the physical skill and sympathizing attentions of our benevolent physicians, Drs. Fitch and Wagstaff, have been like the oil and wine administered by the good Sameritan. The limited funds of the Society have not permitted the Managers to increase the number of pensioners beyond twenty-five. The expenses in providing for them have been greatly decreased by procuring such employment as they are qualified for,—Death has in four instances lessened our number. One of the first subjects introduced to our notice, died suddenly, at a very advanced age, being over a hundred, while two other pious pensioners, should they servive a little longer, will pass into another century. Administering to the relief of such, and rendering the closing scene of life confortable, are the objects for which this Society solicit the assistance of the charitable, and we cannot but feel that many will deem it not only a duty, but a privilege, to be the instruments of many will deem it not only a duty, but a privilege, to be the instruments of relief. Thus following the example of Him, who, during his sojourn on earth, went about continually doing good."—N. Y. Observer.

Temperance Vindicator.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

COBOURG AND THE UPPER CANADA ACADEMY. U C. Academy, Cobourg, Jan. 20, 1841.

A Tomperance Society, formed in Cobourg some years since, on the old pledge, was re-organized in January, 1840, embracing both pledges. At that time twenty males and two females subscribed the old, and fifty-six the new from the several branches in connexion with us, in ordering bones, and making pleage, was re-organized in sensing, the condition of the control of our issues since May last being 3376 copies. The time twenty males and two females subscribed the old, and fifty-six the new number of Societies formed since June last, in places formerly, destitute of such pleage. During the past year, there has been an accession of ninety-eight members to the goodly number of others revived from a state of members to the number of tec-totalers, while but four additional subscribers members to the absolute of members and the absolute of the absolute of members and the absolute of were obtained for the pledge of moderation. The Antiversary of the Society was held on Monday, the 4th instant, when twenty others, convinced of the sin of using poisonous drinks, attached their names to the pledge of total planinence.

During the year various circumstances have tended to convince the Society, not only of the inadequacy of the old piedge to the suppression of intemperance, ut also of the many evils and inconveniencies of a union of associations so diverse in their nature and tendency. It was therefore resolved, at our Annual Meeting, with but a single dissentiert, "That the Constitution of this Society be so altered and amended us to embrace only the pledge of Total Abstinences". This was moved by the subscriber, and ably seconded by Mr. W. McDugald, of Vanghan, at present a student at the U. C. Academy. Mr. McLuren afterwards addressed the Society, rather facetiously, and Mr. Murray, of Thornhill,

zerlous and intelligent advocate of strict temperance, very agreeably and The services and results of our Anniversary were of a highly interesting character,—full of encouragement to the friends of temperance, inspiring them with renewed zeal, and tending to give a fresh impulse to the cause in this town. We include in our ranks some who were far gons in the downward road, and

change which has been effected, through the simple instrumentality of Total change which has been elected, through the simple instrumentality of Total Abstinence. "When we ourselves are branded as ultra, and our principles as the "insuling turgid effusions of a drivelling infidelity," we point professor Edgar and other scorners, to these "living epistles, known and read of all men," and triumphantly and scripturally ask. "Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit?" Such men may plead the example of the Saviour, in palliation of their use of wine, until the increased indulgence of a vitiated appetite may find them, or others through them, a drunkard's grave. Were there the lenst ground for or others through them, a drumand a grave.

The dark the Saviour, and disquality him for his great work? Our relations to the Creator and to our breaken of mankind, as well as his own word, demand of us to refrain from the use of everything which has a tendency to render us less capable of discharging our that taught by Mr. Collier, which also is on the Grande Ligne. There are personal duties to him, or our relative duties to enchother. And is it possible, personal duties to him, or our relative duties to each other. And is it possible, since we are commanded to "walk in his steps," that He our great exemplar, would have done anything, the imitation of which may lead us into sin, or be the occasion of sin to us? Did he not "know what was in man"—know the frailty, the liability to err, of the beings before whom he placed such an example, and whom he enjoined to copy it? Would he lay such a snare, and then punish them for being cought in it? Perish the thought. And yet to such a blasphemous conclusion do the arguments of those who plead scripture license for the use of fermented or mixed wine inevitably lead us! But "He who, the baptism of a Roman Catholic priest. The limits of a letter will not allow through the eternal Spirit, offered himself without spot" or moral taint, to God me to enter, so fully as I could wish, into those particulars of his history with for us, could have found in common use at all times in Judeo, wine newly expressed from the cluster or preserved grape, or boiled wine, which had not undergone the process of fermentation, and which, therefore, could neither poison the system nor produce intoxication.

should she only administer the latter? This question, such of those commands of the church which place the omission of any ceremonial duty connected with the mass, &c., among "Mortal Sins," i. e., in the same classification as murder, salutery. &c. His doubts upon this subject were much increased by the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the Bishop, relative to the religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is religion, of which this frequently is the precursor, there is not in the precursor.

I have a subject were much the precursor of the father of Mercies, and high hopes of the future destinies of our country, as to see so many interesting, the precursor of the father of Mercies and high hopes of the future destinies of our country, as to see so many interesting, the precursor of the father of Mercies and high hopes of the future destinies of our country, as to see so many interesting, the precursor of the father of Mercies and high hopes of the future destinies of our country, as to see so many interesting, the precursor of the father of Mercies and high hopes of the future dest May it continue to prosper, so that all who from year to year visit this Institu-tion shall be brought under its hoalthful influence! Our statistics are:

Present number of Tee-totallers in Cohourg Society 121 To which add the Student's Society 37-158

Officers of the Society the present year: F. Perry, Esq., President; Mr. A. Jeffry, Vice-President; W. Kingston, Corresponding, and G. Pashry, Recording Secretary; Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Dr. H. Clarke, and Messis. O. W. Powell, M'Allum, G. Edgecomb, together with the resident Ministers. the are members of the Society, and the other Officers, are Executive Com-W. KINGSTON, Cor. Sec. Sincerely yours, &c.,

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF DRUNKENNESS.

 That any rational being should turn his back on home—"sweet home"—ind make the tavern his abiding place, where he is first tempted to spend his hard won money, and then, when it is all gone, is turned out of doors.-this a Wonder?

this a Wonder!

2. That he should voluntarily take the money which should maintain his wife and children, and give it to support and adorn the wife and children of the Tavern-keeper, who in return gives him ruined health, blighted character, and empty pockets.—Is not this a Wonder?

3. That any rational being could lister to the insinuations of those interested in his degradation and roin, and take for his enemies the persons who would persuade him to look well to his own home, his own wife, his own children, his own health, his own character, and his own pocket .- Is not this a Wonder ! 4. That brute beasts should drink only pure water, and that only when they are dry, and that man, rational man, heaven-instructed, soul-possessing, im mortel man, should not only drink when he is not dry, but should pre-fer for his beverage, Liquid Fire. Is not this a Wonder?

5. That when men are walking in a way which brings wretchedness on hemselves, and trouble and distress on all about thom, and they are advised

to forsake the path, there should be so much difficulty as is found in getting them to Try.—Is not this a Wooder?

6. That a human being, wholly dependent on the God that made him, should wantonly, ungratefully, and audaciously, fly in the face of his Creator and Redeemer, as the drankard especially does, and yet he spared not only days but

sometimes years, before the sentence goes forth,—"Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground."—Is not this a Wonder?

7. That, while drunkenness is emplying our Clurches and Schools, and crowding our Jails and Bridewells, and while Total Abstinence Societies are, by the blessing of God, reclaiming many drunkards from their reinous babits,the vast majority of christian ministers and other professors of religion should continue to drink those liquors which make men drunkards, and to treat the Total Abstinence cause with indifference, contempt, or opposition.—Is not this

QUEENSTON.—We understand that the inhabitants of Queenston have been engaged recently in hot and heavy debate on the subject of Temperance; many who attended the discussion, thought that the tectotal pledge was sltogether too total for them:—consequently they cut and carved a pledge for themselves, which probibits the immoderate use of ardent spirits. In order to embrace all the friends of sobriety under the unstained wing of temperance, they have introduced three pledges,—one for those whose motto is, "touch not, taste not," one for those who wish to indulge moderately in the use of fermentally and the control of the control ted liquors, and one for those who wish to particle temperately of distilled liquors. This discussion has given birth to an excellent institution, designed improve the minds and morals of its members. Each member has to pay an initiating fee of twenty-five cents, which is to be expended to procure a library for the use of the members of this institution. - Niggara Reporter.

A simultaneous prayer-meeting was to be held for the Temperance cause through the West of Scotland, on the last Sabbath evening of the year. - Journal of American Temperance Union.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1841.

GENERAL RULES OF OUR SOCIETIES .- Everything comprised in the Discipline of our Church, we consider of importance to its interests in one way or other; and as occasion has required we have not been backward to and that he resigned; while he was approved in what he did so a Delegate to remind our ministerial brethren of it: not because we had any fear they purposed to leave any rule it contains unenforced, but simply, knowing their engagements were so multifarious, we thought they might inadvertently leave some unnoticed. Will they permit us to call general attention to the 9th Rule of the Section relating to the "Duties of Superintendents?" which says they shall "read the Rules of the Society, with the aid of the other preachers, once a year in every congregation, and once a quarter in every society." This may have been done, but the probability is, it has not. We believe there are many leaders who have not the Rules; and to obviate this evil, they have been inserted in the new edition of the class-book of our Church, to which we called attention a few weeks ago. We believe, too, there are hundreds of our members, if not thousands, who never heard the Rules read, and who know little lish Conference, have ever said the doctrines of Methodism here are heterodox about them. This ought not to be; and while it is the case, our Church will or its religious means anti-Wesleyan, or its enterprises unworthy of the designalack a consistency and stability which it should be the earnest endeavour of tion of evangelical. Why then should its existence be terminated? Only one every one concerned to make universal. We hope the Superintendents and their answer can be given: the politics of a majority of the Canada preachers are colleagues will have time to apply the rule we have given, and otherwise make it known and usuful. And we may be allowed to suggest to the members of the different Quarterly Meetings the utility of their providing for all their members a sufficient supply of copies of the Rules without delay; of which we have a large stock at the Book-Room. Methodism wants to be more generally known, to be more generally approved, and succeeded, by God, in its opera-

There is not a rule which is unimportant to the Lenders and Members of ou societies; but some are more forcible in their application at one time than another; and unless we greatly misapprehend the state of some of our societies at the present time, there are a few which ought to have a marked observ ance just now.

1. Such is that which refers to a Leader seeing each person in his class once a week at least." We know the difficulty which attends the observance of this rule in certain parts of the country; and we would be the last rigorously to enforce it under particular circumstances. But is it not sometimes unneces sarily neglected? Do some leaders see their absent members every two weeks, or every three, or even every four! No class can prosper where this is the case. We would affectionately and organily advise our leaders, if possible, to observe the rule we now call their attention to: God will bless them in doing it, and their classes will prosper under them.

2. Such is the rule which furbids "the putting on of gold or costly appar et."- Some of our members dress as becometh the followers of Christ: but do ali ! Religion soon places some persons in comfortable circumstances and raises them in the community; and a new temptation besets them; and unless they are guarded, their simplicity and plainness will depart from them; and from some these have departed, and they cannot be distinguished by their exterior as the children of God. The ardour of their first attachment to Chris is stated; and it is plainly seen. We know the laugh of the vain will be raised at these romarks; but we shall heed it not. These externels are deem ed trifles; with such did St. Paul interfere. He stooped, if it is to be consider ed a stoop, to give advice concerning "gold" and "broidered bair." Mr. Wes ley followed in his footsteps and said to his preachers, " Give no tickets to any that wear high heads, enormous bonnets, ruffles, or rings." And unless these vanities are abolished from our Church, this injunction of our Wesley, found in the Discipline, is in force to-day. Now does pride show itself in these and other forms; and it is with regret we have it to say, members of our societies are to be seen with temples covered with artificials, knots, and other embellishments, as if God, in forming their persons, had forgotten what real beauty pect; -services for which we know he seeks no other reward than the peace was! We know a Wesleyan Minister who has by him several parcels of these and happiness of his country, and the prosperity, present and future, of her trifles received from persons when they were seeking religion: they could not rising Christian churches. We shall not further notice what the editors say evils, and our preachers by a kind, judicious, yet firm Discipline should extirpate them from every society.

3. Such is the rule which enjoins an attention to "all the ordinances God." How many are there who neglect public worship-the ministry of the affection of his own church, let the spontaneous testimonials of respect from all word-the supper of the Lord-family and private prayer-searching the Scriptures, and fasting! Perhaps no duties are deserving attention more than London libeliers. those of family prayer and secret prayer; and yet in some Methodist houses there is no altar. So should it not be. What is a family without an altar raised to the God of its mercies, and its preserver and friend! Private prayer is the mainspring of religious prosperity: but too many let a short and hurried prayer in the morning, and another in the evening, suffice, and their drouping piety is the evidence they daily give that it is not sufficient to maintain all warranted. And what are these grounds? Did not the last English Conthe life of God in them in its wonted vigour. Secret communion with Him is the stronghold of the holy, active, useful man.

4. Such is the rule which requires us to be "doing good," as far as possible, to all men. This is the natural tendency of the love of God in the heart. Where this is, there will be self-denial, frugality, kindness, bowels of mercies, liberality, ceaseless zeal for the good of others: To the extent of our ability, we shall copy the example of Christ, who gave himself for us. How beautiful is that verse, and how grateful to the believer who lives the life of love!

"In me thy Spirit dwell;
In me thy bowels move:
So shall the fervour of my zeal
Re the pure flame of love."

These and the other General Rules, observed by our members with a pund tuality which their importance demands, they will adorn the favoured church of their choice, their light will shine on all around; and the truth of Mr. Wesley's evangelical aphorism will more illustriously be seen : " A Methodis is one who loves God with all his heart, and his neighbour as himself." Such would we have every member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; and such, by God's grace, they all can be.

WESLEYAN-METHODISM IN CANADA.—Among the many Religious Bodies of this country, stands in the foremost rank the Wesleyan Methodist Church, whose doctrines are evangelical, and whose system is in accordance with the precepts and principles of the New Testement. It is not a and destruction. Let them meet us in such an arena, and the charges which diminutive portion of her glory which is derived from her unconstrained actings: much of her efficiency is got from these; as is the case with other Bodies. It castles of a transient vision; and the efforts of the Committee's agents, which will be known to some, that, for several months, Wesleyan Methodism here has they sustain, will be saved the increasing dishonour of an anti-Methodistic met with much opposition from various quarters, and that several of our con- perpetuity and notoriety. temporaries of the press have been free in their unjust animadversions. She seems to be regarded by them with a settled jealousy, envy, and hatred, and own local affairs; for we are much mistaken if they do not demand all their not a little is said congenial enough with such passions. As a Wesleyan Methe dist we demur to what they say. It is not our intention, however, to offer united, happy, and prosperous, which we would ever have the Methodists at any formal reply to our adversaries, having something better to do; but we any formal reply to our adversaries, having something better to do; but we home to be; but which is not the case to the same extent. We know it for a printer, 2 are physicians, 1 a hatter, 1 a manufacturer, and 1 a clock and cannot acquit ourselves of blame without saying a word or two in a general fact that thousands of the Methodists in England reprobate the course of the watch maker. The Irishman is a farmer, and the most aged member of the manner. Wesleyen Methodism in Canada has been too long tried to surrender any of her means, without good reason; she has blessed too many indivi- they sit uneasy under the weekly condemnations of their Sovereign and Her Minduals to receive even modification, without sufficient authority; she cherishes too many reasonable and promising anticipations, to be remodelled without certain hope of amendment. As she is deeply implicated in the remarks to which we refer, we might vindicate her in her doctrines, institutions, and extreme views. We love the Methodism of England, and should weep to see career, by exhibiting the course which the Church of Christ has taken in her purest and loveliest periods; confining ourselves chiefly to the time, when, as be cautious, or they will abuse her. If they heed not our warning, let them the Author of "Spiritual Despotism" says, "The Church breathed with her own lungs, spake with her own mouth, and showed the energy of a pulse and the fabric of English Methodism, the admiration of men and of angels, will be a heart-her own." If Wesleyan Methodism in Canada now presents to the world an instrumentality, as near as may be, the same as that which was in operation during the printine ages of the church, she merits not the insidiousness of the asseverations of any persons,-intelligent, official, or even eloquent as they may be. To such assailants we must say, tempests only give the oak of a century a firmer hold on the hill its foliage beautifies and shelters.

SET ATTACK OF THE LONDON "WATCHMAN."-Last week we gave notice of a shameful and libellous attack made on the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, by the Editors of the Watchman in their paper of the 20th of Janunot intending at that time to say any thing more on the subject, nor to anticiconnot, however, knowing as we do the Watchman has a circulation in this country, setisfy ourselves without noticing two sentences of the article objected to in that paper; -- sentences which are as good as a volume on the views, spirit, and wishes of the London Editors ;-sentences the most astounding, we think, of any published on the subject of the differences existing between the English and Canadian Conferences. The Editors in one place say respecting following result of their researches in statistics connected with maladies of the ear, which those gentlemen make their particular practice and study.—N. Y.

"Judging from the character of his recent proceedings, we cannot help stating,—and we do it more in sorrow than in anger,—that it is to us questionable, whether IT WOULD NOT BE BETTER THAT METHODISM SHOULD CRASE TO EXIST IN UP. PER CANADA, than that it should continue under the direction of an individual so incompetent to apply it for the accomplishment of objects connected with the peace of the Colony and the welfare of mankind."

In this sentence, and throughout the entire article from which it is taken the whole weight of opprobrium and condemnation is made to full on Mr. E. Ryerson; which we unhesitatingly avow is a more subterfuge of the gentlement who have written it. Mr. E. Ryerson, in all the doings they complain of, bas not acted on his own responsibility, but entirely as a Conference-man; and, so for have his proceedings been free from their blame, they have not even censured him .- nav. they have justified him in all he has done, - more than that, down to the very time he declined office, and to the present moment, the Ministers of our Conference have reposed an unwavering confidence in him. Had be not at the last regular session of the Conference declined the editorship of the Guardian, not one of his brethren there is but believes he would now have been filling the chair we have the honour to occupy; and every body knows he was again elected to the Secretaryship of the Conference at its late Special Session, the English Conference, as he had previously been at the Belleville Conference when the grave charges of the London Committee were made against him. When, therefore, the Editors of the Watchman attempt to cast all the odium on him as on a scape goat, they attempt what is vain; they cast it on the Canada Conference: for that Conference has not shrunk from the responsibility of sustaining him in all he has done. The proper and only legitimate ense, then, to be attached to the extract we have given from the Watchman, is, that Methodism had better cease to exist in Canada, than be under the direction of the Canada Conference. It can hardly be necessary for us to ask what there is in Methodism here which renders it deserving of non-existence? We do not remember that the Missionary Committee in London, or the Engdifferent from those of the London Committee. And the common-sense meaning of what the Editors of the Watchman say, is this-rather than the politics of the Canada Preachers should exist to differ from those of the London Committee, Methodism, with its Wesleyan doctrines, scriptural means, and beneficial agencies, ought to be annihilated forever. And thus politics, for which the Canada Conference is denounced, are made a besom of destruction to sweep away at a stroke Westevas Methodism uself; and this, not by High Churchnen, not by infidels, but by the organ of the Missionary Committee-the London Watchman! We now cease to wonder at the reckless impetuosity of the Agents of that Committee in this country, the official watch-word being-Extirpation-extirpation!

The Editors in another part of their thoughtless and violent article say -"It appears to us that Mr. Ryerson has, for some time, manifested a desire to act the part of the O'CONNELL of Upper Canada, and that he resembles, in various respects, the great Agitator of the Emerald Isle. He is opposed to the maintenance of British Dominion in Canada."

And they give a long slanderous article from the Toronto Patriot in suppor of their assertion. Had Mr. Ryerson taken the course of the Editors of the Watchman this might have been said of him; -- bad he condemned Her Majesty :-had he held up to contempt Her Majesty's Ministers in their wishes to do justice, and banded with tory enemies of theirs who not long ago, in Toronto, burned the leading Minister in ethey before the Parliament House,-had be repudiated their administration of the affairs of the empire for the good of the people, as those editors with efficietry have ceaselessly done, then might his course have been libelled without impunity. Had he maintained the same imperious measures they have, had he advocated the sole appropriation of the Reserves to the High Church, had be sustained Mr. Alder when in this country in his anomalous attempts to make a Church Establishment something celestial, which Mr. Wesley never thought was anything but a political institution, British dominion in Canada would have been jeoparded. · Mr. E. Ryerson had it in his power to place in eminent peril British Dominion here, by carrying out the anti-British principles of the London Watchman, and by adopting its sleepless zeal for agitation; but his judgment, his conscience, his putriotism, and his christianity, prompted him to be the friend of his Sovereign, the friend of his Country, and the friend of Canadian Methodism: and he has employed his admirable pen, and bestowed his powerful influence to ennoble, and extend. and perpetuate British Supremacy in this Colony. And not only is the Canadian Conference, and the Canadian population, but Her Majesty's Government itself greatly indebted to him for his noble and unwearied services in this resis the BUNTING, not the O'Connell, of this country; and let his fame be the proof.-let his character, let his talents, let his authorship, let his eloquence, let his ministerial abilities, let his unspent labours, let the ardent and increasing classes in the Province be the accumulated evidence which shall silence his

We might, had we room, enquire why they make their present charge. against Mr. Ryerson, or more properly against the Canada Conference? We think we are not ignorant of the reason. The Editors have a perception clear lenough to know it is only on these grounds, sandy as they are, the present unenviable proceedings of the London Committee's agents in Canada can be at ference express itself satisfied with the resolution of our Conference which excluded politics from the Guardian? Has a single word of party politics appeared in its columns since that resolution was passed? Has Mr. Rverson written a word on politics since? Why then is he stigmatized as an O'Council. and, on the same supposition, his brethren of this Conference as O'Connellites? It may be said that we, as well as he, have opposed the Committee's agents in their divisive proceedings. We have, and if necessary, shall do it again: and great Wesleyan principle of Unity, and the solemn stipulations of the London Committee itself 20 years ago, and the resolutions of the last English Conference, and the very nature of the thing; borne out by reason, conscience, rightcousness, fact, truth, the evils of disseveration, and the claims of christian affection. If the preachers of the Canada Conference are O'Connellites, how comes it to pass that this year, since their separation from the English Conference, they have been favoured with more revivals on their circuits, and, under God, have saved more souls, than during the seven years the Union continued helped as they were by all the vaunted loyalty and talent of the London Com mittee men, that have since seceded? Facts have tongues, and they do say why. We wish the Editors of the Watchman, instead of writing vitoperative sentences, had addressed us on these grounds; but in England and in Canada have they to the present moment been shunned, as fatal to the cause of disunion with so much during they now allege, will appear foundationless as the airy

We beg to say to them, they have one thing to do, and that is, mind their solicitude, watchfulness and circumspection. The Canadian Methodists are home to be; but which is not the case to the same extent. We know it for a Watchman, they cannot brook the despotic character of some of its doctrines, they sit uneasy under the weekly condemnations of their Sovereign and Her Ministers, they will not succumb to a magisterial policy; and many of the English class, 3 printers, 3 millers, 1 millwright, 1 "local preacher," I lawyer and preachers are of the same mind. They are persons of liberal principles, and will not sanction ancient abuses, and therefore repudiate the Watchman's extreme views. We love the Methodism of England, and should weep to see the same mind. They are persons of liberal principles, and farmer (a Yankee,) 1 confectioner (from Virginia), 1 surveyor, 1 guasmith, 1 schoolmaster, 1 tailor (from New Jersey,) 1 shoemaker, 1 mason, 2 merchants, 1 extreme views. We love the Methodism of England, and should weep to see the same mind. her abused by her chief friends, an evil to which she is now exposed. Let them proceed, and have and desolation will be their work; let them proceed, and the fabric of English Methodism, the admiration of men and of angels, will be unable to extricate himself. Master Benjamin Davy, a lad between 11 and riven by them, as by a lightening stroke, from its summit to its base. We deeply 12 years of age, and son of Peter Davy, Esq., skated to the shore, cut a multer than to the stalk and returned; giving one end of it to young B. and his other hand to man, or other persons, will rush upon us and our Canadian cause with all the fury of partizanship, we shall become more jealous of our sacred trust as the

. The DEAF AND DUMB.—The statistics contained in the subjoined extract from the N. Y. Sun are so striking and instructive on a subject which demands the attention of the humane, we deem it our duty to publish it. ary, and said, we believed it would have a reply through the London Press; What refers in it to the manufacturing districts of England, we know to be correct; and the facts stated we sincerely trust will arrest the observation, and pate by remarks we might wish to make, the reply through that medium. We call into exercise the sympathies of the generous and pious hearted of the community. Truly is it said, there is "domestic slavery" in some towns, a slavery which calls plaintively from youthful thousands for immediate action, and amelioration. Something in this way we rejoice to know has been done, but very much more remains to be done.

We are indebted to our esteemed friends, Messre. Costle & Edwards, for the

In France, with a population of 32,509,000, there are 22,000 deaf and dumb,

r one to every 1.1732. In other parts of the continent, one in every 1,276. In Russia, one in every 1,600.
In the United States, one in every 1,560; and in North and South America,

In Great Britain, one in every 1,475. In some families it is a fact, that from one to five are afflicted with congenital deafness and dumbness. In a London report it is stated, that in seventeen families, containing 136 children, there are no fewer than 78 deaf and dumb. It is a well-attested fact, that in the large manufacturing towns in England, where domestic slavery is encouraged and tolerated, including London, children born deaf and dumb are one to every 578. Out of these, on the general average, 2 in 27 have been cured, by having the affection early attended to. The London Dispensary for diseases of the ear, curing and relieving 9,520 patients, in 20 years.

The Election for the City closed late on Saturday night, and resulted in the return of the Hon. John HENRY DUNN and ISAAC BU-HANAN, Esq., as Members for the Provincial Assembly.

Early on Monday afternoon a Procession was formed in honour of their Election, and very respectably attended; but we deeply regret to say, an affray nok place, which ended in shooting one man and wounding several others. The Military were cailed to the spot, the Riot Act was read, and seven of the perpetrators of the fatal deeds were secured, and then, after the Procession had finished its perambulations, the crowd dispersed. Well had it been if the offenders had given attention to the late official warning of His Excellency the Governor-General; which we sincerely hoped would be the case.

On Thursday last Sir George Arthur and family left this City

From a late N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, we learn Mr. McLend was to be removed to Albany for trial,-a strange reason being assigned for it, as impartial jury could not be found in the West.

To Correspondents.—Favours are received from "Kemptille," and "Bytown."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE U. C. ACADEMY.

ion will commence on the 27th of May. J. HURLBURT, Principal.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bytown District-4th Quarter. Bytown, May 1st & 2nd.
Plantagenet, ... 4th & 5th.
Ottawa, 8th & 9th.

The District Meeting will commence in Bytown, on Thursday the 5th May, RICHARD JONES, Chairman. at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Corrected List of Quarterly Meetings on the Augusta District-

Rideau March 27th and 28th	Elizabethtown, Mas	y let	and	2nd
Perth April 3rd and 4th	Kemptville, "	՛։ 8ւհ	and	9th
Brockville, " 10th and 11th				
Crosby, " 17th and 18th	Matilda, "	22d	and	23rd
Prescott, " 24th and 25th				İ
	••			

The District Meeting will be held at Prescott, commencing on Tuesday, May 25th, at 9 A. M. The general Circuit Stewards of the several Circuits will please to attend on

Wednesday at 10 A. M. precisely, and remain while the financial affairs of the istrict are being considered.

The superintendents of circuits are entnestly desired carefully to attend to all Centenary funds. The Treasurers and Collectors connected with the several branches of the Missionary Society, and the subscribers to the various funds of our Church, on the District, are respectfully requested to be punctual in paying over to the preachers all moneys or subscriptions in their hands, in due time, in order that correct and full returns may be made.

H. Wilkinson, Chairman.

Loreign and Provincial News.

Infant Rejoicings in Honour of the Young Princess. Yesterday week, the little children attending the Model School of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, assembled to enjoy a holiday in honour of the Royal Infant :- the committee of that institution, being anxious to encour get it, and retain their gods; and where such gods are allowed to rule, we find that Minister being the O'Connell of Upper Canada, than by placing a lin the large school-room, around the gallery, were festoms of laurel and holly; know not how a spiritual mind can retain its spirituality. These are growing straightforward assertion in opposition to theirs. The Rev. Egerton Rverson at each side was a British flag, proportioned to the size of the intended bearers; and near them, hung two smaller white flags, bearing pictures of the Queen, and the words—"God save the Queen," "Long live the Princess."

After a lively game at blind man's buff, the little loyalists inustered to sing some stanzas, in honour of the Princess, written for the occasion, which they did with such effect as to affect many who heard them. Then, with colours flying, they marched and countermarched, singing several of the admirable little lays for infant schools. The merry party then regaled themselves with cake and coffee. The whole was concluded by the exhibition of a magic lantern, which afforded great amusement, the children naming the countries of the animals represented, and singing little verses suitable to the scenes depicted. A ship ing on the ocean was saluted with a strain which might have thrilled any British heart; and when they beheld the portraits of our Gracions Queen and her Royal Consort, surrounded by stars, they gave a cordial and long-continued horrab. The spectacle was altogether of the most gratifying character.—

Conventicles.—It has constantly been said to us, by members of the Church of England,—why, when Voluntaries throw so much zeal into objects in which the friends of the establishment cannot sympathise, have they so entirely cast into the back-ground a subject in which both might co-o We allude to that nefarious and irreligious law by which persons religious services in an unlicensed building are liable to be fined 50%. This law was put in force against Lord Barham a few years ago by some mischievous neighbours, who came to the service in his house, and then—as a reward for we should be criminal in the sight of God, and a discerning community, if we his kindness—informed against him. Many members of the Church of England do not like to take out a magistrate's license, which they imagine stamps them great Weslevan principle of Unity, and the solemn stipulations of the London mulcied in a large sum for reading the Scriptures and offering prayer to God with their neighbours. If we are not mistaken Lord Ellenborough took up the subject last year; and we ardently hope his lordship's exertions will continue to be directed to the repeal of a law, by which the first principles of civil and religious liberty are violated. If Lord Ellenborough gives a county ball, he requires no license. If half the number of persons meet in his dining room to hear a sermon, he must take out a Government permission! The folly and aconsistency of the thing speaks for itself.—Christian Reformer.

An Impostor.—An impostor has appeared in Switzerland who procleims himself the Messiah of the Jews. He wears a long white tunic, a gilt belt, and a hat on which is inscribed the word Jehovah. This man was formerly a merchant and politician, and probably finding these trades to fail, he is now attempting to extract a revenue from human credulity. His experi is not likely to prove lucrative, as the police have put their arrest upon him.-

Interesting Statistics.-The present legislature of Ohio embraces one hundred and twolve members, thirty-eight in the Senate, and seventy-four in the House of Representatives. Of the first, 5 only are natives of the State they represent; 17 are from Pennsylvania; 5 of New York; the rest, with the exception of one member, are from various States throughout the Union. The exception is from Ireland. Of the lower house, 9 of its mem bers are natives of Ohio; 20 of Pennsylvania; 2 of New York, and the res are from every State in the Union, with the exception of one member, who is a native of Ireland. Twelve of the Senators are either "lawyers" or "attorneys," 14 are fermers, 2 are mechanics. 1 is a tailor 2 14 are farmers, 2 are mechanics, 1 is a tailor, 3 are merchants, 1 Senate is 72 years of age. The youngest Senator is 24, and of course he one of the twelve "lawyers."

Yankee .- N. Y. Times.

Great presence of mind in a Boy.—On New Year's Day, as several boys were amusing themselves on the ice cear Bath, one of them, a son of Mr. William Burley, had the misfortune to fall through, from whence he was another boy, they succeeded in drawing him from his uncomfortable and dan

After Master Burley was drawn out of the water, he said, when he saw Masorgan of our Conference, and oppose them, as far as we can, with the surnestter Ben. skating away, he supposed he was leaving him, because he did not like to see him drown.—Kingston Chronicle.

Election News.—The following is a list of Members returned far as they have been received:

City of Toronto.—The Hon. J. H. Dunn, and Isaac Buchanan, Esq. Halton. East and West Riding.—Caleb Hopkins, and James Durand. Norfolk.-Powell.

Middlesex .- Thomas Parke. Wentworth .- Dr. D. Smith. Simcoe.—Elmes Steele.

Lenox and Addington.—J. S. Cartwright. Brockville.—George Sherwood

Leeds .- James Morris. Giengarry.—John S. McDonell. Ottawa.—Solicitor General Day. Richelien .- D. B. Viger. L'Islet.—Dr. Tache.
Rouville.—Col. DeSalaberry.

Champlain - Dr. Kimber.

St. Hyacinthe .- Dr. Bouthellier.

Three Rivers .- Ilon. Attorney General Ogden. Terrebonne.-Lafontaine. Vaudreueil.—Simpson.

Vercheres .- H. Desrivieres. Statement of the Revenues of Upper and Lower Canada.

Net Revenue of Upper Canada, for 1339...... £79508 0

Increase £4646 0 0 After the exaggerated reports which have from time to time ppeared, we have much satisfaction in stating, that the accounts of the late lonorable Peter Robinson with the Government, in the several situations held whim, have been all finally adjusted and audited, and the balances due thereon

do. 1840..... 84154 0 0

OBITUARY.

Dird-At Smith's Falls, on the 18th January, in the 22nd year of her age, BRULAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Russell and Mrs. Hacriet Bartlett, and wife of Mr. Alphonso Bent, of this place. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She had been early instructed by her amiable and pions parents in the principles and duties of the Christian Religion; she was made a subject of converting grace, at the early age of eleven years. She came from the neighbouring State of New York in A. D. 1831, and was married in July the neighbouring State of New York in A. D. 1831, and was married in July 1835. She had not been favored with good health for several years, and at her death had the painful trial of leaving an infant son behind her, not two months old. She never recovered from the birth of her child, although at times her case afforded a faint hope, yet soon even this was taken away. I visited her at the request of her friends several days previously to her dissolution, and found her in a painful conflict with the enemy of her soul. All the arguments that the adversary could make use of, drawn from past unfaithfulness, abuse of privileges, and neglect of duty, were suggested to her mind. It appeared for a season as though the temptation was more than she could hear. On conversing a season as though the temptation was more than she could bear. On conversing with her I perceived that "an enemy had done this." But

for vain doth satan rage his hour, Beyond his chain he cannot go; Our Jesus shall stir up his power, And soon avenge us of our foe.

Prayer was made in her behalf, she responded to every petition; after which she was conversed with on the promises of God as contained in his word.— Saten was unable to stand before the "word of the Spirit." - Faith began to take hold on Christ: she cried, "He is the Saviour, He is my Saviour, I know he is, I want to feel it, I do feel it. I want a clearer manifestation,—O how he is, I want to feel it, I do feel it. I want a clearer manifestation,—O how happy I am, the tempter is gone, I hope never to return." What a joyful hour was this, joyful to all around, but an hundred-fold more so to her own soul. On our knees we thanked God that He had gotten to himself the victory. Victory complete after a most painful struggle. She held fast her confidence in God during the few days she continued in the body. Her gratitude to her Saviour for the peace and joy she had obtained was inexpressible. She frequently united with her friends as far as her strength would permit, in singing the praises of the Lord,—spoke with feelings of delight of the pleasure she should realize in meeting her sister who had died in the Lord before her, and of the hope she had of rejoining her friends who should come after. Her last hour was most triumphant. She has gone to God. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like hers."

Give Joy or grief, give ease or pain, Take life or friends away: I come, to find them all aguin, In that eternal day.

J. I.

The Christian Examiner will please copy the above, and oblige the friends of the de-DIED-In the village of Brighton, on the 29th January last, in the 29th year of her age, of a lingering illness which she bore with great patience, and which baffled all the powers of medicine, Mrs. Sophia ELIZABETH SPAFFORD, consort of Mr. Theodore Spafford, and eldest daughter of J. Lockwood, Esquire, Post-Master of Brighton. The subject of this brief memoir, was born in The superintendents of circuits are earnestly desired careinty to attend to prefinancial matters previous to the District Meeting, and, in particular, to prepart correct lists of all moneys received or paid towards the Missionary and
contenary funds. The Treasurers and Collectors connected with the several
contenary funds. The Treasurers and Collectors connected with the several
and their Temple her spiritual home, in which her affections centred, to the and their Temple her spiritual home, in which her affections centred, to the day when God took her to himself, to join the Church triumphant on high.—
To an amiable disposition seldom seen Divine Grace added a lustre, which made her a blessing to her friends and an ornament to Society. She was always among the first in the field of religious enterprise. The Sunday School; the Temperance Reform, and the Missionery cause, were subjects dear to her heart; and until domestic duties came in for a share, engrossed her unremitting attention. She hore a part in agreeful revivals of religions with manifest advantage. attention. She bore a part in several revivals of religion with manifest advan-tage to herself, and a blessing to others. But she a gone!

No longer on earth could she stay, Her mantle of Glory put on, And thrown off the garment of clay. So have I seen, on some delightful mound, A Ruse put forth its glories to the san. Shedding a rich, having fengrance round, And making happy those its beauties won.

But soon a direful blast swept o'er the plain,
The blooming flower 's dismanti'd in the strife,our horse, in sorrow I exclaims Such are our notes, in sorrow a exclamen,
if built on things and prospects of this life.
But there a a Land beyond this nother sky,
Where blest immortate find a happier home;
No plaing ittness there? E'en Death lustef shall die
And sore bereavements never, never come. There, in that belifiant Star bespängted Pluin, Shall parted Friends once more triumphant m No painful stroke shall sever them again, Nor anguish reach thom in their blest Retreat.

MARRIED,—On the 18th Feb., by the Rev. Richard Jones, Mr. William McLaughlin to Elizabeth, econd daughter of Mr. J. Rochester, all of Bytown. On the 17th instant, by the Rev. J. Richardson, at his residence in this city, Mr. Hiram Crosby to Miss Promelia De Long, both of Markhum. On the 9th Feb., by the Rev. T. Demorest, Mr. George Graham, of Huntingdon, Victoria District, to Miss Isabella Vance, of Picton, P. C. District. On the 9th March, by the same, Mr. Abraham Peterson, to Miss Sarah Templing both of Sophiasburgh.

Tompkins, both of Sophiasburgh.
In Newmarket, on Monday, Feb. 22od, by the Rev. T. C. J. Taylor, Mr. Michael P. Empey, Merchant, of Bogarttown, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hewitt, of Newmarket.

At Hamilton, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Henry Odell, eq., to Miss Eleanor Ryan, both of Mohawk Road, near Brantford. On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. James Jackson, Mr. Robert G. Hagar, of Rainham, to Miss Caroline Decow, daughter of Captain Decow, late of Short

DIED—At Gairbraid, near Goderich, on the 28th Feb. Robert Graham Dunlop, Esq. M. P. P., Commander Royal Navy, in the 51st year of his agg. At Waterford, on the 11th inst., Sarah, youngest daughter of Charles and Mary M. Merrill, after a short, but painful illness.

In this city, on Thursday last, the 18th instant, Mrs. Firzgibbon, wife of Col.

In this city, on I nursual task are foundered, first Firsgibbon, whe of Col. Firsgibbon, in the 49th year of her age.

At Niagara, on the 5th instant, in the 21st year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with truly pious resignation, Keria Ann Cudmore, the beloved wife of Mr. John Nelson.

	Toronto	Mark	et	Prices - March 23, 1841.				
Flour, fine Wheat, pe Barley, Oats Potatoes, Turnips Ontons.	, per barrel,	17s. 6d. c 1 10 a 1 6 a 0 11 s 1 0 s 1 3 a 5 0 a	21 3 0 0 1 7 1 0 1 3 0 0	Pork, per ewt				
Letters r	eceived at the	Guardia	124 Of	fice during the week ending March 23.				

H. Wilkinson, J. Currie, S. C. Philp, S. Miles, C. S. Bellows, R. Heyland. R. Jones, Mathewson & Rattray, J. Black, J. Messmore, J. G. Playter, J. Hurlburt, S. Rose, D. C. VanNorman.

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

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

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be hed of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 58. IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who,

rder from a distance will please state which kind they want.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, Seneca, March 19th, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, to serve for the Ensuing Year in the GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, will take place at the Company's Office, Senera, at Twelve Clock Noon, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT.

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary G. R. N. Co.

McIntosh Gilbert

McKenzie Ribert

McKay Ann . McKay Wm

McKay James

McNobb Letitia

McPherson Chas.

The Gleaner's Chapter.

Lincal Descent of the Princess Royal of England from William the Conqueror A. D. 1461. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. Adam John 1066. William L. 1100. Henry I.

Matilda, Empress of Germany. - Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scotland. 1154. Henry II. James V. of Scotland. 1199. John. - Mary, Queen of Scots. 1216. Henry III. 1603. James L. --- Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
--- Sophia, Electress of Hanover. 1272. Edward I.

1307. Edward II. 1714. George I. 1327. Edward III. Lionel, Duke of Clarence. 1727. George II. Lionel, Duke of Charence.
 Philippa, Countess of March. - Frederick, Prince of Wales. — Roger, Earl of March. 1760. George III. — Ann, Countess of Cambridge. — Edward, Duke of Kent. Richard, Duke of York. 1837. Victoria.

1461. Edward IV. 1840. Princess Royal, born Nov. 21. MEM.—The Queen being 27th in regular descent from the Conqueror, and at the same time 36th Sovereign in succession from the Conquest, gives nearly 29 years to a generation and 22 years to a reign, in respect of the 774 nearly 29 years to a generation and 22 years to a reign, in respect to the commonly received average Armstrong Marg't years which have elapsed since that period. The commonly received average Armstrong Marg't Armstrong Charles age is 30 years to a generation and 20 years to a reign; according to which Armstron it appears that the cares or luxuries, or both, of a crown occasion a sacrifice to the wearer of it of ten years of life, as compared with ordinary mortals.

. Deaths of Clergymen.-The American Quarterly Register contains the Auburn George 5. names of twenty-nine clergymen who died during the three months preced- Auburn John ing the first of January. Of these there were Congregational 3; Presbyterians Banan Robert 2 6; Episcopalian 5; Baptist 3; Methodist 8; German Reformed 1; Dutch Bailey James Reformed 1; Unitarian 1; not specified 1. Between the ages of twenty and Bailey James thirty, 4; thirty and forty, 6; forty and fifty, 4; fifty and sixty, 2; sixty and seventy, 2; seventy and eighty, 4; eighty and ninety, 1; not specified, 6 .-Sum of all the ages specified, 1,138. Average age of the twenty-three, 404. The largest number of deaths was in New Jersey, viz. 4. Eleven died in October and ten in November.

Most of the Methodists lived to an advanced age. Obed Wilson, 62; Andrew Stevens, 75; W. W. Loder, 67; Nelson Reed, 89; Christian G. Hill, 50; John French, 74; Alexander Ervine, 42, and Benjamin Benson, 33. Their average age was 612 .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

To Manage a Rearing Horse.—In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following method. Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instanthe is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. The bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his Bendsh Thomas fore-feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, fore-feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. Bethune Norman 2 Earnest Wm The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spary sharply, and he will not Edwards. Egan John fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur or whip two or three times severely. The horse perhaps will not be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case you have a subspaced to try again the spur or whip two or three times severely. The horse perhaps and apply the spur or whip two or three times severely. The horse perhaps are the satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again the spur of the satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again the satisfied with the satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again the satisfied with the for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist, &c., as Black Jos before, and you will find in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion-in fact, you will perceive him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been that the operation on the way prescribed, will resort to the tricks a third time. But on Blackburn T. Blackwell Wm going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to Bleak Wm have recourse to rearing.—American Farmer.

Shetland Ponics.—Miss Sinclair, in her interesting work of "Shetland and Borrows Wm 2 the Shedanders," speaking of the famous Shedand ponies, says, that when well fed from an early age, they grow nearly to the height of a donkey; but some years ago, Mr. Hay reared a perfectly well formed pony which measured only iwenly-six inches high. Notso tall as a moderate sized hobby-horse! Brodlyme Ellen Reddlyme Redd Miss Sinclair says that the very largest men ride these they little pomies at full Bradborn Ell Braddern Ell Braddern Ell speed, looking from a distance as if they had merely hooked on a pair of Bradley Win additional legs, being scarcely raised a foot off the ground, and yet racing Branchar Andre rapidly along.

Diminutives.—The smallest bird of America is the humming bird, and of Brown Alex'r Europe the golden-crested wren. The smallest quadruped in the world is Brown the pigmy mouse of Siberia. The most diminutive plant is the arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six ounce vial will hold the whole-branches, leaves, bud and fruit.

Talent.—Homer was a beggar! Plutus turned a mill; Terence Brocks David was a slave; Boctius died in gaol; Tassu was often distressed for five shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Milton ended his life in obscurity; Bacon lived a Cereantes died of manger; infinon ended his his in ouscurity; Dacon aved a life of menaness; Spencer died of want; Dryden lived in poverty and died in distress; Otway died of hunger; Lee in the streets; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle to save him from prison; Fielding lies in the burying ground of an English Factory; Savage died in prison; Chatterton destroyed himself; and John Kents died of a broken heart.

A Bird's nest Illuminated. At the foot of Cape Cormorin, on the borders of Travancore, numerous birds build their pendulous nests. At Butler John night each of these little habitations is lighted up as if to receive company.

The sagacious bird fastens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and then picks The sagacious bird fastens a bit of clay to the top of the nest, and then picks up a fire-fly; and sticks it on the clay to illuminate his dwelling, which consists of two rooms. Sometimes there are three or four flies, and their blaze of light in the little cell dazzles the eyes of the bats, which often kill the young of these birds.

Tallaher Peter Gallaher John Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gallaher Gal

The Religious Tract Society, that now diffuses millions of Burley Jhon iginated in the efforts of a few friends to the extens of Christian truth.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

First Insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six peace per line.
Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny hallpenny per line.
Advertisements set in Nonpareit to be reckned at the rate of six lines for four.
Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously 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.

Connissariat Office, Toronto, 12th March, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office on Carroll George
Thursday, the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock newisely, (after which hopy Carroll Miss Elon Thursday, the 15th April next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons desirous of entering into a Contract for BUILDING WORK, and for supplying Building Materials, &c., for services not exceeding a certain amount, in the city and vicinity of Toronto, for one or three years, from the 1st June, 1841, at the option of the Com-

The Schedule, containing the full particulars of the nature of the Contract to be entered into, may be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer;

where every information will be given.

Tenders for the whole Service will be preferred; but no objections will be made to receive Tenders from the different Trades, and to enter into separate Christian Washing's agreements for each.—subject to the convenience of the Public Service.

The Tenders are to be made upon Printed Forms, which may be obtained at Checken Pominico the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer; and the parties tendering must fill them up in strict conformity with the instructions therein contained.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Clark Ropert begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings; King Street, Clarke Richard Clange John

23rd November, 1840.

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

Toronto, 7th Dec. 1340. No. 5, City Buildings.

SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at

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

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DeV GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, igrant, as follows, viz.: Brand Choline, Cassimeres, Plate Conha, Tweeds, Sattimets, Prilib, Vesting, Plain and Printed Moleskins, Flannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicoeal Factory Coltone, Ginghams, Printed and Fundture Calicoes, Sutherts, Prilib, Vesting, Plain and Engured Merines of almost every shade and quality, Sazony Cloths, Mousselin de Laine Bresses; Thibet, Filled, Angula, and Merino Shawls and Hamikerchleis; Bandana and Barcelona ditto; Constantial Laces, Boldinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Hoisery, Haberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblel, Merino, tplain and fig. Cornwell C Cooper George Corbet Catharine

Corcoran Barthol. Cornwell Wm Corson Alvin T.

EMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 41,
Gity Buildings, King Streat, next door East to Messis Lyman, Para, & Co.'s, where
he his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Fancy Doe-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &c., of the latest fashions, which he will
make up to order in a superfor manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840.

OR SALE, 200 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND. either of emering the Ferming Business, or of profitably investing a small sum of money, accreety a place in the Pravince offera greater inducements than the now increasingly important neighbourhood of Bytowe, in which the Lot is situated.

Please apply at this office.

March 1, 1841. March 1, 1841. Crothers James 2

I S T OF LETTER S
remaining in the Post Office, Cirr of Toronto, March 5, 1841.

Hughes James

Haghes Charles Hughson Wm Hunter John

Huston Rev. J. H.

Hutchinson George Huston Kev. J. H.

Johnston Samuel Johnston Sarah Johnson W.

Johnston John

Jones Hariet

Jones James the

Jordon Thomas Jourdan David

Joyener Irvina

Keating Thomas

Kendrick Josiah

Kenney Jane Keins Margaret

Key Thomas jun. Kidd J.

King Peter King Stephen Kinnaird Alex'r

Kinney Henry Kirkwood D. B.

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Crowther Mrs Adams George Adams Mrs Jane Cromly James 2 Adams Thomas Allison Jos. Cull James Coll, James jun. Cull John Cullen Mary E. Allen Mis 2 Allen — Esq.
Allen William
Allen James
Alexander Hugh
Alexander Wm Commer John Currie Duncan Culter Abraham 2 Alexander Wm Dalrymple —— Ambler D. C., M.D. Daniel John O. Anderson William Davenport Mary Anderson Robert Davis Isaac Anderson Henry Ansley William Aston John Argue John

Ball Thomas

Barnard George

Bealey Widow Beaty George 2

Belton Peter

Black George 2

Boman Wm

Botsford David

Brockway Doctor

Broom Hark
Broom John, formerly of 14th Foot
Browning J. A.
Brownell Julius R.

dryons John Burcron John

Bundy John

Burton T

Byrne Elizabeth

Callin Mary Cameron James

Cambel James Cammel Daniel

Campbell W. A.

Campbell James

Carrell James Carson Margaet

hamberlain Wm

ation Wm

lessor Mrs

Clark George Clark Wm

Clemenger John

Cleveland James

Cochran Edw'd 2

Constantine L. A.

Coolebam Joseph

Confter Thomas

Bran ford Seth 2

Croupan Thomas.

lopkins Wm lorkan Peter

Houslin James

Horton Henry 2 . Houghton Mrs

Crawford ---Cressall Edward

Contson John Cowdery Stephen Craig C. C. Crash W.

Colbert Tim Coley Daniel Collard Benjamin

Brompton Thomas French Daniel

Cameron Mrs Jas. Gibrie Mrs. Fan Cameron Miss Ann Gilding John Cameron or Connors Gless Margaret Mrs Margaret Glassey Mrs. B. Cambel Malady Glennan Henry

Brooke George

Beirne Miss Mary

Barnhart Wm

Javen John O.

Davenport Alfry
Davis Isaac
Davison Elizabeth Jennings Thomas
Day Manning, 85th Jevons James J
Light Infantry 2
Dawson John
Daye Timothy
Deal Adam

Javen John
Javen John
Jacobs John S. D.
McKeing Sotch
McKeivy James
McKelvy James
McLean Neil
McLennan Ilngh
McMahon Peter
McMahon Peter
McMahon Mich
McMahon Mich
McMahon Mich
McMillis Argue Henry Arkinson Patrick Armstrong George Armstrong Alex. Dawson John Daye Timothy Deal Adam Dean John Athman Thomas Andy J. B. Roy 2

Dellemore Wm Delance Alvin R. ocky Robert Dietsman Mrs. Dod John Dolmage John Dolmage W. Doneran Joseph Donley Alico Donahue Timothy Doole James Dananghoo M. sen. Baird Alexander Donnegan Daniel 3 Donnels Owen Ball or Bale John orskey Benjamin Drummond Y. Duck Matthew Duke Charlotte Dunbar John Baxter Mrs Susan Duneher Edward Dugless Wilson Dunevan Joseph

Dyke Miss

English —— Eris Patrick

Dun John Dutton Walter Dyell Mark Knowlton Thomas Laing Jean Lambert -----Lane Richard Langdon Wm
Langrell Francis
Latheam H. 2
Lea Wm
Leary Phillip
Lea Miss M.
Leedmon Wm 2
Lemon James 2 Lennon Margaret Essey John Evans Matthew Leonard Dominick Leonard Noah Leogerman A. O. Lewis Richard

Evans Richard Eves James Lewis Richard Lilly John Farrelly Peter Forr Mrs. J. Lillie Mary Lilly Wm Linton Wilson Lipsett James Liston John Forguson Alex'r Ferner Miss Ann Ferris Edward 2 Little Moses Fielding James Finlaison C. S. Logan D. O. Long Mrs Lucus George W Finley Miss Mary Finton Samuel Fisher D. Maconic Samuel Fitzgibbon John 2 Fitzgibbon Ant'y Flay Absolom Macky Mary Madden Michael Fleicher Edward Flinn Patrick -Foley Edward

Forbes John

Gates Jon'n Gedd James

Gibson Jeremiah

Gibney Thomas Gilbert Thomas

Glassey Mrs. B. Glennan Henry

Goodcarle John 2

Gorman Dr. Alex' Gracey John

Grabam John 2

Gray Miss Marg'

Grant Christy

Gray Joseph

Gray James

Gonagle Wm

Magiflord Mary Nagne John Magee Mary Maguire Thomas Maher —— Manville Maxim. Mahony Andrew Mailech J. J. Forsythe Alex'r Fox Thomas Fowler O. S. Masterton & Smit Martel Wm Frost Samuel Farmston Charles Martin Harriet I Martin Harriet J.
Martins Elizabeth
Mash Mrs Jain
Mason Mary
Mason Juseph
Mason Jumes
Mason Charles
Matheson Donald Galaher Patrick Gallaher Peter Maurait Charle Mayner Wm 2 Gardner Thomas

Matheson Donald Meade Captain Mecree John 2 Geddes Alex'r C. Merrer Thomas Geddes Alex'r C. Merritt. Jedadiah Gerrie Miss Marg't Mendith John 2 Mesbic L Menher Matilda Gilbert Thomas
Gilbrie Mrs. Fanny
Gilding John
Gilbs Margaret
Glassey Mrs. B.
Managaret
Glassey Mrs. B.
Managaret
Miller Jacob or Ja Miller James Miller Ralph Mitchell Thomas Mittson Anne Moore Wm 3 Morris Charles Morison Wm Morison George 2 Morley John 2 Mortson John

Champagna Claude Greon Mrs Anson Champagna Nothon Green Rev. — 2 Chanlton Wm Green Green George Gregy George Grove Ab'm Mulvey Thomas Munro Abner Murray Wm sen. Checkeni Dominico Grover Thomas Clapham Wm Goy Richard Murphy Thomas Murphy Timothy Murray Thes H. Myes Charles Gwillim D. Hall Rotert Hall Miss B. Myland Richard Hamilton Samuel Hamphrin T. D. Hanagan John Hanaleri Wm McAdam M. McBride David 2 Hardy Michael McCarney Wm McCabe Henry Harding Capt. Haris Willham Haron Thomas McCaudie David liarper John Karrus Ann McCarron Wm McCarter Robert Harrison Eleanor Harris Hamilton McCarthy James lLarris Jos. Hartinun John McCartney Mrs Colman Cap. 55th I't Hartens Reuben Colman James Haw John

McCawley Alex'r MacClean Mrs McClain Susan McCallum Peter Haves Michael 2 McCombs James ilenderson Jas. Henderson R. Henry Samuel Henry & William McCoy Patrick McCuaig Dunean Hervey Mrs E. Heward Hugh McCollough —— McDonald John MacDorald Lieut. Hick Daniel Higgins — Hinds John Hood Mary or Edward Forres McDonald James McDonald John McEncany Judy MacFie Angus Hopkins Wm.; Hopkins T. T.

bence Wm Spence Martha 2 Spears Charles Springall E. Howard Leonard McGuigan Patrick Hudson Leonard McIntyre Donald McIntyre Donald Mackintosh Dun'n prout David Stevens Lambert Stevens Wm Stevens James 2 Sterenson E. Stock Ann Stocks Harriet Stuart H'y B. Stewart Jane 2 Stewart John Stewart W. L.

McPhillips John McQuoid Henry McSweeney John McToggart Male'm McVicar Robert Nallen William Needen Isaac Neil Danis! Newman John Newton James Nichol Martha Kibble Ann
Kieser Washington
King A.
King A.
King Stein Peter
Pete Norris Rev. W. II Nugent John

Kneal Daniel
Knight James
Knox Miss Jane
Knox Charles B. O'Burne Martin Y. O'Conner M. E. O'Conner Mat. Edg. O'Flanagan Patrick Oil Elizabeth Oliver William 2 Oliver Jas. D. O'Neal James O'Riley Thomas Orr James O'Sullivan Thomas Percy Joshua

Padder James Pake James Pulmer Charles Parkington Cath. Parker Johnson Parr Ellen Patterson Eliz'h 2 Patterson Rob't Patterson George Patterson Joseph Pattison Henry Patrick George Payne Alfred Pearson Jno. Pearce or Pearson Peirce Frances S. Pells Susan Pendicton — Pherel Stephen Pinkney Eliz'h Platt James Porter John Porter Robert Potter James 2

Powell Wm. Prentice Wm. Print Wm. Prout Henry Malloch J. J.
Maloch J. J.
Maloch Grancis
Mandeville Francis
Manners George
Manners George
Rabbitt Bryan
Randall Bourdman
Randell John
Passom George Quanel Sylvester Reudstone Wm.
Reddstone Wm.
Reddstone Wm.
Redd L. R.
Redd F. G.
Reid John 2
Reid John R.
Reid Jlenry
Reynolds Adia
Reynolds Matilda
Reynolds Rebecca Reynolds Rebecca Rhoad Daniel

Rigney James Rispin Wm. Rit Patrick Robinson James Robinson W. Robinson Jane Robinson Thoma Robertson F. Roberts Chedge Roberts Miss Romain Chas. Ed Rood George Rork Cath. 2 Ross James or Robi Ross Hugh Ross John Rowen Cath. Russel John Russel Patrick Rutledge Arch'd Ryan Margaret

Moulsworth Wm Ryle Mathew Mountsive Robert Saundera --Savage Thomas Scanlan John Schaus Peter Scott Wm. 2 Scott Adam Scott James

Scott James Atholl Scott — 3 Scott John Scott David Sergant Robert Sergant Phillip Sever Jonathan War Shanahan John Share Frances Sharpler John 2 Shaw Wm, Maw Shilson Wm. Shepperd Jacob Sherlock Richard! Sherwood Sam'l 3 Short John Short Bernard 2 McComba Joseph Simpson Allen Summa Theodoro McCormick Dun'n Sinclair Catherine McCocmick Alex 2 Sinnot James 2 McCormick Jan 4 Sirmigstone John McCov Patrick Sloan Jane Sinck --Smart John Smith Alexander Smith William

34th Reg't Smith David MacDonald Alex'r Smyth John McFaeland Ino C. Smith II. McGeu John Smith A. Smith Richard McGlone John McGloen John Smith P. McGlade Merg't Somerville Corry Spafford Horatio McGill Jane McGrath John Spafford John A.

Waldren Thomas Taylor Sellar Telfrerd Wm. P. Waldren Mary Walker Sarah Tevana Matthew Therness George Thomson Mrs. M.S. Walker Jonas Thompson Jas. 5 Spunk Capt. Jas. Thompson Thomas Spungeon Mrs Rob't Thompson G. W. Stamford John 2 Thompson Marg't Stamford John 2 Thompson Marg't Starkell Mrs Hart't Thompson Francis Steer Mary 2 Thomson Sandy Stivins Richard Thompson Samuel Thompson Henry

Todd G. Toner Peter Stewart P. Towns Thomas
Stewart Wm.
Stivings Richard
Stonehouse Joseph Turner Ceorge Switchberry Tho's Twell Soffa Smrch Henry Underwood Ann Suliven James Upleyrove James Urzhart George Vaurwstrand C. Varney John

Swonnett -Sylvester Chris. Vauchan C. Tumbleson Sam'l Tansley Sam I Taper David
Taevhey Tho Toys Patt Tuylor James 2
Taylor George
Taylor Francis

Ven Edmand II'y Ven Edmand II'y Ven II. Verral Mrs. T. II. Vipphum David Vedie George Wade Richard Wairtell James Wakely Sarah

Walker Joseph Wallace John Williams Thomas Wilson Mary Jan Walis Alexander Wallace James Wilson Diana 2 Wilson John 3 Wallace — Wallis James Wilson Lucinda Walmsley Capt. Warren John Walter Mrs Wilson Mrs Thornbury Fred'k Walton Humphrey Wilson — Walton Humphrey Winstalley E. Tickle Henry Tiertey Bridget Tims Mrs. Dr. Townsley Wilsam Townsley Wilsam Townsley Mrs. Vm Wastington J. Woodhouse F. Watting Jane Woodhouse F. Worker Mrs. S. Wilson Margaret Woodhouse F. V. S Watking Thomas Worker Mrs. S. Worswick Edw'd Wride Wm Watson Ann . Wright H'y Wright Edw. G. S. Watson Ebenezer Wright James 2 Wangh Letitia Wright Robert Webn James Webster Daniel Wedy Jane Walsh Ab'm 2 Wright George Wrigley .Wm Wright Matthew Welsh Miss Wyatt Macy West Rev. G. M. Wettenhall James Xeal Charlotte Wheatley Emma Yeoman Henry Yeoman Richard John

Weight Wm

Williams Miss

Williams Wm

Williamson Thos

Whitney Henry White John Youngs Ann Wigelsworth A.
Wiggins Thomas

Young James
Young R. C.
X Y Z CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

Young Richard

Whiteside James

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchasers any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it penerally known by thus giving it publicity.

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

fall, on account of the great engages in the control of the control of goods for below usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the power generally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their petronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be in many instances a saving of at loss 20 per cent to those who may receive their supplies from into. In a provious advertist ment the subscriber mentioned that he was able to self his goods 10 per cent cheaper than if he had imported them himself, but can new confidently assert that he can self his present stock at least 20 per cent less than he could affind were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas, which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to me consideration which he has avoided by purchasing consignments in Montreal far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the large surply of goods at present on hand, the subscriber is well aware that were his purchasers this, winter confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present stock previous to the arrival of his spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully lovite customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any extra trouble occasioned by a new miles addition to their journey in coning to his establishment.

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

The subscriber considers it not only vain but useless for him to enumerate (within the compass of an advertisement) the different articles and qualities of goods comprising his stock; suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line suitable for the season may be had at his establishment. And purchasers may rely on immediate attention being poid to them, as there are alressed in nicreased mother of hands in the establishment. He would now merely direct attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either Dry Goods or Graterics vit:—a large quantity of the best Spanish sole leather, Boots and Shoes, Plush and Beaver Bonness of every size and quality, English and Swedish from cut and wrought nails, of which articles there is a very full supply and will be sold at the same reduced prices. The subscriber still continues a store in fundas, where an assortment in the above line may be had, and on the same reasonabl Juson's Hardware Store. Bamilton, Dec. 7, 1840.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.—
DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial

Document executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

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

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

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

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

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let. Rent. or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.
All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners thansacted gratis.

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

Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & Co., THREE JOURNEYNEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonne Making Business. Toronto, March 3rd, 18t1.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, the strength of the

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

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.

of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES GOOD & Co. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his

Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

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

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists 2. Fletcher Street. New York,—and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Baent; Lesslie Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lynan, Fara, & Co.,

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

Sold by Cometock & 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. Becket; and Lyman, Fara, & Co., Toronto.

R. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney at Lam, Conneyancer, &c. &c.
In the Office formerly occupied by Messra Sherwood & Crawford, three doors West of
Messrs. J. R. Armstrong & Co.'s Store, No. 161, King Street, Toronto.

573

J. E. P. E. L., (from London, England) Carver, unuer, I.ooking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, Yonge 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.

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

TEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Gils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

C LOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for Toronto, 7th Dec. 1849.

C L O V E R S E E D.—Two Hundred Bushels, prime quality, for sale by LESSLIE BROTHERS, Toronto, 8th January, 1841.

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

NOTICE.—The Subscriber begs to acquaint his Customers and the Public generally, that he has disposed of his interest in the Business, heretofore carried on in his name, to Mossrs. LYMAN, FARR, & CO., who will continue the Business. The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering his best thanks for the kind support he has met with, and would respectfully recommend his successors to the favourable consideration of all such as have dealt with him. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. are fully authorised to settle all accounts outstanding in the name of the Subscriber, who respectfully urges a speedy payment by such as are indebted to him.

J. W. BRENT. Toronto, September 21, 1840.

LYMAN, FARR, AND

(Successors to J. IV. BRENT)
will be constantly supplied with a complete and extensive assortment
of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, and Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other article connected with their ousiness; which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. Terento, 7th August, 1840.

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

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons Whiting.
4 " Epsom Salts,
2 " Copperss, 100 Kega Piug Tobacco, 1000 ibs. Maccaboy Snoff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 " Selphur,

500 Lbis, Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, l'aints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.
A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Croup. Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPIPE.

and WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feet assured that they hazard nothing in anying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingradient that can impair the constitution in any circumstances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most embrent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the righter Physicians of the place in which he article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Clergy men who have tested its hencificial effects—one enough to satisfy the most incredulous.

nedulous.

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

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

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. Phelps' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid socretions of the flyer and stomach; also, a substitute for valuable. For its virtue as a cathactic in Fevers and all Binous Diseases, see circulars in the hards of agents containing certificates.

For sale by Jaseph Reckett and Company, and by Dinggists generally.

71 y

E ASTWOOD & Co.,-PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND

FOR SALE-Type, Chases, Galleys, and Frinter's Ink.

A NDREW MALCOM, No. 238, King Street, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS' COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice.

Plane and Specifications of Machinery correctly and accurately made

Screws, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner.

Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840. TO THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely 1 Or one whose bairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey bair? Children whose heads were covered with GREAT BARGAINS!! Selling OFF AT crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them VERY REDUCED PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY 600DS at unprecedentedly Low Prices, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

Toronto, December 7th, 1840. 579 ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co. demand increasing annually some hundred per cent—though when discovered not apposed by any thing for the same purpose, now asseiled by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can more than those facts he wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to those things buy this article. Stey and pre-serve your hair by its use, or if hald restore it. Lodies, attend to this. hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to full out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of haldness by neglect of your persons. It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with

which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by Comstoca & 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; Lessle Brothers; J. Beckett; and Lyman. Fark, & Co. Terento.

a quantity of Ready Made Courting to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Toronto, July 14, 1840.

DLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!

The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the will known Rstablishment, "Nortan's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and on the most reasonable terms.

This terms.

This terms.

This terms.

The Subscribers are leaved to inform old friends and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the work of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its sirrue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

This terms.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.

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

Dethi, July 17, 1839.

Junn Jagussi, jun.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.—To Druggists and Country Mer-AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the structed inflarity and attention to their interesting attention to the attention to their interesting attention attention attention to their interesting attention att will please always write, when ordering from any other house, for intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public Canstock's articles. The true articles have that name or signature patronago.

ANDREW TOD, always on the wrapper, and venders will do well to remember that when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout the country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

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

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

Christian Guardian.

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