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FORM OF SELF-EXAMINATION.

I. GOD. In my love to God am I affected with mere kindness without a moral character? or do I love that holiness which seeks to bottom the happiness of the universe upon holy order? which requires me to love him better than myself? which hates sin as the disturber of the public order and happiness? which hates and forbids my sins? And do I love that justice (another name for universal rectitude), which respects the rights of all beings, and in defence of the rights of the universe punishes sin? Do I rejoice that such a God reigns? Do I love to lie at his feet and look up from the dust and see him on the throne? In the most trying scenes do I submit to him? Am I glad that all my interests and circumstances are at his disposal? Do I depend on him for all things? Can I trust him for all I need for time and eternity? Is it my supreme desire to see him known and honored as God? Is it my sincere wish and purpose to serve him all my days? To promote the benevolent interests of his kingdom? To recommend him to all? Do I love to be in his presence, and commune with him in prayer? Is it because he is there that I wish to be in heaven? Am I thankful to him for my rational existence, my unnumbered comforts, and my immortal hopes? For love like this do I feel incapable of making any returns, and put myself down for an everlasting bankrupt? Is it a joy to reflect that God will be his own reward—all that reward to himself that he ever expected or desired? that he is infinitely happy in gratified benevolence?

II. LAW. Do I love the divine law? Does it appear glorious that God forbids all selfishness, pride, and idolatrous attachment to the creature, and requires men to love him with all the heart, and their neighbor as themselves? Does it appear glorious that he has taken such strong measures to render this lovely and harmonizing temper universal, by promising to reward it with endless joys, and threatening the opposite with eternal death? Do the threatenings, and the execution of them, appear just? Does this blessed law, proceeding from the heart of God as a stream from the fountain, show him to me full of the very love which the law requires?

III. SIN. Have I the deepest sense of sin when I have the clearest views of God? Do I hate sin, and chiefly because it is against him? Do I long to be delivered from it, more than from any other evil? Do I pant after universal holiness with groanings that cannot be uttered, and that, not so much for the reward, as because it is right and agreeable to the will of God? Are the remains of indwelling sin my greatest grief and burden? Do I realize that I deserve eternal death? Do I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes? Do I love to repent? Is it a luxury to lie low in the dust at the feet of God, and mourn for sin? Am I generally the happiest when I feel the most unworthy? Did I ever see myself to be utterly undone; unable to induce God to change my heart or pardon my sins, and did I desparately wicked to think a good thought of myself? and did I then cast myself helpless and dead upon his self-moving power and mercy? Did I see my perishing need of a Saviour, through whom alone that power and mercy could be exercised?

IV. CHRIST. Does it appear to me a reality that Christ died for sinners, to answer the end of their punishment? Do I fully credit the oath by which God constituted his Son the High Priest of the world, and engaged to accept his sacrifice and intercession for sinners? Do I realize the sincerity of the invitation and promise as extended to me, and that God will certainly receive me for Christ's sake if I go to him aright? Does the whole Bible appear more true and more precious than it once did? Do I find that a view of my own wretchedness, and of the awful purity of God, is necessary to give me a sense of that glorious High Priest? And does a view of that glorious High Priest, so necessary for my acceptance with God, make me feel that I am polluted and vile? Do I really depend upon his death for pardon? Do I hope to receive all positive good as his reward? Do I cast myself upon his intercession? Do I see that, vile as I am, I may go to God through him? Do I see him to be a medium through which a whole world may come, and do I long that all should see him as he is, and should go to God by him? Does this way of salvation appear glorious, as supporting all the holy principles of the law, disclosing the wonderful perfections of God, and saving a guilty world? Is it my hearty wish to be saved in no other way? Is Christ precious to my soul—the chief among ten thousands, and altogether lovely? Do I esteem all things but dross in comparison with the knowledge of Jesus Christ my Lord? Does that cross crucify me to sin and the world? Do I feel myself not my own, but bought with a price? and have I heartily consecrated all that I am and have to the service of my Redeemer? Have I not kept back a part? Are my powers, my time, my influence, my property, my friends, all devoted, and held ready to be employed or resigned as fast as he shall call? Am I willing to deny myself, and even die for his name's sake? Do I long to see his kingdom advanced, more than any other interest? And when I see it do I rejoice more than in great riches? Is it ravishing to see the Lamb in the midst of his Father's throne, extolled and honored by all heaven? Do I long to be there casting my crown at his feet, and ascribing to him all the glory of my salvation? Will that constitute the sweetest part of my heaven?

V. OBEDIENCE. Do I habitually obey all God's commands? Is there no single sin that I habitually indulge? Is there no single neglect that I habitually allow? Do I select and pursue my business, and regulate my expenses, and conduct my intercourse with society, from a sacred regard to the divine authority? Do I act with a sensible reverence to this from hour to hour? Do I habitually know what it is to be moved to action by the love of God, and to draw from him all my motives to active service and holy living? Does my religion reduce my selfishness, pride, and love of the world, and make me more and more interested, lovable, dead to the world, and devoted to God?

VI. MY NEIGHBOR. Is there a human being on the face of the earth whom I would harm? at whose calamity I would rejoice? to whom I do not wish well? whom I would not befriend if in my power? Take my rival in business or honor—my greatest enemy; and am I hurt at any assault upon his feeling or good name? In my temper and conduct do I render to him what I might reasonably wish him to render to me? Do I feel more benevolently than I once did towards all mankind? Do I make conscience of doing them daily all the good in my power? Do I daily deny myself for others in little things? Do I conscientiously discharge my relative duties? Am I charitable to the poor to the extent of my means? Am I concerned for the spiritual interests of those around me? and do I show it in my prayers and in my faithful dealings with them? Have I a special delight in the character and company of Christians?

HOW TO BE LOVED.

"One evening, Maria's father related, in her presence, an anecdote of a little daughter of Dr. Doddridge, which pleased Maria extremely. When this child, about six years old, was asked, what made every body love her? she replied, "I don't know, indeed, papa, unless it is because I love every body." The beautiful simplicity of this reply struck Maria forcibly. "If this is all that is necessary in order to be loved," thought Maria, "I will soon make every body love me." He farther mentioned a remark of John Newton, that he considered the world to be divided into two great masses, one of happiness, and the other of misery; and it was his daily business to take as much as possible from the heap of misery, and add it to that of happiness. "Now," thought Maria, "I will begin to-morrow to try to make every body happy. Instead of thinking all the time about myself, I will, every minute, what I can do for somebody else. Papa has often told me that this is the best way of being happy myself, and I am determined to try."—*Pastor's Daughter.*

Every time you fail to perform a promise, you injure your character for truth; every time you do an unkind act, you harden your heart; and every time you fail to do what conscience dictates, you say to the monitor, which God placed within to warn you, "Hush, I want not your warning," and soon she will withdraw and leave you to slumber, unrepented, till the last trumpet shall call you forth to judgment.

Mr. ROGERS, a Puritan divine, was styled the Enoch of his day. Bishop Kennet said of him, that England hardly ever brought forth a man who walked more closely with God. He was always remarkable for gravity and seriousness in company. Being once addressed by a gentleman of rank—"Mr. Rogers, I like you and your company well enough, but you are too precise." "Oh, sir," replied Mr. R., "I serve a precise God!"

GIVE YOUR MINISTER A PULL.—A few evenings since, a pious sailor was present at a prayer-meeting in this city, and gave a very sensible exhortation. Addressing Christians, he urged them to pray for their minister, and co-operate with him in his efforts to do good. "I was present," said he, "last Sabbath; and as I saw him labouring with all his might to bring sinners to Christ, poor man, I wanted to give him a pull. It seemed as if he was alone, and none to help him." Christian reader, do you ever feel as if you wanted to give your pastor "a pull," that is, to help him in his difficult, soul-wearing service? Are you a co-worker with him?—*Chr. Watchman.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Letter from Rev. Hiram Bingham, to Rev. E. Spaulding, dated Honolulu, Jan. 10, 1840.

Dear Brother—I thank you many times, for your continued remembrance of us, and your unceasing endeavors to disarm opposition, and to call forth the more vigorous and well-directed efforts of our friends to aid the blessed cause of Christ among the perishing heathen. We have heretofore been like husbandmen, sowing and reaping, and filling our arms with golden sheaves, while our enemies have on every side been wasting their ammunition, by random shots at the laborers, few and small, nearly buried up in the products of the field.

Bullets fly as often, and as swiftly perhaps as ever, and when small arms and light missiles make little impression on our poor defenceless bodies, we take a broadside now and then from the French or the Pope. It is rather astonishing that we have not gone to atoms before this. But the Gospel is not vanquished. There has been a manifest increase of the favor of God on our work, and though there may be a difference of opinion among the missionaries as to the degree of increase, yet as to the fact there is but one voice.

The sudden increase of communicants in our community of churches, is from 2,000 to 10,000, where every missionary requires evidence of repentance and faith in Christ, as a prerequisite to the fellowship of the church, and a rigid discipline is generally maintained, gives strong evidence that God has been doing a great work here, though I have reason to fear that some have been admitted too hastily, and considerable numbers in those cases will be likely to fall away. God knows those who are his.

In the two churches in Honolulu, there are about two thousand communicants, and the cases of discipline and excommunication are few, compared with such numbers. Should the Roman Catholics leave us unmolested, a great and glorious harvest might soon be expected to be gathered from all parts of the Islands. The powers of Anti Christ may distress us, and embarrass our cause, but cannot defeat it, if its friends are faithful.

This mission has been cradled in the rockings of the storm, and is approaching to "the age of twenty-one," as we say in circumstances to call forth the energies of manhood; and while its reliance is unimpaired on its great Father and Benefactor, I do not believe he will leave it now to be trodden under foot by France, or exterminated or defeated by envious Rome. No efforts, perhaps, will be spared to give Romanism an ascendancy here, but there is no restraint to the Lord, to save by many or by few.

A breach has been made in the bulwarks of temperance, but we must repair it. Captain Delcher advised to admit rum with a duty of one dollar on the gallon, supposing such a duty would keep the matter within safe bounds. The French said five per cent. ad valorem was the highest duty to be imposed, and insisted that the prohibition should be taken off from French brandy.

My health is such that I can preach two full length sermons in native, in a thatched house one hundred and ninety-six feet long and sixty-two wide, on the Sabbath, and a sermon in English at the Seamen's Chapel, on the evening of the same day, with comfort, though it is rather overdoing.

My wife continues much as she has been for several years, "faint, yet pursuing," though she much needs the refreshment and rest which a quiet sojourn among her friends at home might afford. It is possible such a change may be allowed her; or perhaps a better country and climate, a more glorious rest, may sooner be her inheritance.

THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

"KINGS SHALL BE NURSING FATHERS."

The various groups of Islands in the South Seas have witnessed the most various and surprising displays of Divine mercy within the last twenty years. Among them the character and proceedings of the Christian King of Vavou and Haabai deserve more than a passing notice.

On the Sabbath previous to a missionary meeting held at Niava, Vavou, King George preached to an audience of 5000 people. At the meeting he took the chair, and made a judicious and truly Christian speech. The account proceeds:—

"After the reading of the Report, the Meeting was addressed by ten Local Preachers of this Circuit, and one from the Haabai Group. Their speeches did them much credit, both as men and Christians; and, as to feeling, an assembly in Fveter Hall could not exhibit deeper interest in the Cause of God and for the good of men. On several occasions, during the sitting, the people wept aloud. God was with us, and great was our rejoicing.

Besides the Vavouans, we had people present from Haabai, Tonga, Feje, Kepele's Island, Niava-foon, Wallis's Island, Tahiti, and three young men from Savage Island; and all appeared to be of one mind and of one soul, to glorify God, the God of the whole earth. The Meeting broke up well satisfied, after being six hours together. At the dedication of a large chapel, 110 feet by 45, on another island, the King preached on 1 Kings vii. (the dedication of the Temple). The voyage thither from the King's residence, occupied 24 hours. On his way, the King called all hands to morning and evening prayer; himself leading in the service.

As might be expected among such a people, the King's spirit seems to prevail throughout the whole population. To what extent it does, God only can tell; but the missionaries entertain good hope of them. They have formed a missionary society, auxiliary to the Wesleyan in London. One of the missionaries writes:—

"It is a matter of sincere regret to our people, that they have not silver and gold to bestow; but such as they have many of them have given. Many of the Local Preachers (not fewer than twenty) have offered themselves to the Lord; and have been accepted by us as Teachers, to go to the different groups around us, who are saying, 'Come over and help us.' Their wives, also, partaking of the same feeling of love to the perishing heathen, have given themselves heart and hand to the Lord, in order to accompany their husbands wherever the Mission may send them. Others have given of native produce."

After mentioning many donations, the writer proceeds:— "Many have laboured for us, in planting yams and cleaning them, also in digging them up and bringing them home. One Chief made me a pig-sty, and others have built a house; and if I were to enumerate the favours which I have received from the King, in presents of fish, turtle, &c., as well as accommodating us with canoes to visit the Islands, carry goods, &c., it would fill a large sheet. He gave the labour-dues to a captain who took some Teachers to Navigator's Islands, which were not much less than 20 dollars; and we find the King most ready; on all occasions, to help forward in any way the work of the Lord."—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

WEST INDIES.

MISSIONARY SPIRIT AMONG THE EMANCIPATED.

Letters from Rev. John Clarke, Baptist missionary in Jamaica, published in the N. Y. Baptist Register, and the Emancipator, bring additional confirmation of the good results of emancipation. He says, the conduct of the emancipated, when the shameful measures of the employers are taken into consideration, is truly wonderful. The unprincipled newspapers of the Island are engaged in utterance of the most vile falsehoods, to attend to a refutation of which, he says would require a man's entire time and attention. Because the people insist on something like a reasonable compensation for their labours, the employers are enraged at the missionaries, whom they suppose to be instructors of their people in this respect. And the papers raise against them; but they pay no attention to it, as the character of those presses is too low for their charges to gain credence; besides, the ministers have too much labour to bestow upon their flocks, to admit of attention to those calumnies. Mr. Clarke says:—

"On first Sabbath we expect to baptize one hundred and sixty. The schools, also, are increasing; and all, as far as mortal eyes can penetrate, bids fair for prosperity, and knowledge, and happiness in this interesting Isle of the West. In our churches, knowledge is increasing; Bibles are procured and read. Many grown people have persevered at Sabbath and night schools, until they have felt able to read intelligibly the word of life for themselves. Fruits of righteousness frequently appear. Liberty abounds; and a great desire prevails to

send the Gospel to Africa. Many would gladly go, were they fit, to their distant kinsmen; and several of the Jamaica missionaries would, were others sent to take care of their churches; gladly go to commence a mission, if practicable, on the banks of the Niger, or some other of the interior parts of the vast continent of Africa.—Upwards of six hundred dollars have been speedily subscribed, by two or three churches for this object."

Mark that six hundred dollars for a foreign mission, subscribed by two or three churches of these recently emancipated people, whose wages, since their liberation from slavery, are only from twenty-five to thirty seven cents per day. Oh, when will the millions, now bondmen in our country—United States—become accessible to missionaries; Bibles be procured and read among them; schools be established, and they become enabled to read the word of life for themselves; and the Gospel go forth from them to other climes? When? As soon as emancipation takes place. What a field for missions will that event afford!—*Morning Star.*

THE JEWS.—A writer in Blackwood, in the course of an eloquent article on the Jews and Jerusalem, states that the population of Judea, in its most palmy days, did not exceed four millions. The numbers who entered Palestine from the wilderness were evidently not more than three; and their census, according to the German statisticians, who are generally considered to be correct, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:—

In Europe, 1,016,000, of which 658,000 are in Poland and Russia, and 458,000 are in Austria.

In Asia, 728,000, of which 300,000 are in Morocco.

In America, North and South, 5,700.

If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, the calculation in round numbers will be about 3,180,000.

This was a report in 1835—the numbers probably remain the same. The writer remarks:—

This extraordinary fixity in the midst of almost universal increase, is doubtless not without a reason—if we are even to look for it among the mysterious operations which have preserved Israel a separate race through eighteen hundred years. May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrogression; dispersed yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since—has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws of society, and even the common progress of nature without a cause—one of filial benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?

LONDON HEBERNIAN SOCIETY.—This institution had its thirty-fourth anniversary at Exeter Hall on the 7th of May. The Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The receipts during the year were £10,377, and the expenditure, £10,588. The object of this society is to establish schools and circulate the Holy Scriptures in Ireland. The number of day schools under the care of the managers is 1,140, in which are registered 88,388 scholars, of whom 55,168 are Protestants, and 38,220 Catholics. The society's Sunday schools number 564, and contain 17,019 scholars. The adult schools are 538, containing 8,786 scholars. Thus it appears that the whole number of schools now in connexion with this institution is 2,242, and the scholars, children and adults, 114,170. During the past year the society has received from the British and Foreign Bible Society 4,750 Bibles and 18,431 Testaments, and since the establishment of the Bible Society the Hibernian Society has distributed 468,672 copies of the Scriptures. The meeting was addressed by Lord Feigsmoth, Rev. Hugh Stowell, Lord Radstock, Rev. E. Tottenham of Bath, Rev. T. Drew, Mr. Jackson, M. P., Rev. Edwin Sydney and Rev. E. J. Speck.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Twenty-fourth Anniversary.

This anniversary was celebrated in the usual manner, by the gathering of the schools for appropriate exercises in the afternoon, and by a public meeting for the reading of the report, and the customary speaking, at the Tabernacle in the evening.

The pageant of the afternoon was very imposing. It has been our lot, personally, for twenty years, to describe this great holiday of our city Sunday-schools, and we have from year to year noted the increasing numbers and improved appearance of the children. But they never appeared so multitudinous or so well as yesterday. As the procession was moving down Broadway to Castle Garden, it seemed like an endless stream of life. For the most part, the children were clean and neat in their attire, and their numerous banners fluttering in the wind had a pretty effect. Yet more imposing was the spectacle at the Park on the return of the children from the Battery, met, as they were, by another column issuing from the Tabernacle, where a large number of the schools had been collected, previous to the general gathering in the Park. It was indeed a noble exhibition of genuine philanthropy to look upon—those thousands of immortals under the watchful supervision of their superintendents and teachers, but for whom the greater number would have had no preparation—no moral training—for the part they are yet to act in this world, and in view of their destiny in the next.

After the meeting had been opened by prayer, the secretary proceeded to read some extracts from the annual report, from which we do not mean to learn that the Society has connected with it ninety-four schools, from eighty-nine of which reports have been received. The number of teachers employed is 2300; of whom 1152 are males, and 1248 females. Of these 1072 are professors of religion, and 1228 pupils is a large figure since the last report. The number of pupils is 19,076, viz:—white boys, 8454; coloured boys and adults, 519; white girls, 7000; coloured girls and adults, 1104. Of the pupils in seventeen schools from which reports on the subject have been received, 270 have embraced religion during the year, twenty-five teachers and nine pupils have commenced, since the last anniversary, studies preparatory to the ministry, and five have entered the ministry.

The report notices as a gratifying fact, that a number of scholars now taught in the Sabbath-schools, are from German families. They are not only instructed in the English language, but are at the same time introduced to a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[For the proceedings of the week immediately following what was published in the Guardian of the 10th June, see inside of to-day's paper.]

Saturday, May 23. The report of the committee on temperance was taken up. It was moved to strike out the word "spirituous," and insert "intoxicating." The amendment was laid on the table. The conference adjourned without coming to a vote.

Monday, May 25. Bishop Hedding presented a communication from the trustees of John-street Church, New York, offering the building to the conference, with a view of its being appropriated to the service of missions, which was laid on the table.

A report was presented on choir singing, as follows: The committee have taken into consideration the memorial, &c. The memorialists complain that in many of our churches choirs have been organized, who sit apart from the great body of the church, and are permitted wholly to govern the singing; and that by introducing such tunes as our members cannot sing, they render it impossible for a large majority of our members to participate in this part of God's worship; and are solicitous that the General Conference should express their views of the intent and meaning of our Discipline on this subject. Your committee fully believe that it is not the design of our rules on this subject, that choirs should be formed so as to exclude the church and congregation from uniting in this interesting part of divine worship. This is manifest from the circumstance that our rules particularly guard against formality in singing, provide for singing schools, object to figure tunes, direct the congregation to be taught the tune by the singers, singing the tenor only, and expressly require the preacher "to exhort every person in the congregation to sing." Your committee are of opinion that the evils which the memorialists complain may be remedied, to a considerable extent, by attending to the present rules of Discipline on this subject.

On motion, the report was adopted without debate. The committee on "lay delegation" submitted a report adverse to the memorialists. They represent the memorialists on this subject as bearing the character of concerted operation, under the direction of a single intellect, and as being the result of agitation, and not of original dissatisfaction on the part of most of the persons signing them. But were it otherwise, the number is comparatively so small that they were entitled to no other consideration than what might be attached to them as arguments in favour of the courses indicated; and in this light the committee do not attach much importance to them. The present system has worked well, and would require more cogent reasons for altering it. The committee refer to the proceedings of the

General Conference of 1828 for the light in which the election of presiding elders by the Annual Conferences, and a lay delegation in the General Conference, was then viewed; and the decision which was made by the Church on these subjects. They therefore recommend that it be resolved that it is not expedient to change the form of church government in any of the matters suggested in the memorialists. O. Scott suggested that the report lie on the table.

J. Horton, by permission, asked the Rev. R. Newton whether there was any authority among the Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain equal in extent of power to our superintendency?

Rev. Mr. Newton.—We have the thing without the name. The President of our Conference exercises more authority than your venerable Bishops. He can, at any time, arrest debate by his decision; and although Mr. Wesley did not assume the title, he claimed and exercised the prerogatives of a Christian Bishop. Our Chairmen of Districts are, in their sphere, also representatives of the President.

Rev. Mr. Horton asked, whether the Presidents were not elected annually?

Rev. Mr. Newton.—Unquestionably they are—but the President never dies.

Is not the Chairman of the District also elected annually?

Unquestionably he is, but he never dies, replied Mr. Newton. The chair also enquired of Rev. Mr. Newton, whether the President of the British Conference did not decide many questions which we decide by vote of the conference; to which he received an affirmative response.

Rev. J. Horton also asked, how long the chairman of the district might retain his office? to which he received the reply, that that depended on circumstances. He always deferred to seniority in case of the presence of a more aged minister. This was generally, if not invariably and universally, done.

The report was adopted by a very large majority. The report of the committee on temperance was taken up, and the following resolutions proposed:—

Resolved, That the memorials presented by various annual conferences praying the restoration of Mr. Wesley's rule on the sale and use of spirituous liquor is a constitutional recommendation.

It was moved in amendment, "That Mr. Wesley's original rule on the subject of drunkenness, in the following words, be adopted:—'Drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity.'"

Rev. W. A. Smith made a vigorous opposition to the adoption of the resolution. He resisted it on the questionableness of its constitutionality, but still more strongly on the ground of its claim to authority as a general rule, which, in the very language of the Discipline, was declared to be "written by the Holy Ghost on every truly awakened heart." He appealed to the convictions of every member whether there was Scriptural sanction for a declaration of so awful an import, in regard to the rule in question. He went on with earnestness to portray the evil consequences which would inevitably ensue from its enforcement among the articles of religion.

Dr. Bangs, in self justification, said, that there had been a period in which he supposed the rules of our church constituted it a temperance society. He had never surmised that the practice of drinking was carried on to any extent among the members; but when he awoke and found himself deluded, he had, in obedience to views and sentiments he had ever entertained, and in deference to the authority of Mr. Wesley, from whom he seldom differed with either alacrity or haste, although he pretended not to claim infallibility for him, advanced from his former position, and for this had frequently been twitted with accusations of tergiversation, &c.

A long debate ensued. Rev. S. G. Roszel proposed that the words "extreme necessity" be stricken out.

The conference adjourned without a decision.

Tuesday, May 26. The report of the committee on boundaries was taken up. The following are the names of the Conferences as adopted:—New York, Providence, New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Troy, Black River, Oneida, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburgh, Ohio, North Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Lock River, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Holston, Tennessee, Holly Springs, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey—33 Annual Conferences.

The reconsideration of the proceedings on the appeal of Silas Comfort, of the Missouri Conference, was moved. This case involved the question of receiving negro testimony on a church trial of a white person, and brought on a warm discussion. Several resolutions and amendments were offered, but the conference adjourned without a vote.

Wednesday, May 27. Dr. Bangs, from the committee on slavery, made a report on the subject of a memorial which had been presented by O. Scott, professing to have been signed by 1,154 members of the M. E. Church in the city of New York. This memorial had been sent back to New York, and a committee in that city investigated the signatures, and reported to the committee on slavery that 45 were not members at all, one now was and another had been in the State prison; 15 were probationers, one of whom was only seven years of age; 78 names were recorded twice, one thrice; 90 found in the residences named; 15 were probationers, one of whom was only seven years of age; 78 names were recorded twice, one thrice; 90 found in the residences named; 60 declared they were deceived by false pretences,—making in all 369. Of the entire number, 813 were females. From these and other circumstances the committee consider the memorial unworthy of credit, and recommended to the conference accordingly.

The committee also submitted the following as the conclusion of their report:

Whereas our Church in various places has been much agitated on the subject of modern abolitionism for several years past; and whereas it is most desirable to tranquilize these troubled waters, that we may pursue our appropriate calling in peace and harmony, therefore

Resolved, By the delegates of the several annual conferences in General Conference assembled:

1. That it is incompatible with our duty as Christians and as Christian ministers to agitate the Church on the above subject, any farther than we feel ourselves bound to express our individual opinions on proper occasions in temperate language, with suitable deference and respect for the opinions and character of those from whom we may conscientiously differ.

2. That we highly disapprove of the conduct of those who disturb the peace of the Church by their intemperate and inflammatory speeches and publications, by forming anti-slavery societies or conventions in the Church, and giving them currency by taking the name of Methodists, or by bringing the doctrines of modern abolitionism into quarterly and annual conferences, class, and other meetings of devotion; and more especially do we condemn the practice of arraigning the characters of individuals, bishops, and other ministers or members of the Church, through the medium of the press before they have been dealt with as the sacred Scriptures and the Discipline of our Church most explicitly require.

3. That it be, and hereby is made the duty of all the annual conferences, bishops, presiding elders, and preachers, to use their influence to banish the above practices from among us. All which is respectfully submitted.

N. Bangs, Chairman.

Baltimore, May 28, 1840.

Laid on the table for the time being.

The committee on centenary subscriptions reported the various sums which had been announced to them from thirteen conferences, returns from the remainder not having been received. Amount subscribed \$446,508; paid, \$67,410.

The committee on churches and parsonages made a report, in which they say: Your committee have, also, had under consideration a memorial from a number of very respectable members of our Church in Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) praying the General Conference so to alter the Discipline as to leave it optional with the people to build churches with or without free seats. Also a resolution to the same effect referred to them by this conference; your committee are of opinion, however, that it is inexpedient to alter the Discipline on this subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Baltimore, May, 1840. S. G. Roszel, Chairman.

Rev. G. Fillmore moved that the word "inexpedient" be stricken out, and expedient substituted. A motion was made that the Report lie on the table. Rev. A. Wiley moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried. Rev. G. Wiley moved to lay the Report on the table. On counting, the vote was declared to stand 65 affirm., 64 neg. Some doubt as to the state of the vote being entertained, a new count was ordered, and the result was, 64 affirm. and 65 neg., so the report was not laid on the table.

On the question of adoption, Rev. A. G. Fillmore opposed it, in view of the condition of the churches in the bounds of his conference.

Rev. B. M. Drake spoke in favor, and sustained the report, by advertising to the opinion and feeling on the subject in the south, west, and middle states, and demonstrated that there was no necessity of any further legislation on this subject.

Rev. S. G. Roszel, not perceiving what obstacles were thrown in the way of consummating the wishes of those preferring power house by the Discipline as it now stands, could not imagine why they should insist on a change.

Rev. O. Scott, in opposition, said that the disciplinary provision in this respect was altogether disregarded in the north. They always had transgressed, and intended to transgress. Obsolete statutes ought to be expunged from the Discipline.

Rev. F. E. Pitts considered the transgression of a law to be a very strange argument for its abrogation.

Dr. Bacon wished to learn from Rev. R. Newton in respect to the practice of the Wesleyan Convention in this matter.

Rev. R. Newton remarked that their churches universally were pewed, even the City Road chapel, Mr. Wesley's own church, with free seats for those who wished to occupy them. It was thus in Bristol, Leeds, and even in Dublin and Cork; and he did not suppose that Mr. Wesley disliked it. He alluded to the expression of preference for pews which he had heard from individuals in this country, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Baltimore, and thought that freedom of choice should be allowed.

The report of the episcopal committee was called up, and, on motion, the resolution approving of the episcopal administration for the last four years was adopted.

The report on the Book Concern was taken up, and in the course of discussion thereon it was stated that four years ago the capital was \$546,000, it had made 14 per cent, divided 3 per cent among the conferences, and appropriated the remainder, or \$320,000, to its own increase, making the capital at the present time \$920,000.

Thursday, May 28. Rev. J. Early, from the committee on episcopacy, made the following report:

The committee on episcopacy have had under consideration the travelling expenses of the several bishops since the last General Conference, and find that Bishop Roberts' expenses up to this time have been \$40 25 over the amount appropriated; Bishop Soule's expenses \$26 10 over; Bishop Hedding's expenses have been covered by the appropriation; Bishop Andrews', \$250 over; Bishop Waugh's expenses not covered by appropriation, but he does not know exactly the amount he is deficient, and therefore makes no demand; Bishop Morris' expenses overrun the appropriation \$99 37. And they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the book agents at New York be directed to pay Bishop Roberts \$40 25, Bishop Soule \$26 10, Bishop Andrew \$250, and Bishop Morris \$99 37, and close their accounts for travelling expenses up to this date.

Rev. J. Early remarked that Bishop Soule's deficit was principally caused by a departure from his ordinary route of visitation to attend a convention of the bishops in Philadelphia, and two sessions of the eastern conference. Bishop Morris also had attended two conferences in place of the senior bishop.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Capers, from the committee to whom the addresses of the British and Canadian conferences had been referred, made the following report, accompanied by an address to each conference in reply:—

The committee, to whom were referred the letters of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Great Britain, and documents of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, report:

1. Your committee respectfully recommend the sending of a delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain in the year 1847, and that the book agents at New York be directed to furnish him with money to defray all necessary expenses incident to his mission as your messenger.

2. Your committee further recommend the sending of a delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Upper Canada in the session in the year 1847, and that his expenses be paid as above.

Drafts of addresses to the British and Canadian Conferences were submitted with the report. Some discussion was had thereon, principally with reference to the remarks on slavery; and on motion of Rev. O. Scott that part was made a separate question.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the whole of the report, except so much as refers to slavery, and it was unanimously adopted.

The question on the remainder was carried—114 affirmative, 13 negative.

Rev. Mr. Newton briefly acknowledged the kindness and courtesy of the reference to himself, and with deference to the General Conference signified the pleasure it would impart to himself and British brethren to receive a visit from Bishop Soule, as delegate.

Rev. E. Ryerson also responded to the sentiments of the address.

The reconsideration of the proceedings growing out of the appeal of Silas Comfort was again taken up, and Rev. W. A. Smith, after a few remarks, read the following paper as the result of an interchange of views among the delegates of the conferences most interested, and as a compromise: viz:—

Resolved, That the resolution offered by A. J. Few, and adopted on Monday the 18th inst., relating to the testimony of persons of color, be reconsidered, and amended to read as follows:—Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher among us to admit persons of color to give testimony on the trial of white persons in any slave-holding state or territory, where they are denied that privilege in trials at law; provided, that when an annual conference, in any such state or territory, shall judge it expedient to admit of the introduction of such testimony within its bounds, it shall be allowed so to do.

Dr. Tomlinson objected that it did not connect with the action on the appeal sufficiently closely, and proposed the following substitute:

Whereas the proceedings of this conference on the appeal of Silas Comfort have been rescinded, which proceedings alone were deemed to make it expedient to adopt the resolution of brother Few concerning the testimony of colored people; therefore resolved, That this resolution be rescinded also, it being expressly understood that by this act we intend to give no opinion in regard to doctrine of color resolution; leaving the different conferences, as heretofore, to act on this subject as they under their peculiar circumstances, may respectively judge prudent and proper.

A motion to lay Rev. W. A. Smith's resolution on the table was carried—70 affirmative, 53 negative. A good deal of debate took place on the question to reconsider, and the conference adjourned without coming to a decision.

Afternoon session. The question was resumed.

Dr. Bangs, with a few remarks concerning his acquaintance with all the circumstances connected with the action of the conference on this subject, submitted the following for its consideration:

Whereas this General Conference did, on the 16th day of this month, entertain an appeal by Rev. S. Comfort against the decision of the Missouri conference, by which he was censured for admitting the testimony of a colored man against a white man, and did also reverse the decision of said conference; and whereas this General Conference, on the 13th day of this month, reconsidered its act, by which the said decision of the Missouri conference was reversed, and finally confirmed said decision without assigning full and sufficient reasons; therefore,

Resolved, Let. That the entire proceedings of this conference in this case be, and the same hereby are, rescinded, and shall be erased from the journals of the conference.

Resolved, 2d. That the decision of the Missouri conference in the case of Comfort be, and hereby is, affirmed.

On motion, by J. A. Collins, the motion was laid on the table—69 affirmative, 63 negative.

Rev. J. A. Collins moved to lay the motion to reconsider Dr. Few's resolution on the table—prevailed.

Rev. J. A. Collins moved to adopt the resolution submitted by Rev. Wm. A. Smith in the forenoon.

Rev. G. Gary moved the following as a substitute, viz:—

1. Resolved, That the General Conference in conference assembled, do that all the proceedings of this conference, excepting that which declares that the appeal of Silas Comfort could not be entertained, be and hereby are rescinded.

2. Resolved, That all proceedings referring to colored testimony be rescinded.

3. Resolved, That the several annual conferences be at liberty to give such direction to their members as may be deemed expedient on the subject of testimony of colored people.

On motion, by S. G. Roszel, laid on the table—72 affirmative, 64 negative.

The question was then taken on W. A. Smith's resolution. The yeas were 69 and the nays were 63. The chairman (Bishop Hedding) after explaining that he did not conceive that he had a right, or that their roles imposed any obligation on him to vote, declined to do so.

So the reconsideration of Dr. Few's resolution having been laid on the table, the resolution itself still remains in full force. It is the same as W. A. Smith's, with the omission of the proviso.

Immediately after taking the vote, the conference adjourned at 7 P. M.

Friday May 29.—Rev. W. Winans submitted the following:—

The committee have considered that part of the Bishops' Address which was referred to them; and as the result of their deliberations, report the following resolutions: viz:—

1st. Resolved, That when any business comes up for action before an annual or a quarterly meeting conference, involving a difficulty on a question of law, or so to produce the question, "What is law in the case?" it is the prerogative of the president to decide the question; and from this decision there is no appeal.

2d. Resolved, That an annual or a quarterly meeting conference has no constitutional right to do any other business than what is specifically provided for in the Discipline; but other business may be admitted when, in the judgment of the president, its introduction is expedient.

3d. Resolved, That the president of an annual or a quarterly meeting conference be the right to put the question on a motion, resolution, or report, when, in his judgment, such motion, resolution, or report does not relate to the proper business of a conference; provided that in all such cases the president, on being required by the conference to do so, shall have inserted in the journals of the conference his refusal to put the question on such motion, resolution, or report, with his reason for so refusing.

4th. Resolved, That the president of an annual or a quarterly meeting conference has the right to adjourn the conference over which he presides when, in his judgment, all the business prescribed by the Discipline to such conference shall have been transacted; provided, that an exception taken by the conference to his so adjourning it shall be entered upon the journals of such conference.

The report was laid on the table.

A contribution was made in the conference to the amount of \$819 for the sufferers by the late tornado at Natchez.

efforts employed to establish the institutions of the Gospel, and to diffuse the principles of pure Protestant Christianity, as they are embodied in Methodism, throughout the whole country.

That the labours of the missionaries among the slaves at the south have been eminently owned of God, in bringing many of them to enjoy those consolations which the blessed Gospel offers to all in every condition of life; and that these missions claim the most careful and fostering care of the society, and the prayers and sympathies of the whole Church.

It was also resolved, That all the missionaries, except those appointed to labour for the benefit of the slaves, be instructed to maintain the economy of the church by instituting regular class and quarterly collections in all the societies they form; and that they also exert themselves to form a missionary society in every place where a sufficient number friendly to the cause can be prevailed on to unite for this purpose.

Tuesday June 2. The committee on the itinerancy reported, among other things, that it appears that it is the practice of several annual conferences to permit clerics to remain in the conference during the examination of their characters, which the committee deem an improper practice that ought not to prevail.

The examination of characters in annual conferences, with open doors, is considered inexpedient, as well as contrary to the ancient usage of our church, and therefore very exceptionable.

The opinions expressed by the committee on these subjects were adopted by the conference.

They also reported that a resolution on the journals of the New Hampshire conference, which affirms that it is not immoral, nor inconsistent with the ministerial character, to attend abolition conventions, deliver abolition lectures, and circulate abolition papers, is, in the judgment of the committee, and in the opinion of the majority of the conference, not inconsistent with the advice of the last General Conference, solemnly given, and calculated to disturb the peace of society.

The New England conference, as has appeared to the committee, have been, during the last four years, disorganizing in their proceedings;—indeed, to have pursued a course destructive to the peace, harmony, and unity of the church.

The several particulars mentioned are all or principally relative to La Roy Sunderland and Orange Scott, and the abolition movements.

The question being on the adoption of the whole report,

Rev. J. Dodge offered an amendment to the preamble, condemnatory of the Georgia resolutions. He thought that as the action of several conferences had received animadversion, impartially required that there should be uniformity of treatment. He therefore moved to amend the report by adding: "The action of the Georgia conference, in declaring that slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a moral evil, contradicts the sense of the general rule and the tenth section of the Discipline on that subject, and is therefore irregular."

Rev. W. Winans explained that the committee were directed by the journals and the representatives of the several conferences.

Rev. S. Miner moved that the amendment proposed by Rev. J. Dodge be laid on the table.

Rev. S. K. Hodges requested that the motion be withheld until he had corrected the views just presented, in respect to the Georgia resolutions; and that he might be the more readily understood, he begged leave to read them. They read thus:

Whereas there is a clause in the discipline of our church that states, that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery; and whereas the said clause has been perverted by some, and used in such a manner as to produce the impression that the Methodist Episcopal Church believed slavery to be a moral evil; therefore

Resolved, That the sense of the Georgia annual conference that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil.

Resolved, That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, and one with which, as ministers of Christ, we have nothing to do, farther than to ameliorate the condition of the slave by endeavouring to impart to him and his master the benign influences of the religion of Christ, and aiding both on their way to heaven.

And now, said Rev. S. K. Hodges, the meaning of these resolutions is plainly and intelligibly that slavery, as it exists among us, is not a *dammning* sin. To condemn ourselves in the constant practice and execution of a moral evil, would be to acknowledge ourselves guilty of transgression against the law of God. Do brethren deny this? Let them do so. We wish to understand them distinctly on this subject. Slavery is a civil and domestic institution, belonging to the jurisdiction of the state, and not to the church. Such is our ground. Is it not Methodist and tenable? Is this conference prepared to deny it, and condemn us? Let them do it—we have no question settled. We have received the discipline and lived by it—want asked no change, sent up no memorials—and for twenty years have maintained the institutions of the church, and submitted to offensive legislation, on motion, laid on the table.

Rev. P. Crandall moved that so much of the report as adverts to the New England conference be stricken out. The representation, he asserted, not to comport with the facts of the case.

A warm and lengthened discussion took place on the question of slavery generally; and the question being put, the motion to strike out all of the preamble touching the acts of the New England conference, prevailed.

Rev. J. Early read the following, which was adopted unanimously, by a standing vote:

Resolved, That the Rev. Bishop Soule be requested to visit England, and attend the Methodist Wesleyan Conference of 1847, as the messenger of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; and in the event Bishop Soule shall find it impracticable to comply with the wishes of the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to appoint some suitable person to visit the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of 1847, as the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Resolved, That Rev. Bishop Hedding be, and he is hereby requested, to attend and represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, in 1847;—and in the event of his being unable to attend, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to appoint a delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, in 1847.

Dr. Luckey suggested an amendment of a modifying character, so as to allow two superintendents to select, in case of the failure of Bishop Hedding. The mover admitted the amendment, and the resolution thus modified was adopted.

Bishop Soule, in behalf of himself and colleagues, offered the following resolutions, prefacing their presentation with a few forcible, and impressive remarks, of an encouraging and animating nature.

Resolved, 1. That in the decision of this conference in the case of the appeal of Rev. Silas Comfort, it is not intended to express or imply that the testimony of colored persons against white persons, in church trials, is either expedient or justifiable in any of the slave-holding states or territories where the civil laws prohibit such testimony in trials at law.

Resolved, 2. That it is not the intention of this conference in the adoption of the resolution of Rev. Ignatius A. Few, of Georgia, in regard to the admission of the testimony of colored people, to prohibit such testimony in church trials at law, or in any other case, where it is the established usage of the Church to admit, and when, in the judgment of the constitutional judicatory of the Church, such testimony may be admitted with safety to the peace of society, and the best interests of all concerned.

Resolved, 3. That it is not the intention of this conference, in either of the above cases, or in any action had by this body, to express or imply any distrust, or want of confidence in the Christian piety and integrity of the numerous body of colored members under our pastoral care, to whom we are bound by the bonds of the Gospel of Christ, and for whose spiritual and eternal interests, we are bound to exert every effort, and in every regular and lawful condition in life, we will never cease to labour for their redemption.

Resolved, 4. That the chair presented a report from the committee on itinerancy, viz:—

The committee have considered that part of the Bishops' address which was referred to them; and as the result of their deliberation report the following resolutions, viz:—

Resolved, That the president of an annual or quarterly meeting conference has the right to decline putting the question on a motion, resolution, or report, when, in his judgment, such motion, resolution, or report, does not relate to the proper business of a conference; provided that in all such cases the president, on being required by the conference to do so, shall have inserted in the journals of the conference his refusal to put the question on such motion, resolution, or report, with his reason for so refusing.

Resolved, That the president of an annual or a quarterly meeting conference has the right to adjourn the conference over which he presides, when, in his judgment, all the business prescribed by the Discipline to such conference shall have been transacted; provided, that an exception taken by the conference to his so adjourning it shall be entered upon the journals of such conference.

Resolved, That when an annual conference shall differ from the president on a question of law, they shall have the privilege of entering their dissent on the journal of the conference.

The amendment prevailed—59 affirmative, 43 negative.

Report as amended was then adopted.

The conference then proceeded to the election of the officers of the Church.

Rev. Nathan Bangs was announced to be duly elected Resident Corresponding Secretary of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Thomas Mason and George Lane, Book Agents at New York.

J. F. Wright and Leroy Swarned, Book Agents at Cincinnati.

George Peck, Editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," &c.

The conference being about to proceed to the election of editor of the "Christian Advocate" at New York, the name of Rev. J. A. Collins was mentioned in connection with it; whereupon the reverend gentleman peremptorily declined in favor of Dr. Bond, and requested his friends to bestow their suffrages upon him; and Dr. Thomas E. Bond, a local preacher of the city of Baltimore, was duly elected. George Coles, assistant editor.

Editor of Western Christian Advocate—Rev. Charles Elliott was nominated and elected. Assistant Editor—Rev. L. L. Hamlin.

Editor of Chris. Apologist, &c.—Rev. Wm. Nast was nominated and elected.

Editor of South-Western Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.—Rev. Charles A. Davis was nominated and elected.

Editor of Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston, S. C.—Rev. W. M. Wigham was nominated and elected.

Editor of Pittsburg Christian Advocate—Rev. Charles Cooke was nominated and elected.

On motion, the election of editor for Richmond Christian Advocate was postponed.

The conference then determined to select the site for the ensuing General Conference in 1847, and New York was chosen.

From a Correspondent of Zion's Watchman.

REV. ROBERT NEWTON IN BALTIMORE.

We listened to two excellent sermons from Mr. Newton, the Representative from the British connexion, yesterday. It was announced on Saturday that he was to preach in the Light street church, in this City, on Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock. Accordingly, long before the appointed hour, the house was literally packed, and we were not being able to get in, we were obliged to wait near the house, under the necessity of retiring to other places of worship.

At about 10 o'clock, the house having been entirely filled for some time, and large numbers standing in uncomfortable positions, it was thought best to commence the service. Mr. Newton appeared before the assembly and went through with the usual exercises, preparatory to the sermon, in a solemn and impressive manner. His appearance, though not remarkably imposing, is calculated to inspire the assurance that he is able to sustain his reputation. He is a man of more than ordinary size, thick set, dark complexion, broad features; and, one would be inclined to the opinion, from his appearance, that he possessed a powerful constitution. He has quite an intellectual face, high and broad forehead, and one side of his face a little disfigured, either by a scar or mark; upon the whole, he presents a fine specimen of a vigorous, able-bodied Englishman; and, from what we have seen, we should think that he possesses an active, intelligent, and cultivated mind, and a warm heart; that he furnishes a striking illustration of genuine Wesleyan simplicity in his manners, and of noble, generous, honest frankness in his character. He is said to be a man of very active habits, having travelled very extensively, and with great rapidity, for many years, in attending missionary meetings and in performing other official duties.

He has been through all weathers, and all seasons, on the outside of stage coaches, and always without an overcoat, and has having performed an immense amount of labour; and his sunburnt, healthy appearance certainly furnishes ample justification of the correctness of this representation, in so far as apparent capabilities are concerned. His voice is heavy and somewhat harsh; his enunciation distinct, natural and forcible, and we should conclude from his weight of voice, distinctness of enunciation, and great physical power, that he would make a congregation of ten or twenty thousand people at a camp meeting hear with considerable ease. He prays exultantly, well, pertinently, and even powerfully at times; though he literally "looks like the form of soul words," and betrays a fondness for stereotyped phrases, a peculiarity, by the way, which we have often noticed in the public prayers of Englishmen, and which arises, we suppose, in part, from their extensive use of the liturgy of the Establishment.

He announced the following beautiful text: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." 1 John, iii. 2. He introduced the subject by a view of the surprising character of the love of God to our race;—and particularly as displayed in making us his children; and proceeded to read:

1. The character of true Christians.—They are "Sons of God." In discussing this point he took a bird's-eye view of the process by which we become the "sons of God"—the evidence of being such, and the peculiar privileges of that relation. He then proceeded to consider,

II. The prospects of true Christians.—These, he remarked, were presented in the text as partly revealed, and partly not revealed. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but when he shall appear, we shall be like him," &c. In contemplating our prospects he remarked,

1. It doth not yet appear what we shall be with respect to the future in this world; how low we may be—how happy we may be—how useful we may be.

2. It doth not yet appear what we shall be in the world to come; in respect to our resurrection bodies—in respect to the capacities and capabilities of our minds—and with respect to both, when re-unioned in the glorified state.

3. We shall see him as he is—we shall see the dwelling places of our Divine Redeemer—the inhabitants of that place—but the great object of attraction there is the Redeemer himself—whom we shall see him as he is.

4. We shall be like him—Surprising thought! The certainty of all this, as wonderful as it may seem, is established by the positive phraseology in the text, "we shall," &c.

In conclusion, he applied the subject, 1st, By way of admonition to those who are not the sons of God, and remarked, that the text implied a terrible reverse of meaning in its application to such. It doth not yet appear what they shall be. 2d, By way of encouragement to the children of God.

The above is but a meagre and very imperfect sketch of the admirable Sermon of Mr. Newton; it was eloquent, touching and powerful. It was indeed profound, but this was one of its excellencies; it was characterized by simplicity of style—a pertinency of thought, expression and allusion, and was, in all respects, peculiarly calculated for popular effect. He is really great as a preacher, and his style is really admirable; he unites perfect ease in the management of his subject, with an exact method, and gives continual evidence that he is equally at home in wielding a powerful argument or a happy illustration, and both seem alike at command. But the crowning evidence of Mr. Newton's greatness, is his obvious intimacy with him who has said, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." He has the sanction of the Holy One, and is eminently entrusted with the apostolic office.

Mr. Newton's eloquence is eminently of the popular kind; he labours his congregation with no metaphysical disquisitions; he does not attempt to dazzle with a succession of topics and meretricious ornaments; but all is in the style of true Wesleyan simplicity. His reasoning is of the easy, popular kind; his illustrations are apt and striking; he commands a ready use of pertinent scriptures on all occasions, and excels in the elucidation and application of them. His action, we should think, is rather more of the Irish cast, than the English; it is abundant, unstudied, and usually natural, and frequently graceful. His style of sermonizing very much resembles that of the authors of the work entitled, "Sketches of Sermons," &c., which unfortunately for our ministry was published a few years since at the Book Room in New York; and I should infer, from a number of facts, that he is one of the authors of that work. His eloquence and the consistency of his sermons are of an entirely different character from those of some of the authors of the work mentioned above.

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STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS, FOR 1840-41.

I. LONDON DISTRICT.

- 1. Hamilton and Ancaster, John G. Manly, Hugh Montgomery, J. Wilkinson; Andrew Priddle, superannuated.
2. London, James Norris, William Coleman.
3. St. Thomas, William Steer.
4. Malahide, Thomas Fawcett.
5. Gogfeld and Howarth, Cornelius Flammerfeld, Stephen Miles.
6. Thame, T. K. Wilkinson.
7. Oxford, Peter Kerr, Henry Byers.
8. Simons, Robert Corson, Charles W. M. Gilbert.
9. Brantford, Thos. De Witt, Jas. Mockridge; Thos. Whitehead, super.
10. Dunfree, Edmund Stoney. One to be sent.

II. TORONTO DISTRICT.

- 11. City of Toronto, Egerton Ryerson, Geo. R. Sanderson; Joseph Stinson, who is President of the Conference; John Ryerson, who is our General Book Steward; Jonathan Scott, who is our Editor.
13. Yonge Street, George Poole, John Law; James Wilson, superannuated.
14. Newmarket, Matthew Whiting; Andrew Taylor, superannuated.
15. Albin, John Baxter, D. B. Madden.
16. Reesorville, David Wright; David Youmans, superannuated.
17. Whitby, Simon Huntington, James Spencer.
18. Toronto Circuit, Ezra Adams, John Lever.
19. Nelson, Rowley Hoiland, S. C. Philip.
20. Grimsby, James Musgrove, F. Coleman.
21. St. Catharines, Samuel Bolton, Samuel Rose.
22. Stamford, Hamilton Bigger, Edmund Shepherd, Thomas Costford.
23. Brock, B. Shepherd is to take charge of and reside at Niagara. Horace Dean, J. Hutchinson.

III. BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

- 23. Kingston, John C. Davidson.
24. Waterloo, Ezra Hoaly, Wm. H. Williams; Jas. Booth, superannuated.
25. Napanee, Cyrus R. Allison, Gilbert Miller.
26. Bath and Isle of Tante, Conrad Vandusen, J. Reynolds.
27. Hallwell, Lewis Warner, William Philip.
28. Belleville, Edw. Ryan.
29. Sydney, George F. Flayler, Vincent B. Howard.
30. Cobourg, John Black, Daniel Wright; D. McMillen, superannuated.
31. Colborne, Joseph Messmore.
32. Cobourg, James Brock; John Beatty, who is Domestic Governor of U. C. Academy, D. C. VanNorman, A. B., who is Professor of Mathematics in U. C. Academy.
33. Port Hope, Wm. Haas, Bro. and Haw are to change appointments at Cobourg and Port Hope once in three weeks.
34. Peterborough, William McKadden, Solomon Waldron, J. Sanderson; Moses Blackstock, superannuated. Dr. Waldron will reside at the Rice Lake Station.

IV. AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

- 35. Prescott, Henry Wilkinson.
36. Brockville, John Carroll.
37. Elizabethtown and Gananoque, G. Beynon, J. Hughes; Wm. Channellaine, superannuated.
38. Augusta, Daniel Berner; Charles Wood, superannuated.
39. Kempenville, William McCullough.
40. Matilda, Benjamin Nankville, J. Toak.
41. Rideau, William Young; William Brown, superannuated.
42. Perth, James Currie.
43. Crowsby, George Goodson.

V. BAYTON DISTRICT.

- 44. Bglown, Richard Jones.
45. Richmond, Asahel Hurlbur, Lechin Taylor, who shall supply Bytown in the absence of the Chairman of the District.
46. Oswego, William Willoughby.
47. Ottawa, Thos. Harmon, Henry Shaler; F. Metcalf, superannuated.
48. Hull, John Parry.
49. Mississippi, Alva Adams, Wellington Jeters.
50. Plantagenet, John Armstrong.
51. Bonchire, D. Dignam.
52. Bonchire, Stephen Brownell.
53. Pembroke, M. Connor.

VI. MISSIONARY DISTRICT.

- 51. Aidersville, William Case.
52. Rice Lake, John Swoley.
53. Lake Simcoe, Sylvester Hurlbur.
54. Barrie, Peniston, Andrew and Collier, Thomas McMullen.
55. Credit, Alexander MacNab.
56. Grand River, William Ryerson; George Ferguson, superannuated.
57. Muncy Point, Peter Jones.
58. Goderich, Charles B. Goodrich.
59. Warwick and Adelaide, David Hardie.
60. Guelph, Benjamin Slight.
61. Walsby, William Price.
62. Amherstburgh, William Scott.
63. St. Clair, John Dooze.
64. Mono, John Noyes.
65. Wingham, William Harkmer.
66. Lake Superior, Thomas Hurlbur.
67. Lake Superior, Joseph Stinson, General Superintendent of Missions.

The close of our Conference at Belleville on Saturday evening last, reminded us of the following article which we extracted from the Western Christian Advocate some months ago. It portrays an occasion deeply thrilling and irresistibly affecting. Happy if after all our meetings and partings on earth we come to a land of rest where "farewell" is a sound unknown!

CONFERENCE—THE FAREWELL.

"They came, they are gone: we have met, and must, perhaps never again." These words of Cramer are as applicable to a conference of Methodist ministers, as to a meeting of friends on earth. Whoever witnessed our closing session on Friday morning last, will believe it. That was the farewell hour. We had a brief address from Bishop Doak. He spoke of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of her fortunes in early and later times, and of the gracious deliverances which she had experienced at the hand of Almighty God.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—It will be seen from the brief notices on this subject comprised in the summary of news copied from the N. Y. Express, and inserted in another column, that Lord John Russell has brought a bill into the House, founded on the decision of the Judges.

A DISASTROUS FIRE broke out on Saturday afternoon, on the corner of York and Newgate streets, on the premises of Mr. Northcote, which was very destructive in its effects; for though it was readily extinguished, some sparks had communicated with the roof of the theatre, which was seen in flames, and many buildings besides. Twelve or thirteen buildings were burnt to the ground; two or three taken down to stop the progress of the flames, and several others considerably injured.

flames, and many buildings besides. Twelve or thirteen buildings were burnt to the ground; two or three taken down to stop the progress of the flames, and several others considerably injured. The whole is said to have originated in the playful use of matches by some boys where there was a quantity of hay; thus showing that the utmost care should be observed in the use of what are so significantly called "Lucifers." The firemen were very active and effective in their operations, as were also the Officers and Soldiers of the 34th Reg't. Several young gentlemen of the City also deserve much praise for their manly conduct.

Our Ministers, Members, and Friends are informed that the Minutes of Conference will be published without delay; and that we shall be glad to receive their orders as soon as possible. It is much to be wished that they should have an extensive circulation; and they will, if our brethren, the Preachers, are prompt and persevering in trying to obtain orders.

The proceedings of the American General Conference promised on the first page are omitted for want of room.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING THIS EVENING.

We are requested to state that a PUBLIC MEETING of the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY will be held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Newgate Street, this Evening (Wednesday), when several Ministers from the country are expected to advocate the cause of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks.

CP Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Committee Reform, Toronto, 1st June, 1840.

DEAR FRIENDS,—We have the pleasure to inform you that at the last Anniversary of "The City of Toronto Auxiliary Bible Society," an important change was made. With a view to unite into one body all the different Bible Societies in the Province, and to concentrate all the Bible operations in the same, in order to give more efficiency to the whole, the Society has assumed a Provincial character under the name of the "UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY," embracing the design of maintaining in this City a General Depot of Bibles and Testaments; from which all the Bible Societies in connection with it may be supplied with the Scriptures at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded; providing for the incorporation, with its General Committee, of the several Officers of all Bible Societies in connection with it; and for distinctly mentioning in its Annual Reports every thing interesting relative to the proceedings of its several branches, with a particular account of the contributions to its funds and to the circulation of the Scriptures. The whole of the Funds available, after defraying the expenses of the Institution and its operations, will be remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the purpose of being applied to the general objects of that Institution. Provision was also made for having an active travelling Agent constantly employed in visiting the various societies connected with it, forming new societies when they may be required, and in otherwise attending to the concerns of the society. It is desired with much solicitude that you are now enabled to inform you that such an Agent is actually engaged by the Committee, who is about to commence his first tour through the Province without delay.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS. From the New York Express. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. Mr. Rush, the American Secretary of Legation, was a passenger in the Great Western, bearing important despatches to his Government. Captain's second vessel, the Britannia, was advertised to leave Liverpool July 1st. The President was to sail the latter part of July. The Queen's birth was celebrated in a style of surpassing splendour. She is now in her 21st year. Rate of interest still maintained by the Bank of England at 5 per cent. The intelligence from the manufacturing districts is of a very depressing character.

UNITED STATES.

Loss of the Packet Ship Poland.—We have received this morning, by the arrival of the ship Clinton, the painful intelligence that the fine packet-ship Poland, from this port to Havre, was struck by lightning on the 10th May, by which accident the cargo became ignited and the vessel was entirely destroyed by fire.

Valuable Importation of Cattle and Sheep.—We yesterday inspected the valuable collection of cattle and sheep brought out in the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, from London. They consist of the following: A cow called Gray, 5 years old, cost 120 guineas; a calf, Sir George, 6 weeks old, 40 do.; a cow, Lumpy, 8 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Maria, 3 years old, 105 do.; a calf, Mauld, 3 weeks old, 20 do.; ditto, Major, 11 weeks old, 50 do.; a heifer, Spot, 2 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Astor Beauty, 2 years old, 80 do.; ditto, Nancy, 2 years old, 60 do.; ditto, Victor, 1 year old, 80 do.; ditto, Flora, 1 year old, 60 do.; ditto, Cherry, 1 year old, 60 do.; 3 rams; 75 do.; 10 ewes, 75 do.; 10 ditto, 10 do.; 1 ditto, 20 do.; insurance, freight and passage, 10 do.—Total, 1518 guineas, or \$7781 5s.

The Otago Palladium of Wednesday says:—Yesterday Lett and Dufou and another examining counsel before Judge Barrow, when Dufou made a full confession of the transaction, the object of which he declared was to burn the Great Britain, for the purpose of reviving the ill-feeling on the frontier between the two countries, for the purpose of procuring a revolution in Canada.—Lett and himself appear to be the only persons implicated in the transaction. It appears that in the trunk were deposited two jars filled with a compound of Gun Cotton, Venice Turpentine, Saltpetre, and other articles of a most combustible nature.—Under the necks of the jars was placed a bottle containing a pound of powder, with a fuse running from the powder to the outside of the trunk, which could be ignited at pleasure. The trunk was then closely packed with cotton batting. On the explosion but one of the jars was broken, and the compound being badly prepared, did not produce the expected result. Other testimony having been obtained, corroborating in some measure the evidence of Dufou, the prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial at the Circuit Court to be held in this village on the fourth Tuesday of the present month.

The expenses attending the importation from Cuba of the 33 blood hounds to hunt the Indians in Florida, is \$5006.93, and they are said to be good for nothing, as they will neither follow nor fight.

THE GLEANER.

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled upon one another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," says Diogenes, "for the bones of your father; but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

Debits of Honour.—The Senate of the German free city of Lubeck, where the habit of drunkenness is increasing among the workmen, have declared that all debts to keepers of public houses, wine-dealers, and distillers, for spirituous liquors consumed in their houses, shall be placed upon the same footing as gambling debts, and be irrevocable.

Pause before you follow Example.—A mule, laden with salt, and an ass laden with wool, went over a brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted: the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to speed as well, wetted his pack at the next water; but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it.

The Sword of Bruce.—The sword which King Robert Bruce wielded at Bannockburn has, with his helmet, survived the entire family. Mrs. Catherine Bruce, the last of the royal house, died in 1791, at a very advanced age; only a short time before her death Bruce called upon her, and though she was almost speechless from paralysis, she entreated him not only to confer the honour of knighthood on him with the Bruce's two-handled sword, saying she had a better right to grant the title than "some people;" after dinner she first showed her Jacobite feelings about the house of Hanover. The old lady bequeathed the sword and helmet to the Earl of Elgin, whom she considered the next of kin.

Different Colours of Mourning.—In Europe, black is generally used, because it represents darkness, which death is like unto, as it is a privation of life. In China, white is used, because they hope that the dead are the decaying trees and flowers, which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, brown is used, because it denotes the colour of the earth from whence we come, and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey blue is used, because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts, purple and violet, because they mix of black and blue, represents, as it were, sorrow on the one side, and hope on the other.

English Church Catholics.—The Journal des Debats has an article upon Puseyism, and the new Oxford school, which it represents as Catholicism without the Pope.

Lord Coke wrote the subjoined distich, which he religiously observed in the distribution of his time: Six hours to sleep—a law's grave study six; Six spent in prayer—the best to nature fit. Sir W. Jones, a wise economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the sentiments in the following lines:— Seven hours to law—to soothing slumber seven; Ten to the world allow—and all to heaven.

Delicate Compliment.—A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to union with him was the probability of his dying before her, to feel the sorrows of widowhood—to which he made the following ingenious reply:— "Blessed is that man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."—Ecc. xxx. 1.

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Lord Brougham resumed his attendance in the House of Lords. He opposed the Opium War. Some ears of wheat were picked in May from a field near Shoreham in Sussex.

UNITED STATES.

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The crew consisted of officers and men, twenty-eight, and in addition there were eleven stowage passengers,—making, with those whose names we have given below, sixty-three persons who were on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, and all of whom were floating on the broad Atlantic with a burning vessel beneath their feet, for forty-eight hours before the welcome sight of a friendly sail gladdened their eyes.

The vessel belonged to W. Whitlock, jr., and we understand that she is insured for \$32,000. The cargo, so far as we have been able to ascertain, consisted of \$70,000 1 specie, 2,700 barrels flour, 270 bales cotton, 80 casks quercitron bark, 22 barrels pot ashes. Value of cargo, \$30,000. Specie, 70,000. Ship insured for 32,000.

Total loss, \$132,000. We have seen one of the passengers, Mr. Buckingham, who says that too much praise cannot be given to Captain Anthony for his gallant conduct upon this melancholy occasion.

It is stated further that the Poland was well provided with boats; but he thinks that if the lad, in addition to the complement on board, a life-boat such as that of the Duchess d'Orleans, a great part of the specie and baggage of the passengers might have been saved.

Valuable Importation of Cattle and Sheep.—We yesterday inspected the valuable collection of cattle and sheep brought out in the packet ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, from London. They consist of the following: A cow called Gray, 5 years old, cost 120 guineas; a calf, Sir George, 6 weeks old, 40 do.; a cow, Lumpy, 8 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Maria, 3 years old, 105 do.; a calf, Mauld, 3 weeks old, 20 do.; ditto, Major, 11 weeks old, 50 do.; a heifer, Spot, 2 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Astor Beauty, 2 years old, 80 do.; ditto, Nancy, 2 years old, 60 do.; ditto, Victor, 1 year old, 80 do.; ditto, Flora, 1 year old, 60 do.; ditto, Cherry, 1 year old, 60 do.; 3 rams; 75 do.; 10 ewes, 75 do.; 10 ditto, 10 do.; 1 ditto, 20 do.; insurance, freight and passage, 10 do.—Total, 1518 guineas, or \$7781 5s.

We have never seen so fine a selection of stock landed on our shores. The cows are prodigious in size, and their forms denote great strength and power. They are all from Herefordshire, and are the very best breed that England can produce. The sheep are of extraordinary size, being the Cotswold cross with the Bakewell Lincolnshire, and the very best animals of the kind we have ever seen. They are imported by Mr. Wm. Henry Southard, of Jefferson county, in this State, who went expressly to England to select them, for himself, and Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany. The introduction of valuable stock like this is of immense importance to our agricultural and farming interest, for which Mr. S. deserves the thanks of the public. They have been brought out in fine condition by Captain Morgan, and without any accident.—N. Y. Express.

Daniel Wheeler was a native of England. He has long been an esteemed minister of the society of Friends, and many years of his life have been devoted to the cause of his Divine Master. In the year 1817, prompted by a view of more extensive usefulness, he accepted an invitation from the late Emperor Alexander, then in England, and removed with his family to reside near St. Petersburg, in Russia. In 1834 he left his family, and with the approbation of his friends, embarked at London, on a visit, in the love of the Gospel, to the natives of the South Sea Islands, where he continued till 1839.

Soon after his return to Europe he was induced, in the discharge of what he deemed a religious duty, to visit this country, but was soon called home by the illness of one of his sons, at whose peaceful death he was favoured to be present. Early in the 4th month of the present year he again embarked for this port, to finish his visit, and arrived on the 28th of the 4th month, very ill of congestion of the lungs; and departed this life, with a happy assurance of a blessed immortality, at the house of his friend, John Clapp, on the night of the 12th instant.

Among the subjects that elicited the deep sympathy of the deceased, as connected with the condition of the inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean, was the demoralizing and ruinous effect of advent spirits, introduced among them by the profusion of ardent spirits. He has now passed from works to burn the Great Britain, for the purpose of reviving the ill-feeling on the frontier between the two countries, for the purpose of procuring a revolution in Canada.—Lett and himself appear to be the only persons implicated in the transaction. It appears that in the trunk were deposited two jars filled with a compound of Gun Cotton, Venice Turpentine, Saltpetre, and other articles of a most combustible nature.—Under the necks of the jars was placed a bottle containing a pound of powder, with a fuse running from the powder to the outside of the trunk, which could be ignited at pleasure. The trunk was then closely packed with cotton batting. On the explosion but one of the jars was broken, and the compound being badly prepared, did not produce the expected result. Other testimony having been obtained, corroborating in some measure the evidence of Dufou, the prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial at the Circuit Court to be held in this village on the fourth Tuesday of the present month.

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UPPER CANADA.

Emigrants continue to pour into the country, and we observe by the Lower Canada papers, that steps have been taken to forward many of them to this province. A shed is about to be erected here, by Mr. Hawke, Emigrant Agent, for the accommodation of the emigrants, and immediate employment will be given to labourers. Many of these emigrants might be employed throughout the country, by farmers at reasonable wages; but we are sorry to understand, that on their passage up from Montreal, several of them have been advised by designing persons, to receive no smaller sum than \$16 a month with board. The emigrants only have the effect of misleading the stranger, and inducing him to reject employment at a rate that would be advantageous to himself and his employer.—British Colonist.

The commissioners appointed to decide upon a site for the erection of a lunatic asylum, not having agreed, our commissioners have been appointed to examine the site proposed by the Lieutenant Governor, and recommended to them, that the asylum be at Kingston, and that the government has granted a lot of land there for its erection. Had the first commissioners agreed among themselves, on some minor points, the lunatic asylum would have been erected in Toronto.—British Colonist.

The Sheriff of the London District advertises attachments against the Crysters to the amount of nearly £23,000.

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

GENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West. The former to consist of the following Townships, viz:—Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquimaux, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Doverley. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garafraxia, Hallowell, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Danforth, Painshe and Ernaos,—each Riding to be represented by one Member in the House of Assembly.

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

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

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

Surely fifty-three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native Land," its wants, capacities, and resources.

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

Gentlemen—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Bisters, &c. &c. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, humble servant, WILLIAM J. KERR. Wellington-Square, June 1, 1840. 55tc.

STRAY OR STOLEN.—On Monday, June 16th, from J. C. Cowles's Brick-yard, Yonge Street, near Potter's Field, a BRINDLE COW, with dark stripes, remarkably fall eye, with star on the forehead, but few horns, the front one projecting a little upwards; a long, thin tail; square tatts, the front one on the right side much the largest; very cross to milk; is 4 years old next August.

Any person who will bring said Cow, or give information of her at Yonge Township's shall be handsomely rewarded. 55 3wp

CAME into the premises of the Rev. R. Corson, 2½ miles east of Thornhill, some time in May last, a large Bay Horse. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Markham, June 23rd, 1840. 55 3 wp

STRAY HORSE.—Came into the inclosure of the subscriber's farm, on the Don River, two miles from the city of Toronto, in March last, a Dark Sorrel (or Light Chestnut) PONEY, with a large white spot on his forehead, and in very good condition. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Toronto, June 17, 1840. 555 tf JOHN PLAYTER.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Garrison Commons, sometime in the month of May, a Bay Mare, between 15 and 16 hands high, one of her ears somewhat injured, and heavy with foal. She has a switch tail and a white mark on her forehead, and on one of her hind feet. Whoever will give information that may lead to her recovery, will receive the reward of Five Dollars. JAMES ANDERSON. East Street, Toronto, June 16, 1840. 54

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 10th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely...

The Flour will be delivered by the Commissariat in such quantities as may be required, free of expense to the Contractor; and the empty barrels to be returned by the Contractor...

The Beef to be supplied to the Military Hospitals is to consist only of choice parts, without bone, selected under the direction of the Medical Department; and such pieces are not to be taken from the Meat intended for the effective Troops...

The Meat is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor, as follows: To the Hospitals, daily; to the Troops at their barracks or cantonments, in bulk to each corps...

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £1,000 currency for the due performance of the contract...

The Forage to be supplied is to consist of good, sweet, and dry upland Hay, the produce of cultivated land; of good, sweet, and dry Straw; and of good, sweet, dry, and clean Oats.

- 16 lbs. of Hay, 6 lbs. of Straw, 9 lbs. of Oats, or 12 lbs. of Hay, 8 lbs. of Straw, and 10 lbs. of Oats.

at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14 lbs. of Bran are to be delivered in lieu of the Oats.

The Forage is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor at such places within the City of Toronto, and at such times as shall be appointed by the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract...

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 9th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, precisely...

1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st October next, and 1,000 Barrels to be delivered on the 1st May, 1841.

The Flour must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good for six Months after delivery. The Tenders to express in words at length the rate, in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of Flour will be delivered.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the Penal Sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, Currency, for the due performance of the Contract...

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained, on application at this Office.

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

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

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

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and protection of that *Agis of Liberty*, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION...

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to exertion and industry...

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money in my motto in this respect being, *No labour, no pay*.

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be who shall be most forward to promote her welfare...

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

ROYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street. The period having arrived when WARM BATHING is considered necessary to Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness...

A single Bath, 2 6; 5 do, 0 10 0; 10 do, 0 17 6; 20 do, 1 10 0.

Blank Deeds and Memorials, and CHANCEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Toronto, 11th June, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday, the 15th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely...

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet, which shall be conveyed to the Fort, or to places more distant than the Fort...

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Wagon Load, and the rate for each and every Cart load...

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £100 currency for the due performance of the contract...

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS AND PUBLIC STORES from Toronto to the various posts of this Province (with the exception of the route between Toronto and Penetanguishene) by Waggons and Sleighs...

Two horse Waggons or Sleighs, with careful drivers; thirty miles to be considered a day's journey (except when moving with Troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route) for a loaded Sleigh or Wagon...

The Horse and Harness, Waggons and Sleighs, are to be of the best description, and to be furnished on the spot on order in writing from the Commissariat...

15 Waggons or Sleighs, on 6 hours notice being given to that effect; 30 Waggons or Sleighs, on 12 hours notice being given to that effect; and 50 Waggons or Sleighs, on 24 hours notice being given to that effect.

The contractor is to hold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; and should any of the articles delivered to him be lost or injured...

CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AND MILITIA, AND PUBLIC STORES, and persons travelling in the public service, and providing Billeting for all detachments of Her Majesty's Troops and Militia when on the march between the posts of Toronto and Penetanguishene...

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Two horse Wagon, or Two horse Sleigh, with Driver, to be furnished as aforesaid.

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract...

Further particulars of the proposed contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office.

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

GENTLEMEN.—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces...

It is almost unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham...

In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colonies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thompson, whose well merited reputation as a statesman has been long established in Europe...

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand...

STRAY COLT.—Strayed from the subscriber a YEARLING Colt, a Chestnut Sorrel; had some hair off his breast when he went off. When last heard of he was seen on the 5th concession of Vaughan...

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, 40, Chewett's Buildings, King Street.

J. ELLIOT, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, 220, KING STREET, 6 doors west of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED. A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation...

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the CANADIAN COMPANY, (LAROQUE, BERNARD, & Co.) 117 1/2 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu"...

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAKE beg to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP...

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mercury, Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 255 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared...

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 8 1/2 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of JOSEPH DENNIS, Hunter Street, February 20th, 1840.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 5th June, 1840.

PUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th Sept., and 31st Decr., in each year...

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear as soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents...

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF HAMILTON. GENTLEMEN: The period when the present Parliament will cease to exist is fast approaching. You will therefore shortly have to exercise the elective franchise...

I am anxious to see this intention carried out to its fullest extent; and I conceive that nothing can more conduce to the practical benefit to be derived, than the Government being itself identified with the People...

I do not mean before you as a stranger; I have been a resident in the District for some time; and I have also been before the public in an important station. As, however, in this situation I best performed my duties by rigidly avoiding all reference to politics, it may still be necessary to make some declaration of my own opinions.

I believe it is of the greatest importance, that the House of Assembly should be composed of men in whom the people, generally, have confidence. I am an advocate for the strictest practical responsibility of all Public Officers; and I am fully prepared to carry out, to their utmost legitimate extent, the views expressed in Lord John Russell's recent Despatches...

I think that, after the excitement which has for so long a time prevailed in this Country, nothing will tend more to the well-being of all, than a display of a spirit of harmony and conciliation towards all.

I strongly disapprove of all irritating suspicions of the motives of others; mere difference of opinion on political subjects should not induce a belief of insincerity in the desire to promote the public welfare.

By following out views of this character, I am thoroughly persuaded that the attachment of the people to the British Constitution may be secured, and a feeling of confidence in the intentions of the Government promoted; and I do not hesitate to affirm, that when such is the case, we may reasonably expect a large measure of that happiness which Providence will undoubtedly bestow.

This address is necessarily in general terms only; but I shall always be ready to afford every explanation on specific points, which may fairly be required from me. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble Servant.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE, No. 21, Yonge Street. The Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Trade of Upper Canada, that he is now receiving a general and well-assorted supply of STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring business.

NOTICE.—The term of Copartnership between the Subscribers having expired, they will offer their stock for sale in one lot or otherwise, on the 1st day of July next. The Stock which is in excellent order, and consisting of articles generally kept in a Country Store, amounts to almost £2,000 Currency.

ALEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837.

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, 40, Chewett's Buildings, King Street.

J. ELLIOT, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, HOUSE AND LAND AGENT, &c., 220, KING STREET, 6 doors west of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED. A Person, accustomed to the routine of Business in England, is desirous of meeting with a Mercantile or Official situation; if under Government a Pension, will not be objected to. All communications will be strictly confidential, addressed A. Z. O., care of the Editor, postage to be paid.

JOHN DOUGALL has REMOVED to the extensive Stores formerly occupied by the CANADIAN COMPANY, (LAROQUE, BERNARD, & Co.) 117 1/2 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hotel Dieu"...

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAKE beg to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP...

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Township of Mercury, Lot No. 232—North of Talbot Street West, Western District, 255 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared...

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 8 1/2 miles of the City of Toronto. Enquire of JOSEPH DENNIS, Hunter Street, February 20th, 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers are now getting to hand, and by First June, their customers may depend on the having opened out, a most extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS...

To enable their correspondents to compete successfully with retail houses, importing direct, the subscribers are determined to sell Goods at very reduced advances, and can, therefore, continue transactions only where short and definite Credits are regularly met, or for Cash.

Their customers Westward will please come to Toronto at their earliest convenience, to lay aside supplies required for June sales, as their Establishment in Hamilton will not get into operation till the end of next month, and the subscribers will therefore detain and open out at Toronto the whole of their Stock of Fancy Goods for the passing season.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., Toronto, U. C., 25th May, 1840.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co. beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable GOODS...

Fine and Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Brown, Olive, Adelaide, Oxford, and Steel mixed West of England & Yorkshire CLOTHS. Single and Double Milled Cassimeres, of all qualities and colours...

Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various qualities. 157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839.

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE, 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. J. L. FERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS...

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit, but to extend their business both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community.

REMOVAL.—CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champlain's Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Nostrand's Boarding. C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 92 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street...

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MILLINERY.—S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patronage which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, presents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favors.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS-MAKING, and HABERDASHERY.—Mrs. PORTER and Miss KING, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, &c., furnished on moderate terms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 110 1/2 King Street.—JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive assortment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country Trade.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!! The Subscriber has at the above establishment, Clubs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS. The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Imported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, *Norton's Foundry*...

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY.—The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of the following kinds:—APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, King Street, Toronto. G. BILTON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street...

WROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES.—The Subscriber is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation...

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. The price of this paper Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a year, if paid in advance or Fifteen Shillings, if paid in six months; or Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, if not paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage.

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