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FORM OF SELF-EXAMINATION. BY DR. GRIFFIN.

I. Gon. 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 bates and forbide my sine 1 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 stad that all my interests and circumstances are at his disposal? Do to call forth the more vigorous and well-directed efforts of our friends I depend on him for all things? Con I trust him for all I need for to aid the blessed cause of Christ among the perishing heathen. We 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 filling our arms with golden sheaves, while our enemies have of every my days? to promote the benevolent interests of his kingdom? to side been wasting their ammunition, by random shots at the luborers recommend him to all? Do I love to be in his presence, and commane 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 this. But the Gospel is not vanquished. There has been a manifest own reward—all that reward to himself that he ever expected or increase of the favor of God on our work, and though there may be a desired ! that he is infinitely happy in gratified benevolence !

11. Law. Do I love the divine taw? 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 ing the opposite with eternal death ? Do the threatenings, and the 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 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 realizingly feel that I deserve eternal death? Do I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes! Do I love to repent ? Is it a juxury to lie low in the dust at the feet of God, and mouth for ein ? 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 too desperately wicked to think a good thought of myself ! and did] 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 sin-Do I realize the sincerity of the invitation and promise as extended to me, and that God will certainly receive me for Christ's eake if I go to bim aright? Does the whole Bible appear more true and more precious than it once did? Do I find that a view of my own vilences, 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 polloted 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 opon 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 avay of salvation appear giorious, as supporting all the holy principles of the law, disclosing the wonderful perfections of God, and saving a guilty world ! Is it my hearly 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 Josus 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 Redcemer? Have I not kept back a part? Are my powers, my time, my influence, my properly, 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

GIVE YOUR MINISTER A PULL.—A few evenings since, a send the Gospel to Africa. Many would gladly go, were they fit, to General Conference of 1828 for the light in which the election of pious sailor was present at a prayer meeting in this city, and gave a their distant kinsmen; and several of the Jamaica missionaries would, presiding elders by the Annual Conferences, and a lay delegation in very sensible exportation. Addressing Christians have a their other cost to take composition to take composition and the decision which 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 similers, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abouring with all his might to bring similers to Christ, poor man, I abour the the present was the poor the table. churches for this object." wanted to give him a pull. It seemed as if he was alone, and none

Mark that ! six hundred dollars for a foreign mission, subscribed by to help him." Christian reader, do you ever feel as if you wanted to give your pastor "a poll;" that is, to help him in his difficult, soultwo or three churches of these recently emancipated people, whose 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 remem THE JEWS.-A writer in Bla THE JEWS .- A writer in Blackwood, in the course of an rance of us, and your unceasing endeavors to disarm opposition, and have heretofore been like husbandmen, sowing and reaping, and filling our arms with golden sheaves, while our enemies have on every

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

difference of opinion among the missionaries as to the degree of

The sudden increase of communicants in our community of church es, is from 2,000 to 16,000, where every missionary requires evidence of repentance and faith in Christ, as a prerequisite to the fellowship of neighbor as themselves? Does it appear glorious that he has taken of repentance and faith in Christ, as a prerequisite to the fellowship of such strong measures to render this lovely and harmonizing temper the church, and a rigid discipline is generally maintained, gives strong universal, by promising to reward it with endless joys, and threaten | evidence that God has been doing a great work here, though I have reason to fear that some have been admitted too hastily, and consider execution of them, appear just ? Does this blessed law, proceeding able numbers in those cases will be takely 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 excision 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 a approaching to "the age of twen'y-one," as we say in circumstances to call forth the energies of manhood; and while its reliance is unimnaired 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 Rouse. 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 Belcher advised to admit rum with a duty of one dollar on the gallon, supposing such a duty would keep the mat-ter 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 na ive, 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 quiet sojourn among her friends at home might afford. It is possible such a change may be allowed her ; or perhaps a better country

THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

"KINGS SHALL BE NURSING FATHERS."

The various groupes 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 Nieafa, 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 Groupe. Their speeches did them much credit, both as men and Christians; and, as to feeling, an assembly in Exeter Hall could not exhibit dec er 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

wages, since their liberation from slavery, are only from twenty-five to thirty seven cents per day. Oh, when will the millions, now bond-men in our country-United States-become accessible to mission. aries; Bibles be procured and read among them; schools be established, and they become enabled to read the word of life for them. selves ; and the Gospel go forth from them to other climes ? When ? As soon as emancipation takes place. What a field for missions will

Guardian,

eloquent article on the Jews and Jerusalem, states that the population of Judea, in its most paliny 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 statists, who are generally considered to be correct, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses-about three millions. They

and 453,000 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 umbers will be about 3,180,000. This was a report in 1835-the numbers probably remain the same.

The writer remarks :-

This extraordinary fixedness in the midst of almost universa 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 retroession; dispersed yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united us 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, iniversal good, and divine grandeur ?

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY .- This institution had its thirtyfourth anniversary at Exeter Hall on the 7th of May. The Marquis f Cholmondely 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 Protest ants, and 38,220 Catholics. The society's Sunday schools number 564, and contain 17,019 scholars. The adult schools are 538, containing 8,736 scholars. Thus it appears that the whole number of schools row 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 catablishment of the Bible Society the Hibernian Society has distributed 468,672 copies of the Scriptures. The meeting was addressed by Lord Teigamouth, Rev. Hugh Stow-ell, 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 gatherng of the schools for appropriate exercises in the afternoon, and by 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 increas ing numbers and improved appearance of the children. But they never appeared so multitudinous or so well as yesterday. As the pro-cession 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 spectaclo 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 hilanthropy to look upon-these thousands of immertals under the watchful supervision of their superintendents and teachers, but for whom far the greater number would have had no preparation-no

the General Conference, was then viewed; and the decision which

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 innually 7

Rev. Mr. Newton .- Unquestionably they are -but the President ,

never dies. Is not the Chairman of the District also elected annually?

Is not the Unairman of the District also elected annuary Uuquestionably he is, but he never dies, replied Mr. Newton. The chair also enquired of Rev. Mr. Newton, whether the Presi-dent of the British Conference did not decide many questions which we decide by vote of the conference ; to which he received an affirma. tive response

Rev. J. Horton also asked, how long the chairman of the district might retain his office I 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 of 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 constitu-tionality, but still more strongly on the ground of its claim to autho-rity as a general rule, which, in the very language of the Discipline, was declared to be " written by the Holy Ghost on every truly awa-kened heart." He appealed to the convictions of every member whether there was Samitarel exaction for a declaration of so suffil an whether there was Scriptural sanction for a declaration of so awful an mport, in rogard to the rule in question. He went on with earnestness to portray the evil consequences which would inevitably ensue from its enrolment 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 infallihility 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 20. The report of the committee on boundaries was taken np. The following are the names of the Conferences as adopted :--New York, Providence, New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Troy, Black River, Oneida, Genesee, Erie, Pittsburg, Ohio, North Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Rock River, Illinois, Missonri, Kentucky, Holston, Tennessee, Holly Springs, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey-33 Annual Confer-

nces. 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 peron, 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 forged ; 58 whose res dence was not set down ; 23 could not be found in the residences moral training-for the part they are yet to act in this world, and in named; 60 declared they were deceived by false pretences,-making number, 813 Of the entir n all 369. and other circumstances the committee consider the memorial un-worthy of credit, and recommended to the conference accordingly. The committee also submitted the following as the conclusion of heir report :

 Θ

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 salva Will that constitute the sweetest part of my heaven ?

V. OBEDIENCE. Do I habitually obey all God's commands 7 Is there no single sin that I habitually indvilge 7. 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 reference 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 hely living? Does my religion reduce my selfishness, pride, and love of the world, and make me more and more interested, humble, dead to the world, and devoted

to God. VI. MY NEIGNBOR. 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 7 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] 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 "One evening, maria's failur 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 7 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 pos sible 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 ask, 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 lime 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, unreproved, till the last trumpet shall call you forth to judgment.

day. Bishop Kennett 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. Rogere, I like you and your company well enough, but you are too precise." "Oh, sir," replied Mr. R., "I serve a precise God !"

us, and great was our rejoicing. Besides the Vavouvans, we had people present from Haabai, Tonga, Fejee, Kepel's Island, Nina 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 viii. (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 o prevail throughout the whole population. To what extent it does. fod 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 groupes 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 pro-

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 enumer. ate the favours which I have received from the King, in presents of fish, lurtle, &c., as well as accommodating us with canoes to visit the Islands, carry goods, &c., it would fill a large sheet. He gave the harbour-dues to a captain who took some Teachers to Navigator's Islands, which were not much less that 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, pubished 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 divine worship. This is manifest from the circumstance that our employers are taken into consideration, is truly wonderful. The un-

principled 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 Your committee are of opinion that the evils of which the memorialemployers are enraged at the missionaries, whom they suppose to be ists complain may be remedied, to a considerable extent, by attending On counting, the vote was declared to stand 65 affirm., 64 neg. Some instructors of their people in this respect. And the papers rave 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 the memorialists. They represent the memorials on this subject as of attention to those calumnies. Mr. Clarke says :-

Mr. ROCERS, a Puritan divine, was styled the Enoch of his The schools, also, are increasing; and all, as far as murtal eyes can nal dissatisfaction on the part of most of the persons signing them. penetrate, bids fair for prosperity, and knowledge, and happiness in But were it otherwise, the number is comparatively so small that they and middle states, and demonstrated that there was no necessity of this interesting Isle of the West. In our churches, knowledge is were entitled to no other consideration than what might be attached any farther legislation on this subject. increasing; Bibles are procured and read. Many grown people have to them as arguments in favour of the courses indicated; and in this Rev. S. G. Roszel, not perceiving what obstacles were thrown in

view of their destiny in the next.

After the meeting had been opened by prayer, the secretary proceeded to read some extrac's from the annual report, from which do cument we 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 2390; of whom 1152 are males, and 1238 females. Of those 1972 are professors of religion, and 126 have ande a profession since the last report. The number of pupils is 18,076, viz :--white boys, 8454; coloured boys and adults, 519 ;-white girls, 7909; coloured girls and adults, 1194. Of the pupils iff seventeen schools from which reports on the subject have been re ceived, 270 have embraced religion during the year, twenty five teach ere and nine pupils have commenced, since the last anniversary, stu-dies 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 .- Commer. cial 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 the church and congregation from uniting in this interesting part of rules particularly guard against formality in singing, provide for singing schools, object to fugue tuncs, direct the congregation 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." 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 bearing the character of concerted operation, under the direction of a view of the condition of the churches in the bounds of his conference-" On first Sabbath we expect to baptize one hundred and sixty, single intellect, and as being the result of agitation, and not of origi-

persevered at Sabbath and night schools, until they have felt able to light the committee do not attach much importance to them. The the way of consummating the wishes of those preferring pewed houses read intelligibly the word of life for themselves. Fruits of righteousness preach system has worked well, and would require more cogent read by the Discipline as it now stands, could not imagine why they should I frequently appear. Liberality abounds; and a great desire prevails to sons for altering it. The committee refer to the proceedings of the insist on a chaoge.

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 agilate the Chutch 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 convenions 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 N. BANGS, Chairman. respectfully submitted.

Baltimore, May 26, 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 momorial from a number of very respectable members of our Church in Poughlicepsie, (N. Y.,) praying the General Conference so to alter. the Discipline as to leave it optional with the people to build churches subject. Your committee fully believe that it is not the design of our with or without free scats. Also a resolution to the same effect rerules on this subject, that choirs should be formed so as to exclude ferred 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. Gary moved to lay the Report on the table. 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 . Rev. B. M. Drake spoke in favor, and sustained the report, by adverting to the opinion and feeling on the subject in the south, west,

pect 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. Bascom wished to learn from Rev. R. Newton in respect to the practice

of the Wesleyan Connexion in this matter. Rev. R. Newton remarked that their churches universally were powed, even

the City Road chapel, Mr. Wesley's own clurch, with free seats for those who wished to occupy them. It was thus in Bristol, Leeds, and even in Dublin the City Road chapel, Mr. Wesley's own church, with tree sears for hose who havour for the benefit of the states, or hose the content of the states, or hose the states, or hose the content of the states, or hose 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 discus sion 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 \$220,000, to its own increase, making the capital at the present time \$020,000.

Thursday, May 28. Rev. J. Early, from the committee on episcopacy.

Thursday, May 28. Rev. J. Early, from the committee on consideration the travelling' made the following report: The committee on episcopacy have had under consideration the travelling' expenses of the several tislops since the last General Conference, and find that Bishop Roberts' expenses up to this time have been \$40.25 over the annual appropriation of \$125; Bishop Soule's expenses \$260 over; Bishop Heidling's expenses have been covered by the appropriation, Bishop Andrews' dees 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:

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 \$260, Bishop Andrew \$250, and Bishop Motris \$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 castern conferences. 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, accom-

dist Conference in Great Britain, and documents of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, report.

Conference in Upper Ganada, report. 1. Your committee respectfully recommend the sending of a delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain in the year 1842, 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 West

Ieyan Methodist Conference of Upper Canada in the session in the year 1841, and that his expenses be paid as above. Drafts of addresses to the British and Conadian Conferences were submitted

with the report. Some discussion was had thereon, principally with reference to the romarks on slavery; and on motion of Rev. O. Scott that part was made

to the romarks on stavery; and on motion of new. O. Scote that pare was hands a separate question. The question was then taken on the adoption of the whole of the report, ex-cept so inach as refers to slavery, and it was unanimously adopted. The question on the remainder was carried -114 affirmative, 18 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 Bislion 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 dele gates of the conferences most interested, and as a compromise ; viz. :--

Resolved, That the resolution offered by A. J. Few, and adopted on Mon day the 18th inst., relating to the testimony of persons of color, be reconsidered day the lath inst., relating to the testimony of persons of color, he reconsidered, and amended to read as follows—viz.: Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher among us to admit persons of color to give testi-mony 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 latforduction 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 t Whereas the proceedings of this conference on the appeal of Silas Comfort have been rescinded, which proceedings alone were deemed to make it neces-sary to adopt the resolution of brother few concerning the testimony of colored people; therefore resolved, That said resolution be reseinded also, it being peoplet increme resolved, that she resolved to resolve a more resolved miss, we come expressly understood that by this act we intend to give no opinion in segard to doctring of said resolution; loaving the different conferences, as incretifier, to not on this subject as they, under their poculiar 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 unacquaintance with all th circumstances connected with the action of the conference on this subject, sub mitted the following for its consideration t

mitted the following for its consultration t Whereas this General Conference did, on the 16th day of this month, enter-tain an appeal by Rev. 5. Comfort against the decision of the Missouri confer-ence, by which he was consured for admitting the testimony of a coloured man against a white man, and did also reverse the decision of said conference; and against a white man, and did also reverse the devision of said confidence; and whereas this General Conference, on the 18th day of this month, reconsidered its act, by which the said decision of the Missouri confirmence was reversed, and finally confirmed said decision without assigning full and sufficient reasons

therefore, , Resolved, Ist. That the entire proceedings of this conference in this case be, and the same hereby arc, rescinded, and shall be crased from the journals of the conference

Resolved, 2nd. That the decision of the Missouri conference in the case of Control be, and hereby is affirmed. On motion, by J. A. Collins, the motion was haid on the table—69 affirma-

Rev. O. Scott, in opposition, said that the disciplinary provision in this res. efforts employed to establish the institutions of the Gospel, and to diffuse the principles of pure Protestant Christianity, as they are embedded 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 consolutions which the blessed Gospel offers to all in every condition of life; and that these missions claim the special regard and fostering care of the society, and the

prayers and sympathes 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

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 elders to remain in the conference during the examination of their chaactors, which the committee decay an improper practice that ought not to prevail.

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

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

and circulate abolition repers, is exceptionable in the judgment of the com-nittee, because such attendance, &c., are inconsistent with the advice of the performed an immense amount of labour; and his sunburnt, healthy appear

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, impertiality 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 journal

and the representatives of the several conferences. Rev. S. Miner moved that the amondment proposed by Rev. J. Dodge b laid on the table.

Rev. S. K. Hodges requested that the motion be withheld until he had cor racted the views just presented, in respect to the Georgin 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 and clause has been pervented by some, and used in such a manner as to pro-duce the impression that the Methodist Episcopal Church believed *slavery* to

the a moral evil; therefore Resolved, That it is the sense of the Georgia annual conference that slavery

as it exists in the United States, is not a moral wit. 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 ame liorate the condition of the slave by endeavouring to impart to him and hi 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 intolligibly that slavery, as it exists among us, is not a *damning sin*. To confess ourselves in the constant practice and eanction of a moral ovil, would be to confess ourselves for the constant practice and eancien of a moral ovil, would be to acknowledge ourselves, guilty of transgression against the law of Gol. Do brethron dony this? Let them do so. We wish to understand them dis-tinetly 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, not Methodistic and tenable? Is this conference prepated to deny it, and condemn us ? Lot them do it-wo want the question settled. We have received the discipling and lived by it-have asked no change, sent up no memorials-and for twenty years have maintained the institutions of the church, and submitted to offensive legislation without complaint.

The amendment was, or motion, half on the table. England conference be stricken out. The representation, he assorted, not to

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 nets of the New England conference, prevailed. Rev. J. Early read the following, which was adopted unanimously, by

Rev. J. Early read the following, which was adopted analytical standing vote, standing vote, Resolved, That the Rev. Bishop Soule be requested to visit England, and attend the Methodist Wesleyan Conference of 1842, 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 1842, as the representa-tive of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, Resolved That Rev. Bishop Heidding be, and ho is hereby requested, to

tive 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 1841 :—and in the event it shall be impracticable for Bishop Hedding to attend the above confer-ence, it shall be the duty of the superintendents to appoint a' delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Upper Canada, in 1841. Dr. Luckey suggested an amendment of a modifying character, so as to allow two superintendents to select, in case of the fullure of Bishop Hedding. The mover admitted the amendment, and the resolution thus modified was adopted.

or justifiable

of the testimony of colored people, to prohibit such testimony in Church trials in any of the states or territories where it is the established usage of the Church to admit, and when, in the judgment of the constitutional judicatories of the Church, such testimony may be admitted with safety to the peace of concluded. The immense multitude, however, though in a standing position, listened with the most profound attention till the benediction was pronounced. Baltimore, May 4th, 1840. Yours, &c., O. P. Q. of the Charch, 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 distribu-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 binds of mile all our fellow men of every color, and in every relation and con-dition in life, we will never cease to labor. • Rev. W. Winans moved the adoption of the resolutions. The question

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 Subbath morning, at was to preach in the Light street church, in this City, on Subbath morning, at lit o'clock. Accordingly, long before the appointed hour, the house was literally jammed, and hundreds, if not thousands, not being able to get in or near the house, were under the necessity of retiring to other places of worship. At about 10 o'clock, the house having been entiroly filled for some time, and What a moral these plates tell!—We shall add nothing,—contenting At about 10 octock, the house having been entiroly filled for some time, and large numbers standing in uncomfortable positions, it was thought best to com-mence 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. It is appearance, though not remarkably imposing, is calculated to inspire the assurance that he is able to sustain his reputation. He sesses a powerful constitution. He has guite an intellectual face, high and broad forchead, 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 Englishman, and, from what we have seen, we succe think that he possesses an active, intelligent, and cultivated mind, and a warm heart; that he furnishes a striking illustration of germine 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 services; and much of the time through all weathers, and all seasons, on the avoide of these conclusions and all seasons. ance certainly furnishes ample justification of the correctness of this represen-tation, in so far as apparent capabilities are concorned. 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 case. He prays excellently, well, pertinently, and even powerfully at times; though he literally "holds fast the form of sound words," and betrays a foudness for stereotyped phrases; a peculiarity, by the way, which we have often poticed in the public prayers of

Englishmon, and which arises, we suppose, in part, from their extone of the liturgy of the Establishment.

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, hat we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." I John, iii. 2. He introduced the subject by a view of the surprising character of the lovo of God to our race—and particularly as displayed in making us his childers ; and proceeded to note, 1. The character of true Christians.—They are "Sons of God." In dis-

The character of true Christians.—They are "Sons of God." In discussing this point he took a birds-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,
 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,
 It doth not appear upper what we shall be view to the remarked.

If contemporting our prospects he relatived,
 If doth not yet appear what we shall be with respect to the future in this world; how holy we may be—how happy we may be—how useful we may be.
 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-united in the glorified state.

minds—and with respect to both, when re-united in the glorified state. 3. We shall see him as he is—we shall see the dwelling place of our Divine Redeemer—the inhabitants of that place—but the great object of attraction there will be the Redeemer himself—we shall see him as be 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 phrascology in the text, "we shall," &c.

text, "we shall," oc. 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 torrilde

reverse of meaning in its upplication to such. It doth not you appear what they shall be. 2d. By way of encouragement to the children of God.

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 elequent, touching and powerful. It was not 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, without apparently attempting it; he unites perfect case in the management of his subject, with an exact method, and gives continual evidence that he is equally at home in wielding a powerial argument or a happy illustra-tion, and both seem alike at command. But the crowning evidence of Mr. Newton's greatness, is his obvious infimacy with him who has said, "Lo I arm with you alway, even unto the end of the world." He has the unction of the Holy One, and is eminently entrusted with the appostolical spirit.

Itoly One, and is eminerally entrusted with the apostolical spirit. Mr. Newton's eloquence is enumerally of the popular kind; he labours his congregation with no metaphysical disquisitious; he does not attempt to dazzle succession of topics and meretricious ornament; but all is in the style of true Wesleyan simplicity. His reasoning is of the easy, popular kind; he

abounds in apposite illustration; commands a ready uso of pertinent scriptores on all occasions, and excels in the elucidation and application of them. Hi action, we should think, is rather more of the Irish cast, than the English ; i is abundant, unstudied, and usually natural, and frequently graceful. This style of sermonizing very much resembles that of the authors of the work entitled "Sketches of Sermons," &c., which unfortunately for our ministry was pub-lished 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 clo quence and the construction of his sermons are of an entirely different character from that of some who, within tho few past years, have occasionally figured in our principal cities, and have acquired the reputation of being the most finished orators which have over adorned the American pulpit; but who, in my humble informent, have done more to vitinte the public taste, lead away from the paths Jungment, have done more to vitate the public taste, lead away from the paths of gospel simplicity our rising ministry, and create in our people a demand for a species of sounding eloquence, which is ueither calculated to edify the church nor convert souls, then elmost any one circumstance which has occurred. There appeared to be such an intense desire, on the part of the citizens gen-

Bishop Soule, in behalf of himself and colleagues, offered the following reso-lations, prefacing their presentation with a few forcible, and impressive remarks, of an explanatory and an admonitory nuture:— Resolved, 1. That in the decision of this conference in the case of the appeal of Rev. Silas Confort, it is not intended to express or imply that the testimony of colored persons against white persons, in church trials, is either expedient w justifiable in any of the slave-holding states or territories where the civil laws roblibit such testimony in trials at law.

Plate fifth, represents the distressed family, turned out of house and home usband, wife, children of all ages, down to the infant at the breast,---wander ing in the high-road. The *fated* man, -looks baggard in person, moody in mind, and shubby in dress.

Plate sixth, exhibits him, the FRINCIPAL of a band of highwaymen; armed with pistols,—awaiting the approach of a traveller. His murderous counten-ance, an awful index of the traveller's fate. After looking at the fated man,

.What a moral these plates tell !- We shall add nothing, -- contonting What a moral these plates tell -- we shall add nothing,--contenting ourselves with suggesting to those humane gentlemen who have grappled with this demon of intemperance, - the great benefits which a cheap lithograph of these plates, might confer on the poorer classes. Cheap pictures of the ' Progress of Intemperance,' hanging round the rooms of the poor, would leave an impression or the minds of the occupants of the dwelling, which Time would not erase,-und which would defy temptation.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

Black River, L. C., May 18, 1840. Black River, L. C., May 18, 1840. SIR —It becomes my duty to inform you of the progress of the temperance reformation in this quarter, which I do with pleasure, for it exceeds any thing I have seen, considering the population, either in the United States or Canada, since I gave my heart and hand to this noble cause.

sinco I gave my heart and hand to this noble cause, Which gives the aching bosom rest, And carries by to every breast, And makes the wretched drunkard blest, By living soberly. Within about two months soventy-eight persons have been plodged to total abstinence from all that intexicates, which far exceeds any thing we anticipated in this thinly settled country; which is the uppermost settlement on the Ottawa River, embracing the townships of Westmeath and Pembroke in Upper Cana-da, and the vicinity of Black River and Alumet Island in Lower Canada. There have been two societies formed, one in Pembroke and the other at Black da, and the vicinity of BROK fiver and fittomet assume in Lower Canaca. Therehave been two societies formed, one in Pembroke and the other at Black River, by the assistance of the Rev. Matthew Conner of the Wesleyan Metho-

Itier, by the assistance of the Rev. Matthew Conner of the Wesleyan Metho-dist Church. The Black River Society was formed the 27th April. Dear sir, I bid you God speed in all your labours of love, and units with you heart and hand in that cause which already has proved, under God, such a blessing to mankind, and is opening such an effectual door for the reception of that Gospel whose mild and gentle rays never can dawn on that heart which is enwrapped in intoxicating fire. I am, &c. JOHN J. PIERCE, Sec.

A HEAVY CHARGE .--- A writer in the last number of the Journal of the American Temperance Union, makes the following specific charges against alcohol. Ho asserts that it occasions, 1. Three-fourths of the crime in the State of New-York.

14:11 Sec. 1 51

- Seven eighths of the pauperism. Three-fourths of the taxation.
- 4. One-third of deaths of adult mules.
- Nearly half of the discases.

 Nearly half of the discases.
 From twenty to thirty thousand drunkards.
 From twenty to thirty thousand drunkards.
 Loss of twelve years, on the average, from each drunkard's life.
 The destruction of millions of property, annually, in one way and another But there is a great amount of evil produced by alcohol which is not usually referred to this source. A very great part of the listlessness, indifference, inattention to family affairs, loss of time, want of enterprise and energy, and mount delineurony which are noticed among the more classes. general delinquency which are noticed among the poorer classes, and which are spoken of only as natural failings or moral defects, are doubtless the result of drinking; and this, too, in many cases, in which a character for intemper-anco is never acquired .- North American.

HARDNESS OF HEART .- A minister who had been ongaged in. HARDNESS OF HEART.—A HUBBLET WHO had been engaged me visiting some of his flock, remarked to a brother in the ministry "I recently visited the family of Mr. — a liquor dealer, and though he treated me with politeness I think I never saw say man who was so utterly indifferent to the great interests of his soul." He answered, "Did you ever observe how remarkably God scoms to be giving up those engaged in that business to hard-pess of heart?" Since I heard, that reply I have given attention to the subject, and can fully corroborate the statement. No men seem to be more reck+ less and stupid as far as religion is concerned .- Temp. Journal.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840.

The present number of the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN closes the onnexion of the undersigned with the provincial press. To his friends, and o that portion of the Canadian public who have long confided in him, and sustained him in seasons of difficulty and danger, he begs to offer his most

grateful acknowledgments; those who have opposed him publicly and honourably, he sincerely respects ; those who have assailed him personally, he heartily forgives; and of those whose feelings he may have wounded in the heat of discussion, or whom he may have treated with unbecoming severity, he most humbly asks pardon. He retires unconscious of any other than a feeling of good-will towards his contemporaries. To review the scenes which have transpired during his protracted connexion with the public press, and to trace the part which he has been called upon to act in them, is foreign to his present purpose. Whilst he is deeply sensible of his imperfections, and infimities, and failings in his public career, he derives satisfaction from the consciousness, that he has earnestly aimed at promoting the best interests of his adopted Church and native country. The editorial advocacy of the interests of both henow resigns to other hands-devoutly praying that they may exceed his inacceptableness and efficiency,-that "all things may be settled upon the best and surest foundations, that pence and happiness, truth and justice, religions and piety, may be established among us for all generations." EGERTON RYERSON.

Toronto, June 24, 1840.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE. Belleville, Saturday, June 20th.

Since we wrote a week age, giving a concise statement of the proceedings of the Conference, the discussions at the various sittings have been highly worthy of all acceptation, that Josus Christ came into the world to save sin-nors." This sermon, though excellent, and very appropriate, we thought, was not so interesting as the one he preached at 11 o'clock, in the former part of when the President delivered a superior and appropriate Sermon from 2 Cor. by billist 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 in any of the states or territories where it is the established usage of the Church to admit, and when, in the judgment of the constitutional judicatories of the Church, such testimony may be admitted with safety to the peace of the nest profession the nest professic the nest profession the nest profesi a Belleville will be permanent. On Monday cortain documents lately received from a Committee in England, ¹⁰ On Manday cortain documents lately received from a Committee in England, appointed by the Conference there, were brought before the Conference. Their peculiar and important character was productive of several lengthened dobates which occupied parts of three or four days. The Rev. Egotton Ryerson-called the attention of the Conference to the documents in a speech which occupied about its hours. The result of the discussions on this business, was, the passing a number of Resolutions which are to be laid before the next British Conference by the Rev. Messrs. William and Egetton Ryerson, who are specified the parts of the occupied about each of the result.

tive, 63 negative. Rev. J. A. Collins moved to lay the motion to reconsider Dr. Fow's resolution on the table-prevailed. Rev. J. A. Collins moved to adopt the resolution submitted by Rev. Wm. A.

Smith in the forenoon. Itev. G. Gary moved the following as a substitute, viz. : 1. Resolved, by the member of the General Conference in conference asser

bed. That all the proceedings of this conference, excepting that which declares that the appeal of Silas Comfort could not be entertained, be nucl 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 test mony of colored people. On motion, by S. G. Roszel, Jaid 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 69. There belog a tie, the chairman (Bishop Hedding) after

explaining that he did not conceive that he had a right, or that their rules 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.

Ist. Resolved. That when any business comes up for action before an annual or a quarterly meting conference, involving a difficulty on a question of law, so as 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 stitutional 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.

33. Resolved, That the president of an annual or a quarterly meeting con-ference 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,

solution, 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 aljourn 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 th sufferers by the late to reade at Natchez. The Rev. Mr. Newton took leave of the conference, an account of which ha

already been published in the Guardian.

The committee on education presented a report, by which it appears that there are 42 colleges and academies under the potronago, and more or less under the coutrol, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Monday, June 1. Rev. E. Ryerson, representative from the Wesleya Connexion in Canada, took leave of the conference in a forcible and feeling address, to which the President made a cordial and affectionate response, and the conference arose and bade him adieu. Mr. Ryerson then retired.

The conference decided that it was inexpedient to elect a superintendent for Africa; but recommended that one of the Bishops make a visit to the Liberi mission in that country. The report of the committee on Missions was called up. It states that ar

Indian manual labour school has been commenced under the superintendence and direction of the Missouri conference, which is in a state of forwardness. and promises great asefulness. The missionary efforts on the western coast of Africa have been successful, and the mission is in a prosperous and promising state. The Oregon mission, beyond the Rocky Mountains, is mentioned as being, from its isolated position, one of difficulties and privations, and the mis-

sionaries entitled to the sympathies and prayers of the whole church. That the missions in South America ought to be sustained, and increased

being taken they were adopted, 97 affirm., 27 neg.

ferred to them; and as the result of their deliberation report the following

resolutions, viz. :--Resolved. The president of an annual or quarterly moeting conference has the right to decline putting the question on a motion, resolution, or report the right to decline pointing the question of 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 needing confer-

Resolved. That the president of an annual or a quarterly meeting confer-ence has the right to adjourn the conference over which he presides, when, in shij judgment, all the business prescribed by the Dsicipline to such conference shall have been transacted; provided, that an exception taken by the conference ence to his so adjourning it shall be entered in the journals of such confer nce to ms so adjourning it shall be entered in the journals of such conference. Dr. Bangs moved an amendment to the last resolution, viz: provided that 'if exceptions be taken,'' &c. which was adopted. Rev. O. Scott moved the following amendment to the report: "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 or

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 Correspond ag Scoretary of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Thomas Mason and George Lane, Book Agents at New York. J. F. Wright and Leroy Swormsted, Book Agents at Cincinnati. George Feck, 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 men "Christian Advocate" at New York, the name of Nev. J. A. Colinswas men-tioned in connection with it; whereupon the reverend gentleman peremptorily declined in favor of Dr. Bond, and requested his friends to bestow their suff-rages upon him; and Dr. Thomas E. Bond, a local preacher of the rity of Baltimore, was duly elected. George Coles, assistant editor. Editor of *Western Christian Advocate*—Rev. Charles Elliott was nomi-nated and elected. Assistant Editor—Rev. L. L. Humline. Editor of Christ face Rev. Was New West was powleated and elected.

Editor of Chris. Apologist, S.c.-Rev. Wm. Nast was nominated and elected Editor of South-Western Christian Advocate, Nashville, Tenn.-Rev

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

Editor of Pittsburg Christian Advocate-Rov. Charles Cooke was nomi

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

ostponed. The conference then determined to select the site for the ensuing General onference in 1844, and New York was chosen.

Monday, May 18.-P. P. Sandford, from the committee on the manner of receiving ministers and members of other denominations, made a report. The first resolution in it was adopted, which included this Question : first resolution in it was adopted, which included this Question : first resolution in it was adopted, which included this Question : Ques, 1. In what manner shall we receive those Ministers who may come to

us from the Wesleyan Connexion in Europe or Canada ? Answer, If they come to us properly accredited from either the British, Irish, or Canada Conference, they shall be received according to such credentials, provided they give satisfaction to an annual conference of their willingness to conform to our government and usages.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

In a debate in the Assembly on a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within 6 miles of the places of polling during elections, the following statement was made by a member of the House. Mr. Fairbanks said, that the principles of Temperance had obtained much

influence over the minds of a large partien of the inhebitants of the Province, and also over many members of the House. Each had a duty to perform as regarded his constituents, and also a duty as member of the Legislature. Had not the House already expressed its opinion on the baseful influence of ardent not the House already expressed its opinion on the baneful influence of ardent spirits as strongly as it could do by enactment. The effect of coercive measures was recently exemplified in Massachusetts. The subject of Temperance was taken up there very generally, and had made great progress, when some extreme measure passed the Legislatore, and caused a revulsion of popular feeling and the staying of a good work. A clause now existed in the statute-book of the Frovince, which prehibited the giving of spirituous lequors by candidates at elections, or by any other individual under their sanction.— Ho (Mr. F.) was not a momber of a Temperance Society; but, in the county which he represented, temperance principles had gone on year after year, until there was not one tavern in the whole county, and only one shop licenso. So is mone was the feeling on the subject, that a man might as well be seen stealing

strong was the feeling on the subject, that a man might as well be seen stealing and only was disclosed of spirits. That was the effect of the principle acting on the minds of the people; it had thus counteracted the views formerly in oper-ation, and it would continue to make way if not overdone. During the last

election, he believed there was not a glass of wine even given by one of the condidates; he him self understood, that if he attempted to give a glass of wine to any of the voters, he would have all the community against him. Moral influence was the proper means, and each geniteman might use his efforts beneficially in his own place of residence, and great good would be done. Enactments, he thought, could scarcely be effectively framed on the subject,— they might excite to opposition, and if opposed to the views of the population, would be evaded. The remedy lay within the circle of individuals, and if they could not accomplish the object in that manner, they could not by exactment. The bill was deferred to that day 3 months, 20 to 16.

From the Montreal Morning Courier.

PROGRESS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Passing by Messrs. ARMOUR & RAMSAY's Print Shop, we were errested at the windows, by several very superior, and very interesting, plates, represent-ing the *fall of man*, from the station of comfort and respectability, to that of wreichedness and infamy, through indulgence in what is termed, the sparkling-glass; the flowing bo

The first plate represents the *faied* man,—in the possession of manly beauty; —his entire appearance,—betokening one, to whom vice and dissipation are strangers: his *tout ensemble* prepossessing in the extreme. A knot of those, who drain the bowl,-are seated near him, and one, has caught hold of him by the coat, and is pouring the syren song of the Tempter, into his averted ear. The second plate exhibits the interior of the comfortable home of the fated an. Evidence of a well-ordered household, is furnished abundantly, in the neutness and nicety of the domestic scene. His wife, young, pretty and winning in appearance, with two or three children, ornament the picture. The *faled* man is seen in an easy chair, with his head bound up, suffering from the debauch, into which he was led by the Tempter.

The third plate represents, him, the merriest of a party of gay bacchanalians,

The fourth plate exhibits a scene,—how charged from that of plate second l—a *hut*, has become the *home* of the *fated* man, and, in this wretched abode, the children are seen sleeping on the floor, with scart covering over them, and the mother, sits with her head despairingly hanging over a table, an infast at her breast, whilst a lighted candle shows she is waiting up for her dissipated bushand.

are appointed delegates on the occasion, to make such representations as the state of things may require. They expect to leave for England in a few days, accompanied by the Rev. Joseph Stinson, at the request of the Conference. We trust that God will direct, protect, and prosper his servants in the discharge of their weighty duties. The Report of the Board of the Upper Canada Academy afforded the Con-

ference much satisfaction, as it appeared that that Institution was never in so-flourishing a state. Among the topics introduced into the discussion on the flourishing a state. Among the topics introduced into the discussion on the occasion was that of the comfort of the Students; when such arrangements were made as will secure it. The Rev. Egerton Ryerson is appointed Prin-cipal. An application is shortly to be made for a Charter and Endowment, that by raising the Institution to a College it may exert an influence which under The Report of the Book Committee, on the state of the Book and Printing

Establishment, gave the Conference great pleasure, inasmuch as that establish-ment was never doing better. The Committee on Sabbath Schools brought in a favourable Report, by

which it appears we have 164 Schools, 704 gratuitous Teachers, 5752 Scholars, and 7234 Volumes in the School Libraries.

The Funds of the Connexion are exciting a deeper interest, and obtaining more extensive aid, as was apparent from the reports of several Committees. An application having been made by a few Preachers of the Canadian Mosleyan Society, for admission into our body, several discussions took place, and three persons were received on certain conditions. Since then, regulations have been passed for the admission of persons belonging to sccession Methodist

have been passed for the admission of persons belonging to secession Methodist Societies who may seek admission among us. On Wolmesday the Rov. Matthew Richey, A. M., took his farewell of the brethren in a brief, affecting address. Yesterday a letter was received from the Rev. James Evans, expressing his attachment to the Conference and to Wesleyan Methodism, and asking to be allowed to transfer his labours from: the Mission field under the caro of the Canada Conference, to that of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, as a Missionary inimediately under the control of the Wesleyan Missionary Socioty, London, who have very lately sent three Missionaries to that part of this Continent. His request was granted.

To-day an Address has been voted to His Excellency the Governor General congratulating him on his assumption of the Government of the Canadas. An Address to the British Conference was unanimously agreed upon; in which permission is asked for the Rev. Joseph Stinson to be our President another

year. We omitted to state in our last that the Delegates to the American General Conference not with a cordial reception, and have returned bringing intelli-gence of the operations of Methodism in the United States; which excites our Canadian body and the great body of Methodists in that country, the General Conference have appointed the Rev. Bishop Hedding their Representative to our Conference of next year. His visit will, when known, beget high expecta-

Among other miscellaneous resolutions it was resolved that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson and the Rev. William Ryerson be our special Representatives to confer with the Governmont on all matters affecting the civil and religious interests of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

The precise increase to our church is 1164. After a happy session, the brethren now separate to hasten to their respective allotments of labour in the vinoyard of the Lord. They met in the name of Jesus; and in that name they part. Before another year shall puss, a summons may be sent for some into eternity, of people as well as preachers. May our cetleslastical year just commenced be one of holiness, unity, and love; to Methodism one of vast increase; to the church universal a year of spiritual glory, and extension, as yet unknown.

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	and fact the STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS, FOR 1840-41.
	LONDON DISTRICT.
· · · ·	1. Hamilton and Ancaster, John G. Manly, Hugh Montgomery, J. Wilkin- son; Andrew Prindel, superannuated.
Sec.	2. London, James Norris, William Coleman. 3. St. Thomas, William Steer.
, . . 54	4. Malahide. Thomas Fawcett.
··· -	5. Gosfield and Howard. Cornelius Flummerfelt, Stophen Miles.
j	6. Thames, J. K. Williston. 7. Oxford, Peter Kerr, Henry Byers.
:,. ·	R. Simcos. Robert Corson, Charles W. M. Gilbert.
2003 20	9. Brantford, Thos. Devitt, Jas. Mockridge; Thos. Whitehead, super.
<u>.</u> : :	10. Dumfries, Edmund Stoney. One to be sent. EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman.
10	 Multiple Que de la companya de la companya
	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. 13. Newmarket, Matthew Whiting; Andrew Taylor, superannuated.
	14. Albion, John Baxter, D. B. Madden.
	15. Reesorville, David Wright; David Youmans, superanauaten. 16. Whilby, Simon Huntingdon, Jumes Spencer.
	17 Toronto Circuit, Ezia Adams, John Lever.
۰÷ .	13. Nolson, Rowley Heyland, S. C. Philp.
. :	19. Grimsby, James Musgrove, F. Coleman. 20. St. Catherines, Samuel Belton, Samuel Rose.
24.	21. Stamford. Hamilton Biggar, Edmund Shepherd, Thomas Costord: 1
10	22. Brock. Horace Dean, J. Hutchinson.
	ANSON ORESN, CROTTMAN
51	HI. BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.
27.847 12. 4	23. Kingston, John C. Davidson. 24. Waterloo, Ezra Hoaly, Wm. H. Williams; Jas. Booth, superannuated.
·	75. Novange, Cyrus R. Allison, Gilbert Miller.
	26. Bath and Isle of Tante, Conrad Vandusen, J. Reynolds.
	27. Hallowell, Lewis Warner, William Philp. 28. Belleville, Edwy Ryerson
	23. Belleville, Edwy Ryerson. 29. Sydney, George F. Playter, Vincent B. Howard.
•	30. Murray, John Black, Daniel Wright; D. McMullen, superaunuated.
	31. Colborne, Joseph Messmore. 32. Cobourz, James Brock; John Beatty, who is Domestic Governor of
	22. Cobourg, James Brock; John Beauy, who is Domesue Covernor of U. C. Academy; D. C. VanNorman, A. B., who is Pro-
	fessor of Mathematics in U. C. Academy.
	33. Port Hope, Wm. Haw. Bis, Brock and Haw are to change appoint- ments at Cobourg and Port Hope once in three weeks.
	34 Peterborongh, William McFadden, Selemon Waldron, J. Saudetson;
	Moses Blackstock, supernumerary. Br. Waldron will
	reside at the Rice Lake Mission. MATTHEW LANG, Chairman.
÷.,	
.1	IV. AUGUSTA DISTRICT.
• •	35. Prescott, Hepry Wilkinson. 36. Brockville, John Catrolt.
	37. Elizabethlown and Gananoque, G. Beynon, J. Hugnes; Wyatt Chan-
	berlaine, superannuated.
. .	33. Augusta, Daniel Berney; Charles Wood, superannuated. 39. Kemptville; William McCullugh.
	An Matilla Benjamin Naukeville, J. Took.
, İ	41. Ridean, William Young; William Brown, superannuated.
	42. Perth. James Currie. 43. Crosby, George Guodson.
•	HENRY WILKINSON, Chairman.
	V. BYTOWN DISTRICT.
• •	AA Butann Richard Jones.
	45 Richmond. Asabel Hurlburt, Lechlin Taylor, who shall supply Dytown
	in the absence of the Chairman of the District. 46. Oscoode. William Willoughby.
	46. Osgoode, William William Williams, 47. Ottawa, Thos. Harmon, Henry Shaler; F: Metcalf, superannuated.
	48. Hull, John McIntyre.
	49, Mississippi, Alva Adams, Wellington Jenera. 50. Clarendon, John Armstrong.
$\mathcal{A}_{\mathbf{i}}$	51. Plantagenet, D. Dignam.
	52. Bonchire, Stephen Brownell.
•	53. Pembroke, M. Conner. RICHARD JONES, Chairman.
	VI. MISSIONARY DISTRICT.
	54. Aldersville, William Case.
	5.5 Pice Lake, John Sugay,
	C.C. I who Simond Sylvester (10) Durt.
÷	57. Base Semetry, Penetanguishene, and Coldwater, Thomas McMullon. 53. Credit, Alexander MacNab.
- 4 1 - 12	59. Grand River, William Ryerson; George Ferguson, superannuated.
	60. Muncey Town, Peter Jones.
	62. Warwick and Adelaide, David Hardie.
••	63. Guelph, Eenjamin Slight.
·. ·•	64. Walpole, William Price. 65. Amherstburgh William Scott.
	66. St. Clair, John Douse.
	.67. Mono, John Neelands.
-	63. Sahgeeng, William Herkimer. 69. Lake Superior, Thomas Hudbort.
	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

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Christian Advocate some months ego. It portrays an occasion deeply thrill-

CONFERENCE-THE FAREWELL

"They came, they are gone: we have met, And meet, perhaps never again."

These words of Cowper are as applicable to a conference of Methodist ministers, as to any 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 Soule. He spoke of the Metho-

flatnes, 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 the dopum War. Some ears of wheat were picked in May from a field near Shoreham in Susser. in the playful use of matches by some boys where there was a quantity of hay : thus showing that the utinost care should be observed in the use of what are 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 brothten, 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 TENPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY will be held in the Wesleyan Methodis 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.

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

[CIRCULAR.]

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY. Committee Room, 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 PROVIN-CIAL character under the name of the "UPPER CANADA BIDLE SOCIETY," embracing the design of maintaining in this City a General Depot of Bibles and Tostaments; from which all the Bible Societies in connexion with it may be supplied with the Scriptures at the lowest price at which they can be afford ed; providing for the incorporation, with its General Committee, of the various Officers of all Bible Societies in connexion with it; and for distinctly mentioning in its Annual Reports every thing interesting relative to the pro-ceedings of its several branches, with a particular account of the contribution to its funds and to the circulation of the Scriptures. The whole of the Funds favailable, after definying 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 action travelling Agent constantly explaned made for having an active travelling Agent constartly 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 such as Agent is actually orgaged by the Committee; who is about to com-

mence his first tour through the Province without delay. We are very sanguine in our expectations of the good that will arise from this appointment. The Reverend James Richardson is the gentleman who has been appointed to this important office; 'toward whom we affectionate! entreat your kind attention, and trust you will afford him every facility in your power for prosecuting his agency with efficiency and success.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we have to inform you of the important decision to which our Committee has come in the following Resolution, and we feel assured that the sentiment which dictated it will meet in you a cordial response; and that you will not be wanting in corresponding action to effect the object intended.

"That in view of the solemn responsibility resting upon us as a society, to accomplish the most extensive circulation of the sacred Scriptures, it is resulted, in humble dependance upon the blessing of God upon our exertions, we will

ee, in number dependance upon the dessing of God upon our exercising, we will endeavour to place His Word in the possession of every family in this Pro-vince, in which there is an individual capable of reading; upon a plan similar to that so successfully presued by the Montreal Society." And the Committee confidently "appeal to Ministers of the Gospel and all other friends of Bible distribution, to aid in the accomplishment of their views, by procuring subscriptions, co-operating with their agent, and suggest-ing methods of more cline."

ing methods of proceeding." The Parent Society have, with that liberality which has always marked their proceedings, enabled us to offer the Sunday School Bible, which costs them about three shillings, at the extremely low price of is. 103d. to Schools and the poor, and the Testament which costs about 1s. 3d. at 741.; and in addition to poor, and the lestament which costs about 18. 3d. of 74%, i and in addition to this great reduction of price, they have removed the restrictions as to their being used only in the schools. It is however distinctly understood that this great reduction of the price is for the benefit of the rook and children attend-ing schools; and is not intended to authorize the sale of Bibles and Testaments ing schools, and is not start party for purposes of pecuniary advantage, --their distribution being only through the medium of Auxiliary and Branch Societies and Associations. And in order to guard against the abuse of the privilege thus guanted, every order from the Committon or Superintendent, or other rethus granted, every order from the Committoe or Superintendent, or other re-cognised Gücer of a School shall be in writing, and shall specify the average number of children attending such school. Payment to be made to the Secre-tary or Depositary of the local society before the books are delivered. In conclusion, we would express our deep conviction of the importance of consolidating and harmonizing all the operations of the Bible Societies through out the widely extended field of labour which our rising Province presonts,— our common object being simply the DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORD of Goo. We have entered on an evential period in the history of Bible operations in this Devines to us uses and prenarizons are made in humble dependence on

this Province; our plans and preparations are made in hundle dependence on Divine aid, our prospects are auspicious, and the path of duty plain before us. We therefore cordially and earnestly invite all the friends of the free circula-tion of the Word of the Lord, to unite with us in spreading the knowledge of Christian Advocate some months user in portage in the startings and partings on the word of the Word of the Lora, to under when us in optember that the start we come to a land of rest where "farewell" is a sound unknown:-He please and shall prosper in the thing whereunto He sent it. Believo us, Dear Friends, Yours faithfully, Joseph WENHAM, THOMAS CHAMPION, Secretarics.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

Loss of the Packet Ship Poland .- We have received this morning, by the arrival of the ship Fotand.—we have received this morning, by the arrival of the ship Clifton, the painfal 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.

The crew consisted of, officers and men, twenty-eight, and in addition there were eleves steerage 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 nearing sail gladdened their eyes. The Poland belonged to W. Whitlock, jr., and we understand that she is

nsured for \$32,000.

The cargo, so far as we have been able to ascertain, consisted of \$70,000 is specie, 2,700 barrels flour, 270 bales cotton, 80 casks quereitron bark. 22 barrels pot rohes.

Value of cargo, \$30,000

Total loss, \$132,030

We have seen one of the passengers, Mr. Buckingham, who says that too nuch praise cannot be given to Captain Anthony for his gallant conduct upor this occasion. Ho states forther that the Poland was well provided with boats; but he

thinks that if she had, in addition to the complement on board, a life-boat such as that of the Duchesse 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 iolowing: A cow called Gray, 5 years old. cost 120 guineas; a calf, Sir George,

weeks old, 40 do.; a cow, Lumpy, 8 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Maria, 3 years old, 105 do.; a calf, Matilda, 9 weeks old, 20 do; ditto, Major, 11 weeks old, 10a do.; a cair, Malina, 9 weeks old, 20 do; dito, Major, 11 weeks old, 50 do.; a heifer, Spot, 2 years old, 100 do.; ditto, Astor Beauty, 2 years old, 80 do.; ditto, Victor, 1 year old, 80 do.; ditto, Victor, 1 year old, 80 do.; ditto, Flora, 1 year old, 60 do.; editto; Cherry, I year old, 60 do.; 3 rams, 75 do.; 10 ewes, 75 do.; 1 ditto, 10 do.; 1 ditto, 20 do.; insurance, freight and passage, 10 do.—Total, 1518 guineas, or \$7761 56.
We have never seen so fine a selection of stock landed on our shores. The course medication is a selection of stock landed on our shores.

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 Coiswold cross with the Bakewell Lincolnshire, and the very best animals of the kind we have ever en. They are imported by Mr. Wm. Henry Southard, of Jefferson county seen. They are imported by Mr. Win, trenty southard, or sciences course, 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 bronght out in fine condition by Captain Morgan, and without any accident.—N. Y. Express. Deserves the theory of the public.

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 1217, rompted by a view of more extensive usefulness, be accepted an invitation rom the late Emperor Alexander, then in England, and removed with his family to reside near St. Petersburg, in Rossia. 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 1833.

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 ongestion of the lungs; and departed this life, with a happy assurance of 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 conected with the condition of the inhabitants of the lacific Ocean, was the emoralizing and ruinous effect of ardent spirius, introduced among them by the professors of Christianity. He has now passed from works to rewards, and this brief notice seems due to the large number of persons in various parts of the world who knew and esteemed him.-N. Y. Com. Advertiser

The Outrage upon the Great Britain,-further particulars.-The Oswego Palladium of Wednesday says :-Yesterday Lett and Dafoe underwent an examination before Justice Barnes, when Dafoe made a full confession of the transaction, the object of which he declared was to burn the 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 promoting 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 jugs filled with a compound of Gum Copal, Venice Turpentine, Saltpetre, and other articles of a most combustible nature.-Under the necks of the jugs was conside 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 jugs was broken, and the compound being badly prepared, did not produce the expected the evidence of Dafoe, the prisoners were remanded to juil to await their trial to weidence of Dafoe, the prisoners were remanded to juil to await their trial to weidence of Dafoe, the prisoners were remanded to juil to await their trial the evidence of Dalos, the prisoners were remarked to jail to await their trial at the Circuit Court to be held in this village on the fourth Tuesday of the resent month.

The expenses attending the importation from Cuba of the 33 blood hounds to hunt the Indians in Florida, 18 \$5006,83, and they are said to be good for nothing, as they will neither follow nor fight.

UPPER CANADA.

Emigrants continue to pour into the country, and we observe by the Lower Canada papers, that steps navo oven the set of the control of the encirculation of the encircle encirculation of the encir by the Lower Canada papers, that steps have been taken to forward many of them to this province. A shed is about to be creeted here, by Mr. Hawke,

Extraordinary Inspiration .- On the day that the Emperor Domitian was slain at Rome. Appallonius Tyonzus was preaching to a numer-ous assembly at Ephesus, and at the very moment the blow was struck, he suddenly lowered his voice, apparently seized with fear, but nevertheless par-suddenly lowered his voice, apparently seized with fear, but nevertheless par-sued his discourse, often however stopping, as if his attention was intent upor another subject. At length he left off speaking, fixed his eyes steadfastly off the ground, and after a short silence, exclaimed, "Strike home! strike the tyrant dead-courage ! dispatch the tyrant !" The audience, astonished at this extraordinary rhapsody, stood in silence; but he soon recollected himself, and bade them rejoice, for Domitian was no more. According to Philostratus, Appallonius even mentioned in his reverie the name of Stephanus, who actually struck the blow.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Yonge STREET CIRCUIT, in the vicinity of Cummer's Saw Mill, two miles east of the street, and twolvo miles from the city,—commencing on Friday, the 26th of Jane, Arrangements are made with a person near the place to provide 30 board tents; for the convenience of families from a distance. Some are expected from the adjoining circuits and from the city. Several Ministers are fully expected, in particular Rev. Messes. J. Ryerson, D. Wright, H. Biggar, and GEO. POOLE, Sup't. J. Musgrow June 5th, 1840.

There will be a CAMP MEETING in the township of Goulourn, on the Richmond Circuit, on the old ground near Stillington's Meeting House, which will commence on Friday, July 3rd.

There will also be a CAMP MEETING on the Ottawa Circuit, near the West Hawkesbury School House, which will commence on Friday, July 10th. The Preachers and members of our Church on the adjacent circuits are respectfully invited to attend. R. Josef, Chairman.

DIED .- In this city, on Friday last, the Rey, Alexander Stowart. He was the founder of the Bible Society in Upper Canada and as a mark of respect, the President, Socretaries, and Committee of that Institution formed a procession o his grave, where the Rev. Mr. Roaf delivered a suitable and impressive ddress.

At Cote St. Catharines, near Montreal, on the 11th instant, Alexander Roderick McLeod, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, aged 54 years,

on Monday the 15th inst., eged 29 years, after a painful illness of six days, at the residence of her mather, at Erpingham Lodge, in the rowship of Darlington, U. C., Doroihea, eldest daughter of the late William Smith, Esq. of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland.

At Kingston, on the 10th inst., Susan, daughter of Mr. Samuel Morley, aged 6 years, 5 months.

6 years, 5 months. At Port Hope, on the 22J ult., of scarlatina, William Shaw, second son of William Fortune, Esq., of Wood Brook, Part Hope. At Peterboro', on Tuesday the 5th inst., ofter a painful and protracted illness, which she suffered with truly Christian fortitude and pious resignation, Margaret,

the beloved wife of Mr. Stephen Holroyd-aged 23 years.

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY .- A Complete Assortment of all the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society has been received at the Depository of the above Society, and are on sals on very low terms. Another supply of Libraries, suitable either for Sunday Schools or Village Libraries, has also arrived, and will be sold at about one third less than the original rices

The Committee request the attention of the religious public to this new and excellent stock of Books. Catalogues may be had on application at the Society's Depository, 23 Yonge Street. By order of the Committee, JAMES CARLESS.

JAMES CARLESS, Toronto, June 19th, 1840. Depositary.

Editors of Newspapers publishing this advertisement will confer a favor on the Society.

ORPORATION SALE-On Saturday, the 27th June, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises, the interest on the leases, for 42 years, of the following Lots;

Lot No. 12, on Front Street, being the South East corner of the Market

Block, containing 27 feet frontage on the said Street. Lot No. 11, West of, and adjoining Lot No. 12, containing 26 feet frontage, on said Street.

frontage, on said Street. Lot No. 10, West of, and adjoining Lot No. 11, containing 26 feet frontage, together with the buildings thereon. Lot No. 9, West of, and adjoining Lot No. 10, containing 26 feet frontage, together with the buildings thereon. The ebove Lots will be sold, liable to a certain yearly rental per foct frontage, with conditions of creeting buildings thereon before the first

229 King Street, several Building Lots, situated between York and Grave Streets, East and West; and King and Newgale Streets, South and North, the property of II. J. Bourrow, Esq. The plan of the Block and Buildings to be erected may be seen on

application to Mr. JOBN CRAIG.

Sale to take place immediately after the Sale of the Corporation Lots on the Market Block, advertised for the same day at 12 o'clock noon. R. M'CLURE, Auctioneer.

Toronto, June 20, 1840.

dist Episcopal Church, of her fortunes in early and later times, and of the gracious deliverances which she had experienced at the band of Almighty God. "I have seen her," said he, " like a ship in the midst of storms, assailed by

"I have seen her," such he, "The a ship in the midst of storms, assuled by fores, suffering some slight damage in her lighter sails and rigging, but her spars and hull remained unharmed, and the waves which broke in fury sgainst her unyielding bulwarks, reteded and died away in foam." If exhorted the preachers to consider themselves the keepers of a sacred treasure, deposited in their hands for safety, to be transmitted in its integrity, to succeeding generations. He urged them to a prompt, yet discret and affec-tionate administration of Disciplines. "The exercise of Discipline," soid he, the action of the preacher and the same mark to be transmitted in its integrity. "is not to destroy, but to save men's sculs. We not not to neglect it, but we 124,000 circulation, 70,000, deposits, and an increase of bullion of 68,000. Th pre to execute it with diligent compassion. We must never excise a member, mercantile community are by no means disposed to do more than a hand t until we have done all that private admonstrom and warning can accomplish mouth business.

towards reclaiming him. In all my long experience I have seldem, scarcely ever, found a case in which persevering offerts in private failed to restore the wanderer." The Bishop referring to the appointments (which he was about to

read,) said that it had been his lot to experience u!! the charges and varieties of life which could be incident to the innerancy, and much greater than could happen to the ic. I have slept on the earth with a bear skin for my couch, and the heavens for my protection. I have hedded on snow three or four foot deep, with the

heavens spread over me; and from such socies of deprivation and exposure, I have entered the mansion house, supplied with every comfort on earth, and what was the great difference to me? What matters it to a man who has covenanced with God and the church to devote himself wholly to the work of saving souls, whether he accurve a pulses whether he accurve a pulse accurve accurve a pulse accurve a pulse accurve acc saving souls, whether he occupy a wigwarn or a pulace, so that he may fulfil this sacred vows, and accomplish the glorious objects of his ministry? To such a man all outward things should be equal. His bliss depends on no such accidents. Man's soul is an empire of itself, and should score to repose on such mere triffes. I declare to you, orethren, that I care not, whether I fall at home is the hear of my fornil.

The viscoust of almost two hundred ministers of Jesus, who longed to fly to the field exposited them, and enter into the labours of the harvest. In one hour these reasisting the sean hasten, with their families, to cultivate Immanuel's ground. - Western Christian Advocate.
The CLERCY RESERVES. -It will be seen from the brief for the construction of the construction of the clear of the date to ward the priority of the date in the brief of the date to ward the priority of the date to ward the date the date to be distributed to all other denominations, not excluding the Catholics, at the discretion of the Governor and Executive Council. Lord John said that to treat the National Churches on more favourable terms than other sects was "quite out of the question" in Upper Canada. The Dutch Boors at the Cape of Good Hope had obtained some signal advantages over the native tribes. The Queen has given 2000/, towards the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands of Scotland. Much counterfeit paper and specie is in circulation in England. -Lord Dortham has had a relayse. He is to go to Germany for the bonefit of his health.
A quartel had arisen between the Duke of Orleans and Marshall Vallee in Argiers and the great french African expedition that turned out a failure. The fluorent
THE CLERGY RESERVES.—It will be seen from the brief notice 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 we have little to say on the subject till we receive more lengthened accounts of the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament. Fire things at present are obvious, to one million. The Algerine town of Medeas was taken from Abdel Kader by the French on the 17th April. At a subsequent battle the French were victorious, losing 220 men while the Arabs. It suffered severely. The French Merchants are sending out Emigrants to New Zealand, to take possession of the lands bought from the chiefs of that island. The Queen of Spain's troops had gained some important successes over the Carlists at Morella. Don Carlos had been subject to strict confinement at Blaye, it having been discovered that he had been secretly instigating his followers. manation on this subject comprised in the summary of news conied from the """ I. The Bill sent from this country, though not considered valid, is not to be

proceedings in the Imperial Farliament. Five things at present are obvious, 1. The Bill sent from this country, though not considered valid, is not to be returned. 2. This country is to be saved from the contention, eavy, and bickering, which have too long, and in a painfully marked manner, charac-terised the discussion on the subject. 3. That the leading features of the Bill transmitted by our Colonial Legislature to the Imperial Parliament are recog-nised and respected; thereby evincing a wish to have the long-agitated and nised and respected; thereby evincing a wish to have the long-agitated and nised subject of the 100.90 'absorbing question settled in accordance with the constitutionally expressed desire of the people. 4. That the doctrines of dominancy, exclusiveness, proaccention and spoliation, are disbelieved and disallowed by our Imporial Rulers, advocated and propagated as they have been by partizans in this Province.
5. That if Her Majesty's Ministers are able to carry the Bill, the blessings of equal justice will be distributed in our Colony. This is most desirable for the peace and happiness of all classes. 5. That if Her Majesty's Ministers are able to carry the Bill, the blessings of the peace and happiness of all classes.

the peace and happiness of all classes. A DISASTROUS FIRE broke out on Saturday afternoon, on the corner of York and Newgato streets, on the premises of Mr. Northcole, 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 through Alexandria. The plagae was still fearfully reging there. The King of through Alexandria. The plagae was still fearfully reging there. The King of the doubled."-Eecl: xxx: In-

From the New York Express. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Mr. Rush, the American Secretary of Legation, was a passenger in the Great Vestera, bearing important despatches to his Government. Mc. Cunard's second vessel, the Britannis, 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. The Bank of England quarterly return shews a decrease on the quarter of $\pounds 14,000$ circulation, 70,000, deposits, and an increase of bullion of 68,000. The imercantile community are by no means dispussed to do more than a band to

The Chinese were stubborn in refusing to accept of any accommodation excep

rds refaining hin. In all my long experience I have search, found a case in which persevering offorts in private failed to restore the leter." The Bishop referring to the appointments (which he was about to), said that it had been his tot to experience ull the changes and varieties a which could be incident to the innerancy, and much greater than could ben to those now before him in the present state of things. "I have," said of their own terms. It is thought that teas will be produce of the West Indian Islands was looking up in price, stisting from the unfavourable condition of those islands. The Neapoltan dispute has not terminated. The simpleton on the throne of Naples has directed his Ambassa-dor at Paris, to declare the mediation at an end. He has refused a definitive i have slept on the earth with a bear skin for my couch, and the heavens i have slept on the earth with a bear skin for my couch, and the heavens in the Majesty will delight her loyal subjects with a direct continuation of the Royal line.

Twelve sheep were killed by the train on the Groat Westeen Railway passing over them. The bill brought in by Lord John Russell, on the Clergy Reserve question, provides that the Churches of England and Scotland are to have each one-fourth; the remaining half to be distributed to all other denominations, not

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, which is used, because they hope that the dead are privation of life. In China, while is used, because they more that the occurs in in heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt gellow is used, because it represents the decaying trees and flowers, which become yellow as they die away. In Subtract because it used, because it denotes the colour of the earth from whence Ethiopia, brown is used, because it denotes the colour of the earth from 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 being a mixture of black and blue, represents, as it were, sorrow on the one side, and hope on the other. English Church Catholicism .- The Journal des Debals has

an article upon Puseyism, and the new Oxford school, which it represents Catholicism without the Pope,

nine vessels-three between Southampton and Gibraltar, and six for the Med iterranean. The most borrible accounts are rendered of the tortures inflicted on th

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 the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall

ernor has intimated to them, that the asylam will be at Kingston, and that the government has granted a lot of land there for its erection. Had the first ommissioners agreed among themselves, on some min or points, the lunatic asylum would have been erected in Toronto.-British Colonist.

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

THE GLEANER.

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at large collection of human bones piled one upon 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,"

Debts of Honour .- The Senate of the German free city of Lubeck, where the habit of drunkenness is increasing among the workmon, 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 irrecoverable.

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 wells 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 belmet, survived the entire family. Mrs. Catharine Bruce, the last of the royal house, died in 1791, at a very advanced she was almost speechless from paralysis, she entertained him poly und conferred the honour of knighthood on him with the Bruce's two-handed sword,

Lord Coke wrote the subjoined distitch, which he religiously

Four spent in prayer-the test to nature fix. Sir W. Jones, a wiser economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the

Delicate Compliment .- A young lady being addressed by a

Six hours to sleep-to law's grave study six ;

Seven hours to law-to soothing slumber seven; Ten to the world allot-and all to heaven.

saying she had a better right to grant the title than " some people." dimer the first teast she gave was, "Awa" unces !" that is, away with the strangers, which showed her Jacobite feelings against the house of Hanover. The old lady bequeathed the sword and helmet to the Earl of Elgin, whom she

bserved in the distribution of his time :-

ents in the following lines :-

considered the next of kin,

S T R A Y E D O R S T O L E N,-On Monday, June 15th, from Mrs. Townster's Brick-yard. Yonge Street, near Potter's Field, a BRINDLE COW, with dark stripes, remarkably full eye, with star on the forehead; small horns, the right one projecting a little upwards; a long, thin tail; square teats, the front one on the right side much the largest ; very cross to milk ; is 4 years old next August.

55 3wb

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

STRAY HOR'S E .- 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 Cheshuit) PONEY, with a large white spot on his forchead, and in very good condition. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him hway. Toronto, June 17, 1840. 555 if JOHN PLAYTER.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Garrison Commons, sometime in the month of May, a Bay Make, 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 load to her recovery, will receive the reward of Five Dollars. JAMES ANDERSON.

Lot Street, Toronto, June 16, 1840.

Yonge Street, June 23, 1840.

Any person who will bring said Cow, or give information of her at Widow Townsley's shall be bandsomely rewarded.

Wellington-Square, June 1, 1340.

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 egainst my appointment in the most public and compliment-ary manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approation for honorable and imperial conduct. Gentlomen—Ilaving served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I

intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching elec-tion, for the East Riding of the County of Halion, 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 yieldng to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire o be useful to my country. Surely Filty three Summers ought to give mo some idea of " My own,

my native Land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources. Gentlomen,—I will make you but few promises consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being. eturned as the Honorable 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 Frounce 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 the be chosen your Representativé, 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 Grown, conequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, Servart, Your obedient, humble Servart, Your obedient, humble Servart, WILLIAM J. KERR. 55(e.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Turanto, 10th June, 1840.

- received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th August next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted) from all persons willing to entor into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Troops, and others entiled to rations, in the City or Garrison of Toronto, with BEEAD, (to be manufactured from Government Flour) FRSH BEEF, and FORAGE, during the poriod from 1st October next to the 30th September, 1841, inclusively. 30th September, 1841, inclusively.

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and the Bread to which the Steff and Departments are entitled, to be delivered at the Bakery of the Contractor.

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 are to be rotained by the Contractor, (when not required for the public than the Fort, (in which the Officers' Mess House adjoining the Fort, service) and paid for by him at the rate of two ponco, Ilalifax currency, and the Queen's Wharf, are included) and the rate in Halifax currency per barrel.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the number of Fort and Queen's Wharl, &c. pounds of Bread they will engage to deliver. as aforesaid, for every one Two good and sufficient surelies, jointly and severally with the Ten-hundred pounds of Flour to be furnished by Government. Two good and derer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of one hundred fide signatures of the proposed suraties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

The FRESH MEAT to be supplied is to be well fed and properly slaugh tered Ox Beef of the best quality, excluding the head, feet, and offal, and consisting of a due and equal proportion of all other parts of the animal,

without resorvation of the prime pieces. 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 or other places, the barrels necessary for the transport of the same are to Department; and such pieces are not to be taken from the Meat intended be supplied by the contractor. for the effective Tronps, but are to be altogether separately supplied. Six cwt. is equal to one cart

The Meat is to be delivered at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor, as follows: To the flospitals, daily ; to the Troops at their barracks or cantonments, in bulk to each corps, at the hour of sun-rise daily, or on any day of the week that may be appointed ; and to the Staff and all other persons, individually, daily, or on such days, and at such to that effect. place within the City of Toronto, as may be appointed. The Contractor is at all times, during the period of the agreement, to keep in his possession a stock of Cattle, of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Troops, &c. for one month; and the same is at all times to be open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to be kept up shall at any time fall short of one month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax curroncy per 100lbs.

currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested for this service will understand that an article will be introduced into the that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tendor to that effect.

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

The Ration	of Forage i	s to consist of
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16 lbs. of Hay,
6 lbs. of Straw,
9 lbs. of Oats,
01
12 lbs. of Hay,
8 lbs. of Straw, and
10 H 10 C 1

10 lbs. of Oats.

at the option of the Commissariat; and when required, 14lbs. 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. The Contractor will be required to keep in his possession, at Toronto, a stock of the soveral articles of Forage equal to the estimated consumption of the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender horses to be supplied for one month; and the same is to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the stock so to Conversance of Her Majesty's TROOPS AND MILITIA, AND PUBLIC be kept up shall at any time full short of one month's supply, the Senior Commisseriat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any som of money due to the Contractor until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax currency, per Ration of Forage.

Two good and sufficient survives, jointly and severally with the Ten-derer, will be required to exceede a Bond in the penal sum of #500 currency fur the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that Penetanguishene; and requisitions addressed to such agents, or to any of the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the Tender them, shall be deemed as binding as if they had been personally delivered to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders, may be obtained on application at this Office. 54 9

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Toronto, 9th Jane, 1840. be procured, according to circumstances; and the whole shall be subject to the approval of the Officer in command of the detachment. Toronto, 9th June, 1840. received at this Office, until Saturday, the 8th day of August next,

for Six Months after delivery. The Tenders to express in words at length the prevonted. Prate, in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of Flour will be delivered. Hundred Pounds, Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it this office. is requested that the bona-fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed Two good

to the Tender, to that effect.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE; Toronto, 11th June, 1840.

The BREAD is to be baked in loaves of two or four pounds weight each, the Fort of Toronto, as well as to any place or places more distant than and to be delivered to the Troops and Militia at their respective Barracke; the Fort, as may be required for the use of the Troops, Militia, and Officers, and other persons of the Staff and Departments.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic fect, which shall be conveyed to the Fort, or to places not more distant for every Cord of Fael Wood conveyed to places more distant than the

sufficient survives, jointly and ecverally with the Tenderer, will be required pounds surrency for the due fulfilment of the Contract; and it is request. to execute a Bond in the penal sum of five hundred pounds currency for ted that the bona fide signatures of the proposed survives be annexed to the the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona Tonder to that effect.

CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE, AND WATER, within the City and liberties of Toronto, as may be required, conformably with the writter ders of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every Waggon Load, and the rate for each and every Cart Load, conveyed as aforesaid; and it is to be perfectly understood that when the conveyance of Water is required to Barracks,

Six cwt. is equal to one cart, and twelvo cwt. is equal to one weggon. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Ten-detor, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £108 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender

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, as may be required by the Commissariat at this station, viz. :

Two horses 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 Waggon, and forty miles a day's journey returning empty. The Horses and Harness, Waggons and Sleighs, are to be of the best

escription, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders in writing Two good and sufficient surveiles, jointly and severally with the Ten description, and to be furnished on the shortest notice on orders in writing dorer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £1,000 from the Commissatiat to that effect; and persons desirous of tendering proposed contract obliging the party to furnish, when required so to do

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 convey. anco; and should any of the articles delivered to him be lost or injured the contractor is to make good the same at his own proper expense, pro-vided he shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part; have been provented.

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

Twelve cwt. is equal to one Waggon or Sleigh. Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Ten. dorer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £500 currency for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that

CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AND MILITIA, AND PUBLIC Stones, and persons travelling in the public service, and providing Bil-icting for all detachments of Iler Majesty's Troops and Militia when on the merch botween the posts of Toronto and Penetanguisheno, and a

such intervening places as may be agreed upon. The contractor will be required to appnint a proper and sufficient agent at each of the following places, viz.: Toronto, the Holland Landing, Barrie in Kempenfeldt Bay, the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, Coldwater, and

to the contractor. The accommodation to be provided for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the march shall consist of Lodging, and Fuel and Light for cooking, and other necessary purposes, according to the season of the year; and the extra accommodation for the sick shall be the best that can

The Contractor is to receive into his custody or that of his Agents, al at 12 o'clock, precisely, (after which hour no tender will be admitted.) from public stores and property of every kind, not excepting gunpowder, which all persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying TWO THOUSAND he shall be required to convey; and in case any such stores or other pub. BARRELS of Sound, Sweet, Fine, Wheaten FLOUR, viz: BARRELS of Sound, Sweet, Fine, Wheaten FLOUR, viz: 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 and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in In retiring from the business in Chatham, the Subscribers take this if alian currency, for the conveyance of Stores. Billeting, and Transport opportunity of expressing their gratitude for the liberal support and en-Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, Halifax currency, for the conveyance of Stores. Billeting, and Transport will be required to execute a Bond in the Penal Sum of One Thousand Five of Passengers, according to the printed form of schedule to be obtained at

Two good and sufficient sureties, jointly and severally with the Ten-derer, will be required to execute a Bond in the penal sum of £400 cur-

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 5th June, 1840. NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be UBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' received at this Office until Wednesday, the 12th August next, at Received at this Office until Saturday, the 15th August next, at

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tion to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the Newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale above montioned, or of such special Sale as may be here after advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, wil appear so soon as Returns of Inspections of Lots Advertised under Order in Council, of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governer in Council, to offer for Sale such Lands so adver-

returned as vacant, since the general advertisement of Sales of Crown GOODS. Their extensive Stock has been selected in England by Mr. Lands published last year, will be included. R. B. SULLIVAN.

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; and in all probability, you will be called upon to perform that doty, by the election of a Member to represent your Town in the Parliament of the Province of Canada. In that Parliament, it is intended that the Executive Government shall be in

situation-as well to show, that it is administered in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people-as to pay that deference to their fuelings, as expressed through their representatives, which is justly lug to them.

I am anxious to see this intention carried out to its fullest extent; and conceive that mothing can more conduct to the practical benefit to be derived, than the Government being uself identified with the People, by some of its Officers being Members of the House of Assembly:—thus assimilating more nearly than has hitherto been the case to the practice of the British Government; and affording a more complete developement of the advantages of a Representative form of Government.

ment; and affording a more complete considerations. I propose to offer myself as a Strongly influenced by these considerations, I propose to offer myself as a Candidate for the Representation of the Town of Hamilton, my connexion with the Gore District having naturally led no to look, in the first instance, to the District Town. I do not hesitate to come forward on these grounds, because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is because I am quite convinced, that, at the present crisis of public affairs, it is the distribution of the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them. J. L. P. & Correspectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, J. L. P. & Correspectfully solicit old and new Settlers in Upper Canada, the transmission of the their business both

station. As, however, in that 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

to 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, which, in my opinion, afford every security which can possibly be desired for the proper exercise of the functions of Government.

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

not hesitate to affirm, that when such is the case, we may reasonably expect 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 topics, which may fairly be required from me. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble Servant, S. B. HARRISON. Toronio, 1st June, 1840.

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,

The Stock having been purchased with Cash, and selected by a person of long experience in the Canada Trade, the Subscriber is enabled to offer his goods on as reasonable terms as any other House in the Trade. and he can with confidence recommend them to the inspection of pur-JOHN RÓBERTSON, chasers

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ale or retail, cheap.

and FLAX SEEDS.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1840.

Toronto, 1st June, 1840.

N O T I C E.—The term of Copartnership between the Subscribers having expired, they will offer their slock for sale in one lot or otherwise, on the 1st day of Jely next. The Stock which is in excellent order, and consisting of articles generally kept in a Country Store, amounts to almost £2,000 Currency. ALSO-All the property belonging to the Firm of James Read & Co.,

the most of which being very central for business. As the business will positively be closed at the time mentioned, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Firm in Book Debts or Notes, are requested to call and settle their demands forthwith and save costs.

JAMES READ. couragement since their commencement. JAMES FISHER.

Chatham, 5th May, 1840.

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and Printed Forms of Tender reney, for the due performance of the contract; and it is requested that TO BE SOLD,-Lot No. 24, Second Concession,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers are now getting to hand, and, by First June, their

customers may depend on their having opened out, a most extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, of the newest styles, imported by the early Spring arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow. 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.

June 24, 1840.

Their customers Westward will please come to Toronto at their earliest convenience, to lay aside supplies required for June sales, as their Estab-lishment in Hamilton will not be got 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. 6w 51 R. A R M S T R O N G

J. R. A. R. M. S. I. R. G. In the strends and beg leave to call the attention of their numerous friends and Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable tised as may have been forfeited by the Original Locatees; when Lots customers to their newly imported Stock of Fashionable and Seasonable

ARMSTRONG in person, and upon such terms as to enable them to com-pete with any other House in the Canadas. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves. Their Stock consists in part of the following articles :

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; Double and Treble Twisted Tweeds; Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Moleskins, Victoria Cloakings, Scotch Plaids, Yestings, plain and printed Flaunels, Factory Cottons, Merinos, Prints, light and dark Silks, Poplins, Ginghams, Turkey Stripes, Checks, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c. Also, an excellent assortment of Cotton and Linen SHIRTS, of various

157, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 25, 1839. 525LF HOUSE, HEAPSIDE С 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

J.L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, (suitable for the winter trade.) which, having been selected

the duty of every one to endeavour, by all means in his power, to aid in carrying out fuirly and fully, those important measures which Her Majesty's Government have in contemplation for the well-doing of this Country. I do not come before you as a stranger: 1 have been a resident in the District for some time; and I have also been before the public in an important District for some time; and I have also been before the public in an important in the wholesale and retail departments. 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 altention to their splendid

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw altention 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. Dec. 9, 1839. 527-tf.

R EMOVA L. - CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champion's Warranted

Azes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry. C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22 Yonge Street to 110 A. King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stuck of Hard. ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this Market. -527

a spirit of harmony and concutation towards at. 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 this city, prosents her sincere thanks to those ladies who have employed that bitherte, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to be attachment of the people to the Firish Constitution may be secured, and her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to a feeling of confidence in the intentions of the Government promoted; and I merit a continuance of their favors.

merit a continuance of their favors. Any number of Out door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two. Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING, and HABERDASHERY .- Mas. Porter and Miss Kino, No. 11, Wellington Buildings, King Street. Bonnets, Cloaks, Drosses, Caps, &c. &c., farnished on moderato terms. Toronio, October, 1839. 518tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1101 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.

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and

German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls, Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curi, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole.

RACKETS! RACKETS!! RACKETS!!!

vince supplied with all possible expedition on the lowest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839.

manufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Pro.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FIELD SEEDS. The Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of English Im-ported and American Seeds, all of the best quality and fresh, J. W. BRENT, Druggist, King Street.

N. B. The highest market price will always be given for Timorur

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may be obtained, on application at this Office.

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

G ENTLEMEN,-At the solicitation of many of the Freeholders of TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF next General Election.

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 Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,— that Constitution which is our pride and bosst,—I shall, to my latest breath, do all in my power to preserve it *unmutilated* and *unimpaired*; and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the

Cartion and industry, by a closer sternition to their wants and wishes, and by proporting and happiness of this my native and be spin-to the spin-to t

enforced and secured to the public. The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province, which have

hitherto been hut too long neglected and formant, I shall do my utmost to develope and render available in short, to promote and cherish the general prosperity, happiness, and welfare of this Province shall be the

smiling on our Country. Should any change be made in the Riding by the contemplated Elec.

toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest oppor.

tunity of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be gaided by your wishes and opinions; and I need searcely add, they shall Toronto, March 21, 1840.

R OYAL CITY BATHS, bottom of Bay Street. The period having arrived when WARM BATHING is considered necessary to Mealth, Comfort, and Cleanliness,-Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that a Warm Bath may be obtained at any hour of the day, from six in the morning till nine at night.

Т	Е	R	м	s.
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A single l	Bath,		£) 2	6	
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10 20	do) 17	6	1
20	do			1 10	0	
Arrangements the Baths.	may be made	e for Families	for the season	by ap	plica	tion
June 1st, 1840.		· ·	554:	f	•	

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

53 the bona fide signatures of the proposed sureties be annexed to the tender to that effect.

Faither particulars of the proposed contracts, and printed forms of tenders, may be obtained on application at this office. 54 9

and also to preserve as sacred and inviolate our connexion with the Mother Country. And while I shall on the one hand upindid the just prerogatives of the Crown, I shall on the other no lass wighlantly and those principles which shall ever guide and direct me in the discharge of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct, and of the long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct. jealously watch over and guard the privileges and rights of the poople, as my duly as a representative of a free people, so long shall I, feeling their uncompromising advocato.

prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servente of the happy, until confirmed in the enjoyment of all the Constitutional rights Stores formerly occupied by the CANADIAN COMPANY, (LARQUE, BER-Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have and privileges of that Empire to which it is as much our interest as it is NARD, & Co.) 1175 St. Paul Street, opposite the "Hote) Dieu." where

our pride and glory to be united. In the appointment by Her Majesty, to the Government of these Colo-inies, of the Right Honourable C. P. Thomson, whose well merited reputa tion as a stateman has been long established in Europe, we may view offer his Goods as low as they can be afforded, with the prices, from the near approach of a new era in the history of Upper Canada, when as which no abatement will be made, marked in figures, and sell upon Cash Her Majesty has commanded, "the government of the country will be terms only.

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; then may we expect to thrive, and satisfaction of beholding an united, a contented, and a happy people, reaping all the benefits of his untiring assiduity in the advocacy of liberal smiling on our Country. malignity has been able to create, or of the obloquy which it has endea. voured to heap upon him.

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labour; let me then through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion. claim my most assiduous care and attention. I have the bonor to be Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, Toronto, March 21, 1840. Gentlemen attention. I have the bonor to be Gentlemen attention. I have the bonor to be Calor politi-calor political opponents, who, blinded by their prejudices, are rendered incapable of reasoning; and with a unanimity that shall make them irresistible, rally to the Hustings, resolved that this fair portion of the Western Hemis-phere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing, Blorious and Free. Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet

you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary con duct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedi-ent servant, JAMES E. SMALL. Toronto, March 23, 1840. 5521f. Toronto, March 23, 1840. STRAY COLT.-Strayed from the subscriber a YEARLING COLT, a Chestnut Sorrel; had some hair off of his breast when he

went off. When last heard of he was seen on the 5th concession of Vaughan. Any person bringing the Colt to Mr. John Brown. 4th con. of Matkham, or to the subscriber, shall be rewarded for his trouble. N. B.-The Coll has no white marks on it.

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JOHN PEAXTON, No. 23, 5th Con. Chinguacousy.

Least Centre Road, Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 Acress upwards af 90 improved—within 31 miles of the City of Toronto; within 12 miles of the Village of Churchville; within one mile of a Saw-Mill, and Seven of a Flour-Mill. A Spring Creek runs through the whole farm, with other useful springs. A Brick Cottage, 40 feet square, and well finished; about 100 fruit trees, chickly bearing; a frame Barn, 30 by 60 feet, with other convenient buildings. The Farm is in a high state of cubitation. The time of payment made accommodating. Enquire on the premises. Chinguacousy, June 11th, 1340. 53 6

A LEX. GRANT, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C., North East corner of the Court House, Church St. March 28th, 1837. 385-11

R. W O O D. M R. W O O D, Chewett's Buildings, King Street. DENTIS 40

E L L I O T, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, HOUSE AND LAND AGENT, &c.

he expects to receive, by the Spring and Fall Vessels, An Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Town and Country Trade.

The system upon which he means to continue to do business is to

Montreal.	Man	lat.	1840.	
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SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash r on a liberal Credit. Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the

eason, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms. Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing else where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at their Store, No. 58, Yonge Street.

Toronto, March 24th, 1849. 42tf WARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH

L Township of Mersey. Lot No. 232-North of Talbot Street West Western District, 225 ACRES, 45 of which are cleared, and under Fence and in a good state of cultivation, on the main road from London to Sandwich, with 4 acres of Orchard, a good Well and three Water Ponds for Cattle, within one half mile of Col. Ambridge's Store and Post Office, and one mile from a Saw Mill, belonging to Mr. Rossell, and a Blacksmith's Shop.

Apply to Hannah Alexander, owner, on the premises, or to ROBERT McCLURE, Auctioneer.

PRICE \$1,000-in Cash or Staple Goods at a fair price. An undis. puted title from the Crown will be given.

FARM TO LET, on shares, within 81 miles of the City of Toronto. Ecquire of Josefft Dennis, Humber. February 20th, 1840. 537(f

ally, that they have p well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have con-stantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. JAMES GOOD & Co. id have i eration, the

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1840.

ST. CATHARINES NURSERY. ST ST ST. CATHARINES NURSERY. The Subscriber is cultivating not less than 250,000 FRUIT TREES, of the following kinds:-APPLE, PEAR. PEACIL, PLUM. CHERRY. APRICOT, NECTARINE and QUINCE. He designs to limit his varieties to the most choice Fruits, that ripen at different seasons of the pears and in the intraction and holding he intraction the year; and in the ingrafting and budding, he intends the greatest care shall be taken, to keep each variety separate from others, that purchasers shall be taken, to keep each variety separate true others, that paroneses may not be disappointed in the produce of their trees. In procuring his kinds, he has availed himself of a choice selection from the very extensive Norsery of the Hon. JESSE BUEL, of Albany, who has spared no pains or expense in collecting the most valuable Fruits grown in America, Great

that he has removed his Establishment from 48, Newgate Street, to 128, King Street, a few doors East of Yonge Street, where he intends carry. ing on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his well-assorted Stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer at the very lowest prices.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 519(f)

WROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The W ROUGHT-IRON AXLETREES. — The SUBSCRIPER is now manufacturing Wronght-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought acrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those ac-quainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to carrespond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London; or at the Manufactory. G. R. VAN NORMAN. Agent.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUAKDIAN. Theprice of this poperis Twelve Shillings and Sizpence a year, if paid in advance or Filteen Shillings, if paid in six months; of Seventeen Shillings and Sizpence. If noe paid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within six month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is *Fort Shillings* a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. * All traveling and local Preachersof the Wesleyan Methodust Charok are author-ised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all suthorised Agents who shall procure tex responsible subscriber, and ald in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis. In subscriber has a tight to discontinue until arters are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, must be post paid. DF The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Trud of the Wesleyan Methodist Cawrok in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the generalspired of the Gospel.

the Gospel-

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.