Christian

Enardian.

COMPRESSOR PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Vol. XII. No. 13.

JANUARY 20, 1841. TORONTO. WEDNESDAY,

Whole No. 585.

From the English Baptlet Missionary Magaque.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF IRELAND, The religious state of the Roman population of Ireland, in its leading features, may still be described as "semper cadem," with but slight modifi-tations. There is the same debasing subjection to humanauthority, the same pervading ignorance of holy Scriptures, the same hostiliy to those who are

tenets and ceremonies which are destructive to the simplicity that is in Christ and persicious to the best interests of man.

The character of the hierarchy may be considered as descriptive of that of the prieshood in general, where you have all the intermeliate varieties between the mildness of Marray, and the haughty arrogance of lohn, Archbishop of Tuam but a most united determination to resist all encreachments on the only true hurch. There is an increasing vigilance to prevent the diffusion of the truth, and an increasing assiduity to gain converts to Rone.

without their own pale, the same prominence and encouragement given to

The lac extraordinary impulse, producing abstinence from ardent spirits and all oder intoxicating liquors, must not be overlooked. To assign this reformation, embracing hundreds of thousands, to any spiritud or even moral principle, seems impossible. Masses of mankind are not thus suddenly affected; he extension of principle is generally slow and steady. It appears to be projected by a variety of concurrent causes; as, the enomous magnitude of the preceding evil, inflicting accumulating miseries in the whole people; se spread of information amongst them by the establishment of temperane societies; the persevering efforts of a portion of the priesthood to restrain the destructive vices and, above all, the incidental association of enperations ideas respecting the benefits attending the beneditions of the estimable individual who for some time conducted and promoted his decisive

It may be premature to express a conclusive opinion respectingthe permanence of his mighty change when thus produced, or the results which shall hereafter rise; for the present it demands our fervent gratitude, that intemperance should have received so powerful a check, and hope may be encouraged that the benefits derived from the suspension of debasing indulgence will be so strongly felt as to induce a continuance in this good cause. There is no apparent evidence to connect any political design whatever with this pleasing alteration, which, should it continue, may prove an important auxiliary to the extension of evangelical knowledge.

The established church of Ireland includes the next great portion of professing christians; and great as the change has been in the Episcopd church in England, it is exceeded by that which has taken place in this country.-Instead of amentable ignorance of leading theological truths, and great indifference a the discharge of their clerical functions, the ministers of this communityhave become enlightened, active, and laborious; adopting vishout scruple, wherever practicable, the forms and measures previously peculiar to Dissentes; engrging in missions to instruct and stimulate their own peo-ple, and to liffuse the light and the truth of the gospel. The candidnes for the ministr are immeasurably superior to those of fermer and not listant times, but hey are encumbered and weakened by millemarian speculations, and countencted by the tors of apostolical succession, preparing the way for the insidious progress of the more than semi-popish tenets of the Oxford thedogy.

One distint leading feature is the growing alienation of the evangelical clergy from heir dissening brethren. This may be attributed to the revival and diffusive of high church doctrines, and to the collision incident to the strife of polical parties in England.

The Prestyterian body is well known to comprise a number of ministers and churches of Arian and Socinian tenets, with whom the orthodox porton was long acoustomed to closely to coalesce. A separation has taken place, which is becoming nore extensive and strongly marked; Presbyteran churches have been rased in the south where none existed, and separate interests have been formed in some towns where existing ones were known to be decidedy heteroda; the tone of piety has become more deep and elevated, while corresponding ical and activity are apparent.

These churches, riether orthodox or otherwise, receive considerable support from the state, y an annual parliamentary grant, entitled the Regium Donum, affording fellules for extension and establishment, of which the principles of the remining sections of the church will not allow them to par-

The Wesleyan Meadists are unhappily divided into two parties, having scurcely any other districtive feature, that, in the one, a rigid adherence to the communion-table all baptismal service of the established church, and, in the other, the properabwance of Christian in the communion table and the communion table and the content of the properabwance of Christian in the increase of self-denying labour, greater itinerant privations, more formidable obstacles to nunter, and the greater need of the exercise of faith and patience as they fulfil their ministry. To them must be assigned the enviable distinction of having preserved numbers from conforming to the Romish faith and of having been the honoured instruments in the genuine conversion of many during a long period of indolence on the part of a wealthy establishment; they, too, are preparing for the more vigorous prosecution of their important work, encouraged and aided by their centenary contributions.

'The congregational churches, as divided into Independents and Baptists, next claim attention. Except in some of the large cities and towns, as Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Sligo, these are wholly or partially under the fostering Her father sends an assegui to the man he has fixed upon, as likely to give care of the societies supported by their respective denominations, with exclu- the number of cattle he wants for her. If the weapon is accepted, it is unsive reference to Ireland's welfare; for a lengthened period they must be

Protestan disent has every adverse element to encounter; and it was not inaptly observed by an English minister, at the close of a tour in this country, "It must be the praise of our brethren that they have laboured and not fainted." Their labours are essentially missionary; and though not associated with many of the langers and privations which attend missions to the heathen, are, it is conceited, of a much more depressing character. The heathen appear more accessible; they have not the suspicion and the prejudice of the Irish Roman Caholic, nor are they surrounded by the nameless petty jealousies andizenes which here encompass the dissenting teacher, be his spirit as inoffensive ad a candid as it may; like their brethren in distant lands, they labour for the rost part alone; to the interchange of service, to the friendly converse that byhtens and sharpens, to associated prayer and counsel, they are comparativatrangers; they have not the resources on which to fall back in time of need that sustain their English brethren.

Yet while the polition of the majority presents these claims on the sympathy and precess their friends and brethren in more favored circumstances, a comparison of e present with the past is sufficient to encourage in a course of patient reserance. The expenditure, the toil, the privations, and the severe exercises, mind, which must accompany evangelical labor in Ireland, have not been productive. On many a benighted district has shone the light of life; it is penetrated the cabins of the peasantry, awakened the spirit of religioninquiry in the mind, which Popery appeared to have hermetically sealed, inducted the trembling soul to Christ as the only refuge, and illumined wipeaceful rays the departing spirit, as religion consummated its glorious work

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

ON THE RESTORAN OF THE JEWS, IN CONNEXION WITH THE WAR IN STREAM The following mmunication from the Times Newspaper will be read with peculiar inter at the present crisis, as bearing upon a question which is likely, ere long become a question engressing both to the Christian and

The eftraorary crisis of Oriental politics has stimulated an almost universal increst a investigation, and the fate of the Jews seems to be deeply involved with settlement of the Syrian dilemma, now agitating every

The actual fibility of the return of the Jews is no longer a paradoxthe time gives i oof. The theory of the restoration of the Jewish kingdom, which a few y mage was laughed at as the phantasy of insane enthusiasm, is now calculated as a most practical achievement of diplomacy.

Let us view he uestion more nearly. It is granted that the Jews wer the most anciet oprietors of Syria; that Syria was the proper heart and they have entertain for ages a hearty desire to return thither, and are willing to mak great suches of a pecuniary kind to the different parties interested, provided they cane put in peaceable and secure possession; it is likewise notorious, that sin the Jews have been thrust out of Syria, that land has been a mere arend strife to neighbouring powers, all conscious that they had no right therefor all jealous of each other's intrusion. Such having been the case, why have asked, have not the Jews long ago endeavoured to regair possession flyria by commercial arrangements? In reply, it may be said that thoughty have evidently wished to do so, and have made overtures of the kichitherto circumstances have mainly opposed their desires. For instance, éy could not expect to purchase a secure possession of Syriafrom Turkey, hile that empire, in the pride of insolent despotism, could have suddenly roked its stipulations, and have seized the Jewish treasuries, none venue, to call it to account. Nor could the Jewsh ave ventured to purchase ha, while the right to that country was vehemently disputed between Turk and Egypt, without any powerful arbitrators to arrange the rights at is and lend sanction and binding authority to diplo-

Now, however, these stacles and hindrances are, in a great measure removed; all the strongpowers in Europe have come forward as arbitrators and umpires to arro the settlement of Syria. Under such potent Lord of antirators, pledged to the formance of any conditions finally agreed on, I harvest.

have reason to believe that the Jews would enter into such financial arrangement as would secure them the absolute possession of Jerusalem and Syria. If such an arrangement were formed, one great cause of dissension between France and England would be at once removed; for both the Porte and Egypt are decidedly in want of money, and will gladly sell their respective rights in the Syrian territory. They themselves begin to see the folly of enacting the part of the dog in the manger; they will drop the apple of dis-

cord if they can get a fair compensation for their trouble. I know no reason, under such powerful umpires, why the Hebrews should not restore an independent monarchy in Syria, as well as the Egyptians in Egypt, or the Grecians in Greece. As a practical experiment of politics, I elieve it will be easier to secure the peace of Enrope and Asia by this effort to restore the Jews, than by any allotment of Syrian territory to the Turks and Egyptians; which will be sure to occasion fresh jealousies and discords.

In offering these remarks, I have viewed the question merely as a lawyer and a politician, and proposed the restoration of the Jews as a sort of tertium quid, calculated to win the votes of several of the parties at issue; but, there is a higher point of view from which many may wish to regard this topic of investigation. Whichever way the restoration of the Jews may finally be brought about, there is no doubt that it is a subject frequently illustrated by Biblical prophecies. I will, therefore, if I may do so without the vain and presumptuous curiosity which some of the neologists have manifested, endeavour to detail the opinion of the Church on the subject, in the words of some of her most respectable writers.

It is generally supposed, by Newton, Hales, Faber, and others, that the great prophetical period of 1200 years is not very far from its termination.—
If they are right in this supposition, the period of the restoration of the Jews cannot be very remote. These two contingencies are evidently connected with the prophet Daniel, who distinctly states, that at the time of the end of this period there shall be great conflicts among the Eastern nations in Syria. 'And at that time," continues Daniel, "shall Michael stand up, even the great Prince who standeth up for the children of the Jews, and there shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation; and at that time the Jews shall be delivered."-Dan. xii. 1. Whatever this mysterious passage may imply, all the most learned expositors agree that it refers to the same crisis indicated by the author of Apocalypse (xvi. 12—16.) Most of these expositors seem to think that by the phrase, "Drying up the great river Euphrates, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared." we are to understand the diminution of the Turkish empire, that the Jews may regain their long lost Kingdom of Syria.

I will not detain you by quoting a host of learned authorities in confirmation of this interpretation; but it may be important to hint, that the moral and intellectual position of the Jews in the present day, as well as their commercial that the system of modern Universalism had any existence, before that Hosea connections, has enabled them to assume a political sphere of activity at once lofty and extensive. As to religion, they have of late years realized many of the predictions of Mendelsohn and D'Israeli. They have thrown off the absurd bigotry which once rendered them contemptible, and begin to give the New Testament, and the writings of Christian divines, that attention to which they are every way entitled, among truth-searching and philosophic men.-Though perhaps fewer positive conversions have taken place than were ex pected by the clergy, still the Hebrew intellect has made, within a few years east, a wonderful approximation to that temper of impartial inquiry in which such books as Grotius de Veritate produced an indelible impression.

I believe that the cause of the restoration of the Jews is one essentially generous and noble, and that all individuals and nations that assist this world renounced people to recover the empire of their ancestors will be rewarded by Heaven's blessing. Everything that is patriotic and philanthropic should urge Great Britain forward as the agent of prophetic revelations so full of

I dare not allow my mind to run into the enthusiasm on this subject, which I find predominant among many authors. I will, therefore, conclude with one question from Hale's Analysis of Chronology—"The situation of the New Jerusalem," says this profound mathematician, "as the centre of Christ's millennary Kingdom in the Holy Land, considered in a geographical point of view, is well described by Mr. King, in a note to his Hymns to the Supreme Being: 'How capable Syria is of a more universal intercourse than any other country with all parts of the world is most remarkable, and deserves to be well considered, when we read the numerous prophecies which speak of its future grandeur, when its people shall at length be gathered from all nation among whom they have wandered, and Zion shall the description whom

SOUTH AFRICA.

From the Scottish Christian Herald, issued on October 31, 1840, which we received by the last Steamer, we extract an affecting narrative, by Mr. Ross, Missionary at Pirrie.

"FEMALE DEGRADATION AMONG THE CAFFRES.-The state of the Caffre female is peculiarly degraded. There, as in all heathen countries, she is placed for under the other sex in the scale of society. Conscious, as it were, of her own inferiority, she willingly submits to be a slave, and thinks it be yond her province to exercise even a thought beyond the work of her hands. When about to be married, her consent is never asked; and often her husband is a person she has never seen. The choice sometimes is thus madederstood that the acceptor is willing to take the girl. In that case her father sends her, accompanied by a few friends. They arrive at the kraal in the evening, and sit down outside the place. The dogs immediately begin to bark. The inhabitants thus know that strangers have come. They accord ingly go out and inquire whence they have come, and their errand. The strangers explain, and ask a place to rest in for the night. A hut is assigned them. Next morning the girl is brought out and examined from head to foot, as you would examine a brute beast, by the principal men of the kraal; after which she is returned to her hut, and the man is asked whether he i willing to take her. If he says he is willing, an ox forthwith is slaughtered, and dancing commences, which is continued for several days. But should it be otherwise-should her person not please, she is sent home, and her father is told to send another daughter. "A painful case fell recently under my own observation. While the girls

were in school, the father of one of them was heard saying outside, that he had given back the cattle, so that his daughter might return home. That lee me to inquire into the circumstances; and I was told that the young woman had been married a few weeks before, to a man whom she did not know whom she had never seen, but who had sent to her father for one of hi daughters, offering to give three head of cattle. The proposal had been as cepted, and the girl was sent to the purchaser, who had her person examined in the usual way, and declared himself satisfied. But next day she took such a divide to him, that she left, and returned home. In the mean time, her father had set out on a journey; but a brother of hers, on hearing what had happened, ordered her to return, beating her at the same time severely. She declared that she would not go back, as she disliked the man. But finding no shelter at home, she made her escape to the kraal of a great man in thi neighbourhood, whose children lately have come to school. He sent her away, ordering her, as her brother had done. But she again returned, saying that she could not live with that man. There she remained for some time undetected, and came to school with the other girls. But on her father's return, a complaint was lodged with him. He went in person to visit the man, whom he had never before seen, and was himself so dissatisfied, that he resolved on taking back his daughter, which was easily managed : for the man was perfectly indifferent whether he got back his wife or his cattle.-The father returned him his beasts. He then set about searching for his daughter, and found her in the school."

HIDDEN PRAYER IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

For sixteen years did the missionaries labour in the South Sea Islands with out seeing any fruit of their toil. About the year 1814, they heard that the people in Tahiti were enquiring after the true God, and two of them agreed to go over, and see if the joyful report was true. While Mr. Scott, (one of the missionaries,) was engaged in proyer alone he heard a voice, it seemed centire of their linkom; it is granted that they have a strong conviction that | the voice of prayer; he drew near the place whence it came, and heard a Providence will riore them to that Syrian supremacy; it is granted that Tubitian blessing the true God. This was the first time a missionary had ever heard the words of prayer drop from a Tahitian's tips. Tears of joy rolled down his checks. He knelt down and thanked God fervently for having given his Spirit to the poor heathen.

He then told his brother missionary the joyful news, and they enquired among the natives for the man, and found that his name was Oite. Oite had been once a servant to the missionaries, but then, he did not believe in Jesus; lately his heart had been touched, and finding another man named Tuchine who had also been many years a servant to the missionaries, Oito asked him for instruction. Oito and Tuahine often met to pray; their countrymen soon observed a change in their conduct; some laughed at them, and some joined their little prayer-meetings, agreed to give up worshipping idols, and to keep the Sabbath day hely. Such was the account Oite gave of himself.

And now, my beloved children, having read of these two poor heathen of Tabiti meeting together for "hidden prayer," does the thought arise in your have been suspected from any want of energy in his manner, that his eye beart, "Whom can I meet with for 'hidden prayer?" have not I some was dim, or his natural force abated. younger brother or sister, or school-fellow with whom I could meet for "hidden prayer?" I dare say you have; but first, ask yourself,-Have I ever Faith, or faith in the fundamental truths of Revelation, as the only basis of prayed for myself? Do I really know what hidden prayer means? Oh my children, may God himself teach you, first to pray for yourselves, that He been thought singular by some; but it would be well understood in Boston,

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CREED OF AMERICAN UNIVERSALISM.

- 1. All mankind will eventually become holy and happy. Final happiners never has been, and never can be forfeited by sin.
- 3. Mankind are born as pure as Adam was when he was created.
- 4. Sin has its origin, not in the soul, but in the animal nature.
- 5. The human soul never becomes totally depraved. 6. Sin ceases with the death of the body.
- Mankind are naturally and originally mortal.
- Punishment is only the necessary and immediate results of sin-9. Every man will inevitably suffer to the full extent of his deserts.
- 10. All suffering is the fruit of God's love to the soul. 11. The Lord Jesus Christ saves no one from endless misery:
- Christ never saves mankind from any punishment whatever. 13. Jesus saves men only from the commission of sin, and its necessary
- 14. There was nothing peculiar in the sufferings of Christ.
- 15. The Lord Jesus Christ was only a man of superior gifts. There is no distinction of persons in the Deity.
- The favour of God can neither be gained nor lost. 18. Mortal life is not, in any sense, a state of probation.
- 19. There is nothing peculiar in the nature of Christian faith. 20. Conversion, or regeneration, is merely a change of party.
- 21. All mankind will be raised from the dead perfectly holy. 22. At the resurrection all will be taken to heaven without the formality
- public judgment. 23. The devil and his angels are only figures of speech, and not real
- 24. The Christian Sabbath is a mere human device.

25. The ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are of doubtful

Such are some of the peculiarities of this novel system. I have stated only those in which they differ from others, and not all of these differences. They are such as appear in nearly, all their systematic exhibitions of their own faith; such as they regard, for the most part, as essential to their scheme This system they call Christianity; with how much reason, it will be shown

This creed is peculiar to this age and country. It is claimed, indeed, by its riends, that there have been numerous Universalists in the early ages of the Christian Church, and in every age since the Reformation. But in this they deceive the people. Men there have been in former ages who have denied he endless misery of the wicked; but we search in vain for any evidence, Ballou, a father in Israel, arose. Nor is this creed now received by any religious society out of this country. The nearest approach to it is found in that product of scepticism and "philosophy, falsely so called," which prevails in Germany, and has received the names of Rationalism, Naturalism, and Neology. But yet no one maintains that the two systems are identical, or that there are not important distinctions between them.

In Great Britain and Ireland there is neither a society, nor preacher, who hold these views. The system of American Universalism has not a single defender in the British Isles, so far as is known in this country. There are those who believe in the final happiness of all mankind, but on far different grounds from what have been presented above. In London there is not a society that even bears the name. When Mr. Le Fevre, recently of New York, visited England, he had but one opportunity of preaching during his abode in London, and that was to a Unitarian congregation in Newington, near London, which at the time "did not exceed thirty people."

In an article on "Universalism in Great Britain and Ireland," by Me Sawyer, of New-York, in "the Expositor and Universalist Review," May, 1840, the writer says, (p. 190,) "We know of but one flourishing ety in England at the present time, that of Liverpool, under the charge of the Rev. David Thom." After viewing the Theological System of Mr. Thom, Mr. Sawyer says, (p. 210,) that Mr. Thom "declares our views of the nature of Jesus Christ and of the atonement to be awfully erroneous, and, what is more, excessively superficial." And then he adds, of Mr. T.'s system, it seems to us, in many of its prominent features, essentially erroneous." Yet, though so essentially different from Universalists in this country, their number in wary words. Then, in a letter to Mr. Sawyer, bearing date March 30, 1836, writes, "You cannot conceive the need which we (Universalists) have on this side of the Atlantic of being cheered on. A few stragglers, amounting, in all, to some hundreds, is the sum of our numbers."

'In Scotland," we are told, (Exp., May, 1840, p. 190,) "Universalists, considered as a distinct sect, are scarcely more presperous than in England."
They (p. 211) have generally adhered to that form of Universalism, which, with some more or less important modifications, prevailed in England and America 40 or 50 years ago. It embraces the doctrine of the supreme divinity of Jesus Christ, the popular doctrine of the atonement, and others of a kindred nature." "In Ireland, (p. 190,) Mr. Whittemore mentions a society of Universalists at Coleraine. Of its present state we are not informed; nor, indeed, could we affirm its existence.

Such is the state of Universalism in the British Isles. We look in vain mong them all for the creed that is so popular among the sect in this country. It has no existence there. Hence the writer just quoted, remarks, (p. 211,) "As Universalists now exist and believe in Great Britain, we do not flatter ourselves with the expectation of much progress. If we turn to the Unitarians, we shall find little more reason to be encouraged."

The reader will now perceive the propriety of the phrase, "American Universalism." The impropriety of calling it Christianity, will, if not already seen, be made apparent in future numbers.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

A late number of the Scottish Guardian contains another and a novel haracteristic of George Whitefield; like that of Mr. Tanner, afterwards a minister at Exeter. When Mr. Tanner was a young man, he went to hear George Whitefield, expressly to ridicule him and raise an uproar. In the middle of his discourse, while speaking of the sinners who stood around the cross blaspheming the Lord of Glory—the preacher paused; and looking upon Mr. Tanner, as if he was addressing him alone—"Thou are the man!" said the Orator, with similar startling effect to that which Nathan produced

The ensuing specimen of his felicitous application of divine truth only saves regret that we have not heard and felt his transcendent eloquence.

Force of Troth.-Once upon a time, when the celebrated Whitefield vas addressing an immense crowd with his accustomed fervour and eloquence, ander the shade of a venerable tree in the Meadows of Edinburgh, a poor creature, thinking to turn him into ridicule, had perched himself upon one of the overhanging boughs right above the preacher's head, and with monkeylike dexterity, mimicking his gesticulations, endeavoured to raise a laugh among the audience. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers, Whitefield caught a glance of him, but, without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse. With the skill of a practised orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovereignty of divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness, he told of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, and when, in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round, and pointing slowly at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling pathos-"Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace." It was a shaft from the quiver of the Almighty. Winged by the divine Spirit, it struck the scoffer to the heart, and realised, in his conversion, the glorious truth it conveyed.—Christian Intelligencer.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We noticed in our last the introductory lecture to the course which will be delivered before the N. Y. Lyceum, the approaching winter, on Wednesday the 18th Dcc. He was induced by the urgent solicitation of the Managers of the N. Y. Lyceum to remain and deliver his lecture "on Faith," on Friday evening last. This lecture had been previously delivered at Boston; a favorable notice of which we extracted from one of the papers of that city. The Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing. It is pleasant to witness the perfect oundness and vivacity of mind, as well as unwearied industry displayed by the venerable Ex-President in his old age. The lectures he delivered in this city were highly acceptable, not only for their literary merit, but their tendency to promote sound morality. The following notice of his lecture "on Faith" we copy from the Hartford Congregationalist.—Christian Intelligencer.

"We had the pleasure, in common with a large concourse of our citizens on Monday evening, of listening to a discourse by this venerable and distinguished individual before the Young Men's Institute. So large a number of tickets we presume have never been sold on a like occasion in this city. The North Church was completely filled. Mr. Adams appeared somewhat fatigued by his journey from Boston during the day, but still it would scarcely

The subject of Mr. Adams' discourse was the importance of religious genuine social morality. This selection of a subject by a statesman may have would give you his Holy Spirit, and then to pray one with another, to "the or New-York, as siltended to furnish a serious remonstrance against both the Lord of the harvest," that he would graciously send forth labourers into his been insinuating itzelf, of late, into the political creed of many.

As a theological disquisition, the discourse of Mr. Adams might be objected o as incomplete; but a criticism here is not perhaps admissible, as the venerable orator repeatedly disclaimed an intention of embracing any thing more than the most general views of Christianity. The articles of faith to which he confined the discussion were three; viz., the existence of God, the immortality and accountability of man, and the divine mission of the Redeemer. He made men responsible for their unbelief in these great truths, and showed the indispensableness of such a faith as a basis of all social and individual happiness and virtue. The discourse had in it musty strong points of truth, which were rendered alternately glowing by the eloquence, and winning by the beauty of the speaker's truly versatile and energetic style.

A Minister, very liberal in his reflections on Mr. Wesley and his followers; being once in company with Mr. Whitefield, expressed his doubt to him concerning Mr. Wesley's salvation, and said, "Sir, do you think, when not get to beaven, we shall see Mr. Wesley?" "No, Sir," replied Mr. Whites field, "I fear not, for he will be so near the throne, and we shall be at such a distance, we shall hardly get a sight of him."-New, Methodist Magazine.

The Louth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian. "TRUST NOT THE WORLD."

Trust not the world, its glory here A sınlle, a sunbeam, and a tear, Alternate pierce the deep'ning shade, Life's current, strengthens as we wade. And low'ring clouds around are cur'ld, Tis all of life; trust not the world.

What dazzling visions float along ;

Young hope the distant gloom will scorn

When nought but joy and peaceful song : A back well trimined, with sails unfurled But soon a wreck; trust not the world. Years pass away, yet sells their light,

When light and flowers our pathway throng,

A halo forms o'er memory; Their translent pomp has lost its might Valn dreams, vain dreams in life's sweet And blies and noontide, spiendour fles, The wintry blast will plercing be. And meteors bright from earth are hurled When gloom pervades; trust not the world.

Γlme speeds away−away−away; Another hour -another day-Drop from us like the leaflets sear: Drop like the life-blood from our hearts: The rose-bloom from the check departs, The tresses from the temples fall, The eye grows dim and strange to all.

Time speeds away—away—away, lle undermines the stately tower,

And sweeps from our distracted breast The friends that loved -the friends that blest; And leaves us weeping on the shore,

No eagle through the sky of day, No winds along the bills can fied So swiftly or so smooth as he. Like fiery steed—from stage to stage He bears us on from youth to age, Then plunges in the fearful sea KNOE.

THE CHILD'S PRIEND.—Temperance is a real friend to every body, but especially to children. Few, if any other vice " of the fathers is visited ipon the children" with such frequency and severity as intemperance. In onsequence of this sin, there are now in the poor-houses of our country, 50,000 children under fourteen years old. More than 10,000 are in prisons of some kind, from their parents, or their own intemperance. Between 5 and 7,000 children die every year in the United States, because of the use of ntoxicating drinks by themselves or those who should take care of them.

All other causes combined, do not keep so many children ignorant of letters and other useful knowledge, as intoxicating drinks. Nine-tenths of the poverty, four-fifths of the crime, and three-quarters of the taxation in our land,

But there are at least 5,000 drunkards in our country, under fourteen years old, who have learned to love wine, beer, eider, rum, brandy, or whiskey, and have more than once been drunk. A committee of the Common Council of Philadelphia, appointed to examine the condition of the public schools in that city, reported that they found from one to six children drunk it a single school; and that they were informed by the teachers, these occurrent ces were frequent.

A member of congress stated publicly, that a few years since, while teathing school in Ontario county, the scholars generally brought jugs or bottles of cider to use with their dinner, besides drinking the same beverage freely at home; and that he frequently had three or four children at one time drunk in his school, from the use of cider.

Many a little master and miss has learned to love both the taste and effects of intoxicating drinks, by sipping "the leavings in the wine-glasses," at their father's table, and have thus laid the foundation for future drunkenness and disgrace. Not long since, a bright little girl, of eight years old, the daughter of a clergyman, who had in this way learned to love alcohol, drank unobserved three or four glasses of wine at her sister's wedding, which produced intoxication and fever, and in three days resulted in her death!

We wish to say to our young readers, that they who never use any intoxicating liquor will not be drunk; that of all those who use it about one in six do get drunk sometimes; that moderate drinkers never intended to becodrunkards, yet, moderate drinking has led to all the drunkenness in the world; that the example of total abstinence is safe and honorable, and may, and probably will, be the means of rescuing some, who are now on the way to rain, and of preventing many others from entering the "paths of the

And now we ask, what will you do? will you drink any intoxicating liquor, and thereby run the fearful risk of becoming a drunkard? and surely of casting your example and influence against the progress of the temperance enterprise, and probably of leading some around you to drunkenness and its freadful consequences? O, think! Be wise! Sign the PLEDGE of total bstinence from all that can intoxicate, and thus unite your names and influence with the virtuous and the good, to save and bless mankind. - Albany Temp.

An Orphan's Bible.—Two little boys, decently cllothed, the oldest appearing about thirteen, and the younger eleven, called at the lodgin ghouse for vagrants in Warrington for a night's lodging; the keeper of the house very properly took them to the vagrant's office to be examined, and, if proper bjects, to be relieved. It appears that but a few weeks had claused since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, aving the orphans in a wide world, without home and without friends, Immediately after the last tribute had been paid to their parents' memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved o go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore, and faint, they arrived in Warrington on their way. Two bundles contained their little In the younger boy's pocket was found, neatly covered, and carefully preserved, a Bible. The keeper of the lodging-house, addressing the little boy, said, "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this third ! I will give you 5s. for it." | "No," exclaimed he, (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks,) "I'll starve first." To try him still further, 6s. were offered for the Bible. "No," said he, "for it has been my support all the way from London. Hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the wayside to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it." He was theth sked, "What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?" The reply may excite a blush in many young Christians. "My Bible tells me," said he, "when my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up. " The next morning these refreshed little wanderers rose early, dressed themselves, and set out for the town of Liverpool.—Preston Pilot.

RICHARD CECIL made the following observation, before his mind was influenced by religion-"I see two unquestionable facts. 1. My mother is greatly afflicted in circumstances, body and mind, and yet she cheerfully bears up under all, by the support she derives from constantly retining to her closet, and to her Bible. 2. My mother has a secret spring of comfort, of which I know nothing; while I, who give an unbounded loose to my appetites, and seek pleasure by every means, seldom or never find it. If however there is any such secret in religion, why may I not attain it as well as my mother? I will immediately seek it from God."

Advantages of Music.—An excellent clergyman, possessing much knows ledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, "When any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them sing: and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me; and they surg away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment might serve to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breading sacred music at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompaniment.—L. H. Sigourney.

How LARCE is God?—An Atheist, (one who says there is no God.) speing little girl reading her Bible, said to her, (by way of ridiculing Religion,) Well, and what kind of a God is yours,—is he a large God/or a little God?" She replied, "both, Sir; he is so large that the heaven of heavests estimate contain hini-and so small, that he can dwell in my heart."

Religions Intelligence.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

City of Toronto, January 18th, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My Dear Sir, -- During each evening of the past week, except Saturday evening, I have, in connexion with other Ministers, attended Missionary These meetings were held in the townships of Chinguaconsy, Esque Arctings. These meetings were used in the townships of Chinguacousy, Esquesing and Toronto. In name of these places was any Missionary Meeting held during the last year. The first was held in "Harrison's Chapel," Chinguacousy, on Monday Evening. The severe snowstorm prevented a large attendance. The collection was very good for a small company—£3 5s. 2d.—including Miss Hannah Foster's Missionary Box, which contained 15s. Collection and subscriptions amounted to £3 5s. 8d.—On Tuesday evening the meeting was held in Keanedy's neighbourhood, Esquesing, about 40 miles from Tuesday. It subserved it was the first Missionary was the way the way the way the was the way It snowed; it was the first Missionary meeting we ever held in the place; the friends of our Church are here putting forth all their energies to pinder, the trems of our Church are nere pitting forth all their energies to build a commodious Chapel, which will be completed and opened in a few mouths. The amount collected and subscribed in this distant place was £5 18s. 6d., of which £3 11s. was paid down. The neighbourhood of Harrison's Chapel is settled almost entirely by English emigrants; Kennedy's neighbourhood is almost entirely scitted by natives of Upper Canada, chiefly from the Niagnea and Gore Districts; but both neighbourhoods are alike unanimous, as for as I could bearn, with the Canada Conference, on the questions at issue with the Wesleyan Committee in London. On Wednesday evening a snow-storm again. The meeting was held in "Switzer's neighbourhood," Toronto Township, settled whally, Ibelieve, by Dish emigrants. This was a warm-hearted, a benevolent, and a noble meeting. A few weeks ago I opened the now and convenient Chapel in this place, which has been entirely built by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The opening services were followed by a Protracted Meeting of more than a fortnight's continuance, during which time a large number have received the Kingdom of God in power as well as in word. On so no parts of this circuit the baneful work of Schiam—under the pretext of preaching the Gospel to the destitute and civilizing the red men (!!) has been at work by the agents of the London Committee, to the alienation of nearly 50 members of our Church; but I was thankful and happy to learn from our Ministers and friends that the accessions to our Church, even during this period Artisters and rights that the accessions to our Church, even during this period of trial and affliction, have been fully equal to the secessions from it, together with increased unity, pielv and zenl in our congregations. The principal secesors from our Church, I was told, consisted of persons who had been Cloude, or Church Methodists in Ireland, and their children. Though opposed to the Wesleyan Conforences in the old country, they were, it appears, quite ready to join the agents of the London Committee against the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. But is Switzer's neighbourhood, I understand the friends of Methodism were true to the Church of their adopted country to a man, woman, and child. The subscriptions and collection amounted to £25 4s. 4d. of which £10 3s. 1d. were paid at the meeting.

On Thursday evening the snow-storm was very severe; the meeting was held in Gardiner's neighbourhood; the attendance was small; but the subscriptions and collection amounted to £13 2s. 4d., including Miss Lever's ionary Box, containing £1 5s. 4d., the fruits of less than two days' bene which below is a country place. On Friday evening, the meeting was held in "Shell's Chapel," at which £10 17s. 6d. were collected and subscribed; £4 6s of which were paid at the Meeting. At all these meetings Committees and Collectors were appointed to curvass the several neighbourhoods; and I hope and trust they will perform their noble part of this noble work with be-coming energy and promptness. Throughout these parts of the Home District, as well as in other places where I have lately travelled, the public scatiment, I

as informed, was strong and almost universal with the Canada Conference. Yesterday morning (Sunday,) I attended at the opening of a new and very neat chapel in Scarbura', about 13 miles east of Toronto, on the Kingston road and a Missionary meeting will be held in it on Wednesday evening.

Thus are the latent energies of our Church being resuscitated and developed, and are expanding, under a Divine impulse, with the native classicity of truth and benevolence. Having recovered from the almost overwhelming embarrassments unising from the simultaneous and great undertakings in creeting our noble Academy and not less noble Book establishment; and being able at least to main aid our institutions in their present operations; and ombarrassed by no distant interference, we have every reason to be encouraged and animated in our one great work of sprending Scriptural truth and knowledge over the land, -the Lord Jehorah having poured out a spirit of benevolence upon the Church in the lour of its poverty, and having another the ministration, the love-feasts, the prayer-meetings, and the varied efforts of the Church with a new and extraordinary unction. Yours very truly,

P. S.-I have just been favoured by Mrs. Jones, with the perusal of a letter

P. S.—I have just been favoured by Mes. Jones, with the perusal of a letter to her from our mutual and honoured friend—the Rev. Peter Jones. Though not intended for publication I have been permuted by Mrs. Jones to furnish you with the following extracts, which will no doubt be read with deep and lively interest. It will be seen that the name of the Lt. Governor has been employed to alienate one body of our Indians from the Conference which had "begetten them in Christ." It will be remembered that the name and influence of Sir P. Maitland was employed for a similar purpose in 1828. We appealed to the Legislature against such an unjustifiable interference. If need be, we can appeal again to the same Constitutional tribunal. I have no doubt the country will sustain, and the country's Representatives will protect, the rights and interests of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cahada against all the encroachments and attempted spoliutions of the London Committee through the agency of a local Lt. Governor, at this instance, however, I hope the name of the Lt. Governor has been abused rather than used with enthority.

This result of the Legisland of the Research of the Messesgery of the Carada and the public that the distribution of the Legisland of the Legisland rather than used with enthority.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev Poter Jones, Indian Missionary, dated Port Hope, January 11th, 1341.

I must now give you a brief online of our doings thus far. We got just in time to save may credit at the Whitby meeting, where we found a chapel full of people. The collection and subscriptions about £12 10. Our next meeting was at Hope Chapel—a good meeting—collection and subscriptions about £15. Or Wednesday evening we had a gund meeting at Peterboro'. The meeting was held in the large Scotch Presbyterion Church, which was crowded. Col-lections and subscriptions about £20. At this meeting I met with some of the Mad Late Indians, by whom we sent word that we should try to pay them a visit the next day or the day after. They seemed glad at the thought of our

On Thorsday we had a heavy rain-storm, which hasted the whole day. However, we bundled up and rode to our next appointment, in Emily Village, where we lad a good congregation, and the amount of £7 10, collected and subscribed. Here three Indians from Bulsam Lake came to see me for the purpose of obtaining information about the Separation. I had a long talk with them, and they agreed to remain with the Canada Conference, and said, as they had been sent by their people to gain information, they knew that what they would advise would be accorded to.

On Friday, the 8th, I code in company with two friends to Mud Loke; Mr Rycison and the other Prenchers went on to attend the meetings in Casen and Monaghan. On our arrival at Mud Lake, the Indians were very glad to see me, and soon came to the school room to worship. I p vacuum to them room Numbers x. 29. We had a good warm festing amongst us. After the meeting was dishibsted, I requested all the men to stay behind, which they did: I then asked them if they had determined to join Mr. Stinson? They replied they had not—andy that they had given some encouragement to Sunday and Taunme, and soon come to the school room to worship. I p eached to their from bud not—only that they had given some encouragement to Sunday and Tauachay, that they would do us they did; but that when they gave this encouragement they thought their heethren at Almoick and Rice Loke would remain with the Canada Conference, and that since the Separation had taken place, they had heard only one side of the story; but as they had now heard every thing explained from me, they should at once decide to remain with the Canada Conference. In order to ascertain the number who were thus minded, they divided the boase. These who were for remaining with the Canada Conference went to the right, and those for Mr. Stinson went to the left. Three went to left, and the rest took their seats on the right. Thus you see the Mid Lake

Indians will adhere to the old Coundian Ship.

On Saturday I preached to the Rice Lake Indians. I found them of quite different spirit from the Mod Lake people. The poor women appeared very glad to see me, but the mon hung their heads down and appeared as if they had done something wrong. After preaching I had a talk with the men about the Separation; and they told me that they laid decided to go with Mr. Stinson. The reason that Chief Pandaush assigned for their decision was, that Mr. Stinson's Methodism was better liked by the Governor, Sir Gorge Arthur, than the Methodism of the Canada Conference. From all I could lears from the Indians with whom I conversed on the subject, it appears that — and ———have used the nome and influence of Sir George Arthur to get the Indians

to go with Mr. Stinson. Such proceedings I abominate.
Yesterday (Sunday). 1 prenched to a large congregation in Cobourg. The Gum! Spirit stood by me, and we had a precious season. In the evening I preached to a crowded house in this village, (Port Hope,) from Psalm calvi. 6. I had considerable liberty.

I rejoice to tell you that I have been very kindly received at the places we have visited, and I am ulse glad to state that the whole country, with very few exceptions, is with the Canada Conference; and what is best of all, God is with us; and reactly owns the labors of his servents; so that there are extensive revivats of religion going on in different parts of the country. our side, who can do us harm? Let us continue to put our trust in Him. It appears from reports that Mr. Richey's party in Toronto have raised a large sum for the Missions. They may well raise large sums when their Missions. siconries are supported by the funds of the Society in London.

Tuesday morning, 12th.—Last evening we had an excellent Missionary feeting. The house was crowded, and the steam got up pretty high. About £10 in each have been collected. The collectors are still to go around and rolleit subscriptions. I expect we shah have a great meeting this evening in Cobourg.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT COBOURG.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. J. Beatty to his Sm., Dr. J. Beatty, dated Cobourg, January 14, 1841.

"We have been favoured with a visit from our Missionary friends the Rev. J. RYERSON and the Rev. P. Jones. Our meeting was held on Tuesday Evening last; and I am sure you will rejoice when I say it was the best, without exception, we ever had in Cobourg. EBERTZER PERRY, Esq., presided, and did his part most nobly—opening the meeting with one of the most approprinte addresses I ever heard on such un occasion, and closed it with a generous subscription of £10. The Rev. A. Green arrived just in time to give us a good lift, in a most string address, which produced the happiest effect. The bouse was filled to overflowing. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the whole meeting; and to crown all, the unprecedented sum of £72 was collected and subscribed—£35 of which was raid on the contract of the meeting and to crown all, the unprecedented sum of £72 was collected and subscribed—£35 of which was raid on the contract of the meeting about 170. One thing which gave the adherents of the Canada connexion a decided disadvantage has been the holding of the large Chapel, (enlarged by the joint efforts of both.) by the Missionary party. In consequence of this we had to open another Church for our Sunday service, which has made us appear, in the minds of some uninformed persons, in the character of separatists, in which light some streamonals contracted. heard from four Districts (for we divided our district, into districts, and appointed collectors for each,) from which we may safely look for from £10 to £15—so I may safely say the whole will amount to not less than £85. This I think is doing well. To the Most High be all the praise!

Cebourg; January 13th, 1341.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Mr Dran Sin,-I have lately received letters from some of our native per-evere in the great and noble work in which they are engaged. I therefore send you the following extracts for insertion in the Guardian.

A letter from Brother Thomas Magee, dated Munceytown, Dec. 1940. at the Credit Mission.

"The Great Spirit is still doing a great work here. Last Sabhath our meet ing was full indeed. Brother Waldren preached from 'And he brought him to lesus.' He had three Interpreters—one for the Chippeways, one for keep Munceys, and a third for the Oneidas, all at the same time. In the evening spoke about an hour, when Br. W. invited penitents forward to the altar It was soon filled. Some became very happy. Next day one Indian man came to me and said, 'I feel very sick in my heart. I thought you speak to me last night. I thought I will go out, he points his finger at me. I reach my and to get my cap. Then I wait again little longer, and so I don't go out. talked with him great deal about Jesus. I hope he will soon he made happy "Our people here are greatly pleased with what our brothers at Luke Sim-one have said on the subject of abiding with the Canada Conference, published by you in the Guardian."

The following is an extract of a letter from Brother William Herkimer, one our zealous and successful native preachers at the Saugeong Mission, dated Sovember 27th, 1840 :--

"Dear Brother,-I have opportunity to write a few lines to you of pape alk. I received your letter on the 26th November. Did me very good to war about the Hymn Books. And I also will tell you what the Good Lord is doing in this quarter. The Lord still shows us his mercy. Blessed be the name of Josus Christ, he makes our hearts very glad. The members here in this place they are doing pretty well in religion. I also will tell you how they are doing to Big Bay. We had very good meetings with them. Sixteen of them got up and spoke, and one of them said.—'I was haptized by Roman, and them got up and spoke, and one of them said.—'I was haptized by Roman, and I never felt any thing happiness, and I got drunk, and I said to myself this can't be good religion. One day, after my child died, I said to myself, I will try Methodist religion. I can say now I find peace to my soul.' This Indian got very happy. There is aix Romans joined with us. Some of the Church of England they got very happy. O dear brother, Good Lord is working. And when I was just coming away they said, 'when will you come again?' They want a Missionary there, and I am very glad you are going to send a Missionary to Big Bay.' There is good many children, and thram Tobeco tenched the children in formoon. They are good children. The children behaved very good to as. This is all I have to say to you about Big Day. I will tell you about the school in this (Sauzeeng) place. The children are doing will tell you shout the school regular. This is all I will say about this,
"Deer Brother, I want to ask you. I am not learned who to look for my

salary. I owe to trader samething. We can't live without money in these Things are very high, the trader won't wait a whole year. paris. Image are very arguette trader won t wait a wind year. They are like forents. They want their pay right off if they can get it. Please to send the 100 dollars. When you get it send by Metigweb. If I don't pay the trader what I awe him, I expect the trader will put me in jail. I just got one pair moccasins, which I gut on my foot. I expect to go bare-footed before spring. They must know this is a hard place to Goderich. If I don't get any thing I must my some way another. I know the brothers won't like to see me into the fail. I tell these things. Drother, I am way off in the wilderness, rying to do good towards men and doty towards find. It is discouraging trying to an good towards men and doly towards that. It is discouraging sometime when I send letter no answer given. But I can bear many trials as well as any look in this world. How often wade up to my knees through the mud. I know that my Redconer liveds for ever. I know my reward is in heaven, and I will try to do good as long as I live in this world. "I shake hands with all my beothers and sisters."

I am happy to inform you that our Missionary Meetings thus far have been very interesting, and our friends have done nobly. I suppose the preachers on very interesting, and one friends have done nobly. I suppose the preachers on the circuits will give you an account of their doings. Brother Ryerson and myself are in pretty goud health. In haste, yours truly, Peter Jones.

DUMFRIES CIRCUIT.

Dumfries, January 8th, 1941.

To the Editor of the Christian Anordian. My DEAR DROTHER,-Permit me to indulge the expectations of some of our people, who have desired to hear something of the state of this Circuit. I attempt this with fear, caution, and due examination; fear of exaggerating, of giving offence, or speaking dispanagingly of the men, or of their work, who have left us, and whom we have succeeded on this Circuit, more than they really merit. When we came on the Circuit, the congregations were very small, owing to the appointments being neglected. Class meetings were neglected; no Class papers in many places; seldom a book marked, and Prayer meetings not attended to. When I arrived on the Circuit, I was greeted with joy, and he happy times enjoyed in their closers and families.

One Quarterly Meeting was held in Cape Town, the 26th and 27th of Dec'r, and the friends say it was the best Quarterly Meeting that had been on the Circuit for even years. In the Love-feast the people said "Glory be to God, we have got home; old times have come back again!" and it was in reality the house of God, and the gate of heaven. Our beloved and much-Chairman, the Rev. W. Ryerson, felt completely at home in every pure of the Chairman, the Acc. W. Ayerson, test completely at nome in every part of the exercise, and preached in his more than usual eloquent style, and with more than usual power and spirituality. The Holy Ghost was, of a truth, in the assembly. I have not been in such a Quarterly Meeting conference these twenty-four years as sat the 26th, and so said every one present. The holy presence was and file the manufacturers of one heart and of one mind, and manimously resolved to en-operate with the Preachers in entrying the than Resolutions of the Special Conference, in the advancement of the cause of God.

The first Sabhath of the year we had a Love-feast and Sacramental services at Waterloo, which, it is said, far exceeded any that had been in these parts at votering, which, it is said, far exceeded any that had been in these parts for years. At the close of the meeting seven came forward asking the prayers of the people. The Circuit is united, resolved to keep on loard of the old Canada ship. I never saw the Local Preachers, and all the Official members, in any Circuit I ever travelled, more united, more willing and ready to go to any place, or do any thing to aid and assist in carrying on the work of God.

I have now an excellent colleague. B-other Rice, who is a very acceptable, k bo-We have our zealous Brother Long and his excellent wife on the Circuit, who

METHODISM IN KINGSTON. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian DEAR BROTHER,-It would no doubt be gratifying to many of your reader o know precisely the state of the work of God in connexion with our Charel n Kingston. Some of them, unquestionably, expect it. But I must confess is with extreme reluctance I take up my pen to write on this subject. For, rom the peculiarity of our situation in this town, I shall be obliged to mention things, which, for the honour of religion in general, and the credit of Methodism in particular, I could wish had never been, or were sink in endiess oblivion. And, before I enter into particulars, I wish to advertise the reader of one or two things:—1. That although I am a decided supporter of the position and doings of the Upper Canada Conference, both at its annual session in June last and its lote Special Convention; and although, consequently, I may speak disapprovingly of some of the acts of the English Conference,—yet I would not wish to be understood as cherishing a spirit of hustling to that venerable body. For I greatly reverse Dritish Methodism for the good it has done; and deeply deplore the unhappy circumstances which have placed the Upper Canada Methodists in collision with it. 2. That although I may say things in this which will reflect upon some of the agents and adherents, in this country, of the British Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London, yet it would be far from thinking them all equally calpable, or from absolutely unchristianising any of them as individuals. 3. That, although I must think the operations of the Agent of the English Conference in this Province a violation of the unity of Mothodism, and the occasion of some evil, yet I do not pretend to say that they will do no good. By no means. The truths of God, as held by the they will do no good. By no means. The truths of God, as held by the Methodists, when faithfully dispensed, must have a salutary effect on those who hear them. But then, I fear, that the aggregate of haveo to which those who hear them. measures give rise will far exceed the limited, individual good: though ever that good is a source of pleasure to me—"for if Christ were preached of contention and strife, I do therein rejoice; yea and will rejoice." So much as preliminary—now to my statements.

It is perhaps known to most of your readers that the English Conference

and a Missionary Station and Society here, in opposition to the declarations and arrangements of 1820, from the time their preachers first came into the Province till the time the "Union" was effected. And even after that event, from former jenlousies and rivalties, it was found extremely difficult to bring the two Societies tegether, and their union was not effected till two years after the "Union" of the English and Canada connexions. Not even after that nominal, visible amalgomation, was there that unanimity of sentiment and effort which ought to have been especially so for the last two years; during which time, the British Missionary party, as it may be termed, gave very decided evidence that they were expecting and preparing for a rupture. This, however, they would not have done without intimations from high authority. Some of those preparations to which I refer were, [1.] the expenditure of the rent of our old chapel in Rear street, on what had been the Missionary Chapel "Union," in assisting to construct a fence, sheds, and Sexton's house: [2.] the appointment of persons in their own interest to fill the office of enders or Stewards, as fast as those offices became vacant by the removal, or otherwise, of those in the interest of the Canada Conference—by which they gut a decided influence in the united Society. Consequently, although when the Societies were brought together, ours had rather the advantage in point of members, being about 130, yet when the separation took place, we had only 70 members out of about 170. One thing which gave the adherents of the character of separatists, in which light some strengously represent us. Again, it was greatly to our loss, that all the society and connexional funds, excepting being withheld from the purposes for which they were raised.

Notwithstanding, however, all the difficulties under which we have labored the Lord has prospered us beyond our most enlarged expectations. The house in which we worship is next and commodious; our congregation respectable and increasing; our Sunday school large and prosperous; our fund as good as could be expected; but best of all, religious feeling appears in a lively, healthy state among us—as many as 15 or 16 conversions baving taken place since our Idhourers, ontoining Missionary news of an interesting nature; such as I think last Quarterly meeting, as the result of the extra exertions to which our exwould gladden the licerts of the friends of Missions, and encourage them to cellent chairman refers. Our numbers at present, including a small closs of 6. which I formed the other evening in the country, stand at from 95 to 100. Our ranks have been filled up by the accession of now me bets, and the return of where the head has to be much from home, as in the case of itinerant ministers. reach as the race which needs its display. Throof of this is the yearly

My Brother,—Your words on paper came safe to my hands. They make heart glad when I understand that I am still remembered by my brothers he Credit Mission.

None know so much of the incorveniences, annoyances and losses attendant on frequency of removal as Methodist Preachers, which is not only detrimental to the mind, but the body: the latter evil being most experienced by the wives and mothers. The arthous, ceaseless, and distant durins of the fuller must be heighnourmood in the vicinity of the town, to the number of nve-something which has existed for a length of time before in Kingston. To some of these country places I go myself on a week day. My regular work of preaching is her less than four times a week; and my labour might be very profitably extended, were my health and strength sufficient. In a word, allow me to say,

Kingston, January 9, 1041.

HAMILTON WESL'N METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Rev. Sin,-it has, rather amusingly, been somewhere observed by the lamented Dr. Fisk, that the English attach the greatest importance to eating dren are not more ade and reckless than they are. The husband returning and drinking; and that they love to associate all their labours—charity and from his scenes often to take his place for a few days in the bosom of his with these grand pre-requisites; hence, their Missionary Sunday School Tea, Temperance Tea, and a mighty host of etceteras. Doctor then proceeds to philosophise on the subject, and demonstrates the good sense of the philosophers who suggested, and the sound policy of the with a plerant repast, that they possibly do were they mines a dinner or tea. If the call of burger and the call of the city be each made at the same moment, and each demands a distinct, separate, and personal acknowledgement, the latter is most sure to receive a cool "not at home" evasion; but when both may be asswered simultaneously, we feel an instinctive pleasure in treating them asswered simultaneously, we feel an instinctive pleasure in treating

them ceremoniausly.

Such, Sir, is the theory of that excellent man, whose praise is in all the hurches; the correctness of which has been tested on both sides of the Atlantic; and, judging from the recent demonstration in Hamilton on this subject, we have become quite a convert to the Doctor's philosophy. These thoughts have recurred to the memory of the weiter whilst making preparation to furnish a report of the Sabbath School Ten Meeting, "got up" by the ladies in concession with the Weslevan Methodist Church in this Town, and which was allowed by the ladies.

was alike circlitable to their tasie, industry, and philanthropy.

The ladies and gentlemen who attended were introduced by Tickets, of which about one hundred and fifty were disposed, at 2s. fid. each.—Ministers, Sabbath School Committee, and Teachers being admitted free; we could not have had less, perhaps more, than two hundred persons present. At seven o'clock the assembly proceeded from the main body of the chapel to the gallery, around the entire front of which the tables were instefully arranged, and amply lorded with suitable materials—when, after singing a verse, the whole sat down to ten, during the whole of which all seemed to indicate a participation in an annusual degree of cheeringess. This part of the business of the evening terminating, another verse was song, and the assembly refired to the lower part of the chapel, when the Superintendent, Rev. A. McNab, offered some very appropriate remerbs, and closed by calling for the reading of the Report, which interesting document was read by Mr. C. McCill, Secretary. After the reading of the Report, the choic performed a select piece of main in excellent style, and which eligited strong demonstrations of applause. During the creating we were highly favoured with excellent addresses from the Rev. Messrs. style, and which cliqued strong demonstrations of appliance. During the even-ing we were highly favoured with excellent addresses from the Rev. Messrs. Devitt, E. Ryerson, Green, and W. Ryerson; and seldom, if ever, we believe, were those gontlemen more happy in their remarks than on that occasion, at least we never listened to a series of addresses so peruliarly appropriate us were these to which we advert. The services of the evening were so arranged that the possibility of sameness and a want of interest was wholly precluded the whole being interspersed, at proper intervals, with music. Between ter and eleven the meeting was brought to a termination, and all, as for as we can learn, required to their hones, highly pleased and prefited. Indeed so gratified and is companion not without religion. Can it be said then, I others who were some, that they wished—rather a Hibernian phrase, by the by—that these are scripts of Christ, pre-prompted to track their offspring the satures of the all. It afforded a sincers pleasure to many to see so large and so respectable.

Let afforded a sincers pleasure to many to see so large and so respectable. a company assembled on such an occasion; and the preeccently left our church was far from diminishing these pleasurable emotions. How preserable to witness christians, who differ on some points, agreeing in cultivating feelings of amity rather than harling invectives at each other, sowir enough, and promoting ill will, strife, and analy contention! And to promo o desirable a state of things, bow admirably adapted are these social meetings We trust the day of worfare is over; that conciliation will supplied contection attended to. When I arrived on the Circuit, I was greeted with joy, and we trust me my or warrare is over; that concinction will approach contention, received as the sent of God to the people. They were very much pleased and that charity—christian charity—will characterize all our proceedings, both when they heard the decision of the Special Conference. Since that time our so I reachers and people. We close this sketch by directing of tention to the congregations are large to overflowing; Class and Prayer meetings resumed, subjudied Report, which, in accordance with a Resolution passed of the meeting heart Anens and Hallelejahs are heard in them. The people speak of the beautiful decision of the Sakhenson. Hamilton, January, 1841.

REPORT OF THE HAMILTON W. M. SARBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY

Presented at the Sabboth School Tra Seeding, Dec. 30, 1340. The Committee of the Hamilton Wesleyan Methodist Sulbath School Society, in laving before this assembly the following Report, rejoice, that, atthough they cannot lay before it so cheering a Report—using to the recent unhappy division—as, under other circumstances; they would have been able to do, yet, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this ossembly is with them, and that it feels all that interest in the welfare of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort, they may feel assured, the sympathy of this School which your Comfort the sympathy of this School which your Comfort the sympathy of the sympathy of the sympathy of this School which your Comfort the sympathy of the sympathy of this School which your Comfort the sympathy of the sym nistes conceive its importance demands.

The average number of children in attendance for some time previously to he late succession of some of the official members of this School, was Eighty; ince which time the behoof has a redivided into sixteen classes. The number of volumes in the Library, in connection with this School, is Four Hundred. Your Committee are happy report that the Library is not much defective as it regards the number of book therein; but the greater part of them having been in use for a considerable time are, to some extent, uninteresting, and, consequently, unprofitable, to the children who have had them so frequently distributed among them.

Your Committee deepty deplore the late unimppy distraction created in the School, and the defection of some in whose the management of the School tious, and spiritual Preacher, of good talests, and an improving mind. Lucal was to a considerable extent, invested, and in whom your Committee were in and I ravelling Preachers are drawing harmoniously in the Gaspel yoke together, the habit of repusing confidence and trust. The number of teachers who left and are labouring, and praying, and looking for a revival of God's work. And, the School was trective, together with the Superintendent, which foct will blessed be God, already we have not toiled and caught nothing. We have a account, in some degree, for the diminution of the number of children in attendblessed be God, already we have not tolled and caught nothing. The nave a recount, in some negree, so the fast few weeks,—as it is but reasonable to soppose that teachers renewed purpose to the discharge of their binding but pleasing duties. The account, in some degree, for the diminution of the number of children in attendresessed religion within a few weeks, and the prospect is still brightening. possess influence over children placed under their ca e; and which, in this case, your Committee have renson to suppose has been fully made use of. Yet, your Committee rejoice that the School, under their management, is still in so

for the blessing of Heaven to rest upon their labours, and to crown their School, under the supervision of your Committee, has not been kindness of the Redeemer will do the rest. re-organized for the sake of creating rivulty, contention, and strife; but is con-ducted for the express purpose of instructing the rising generation in the truths which relate to their everlasting peace. The number of children who left the School, at the time referred to, was about fifty-five; which was much more than half the number usually in number has been chiefly made up since that time. The deficiency caused by the withdrawal of so many teachers has been fully supplied, and every vacancy filled; and your Committee feel it but just to acknowledge, that they do not consider the Richmond and his son. present teachers, in the least degree, inferior to their predecessors, as it regards

their efficiency or general knowledge of the work in which they are engaged.

Your Committee feel deeply sensible of the importance of Sabbath School astruction; knowing well that right principles, early impleated in the mind, will exercise a salutary and powerful influence on the character in after years; and when they take into consideration that a large portion of the children who came under their supervision, are entirely destitute of every other means of improvement, arising either from their own circumstances, or a want of ability or inclination on the part of their parents, your Committee feel it their duty to engage in this enterprise with renewed energy and vigour, trusting, at the same time, thut their efforts to advance the interests of the rising generation will be cordially seconded by this assembly.

Your Committee would now conclude; reposing their trust and confidence i Him who can alose prosper their exclusion.

Plant, or an Apollos water, can alone give the increase.

Chas. Magill, Secretary. Him who can alose prosper their exertions; and who, though a Paul may

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 20th, 1841.

CHILDREN OF MINISTERS.—Ungrateful as it is to the ears' of ery good man, it is, as it has long been alleged, that fewer of the children of Bospel Ministers are converted than the children of others, and still more ingrateful, that they are generally more disobedient, more impervious to the Spirit, and in not a few instances, more abandoned. This opinion we repudi ate, knowing the source from whence it comes; we never did believe it, and de not now; and such a charge must be placed, like many others quite as ground less, to the account of a fault-finding infidelity, which pronounces the word Godchance, hates what is lovely, and loves what is hateful. The slanderous tongue has been moved against the Preacher of eighteoneress from the time of Noah to the present, and the eye of scepticism closed to his virtues.

We are not unaware that concerning the families of Preachers there is some reason to fear; but, there, greater reason to be confident. The frequent recurrence of sacred duties before the eyes of the children, may, and in some instan ces does deprive them in a measure of their striking and exclusive character; they seem to become domesticated, and the very familiarity which results, may ing a firmer establishment—the kingdom of Christ. To is one cause, the lessen the sense of awe which such duties should inspire. Nevertheless, the very familiarity is a blessing. Religion, under such circumstances, may lose its stateliness, but it exhibits its loveliness; and what is wanting in awe, is accomplished, nor the design of the Redeemer, in hippampled and wondermade up in admiration. We place esteem and love higher in the scule of our work and death, be frustrated. The beauteous benevolent system of excellences than fear and respect. Religion is the same in its essence every- means devised for and given to man is as officient; its suitable to his cirwhere; the religion of the Church too often formal, prim, or pompous. It cumstances. The church universal has, for some its low, been wated to a wants, oftener then it is, to be made a konsekold guest. Fear, continueness, recognition, and high and stirring admiration of the manifecent tises; and and respect, are desirable, but every house is not to be a popedom, where bulls the waking up from forbidden shumbers and slotles been attended with an are fulminated, but a home where christian truth and love obtain an unforced activity more than ever commensurate with the we exent of man'; ignorant supremacy. On this subject there are parents-christian parents, and ministers too, who have something to learn. Much is expected from the inmates of new discovery, and that discovery this, - that there for souls which they a parsonage, be it Episcopol, Wesleyan, or Presbyterial; and the public attention ought not to be turned that way to be disappointed, much less disgusted.

mind, must necessarily make great allowance for those domestic societies, the conviction that the love of God in the believ heart is as expansive in its

and mothers. The armous, ceaseless, and distant duties of the father must be performed, whatever may be the health or situation of the family. In many instances, a long absence has to be endured by a kind wife cebilitated by afflicin every much encouraged in the prospect of extensive good being done in every much encouraged in the prospect of extensive good being done in every department of my field of labour. May the Lord give me to realize it. Wishing you prospecity in your position of the work, and requesting an interest in the proyers of the faithful for me and my charge, I remain your affectionate Brother in Christ,

J. Cauroll.

J. Caurol me to say, tion, while on her devilves the multifarious duties of Motier, Mistress, and evil where corrections deserved and is uninflicted. Her multiplicity of calls, weakens, or rather dvides her energies, and being divided, what are expended in the controlling of her offspring are insufficient for the purpose. Weakness in the parent, is srength added to the unduteous purpose of the child; and occasions like these recurring again and again, the wonder is that some children are not more ade and reckless than they are. The husband returning family, and recrui himself, spent and worn down as he is, enters not his door to be a tyrant, be a father; and the very wish to be such till he shall again depart is a prevative of severity in cases where it is deserved. Baides, the community who energy out such an association; averring that all men, and lew days be markages from the displeased unerance of the threst or the agisting applifew days be mayhave at home must be spent in preparations which derive no He away, the Mender is as had as before. If under these, partly navoidable circumstance; and partly natural, some children forget the God oftheir fath-

ers, our surplise cannot be great. But defective in physical vigour, deprived as some are of the omforts of ife, faulty asthe notherity of some is, we speak the praise of motors. Ah! here is a yerning of the inwels, a spirit of intercession, a never-to-b forgotten eloquence, I mothers ;-n care, a tenderness, a watchfulness-, weeping watchfulnes beheld by angels, and felt by youth at some period ocuthers If they have not strength or nerve to use the rod, they have love to persuade and entrent. and how many have been subdered by entreoties, who existed the stroke of jet authority! Supposing that lingstion can exist in heavily, it may be an eterol cause of debate as to whother the singer converted in old age. should prise God more than the sinner converted in youth; so it is' doubtful whether the Church of Christ will have greater cours to thank Gal for Pious fathers orpious mothers. Never-never can be liquidated the debt that Church owes to sub mothers : the heightest oronaments of the Church of carth and in heaven live, with luftiest cology, proclaimed this beautiful touth to mankind-"We ose our all, under God, to the procepts and the proyers of our Mothers." We stad and gaze with an expressible delight on Methodism; the structure is towering, we muck hor holwarks, and take pleasure to her stones; but whence its mariveness, its symmetry, its glory? Cor own opinion is, -all-all, we owe. inder he Divine blessing, in the wisdom and the picty of the names of the

To is there is an inference drawn from the na tree of the subject which goes very it, if not entirely so, to falsily the objections of those who slame Ministers a they do not other men. A minister it is to be supposed is a good man, Lord and to supplicate for them his blessing, and are blessed is their cleed. hatministers and their wives will be forgotful of tigger duties? and if they are dutes evidently performed with advantage by others, why not with advantage by hem? The most untural, and if we may judge from fact, the most certain cordision is, that ministers' families can present more instance of individual . nity than others. We are not so far convinced as to go the ful length with individuals who assert that if a obristian's child dori not get to haven the fault rais with the parent; though more might have been eternally aved than are, had parents been more faithful, -but we incline to the opinion that it need seldom occur for the child of a good man to be lost. Simuel, David, and Timthy, are instances of parental fundaces, holicess and prayer. A tellering parent will not forget the instruction of his children & one time or another, under some circumstance or other: and the Spirit of Gd will not be withheld. There is something positive and determinate in the provers of Solomon:

We shall supply an extract from the N. Y. Observe, to show the success which has happily attended the christian and paleitakolicitude of Elinisters and their wivee. The statistics it contains give us peh satisfaction, and form a freeze repry, nor an persons a home would need in theiliviace and overthrow of a Gospel ministry.

"The Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath-School Society, in collecting facts to meet the objection that "ministers' sons and deacons' denotions are worse than others," found in 268 families which he cannot 1.230 children over 15 years of age; of whom 884, almost three-fourths, were hopefully pions; 794 had united with churches; and 61 had entered the ministry. Only were dissipated, and only about half of these became so while with their rents. In 11 of these families were 123 children, and all but 7 pions. In 26 of the families were 247 children over 15, all of whom were hopefully pions."

. Christian parents now should yield to a holy excitement, tod proceed with a yow has been pronounced, has it not, in the ear of your Gol? You have told conr child should be His. Mothers! some of you performed the act of .. prospers in their lands. We had a sprinkling, but we are looking for a glorious shower. Glory be to God for his mercies to us. My health is good, reliary Providence and us Al-wise Disposer of events.

Your Committee replace that the School, under their management, is still it as a sprinkling, but we are looking for a glorious shower. Glory be to God for his mercies to us. My health is good, ruling Providence and us Al-wise Disposer of events.

Your Committee replace that the School, under their management, is still it as a decision while yet the child was unborn. In the high act jon were Hannabase ver; take your offspring, the grins of dedication while yet the child was unborn. In the high act jon were Hannabase to the Hannabase ver; take your offspring, the grins of dedication while yet the child was unborn. In the high act jon were Hannabase to the Hannabase ver; take your offspring, the grins of dedication while yet the child was unborn. In the high act jon were Hannabase ver; take your offspring, the Hannabase ver; take your o Parents must instruct, control, and pray; and the blood, the sprit, and loving

If with some there is ingratitude, obduracy, and enmity in their children, we still say do your duty-the word of God is sure-cease not a cry for the profigal, and when ready to say "we can cry no longer," cast yair eyes upwards, Richmond and his son.

"The Rev. Leigh Richmond, author of the "Dairyman highter," bad a son who early showed a predilection for the sen, and not alle under remonstrances and admonitions of his parents could dissuade hifron his object. This proved a source of much uneasiness to his process, and myfervent ers were offered on his behalf. At length he left his fath road for a long period no tidings were heard of him: fears were enfound that be had met with a watery grave, or died in a foreign land unpitiond unknown. One day as Mr. Leigh Richmond was reading the newspapeho observed an account of a shipwreck on the east coast of Africa—be at the perceived by the account stated that all on board were lost, except two three individuals whose names were mentioned. Of course it was support as his dear son's name was not mentioned, that he should never again sees face until the sea gave up its dead. It so happened, however, that owify the illness of his son, the ship had left him at Culcutta, and be was coved to the house of a nissionary. His bealth being restored, and his mind day impressed with a sense of religion, he resolved no longer to spend his time opposition to the will of his parents, but to take the first ship and return he. He accordingly embarked in a homeward-bound Indiaman. Through be extra exertion poard he relapsed into his previous illness, and one mong was found dead in

"His chest, &c., was conveyed to his father's ho, and on opening it the following lines were found, written apparently shet time before his

3 1 797

"Twill not endure the least control;
None but a power Divinely strong,
Can turn the current of the Bouk. Great God! I own thy power Divine, That works to change this heart of mine! I would be found a new and heas The wonders of redeeming grace."

"Thus were his disconsolate parents supported by a livelope, that God, by his renewing grace, had prepared him for, and takes in to his heavenly

THE CHURCHES ARE FLOURISHING.—It camteut be ; cause of rejoicing and thankfulness to every regenerated indivial, that mid the contentions of nations, the anger of rival powers, and thineatening of hostilities, -u hile ancient customs, and institutions, and abusers being nolished, there is one sovereignty which is extending its influence is kingdon obtainprogress of which cannot, in any general manner, be heded. The eternal purposes of Mercy cannot be foiled, nor the predicto of Revelation be uncondition, evils, and claims. The churches of Pestan lands have made a profess is intended by its Donor to comprehend win its anxieties, and benefit by its charities, many more objects of a fallen ries than have hitherto been We are not unaware that the charity as well as the judgment of the public acknowledged as lying within the sphere of its outlons: it would seem to be

accumulation of the number of converts to the faith effected instrumentally by the devices, and doings and achievements of that love.

We have been led ine this train of remark by the news of the conversion of men we are frequently sceiving. The Watchman, the N. Y. Christian Advocate, Cato, Episcopal Records, Presbyterian, Observer, Western Christian Advocate, and other journals received by us, seldom come without "glad tidings." The Wesleyans in England his year had upwards of 22,000 increase; in Scotland thousands were converted; the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has 54,986 added Lately we heard of 500 Flat Heads in Oregon being christianized; weekefter week there are accounts of revivals in many other places. Missioners of every denomination in the Polynesian world have souls given them. Ishop Wilson in India is a Bishop indeed, attended by his Master, who saves lany by him. Fejee cannibals are humanized and Bayed Ashantee cults onhe Saviour. And though last, not least important and interesting, Canada ges heart-cheering intimations of times of refreshing: and the 1,100 edded to ir own church lest year is taken as a guarantee of many more conversions il; and we are having more. To God be all praise! and from Him be expeed the greater blessings he has promised, and the mightier victories he cankin in an unbelieving, superstitions, deprayed, and rebellious world. What thes done is but "the hiding of his power :" he has yet to make bare His arm

"THERE IS A TIM FOR EVERY THING," is a very familiar scripture proverb; and the is another, which, though less familiar, is not the less true; every thing terreprial has but its time. We read not long ago of the sale by auction of a soludid massion in England, called Worksop Monor, which cost £300,000, and was knocked off at about £20,000. We have often seen its walls, and stood to give on its 265 windows and its beautiful architecture, but its glory is now passing away, and it is said the febric-we might say temple, which cost so large a sum, and employed the act of a limiter of celebrity, is to be road to the ground. This is not the first time greatness has come to nought. Where is the house built for Jehovah by his peculiar people in the Holy Land-in the exection of which the sound of hammer was not heardwhere the shittim wood was prepared, and the cedar sent forth its odour, and gold was used with a lavisational to perpetante the glory of Solomon I. Where are the splendid piles of manney which Egyptian Princes and Princesses. almost commanded into existence! What are some of the undulated spots of Greece where lonely trembling columns mark the place of grandeuc entombed? At I these speak the fight of time, the furtiveness of mortal greatness, and the destiny of earth's giory. And they leadure on Providence. There is a Supreme Superintendent of the ambinous, vain, and pompous doings of man. Men in ancient times would have their Babel to tell to generations yet to rise into life what their ancestors could achieve; and they were confounded. God pots a word into the posthumous volume which such a people prepare to carry down their names to their postering; and that word stamps infamy on the whole production. The Jews, as we have said, built a house for God; but they offended Him, and he deprived them of it. Egypt, Greece, and Rome, spent their ingentity on works of art introded to bosour idols; and be blasted that bosour Men of wealth and pride, in every age, have misapplied their means, and set up before their fellow-mortals what they have introduced to their notice with the words of a Babylonish monurch...." Is not this the house which I have built?" Which I have built? God his remembered this single letter and the haughtinoss which accompanied its companie pronunciation, and made it was of warn ing in human history. When will the elevated of earth listen with humble hear to Him who says, they that "honour ug. I will honoue?"

In consequence of the retirement of the Solicitor General ISASC BOGHANAN, Esq., we understood, is a Cardidate for the representation of this City in the noited Parliament.

To the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Secretary to the U. C. Conference. REV. 48D DEAR Sin, -As a toker of my regard for you personally, and more aspecially for the cause in which you are orguged. I send you herewith One Pound Five Shillings towards the upport of the Upper Canada Missions in especially for the couse in which you are connexion with the Conference: Very respectfully, &c. A METHODIST. St. Andrews, L. C., Jan'y 9th, 341.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardin.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleases in transmitting to you the following Resolutions of the Courtedy Meeing of the Augusta Circuit... They were prized zonalmovely at its late sitting on the 19th Dec., the Rev. H. Wilkinson residing; and by request are forwarded for publication in the columns of the Christian Gnardian. Yours respectfully. PHILEMON PENEGOT, Circuit Steward

Augusta, December 22, 1040. We, the Members of the Quarterly Mooting of the Augusta Circuit; taking fluto our serious consideration the positive circumstances in which recour, strange mas of the British Conference have placed Wesleyan Methodism in this

Resord 1 .- That our warmest thanks are hereby tendered to the Rev. Messis William and Egerton Ryccom, the late Delegates of the Canada to the Engsh Westeyan Conference, for the peculiarly from and able manner in which toy have discharged the important duties of their mission; and that We cannot too strongly reprobate the unworthy treatment they received as the Delegan of the Canada Conference at the hands of the authorities of the British tenference.

Resolut 2 .- That we exceedingly regret to hear of the unwerrantable, pati-chridan, and no Wesleyon interference of the Agents of the London Missionary Committee with the regular and Missionary work in this Province; regarding as we do, such interference as highly determinated to the interests of Christianty, disreputable to the character of Methodism, and directly opposed of our venerable Founder, that Nethodism is one part of the world, as well as his expressed desire that it should so continue,

"Though manufains rise, and oceans roll
To sever us in valu."

Recolvel 3 .- That we most cordially approve of the late decisions, and present psition of the Camba Contenents and gladly embrace the present opportunity of expressing our hearty and affectionate attachment to its members, or Ministra; and our conscientions determination to contribute, according to or means both for their support and the maintenance of the Institutions of Resolved 4.—That, judging from the steadfast attachment manifested by

the membraship of our church generally in this part of the Province, to the mistry of the Presleyen Methodist Church in Canada, it is our souled conviction that the solisometic and divisive crosside, lately undertaken by the conviction that the schismanic and divisive crosside, lately undertaken by the Agents of the London Missionary Committee, will meet with no encouragement in this portion of our beloved Methodism.

*Resolved 5.—That Brother Phileman Pennock is desired to prepare and forward a Copy of these Resolutions for publication in the Christian Guardian.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS. BAY OF QUILTE DISTRICT. .

Frid 22 Pleasant Ray 11. Gorman's S II 6 Wed 27 Switzer's Chapel Sat 23 Welliagton Meeting at 6 Thur 23 Newburg Sun 24 Hallowell, Sermons at II and 6 Frid 29 Wilton Mon 25 do. Meeting at 6 Sat 30 Waterloo do. 6 Sun 31 Kingston, Serr

Mon. Fib. 1, Kingston Meeting at 6 ! Tues 2 Cowan's at 11. Gananoque Feid 29 Jersey Settlement, Meeting at 6 Mon 1 Brantford Sun 30 St. George, Dumiries do 6 Ture 2 Governor's Road Sun 31 Brantford and Monatpleasant Word 3 Norwich Thur 4 Woodslock February. Meeting at

Wednesday 27th, Scarboro', Yonge Street Circuit, Meeting at 6 P. M Thursdey 29th, Beynan's Chopel, Newmarket Circuit, Friday 29th. Bradford, Abbion 29th. Bradford, Aibion "
30th, Hacking's, Newmarket Circuit,

Foreign and Provincial News.

Saturday 30th, Hacking's, Newmarket Circuis, Subbath 31st, Newmarket Quarterly Meeting.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Sine our last, three Pockets have arrived at New-York from England,-the England, the Garrick, and the Oxford,-bringing dates down to the 20th of December. We have only room this week for a few of the most important items. The Garrick was thrown ashore by the violence of the storm on the night of her arrival, January 7th. Her cargo was valued at \$400,000, mostly saved. All the passengers and crew got safe to shore. It is said she will be a z complite wreck.

Quen Victoria had so entirely recovered that she was to hold a Privy Council on he Sth ult., at Buckingham House.

proteined from the 10th of that month to the 26th of January—then to meet for thidespatch of bosiness. r todospaten of positiess.
Weekly meetings of the Chartists are held at various places in the West of

The ominent house of Fox & Co., wire-drawers of Birminghom, stopped paying December 9th, Liabilities £150,000. Assets believed to be sufficient pay all. About 500 workmen were thrown out of employment by this

failun in Birmingham done, and a great number in Wates. Mignizot declared in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th December, that it was the firm determination of the French Government not to interfere,

directy or indirectly, in the affairs of Spain.. This is important.

This compercial intelligence is favourable, so far as the staples of the United Stams are morned. Cotton and Plout had both advanced. The Brighton Guzette states that it is the intention of Government to increase

the navel firce in the Mediterranean to twenty-five sail of the line.

A Toulonletter states that Admiral Hugon has been ordered to sail immediatel with six ships of the line, to the coast of Morocco, to demand satisfaction utly offered to the French Consul at Tangier. Some steamers are o go with the squadros, and if satisfaction is refused, the place is to be

agrands in depend which a section

The London papers give a rumour that the British Government intends olonizing the Palkland Islands, and that a plan for the purpose is under con-

THE OXFORD TRACTS .- The London Watchman copies an article from the "Tablet," giving an account of the conversion of a young gentleman to the Catholic faith, who was preparing for the Church of England—the change was brought about by his reading the writings of Dr. Pusey.

The expedition to China, under the command of Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer and Brigadier General, Burrel, arrived off that island on the 2nd of July, and the necessary soundings having been taken, suchoicd in the harbour of Chusan on the 4th, and after summoning the Governor to surrender, compliance with which was evaded, the operations against the place were commenced ance with which was evaded, the operations against the place were commenced on the following day, July 5th. After a short resistance on the beach, which was some cleared, the truops landed and began the breach of the city of Tings line-been, the capital of Chusan, which was defended till a late hour, but on the following morning was found to have been evacuated during the night, and the British troops immediately took possession. A great number of guns were captured, together with numerous stores, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about thirty killed; there were no

Ning-po-fuo was blockaded, and preparations were making to extend the blockade to the mouth of the river Yong-he-Kian, leading to Canton. The capture of Chusan, and the action at Amov, appear to have caused a great sensation in ther Majesty's people, hired from her oweers for that purpose, and known to be that part of Chusa. Drigodier-General Burrell has been appointed Governor of Chusa.

The place where the vessel was destroyed was reminally, it is true, within

of Chiesa.

The ships of wor at Chusan were the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Alge-tine, Crassee Melville, Blookeira, Pylodes, and Madagascar and Enterprise high rewards. Save of, joulis, laden with eath and grain, had bear cuptured under the gave of the Borne fort by the British blackading squadron, which consisted of the Donid, Yologe, Hyacinth, and Larne, subsequently reinforced, by the Nimrod and Columbine. The blackade did not commence till the 1st

All the foreigners remaining at Cauton, namely, two Americans, two Swiss one Dutchman and one Portuguese, had been ordered to leave the city. All the factories were abandoned. The inner passege was left open by the block-aders; but the Chinese would not allow voy silk or ica to come down, nor monfluctured goods to come up.

The American ships Merchant Adelaide, and Wellington, had been released.

Among other appointments made at Chusan, we notice that of the Revo Mr. wizhall to be acting chief magistrate.

luzial to be acting this magistrate.

The export of tea, including transcripments at Singapore, would fell short by ear 13,000,000 pounds of the execute for the previous four years.

There was a report current of the loss of an open trader, and that the cap-

ain and crew had fallen into the hands of the Chinese. . . GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES, -MR. MCLEOD'S CASE.

Mr. Foc to Mr. Forsyth. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1340.

Sir: I am informed by His Excellency the Lieutenaut Coveroor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District in Upper Canada, was accessed at Lewiston, in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, having been engaged in the capture and destruc-tion of the pirational steumboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1937. After a tedious and vexations examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for

After a tedious and vexidations expendinglon, Alt. McLeod was committed for rial, and he is now imprisoned in Lockport jail.

I feel it my duty to call upon the Covernment of the United States to take brompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known but the destruction of the steambout "Caroline" was a public act of persons n lier Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior notherities not therefore, according to the usages of natioes, can only be the subject of discussion between the two national Covernments it earnot justly be made the ground of logal proceedings in the United States against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own

I may add that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of A fing and that I begreve it is quite interious that hat he begins engaged in the destruction of the stoamboat, "Caroline;" and that the pretended charge upon which he lies been imprisoned tests only upon the

the pretended charge upon which he lies been imprisoned tests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Caundian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the peace of that neighbourhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the State of New York to infest the Canadian frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the "Caroline," is beside the purpose of the present communication. That act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of Her Majesty's Province. The National Government of the United States thought themselves called upon to remoditurate against it; and a remonstrance which the President did accordingly address to Her Majesty's Covernment is still. I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion here. Covernment is still, I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between Her Majesty's Covernment and the United States Legation in London. tool, therefore, justified in expecting that the Provident's Government will go the justified and the accessity of causing the present immediate rolesse of iers of ther Majesty's subjects from being persecuted or molested in the Haired States in a similar manner for the future.

It appears that Mr. McLoud was accested on the 12th ult.; that after the ation of witnesses, he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and laced in cool nement to the jail of Lockport, ewait og the assizes, which will be held there in February next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I carnestly tope that it may be in your power to give me on early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my distin-

II. S. Fox.

Mon. Jour Forsyth, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington, December 26, 1340. IR,-I have the honor to acknowledge, and have laid before the President one letter of the 13th instant, touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alex. McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niegara District, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and erson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steambout "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the United States to take prompt and the subjects of the upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for day's sitting, by the chaplain of the day, (Rev. Mr. Cookman.) In consequence the liberation of Mr. McLood, and to prevent others of the subjects of Her of the confusion caused in the Hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon Majesty the Queen of Great Britoin, from being persecuted or molested in a

Majoriy the concern of the future.

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give it such a reply a will need only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but, at the same time, fend to preserve the amicable relations which, so adbut, at the same time, two to preserve the amicable relations which, so advantageously for holds, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been extraced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have acisen between the two countries in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourself. It is then with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognise the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested be ween the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the Federal Government. The offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, was committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribuoals. It does not therefore present an occasion where, under the Constitution and laws of the Union, the merposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to which you have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify cumulances to which you have relevant, or the teasons you have arged, justiful the exertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion, in time of peace, of a portion of the tarritory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Conada, the forcible capture by them within our waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboot, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might unquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial authorities of the State within whose acknowledged territory these crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that territory places them in the same situation. The President is not aware of any principle of international law, or, indeed, of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in abedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfaction, are independent of each other, and may be separately and simultaneously pursued. The avowal or justification of the outrage by the British authorities might be a ground of complaint with the Government of the United States distinct from the violation of the territory and have of the States of New York. The application of the Company of the land of New York. laws of the State of New York. The application of the Government of the Union to that of Great Britain, for the redress of an authorized outrage of the peace, dignity, and rights of the United States, cannot deprive the State of judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s. the time it was committed, as not material to the decision of the present question.

That is a matter to be decided by legal evidence; and the sincers desire of the President is, that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, abeying the orders

of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorised to make the admission:

And it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which has naturally produced much exapper to announce that the First Number of a New June of the day and in the would advise and the would advise and the would advise and the would advise all the would a and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, se and which has led to such grave consequences.

I avail myself, &c. II. S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

O WALLES UNO No. Fox to Mr. Foreyth. Pec. 29, 1840. Str.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th,

you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprison-

the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall wait the further orders of her Majesty's Covernment with respect to the important question which that Correspondence yavalves.

But I feel it to be my duty not to close this communication without likewise

testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. Admiral Elliot, in the Melville, reached Chasan on the 7th July, and unforevent, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and tunately got aground, with so much damage done as to make it necessary to exaggerated representations, would long since have been effected by a more strict have his ship have down and dismantied, thus rendering her perfectly useless, and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I In sailing along the coast, the Blande, sent into Amoy with a flag of trace, was am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same convictived into; but, on returning the five, the Chipese troops were quickly dispersition with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the Shortly after the Admiral's arrival, he proceeded to Ning-po-foo to forward a sary by the circumstances of the consion, for the protection of her Majesty's sealed letter to the Emperor, which, after having been received by the Manday subjects, and justified by the same principles which, upon similar and well rins of that city, was returned nunpeued. In consequence of this occurrence, known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States.

. The steambout Caroline was a hostile vessel engaged in piratical war against

The ships of wor at Chusan were the Wellesley, Conway, Aligator, Algeria, Crasse. Melville, Blankeim, Pyindes, and Madaguscar and Enterprise through overbearing picutical violence, of the use of its proper authority over steamers. The accounts from Conina state that Commissioner Lin was vainly at partian of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able endeavouring to ruise voluditers to destroy the ships of war, by the promise of the prevent the artillery of the State from being curried off publicly at mid-day, high rewords. Save of finite, laden with salt and grain, had been cuptured to be used as loss to account of the State from being curried off publicly at mid-day, both two controls of the state from being curried off publicly at mid-day, the state from the control of the state from the control of the state of the st such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was

A remonstrance against the act is question was been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in Eagland. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon the remonstrance. I have felt myself bound to record, in the meaning, the above opinion, in to protest in the most soleme manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of Her Majosty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate mis-apprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguish-

Mr. Foragik to Mr. Fox: Department of State, Washington, Dec. 31, 1840.

S.n.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th ustant, to reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention instant, to reply to nine of the fittin, of the subject of the arrest and detention of Alexander McLend, ns one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat Caroline was seized and burnt. Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here, can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it. I take leave of the subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States would hardly bave been

been presented to your Government in support of the demand.

I avail myself of this occasion to range to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

UNITED STATES.

The late rains have caused immense damage in some of the States. On the Croton River, this side New York, the devastation was dreadful. Bridges, actories, and about 60 houses, or shanties, occupied by the Irish labourers, were carried away. Three lives lost. On the l'assaic River, N. J., the freshet carried before it houses, bridges, and every thing that came in its way. At Mauch Chunk, or the Lehigh River, Penn., the destruction of lives and property is truly lamentable. " All our beautiful navigation (says a correspondent of the V. Y. Courier) above and below is swent away-dams, locks, lockhouses, inmates and all gone; those beautiful looks entirely swept away; the bridges above and below gone; the large railroad bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Lebighton Gap, &c., all gone. Out of 20 houses, from Squire Sayre's to Lebighton, but four remain, and very many of the inmates gone with them. Those who heard them, say that their shricks for helo were most appalling; every account grows more dreadful—the river is a clear stream eaching from monatain to mountain."

Many other places have suffered beyond description.

"We have just been informed that the passengers who arrived from Albany last night report that when they left that city the water in Sooth Market street, near the Eagle Tavers, was four feet deep. ...

The water is two feet frigher at Fishkill than it was kingers previously." — Postsertpt N. V. Com Ad., Jan. 11.

The Theatres .- It appears that the venerable Park theatre is to e converted into a concert halt .- In leed we are glad to hear that all the thearres are in a had way. They are, one and all, but so many fountains whence sue conjous streams of pollution in every direction. As schools of morals issue copious streams of policicio in every o rection. As sencois of morals they have never yet reformed a single reprodute, while they have made their thousands. One evening last week, as was stated, the curtain of the Park rose upon an andience of—n lingle man! Wonder who he was? A capital subject for some elever essayist to write up a story—" THE LAST MAN AT THE TURA-It is said that the fectors system has had the Lappy effect of breaking lown the theatres.

A Crash in the Capitol .- Yesterday morning, an hour or two efore the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous handelier, which has intely been suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and interpretation of the floor with a force proportionate to its weight, and was ampled to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach an exto be injured by it. An hour or two later, had it fallen, it might have caused the death or wounding of many members. The providential escape from this danger was saitably noticed in his prayer, at the opening of the day's sitting, by the chapkin of the day. (Rev. Mr. Conkman,) the consequences. after meeting.—This chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed over seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was 13 feet n diameter, contained 78 argand barners, and is said to have been ornamen tod by A,650 cut stone lustren, and 3,000 cut glans spangles. - National Intelligencer.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. II. Biggar, on the 24th Nov., Mr. Sardine Whitney to Mrs. Mary Meyer, both of Bertie.

By the same, on the 15th Dec., Mr. William Bigger to Miss Jane Glasgow, both of Stamford.

At Colchester, on the 23th vit., by the Rev. S. Miles, Mr. Edward Shay to Miss Catharine, second daughter of Gordon Buchanan, Erg., all of that place.

By the same, in Gosfield, on the 29th vit., Mr. Thomas Cooklin to Miss Susannah, daughter of Mr. Windle Wigle, sen., all of Gosfield. DIED .- In this city, on the 19th inst., Fanny Woodbury Lord, wife of Mr.

J. Farr, aged 24 years, in the blessed hope of everlasting life.

At Pottersfield, on the 12th instant, John Henry, second son of Mr. George H. White, aged four months.

Toronto Market Prices - Jan. 19, 1841.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Jan. 19. C. Flumerfelt, (dated 20th Nov.) M. Connor, W. Hull (13s. 9d.) J. Dow ling, J. Musgrove, T. Harmon, J. Carroll, R. Heyland, S. Belton.

Dools have been forwarded to-P. Kerr, 1 box, care of Rev. A. McNab, per stage.

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

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

The third and corrected edution of this excellent work is printed on thick Decay dignity, and rights of the United States, camet deprive the State of English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly New York of her undoubted right of vindicating, through the exercise of her bull-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist IF The book can be lind either in round or patent notes. Those who

order from a distance will please state which kind they want. WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS.

To any person, or company, remitting \$10 in advance, Eight copies will observe the sent to one address.

Persons forwarding a Subscription for Ten Subscribers will receive One Copy. All onlers must be Post-paid.

Toronto, Linuary 19, 1841.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Toronto: 15th January, 1841. NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all Persons willing to enter into a Contract, or Contracts, to furnish, during the ensuing season of Navigation, STEAMBOAT CONVEYANCE for Patterfor the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder
and arsum, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat
"Caroline," on the 29th December, 1837.

I begin with deep regist that such is the decision of the President of the
United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences
that must energif, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a
vexatious and ubjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in
the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to enter into a Contract, or Contracts, to furnish, during the
easing season of Navigation, STEAMBOAT CONVEYANCE for Paisengers and Government Stores, between Chippawa and Amherstburgh, and the
intervening Ports, and vice versa; between Toronto and Queension, touching
at Ningara, and vice versa; and between the Holland Landing and the landing
it Kempenfeld Bay; and vice versa; viz.:

CABIN PASSENGERS, victualled.

Men,

Women,

CABIN PASSENGERS,

Corrected

Women,

Cable Contracts, or Contracts, to furnish, during the
contracts, or Cont

	CABIN PASSENGERS, victualled.	Currency
	Men, ench, £	
	Women, ench,	
	Children, under 14, and above 3 years of age, each,	
٠.	Drok Passengers, not victualled.	A - 10 (19)
	Men, ench,	17.1
	Women, cach,	
	Children, under 14, and above 3 years of age, each,	and greater
	Horses, each,	
	Waggons each	and the street
	Stores, by weight, P cwt.	1. 127 .1
	do. by measurement, foot,	
-	Field-pieces, mounted, from 6 to 12 pounders, with	1.77
	limbers complete, each,	
,	Heavy Ordoance. Government to furnish labour to	133 (77)
	embark and disembark, ton,	
	Gunpowder, & barrel,	Section 5
	Specie, 1000 dollars,	1 - 1 La 🖫
	Parcels and Packages, under 6 feet measurement, for the	or de la company
	whole season of navigation,	ند د
_	and the second s	

Cabin Passengers shall be allowed to take with them, free of expense, six ewt of personal baggage; Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, their knapsacks, arms, and accontrements; and other Deck Passengers, being nen, sixty pounds in weight-and women, thirty pounds in weight.

The personal baggage of Officers, and their camp equipage, to be computed.

y measurement, at the rate of three tons measurement for every ton in w o which they may be entitled; and their begger, comprising bousehold furni-are carriages. S.c., to be charged by weight or measurement, at the option of he Contractor.

Payment will be made by the Senior Commissariat Officers stationed at Foronto, Hamilton, Drummoudville. Amherstburgh, and Penetanguishene, for all orders for Transport granted at their respective stations. Particulars of the proposed Contracts, and any further information required, nay be obtained on application at this office.

Note. -It is particularly requested that parties disposed to tender for any of the above services, will have the goodness to make their offers in strict conormity with the above schedule.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

CENTLEMEN,—Several months have now elapsed since I announced myself as a Condidate for your suffrages to represent this City in the Provincial Parliament. I believed then, as I do now, that a majority of you approve in reality, of my political principles, and would desire to see me returned as your Representative. If personal observation, and the result of a pretty accurate canvass can be depended upon, there is no room to doubt this being the case. Dut the events of the present week have sufficiently demonstrated, that, in this City, corruption and intimidation are at present paramount. We have a Corporation so universally condemned, that you can scarcely find a person of weight or property, who pretends to have condidence in them; and yet, that very Corporation has, at the late Municipal Elections, in them; and yet, that very Corporation has, at the late Municipal Elections succeeded, with three exceptions, in returning their candidates for succeeded, with three exceptions, in returning their candidates for every variation the City,—and that too without reference to the politics of the respective Candidates, as was fully exemplified in St. George's Ward, where Mr. Santon, an old inhabitant of the City, of unimpeachable private character. If my revience as a Magistrate; and of well known Conservative principles, was defeated,—and by whom?—by Mr. George Gornett. After such an indication of the power of the Corporation, and of the unscrupulous exercise of that power, it would not become me, against whom, in particular, the most violent personal as well as political opposition has been directed by the Corporation generally, and all within the subcree of its influence, to expose so many of my friends to as well as political opposition has been directed by the Corporation generally, and all within the sphere of its influence, to expose so many of my friends to the opporessions which would be sure to be practised upon all in any way exposed to them, who might come forward to redeem their pledges by recording their votes in my favour. I, therefore, feel it a duty to announce to you that I am no longer a Candidate for the Ropresentation of the City.

Having done this, it is due to my political friends not to omit the opportunity of reiterating my conviction that the great principle of Responsible Government as we have always claimed it, not as our opponents through ignorance or design have absurdly misrepresented us as claiming it, is effectually conceeded;

and that it remains only for the people themselves to convert it into an element of political regeneration. It is of the essence of this principle that there should be employed by the Crown to assist in the administration of the Government who copy the confidence of the people. The first indication of that confidence must necessarily proceed from the people themselves at the Polls, as the mode provided by the Constitution for the definitive expression of that as the mode provided by the Constitution for the definitive expression of that confidence is by means of Parliamentary majorities. If, therefore, the people do not give this primacy indication of confidence is me by returning me to Parliament, it will, of course, be my duty to resign into the hands of the Crown and Olice which the joint confidence of both Crown and People can alone, enable me upon my own principles usefully to fill. It is due to the country at large, as well as to the political party to which I belong, to make this avowal, because, while I never can be an advocate for the people — selecting as their the country at the country at large, the people — has their the country at the principle for which we have been so long contending can never be practically carried into operation if the possession of office under the Crown is to be deemed in itself a dision if the possession of office under the Crown is to be deemed in itself a dis

qualification for becoming a Representative of the people.

For my own part, however, I do not fear the result of the approaching Elections throughout the Province generally. Happily for the Country, and for the continuation of her connection with the Parent State, the Counties are free continuation of her connection with the l'arent state, the counties are two from the baneful inducaces which oppress the City, and the return of a large majority of Reformers is beyond a question. My humble services in carrying out the great principle to which I have ever devoted my political energies belong to my country. Those services, therefore, if required, I am in my present numbers of course, bound to reader. I have the honour to be, Your obedient

position, of course, bound to render. I have the benous to be, Your selvant, ROBERT BALDY ROBERT BALDWIN. Junuary 16. IS41.

Lewis Page
Thomas Rotledge
William Robinson John Blough Isaac Butterbaugh — Richards James Grahame
John Guthrie
John Guthrie
John McPherson
Rich'd Hurchinson
Thomas Hamel
Adam Heron
Michael Keen
John McGilva John Rodgers Albert Ryckman Antony Burgon Richard Madil George Ross Adam Heron Robert Crosby
Honry Cameron
John Cleminger
Miss J. W. Cook
Wen, Crookshanks Jacob Smith : 🙄 🗠 John McGilvra -John McMillan
John McInnes
John Nevin Jacob Shunk Benjamia Strnough Daniel Soules Mrs. Cath'e Smith John Kennedy George Lentot John Notton Alex, C. Lawrence James North James Sock E. Chamberlain David Campbell William Sennison William Treuch John Langstine Rev. Peter Jones Robert Caines Robert Wm. Duff George Thora
John Taytor
William Ward
Renjamin Williams. James Jelly or William Kices John Law Thomas Deal Adam Meek David Over William Munshaw Mrs. Mills Matthew Pickering Miss Sarah Wright. Allas Patierson WILLIAM PARSONS, P. M. James Denure

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, from the premises of the subscriber, about the first of November last, a GREY MARE, fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, heavy bodied, with light switch table and considerably spotted about the head. Also a HORSE COLT, a year old past, large, of a brown colour, and with a small mixed start in the forehead. Any person returning said Animals, or giving information where they may be had, will receive the above reward.

GERSHOM CARPENTER, San's. The Stiffeet, G. D., January 13th, 1841.

I MPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.—
The Subscribers beg to intimate, for the information of the Trade, and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very Large and General Supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOGDS, HOSIERY; STRAW BONNETS, &c., imported by the last Fall Ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest detreession at Home.

depression at Home.

From the experience of last Spring, they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having Supplies to offer for Sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year; and the advantage, too, of taking such supplies by Winter roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. N.B.-E. H. & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Leather, &c., will be found

Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

DRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

COMPANY. -Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per Centiper Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st
inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after
Monday the Illi day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of
January, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd Dec., 1840.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be son sulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street,

Lot No. 12, 10th Concession, containing 100 Acres: 60 Acres cleared, with 16 moder Wheat; good fences and well watered. On the Lot is a good Log House, Barn, Stable, and other out-buildings Also, Lot No. 8, 10th Concession, containing 200 Acres: 20 cleared, and 9 under Wheat; well fenced and watered. On the Lot is a good Log House. The terms will be made accommodating. Good titles will be given. Apply on the Premises to JOHN CHAMBERLINE.

premises to King, October 23, 1840.

THE CITY. OF TORONTO.

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. Let them treat with the silent contempt it deserves, the clander of 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 Hemisphere, under the auspices of the Lion of England shall be Flourishing,

Glorious and Free,
Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my dary to most you at the bustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand, and as I feel every confidence, will be found satisfactory. I have the honour to remain, Geatlemen, your very oledient servant,

JAMES E. SMALL.

Toronto, March 23, 1840.

552tf.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON. CENTLEMEN,—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Halton is to be divided into two Ridings-East and West. The former to consist of the following townships, viz:—Trafal. gar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagaweya, East Flamboro', West Flamboro', Erin and Beveriey. And the latter shall consist of the Townships of Garrafraxa, Nicola, Walwich, Guelph, Westerloo, Wilmot, Domfries, ruslingh and Eramosa,—each Kidling to the Townships are discounted by June are more

in the House of Assembly.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Halton. How far I discharged the duties of that appointment, to the satisfaction of all concern d. I am not aware;—but I can safely say, that I satisfied myself, and received the thanks of those who were most

of numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the riding; and in yielding to their kind solicitations, Lyield to my own inclination, and give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incitement to

returned as the Honourablo Member for the East Riding of the County of Halton, I will exert my best spilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding—the District of Gore at large—and the Province in general. And I will be happy and ready at all times to receive your instructions upon important and momentous questions. Dut at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that if I am considered worthy and fit to be chosen your Representative, to guard your rights, and liberties in the popular Council—I will, when I see things clear, honest and correct,

exercise my own judgment.

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF , THE COUNTY OF YORK.

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

candidate for that honor. ... And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the criterion by which candidates are to be judged—I mean the principles upon which the Government is in future to be conducted—I have no hestication in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches, as well as those promulgated by the Governor General in His Excellency's answer to an Address of the people of Nova Scotis, and with the general policy it is His Excellency's declared intention to pursue in conducting the Government of the country in accordance with the well understood withins and interests of the people; as expressed by their representatives. And if I have the bonur to be cleated, I shall to the atmost of my power endeavour to carry out these principles; and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to

responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony. In order to which, while I give the Government my fullest support when their measures are likely to be beneficial to the country, I shall fearlessly oppose them when I connective they are wrong.

In short, it will be my aim (as it always has been) to judge every measure that comes under discussion by its merits, without reference to the source from whence it emanates; and thus faithfully and zealously discharge my duty as your Representative, by seeking to promote your best interests, which are fully identified with my own, I am, Gentlemen,

Bonize, Township of Toronto, Aug. 22, 1840.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Minanae, &c., for Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ROBINSUM, WELLOWING Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on band a large Stock of RANDY-MING Chorning. MBS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Pashions.

Toronto, December 23nd, 1840

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND for, I shall be ready and willing to give every information.

AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all I am, Gentlemen, Your faithful and Obedient Servant, ROWLAND BU times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

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

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF TO THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings: THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE CUNTY OF YORK.

THE CU

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. the Riding I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my

childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust are well

Living all my life (as my forefathers have) under the benign sway and the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry manner that a Returning Officer could receive such marks of approbation for honorable and impartial conduct.

Gentlemen—Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, and at the approaching electron, for the East Riding of the County of Italian, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servant, and at the approaching electron, with the amount of wages as a candidate for your suffrages.

The Registry Office, Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servant, and at the approaching electron of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servant, and at the approaching electron of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,—the Agent to insert the particulars of the Land, the registry charge on the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servant, and at the approaching electron which is our pride and boast,—I shall, to my latest will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or Servant, and at the amount of wages and store and unimpaired; and store and unimpaired; and servant, and at the amount of wages and store and unimpaired to the entry will be Two Shillings and Sixpence, Currency.

The Registry Office.—Persons wishing to engage a Servant or protection of that Ægis of Liberty, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION,-

yielding to their kind solicitations, I yield to my own inclination, and desire to be useful to my country.

Surely Fifty three Summers ought to give me some idea of "My own, my native land,"—its wants, capabilities, and resources.

Gentlemen,—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honorablo Member for the East Riding of the Country of Halton. I will serve my superior the halton, I will serve my superior the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honorablo Member for the East Riding of the Country of Halton. I will serve my september in proposition that he objects a flow of the solicitations, and to free meeting the fine terment to the fine terment to meeting the libration, and a free meeting to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and his most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himotory in the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and my in the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and will see fine time. Mr. having tree eight years in the Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and will see fine time. Mr. h. having tree eight years in the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and wishes, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and wishes, and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and wishes, and industry, by a closer attention to the country in the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Industry, by a closer in the Country that be can give the necessary industry in the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastl inflicted on this Colony from civil dissensions and unhappy measures, will each be among the objects of my most carnest endeavours.

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay. The prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by the Servants of the Government, in its various departments, I shall endeavour to have

enforced and secured to the public.

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

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be

With regard to the local interests of the Riding in particular, I shall be guided by your wishes and opinions; and I need scarcely add, they shall claim my most assidious care and attention. I have the honor to be,

G. DUGGAN, Jun. Gentlemen, your obedient humble Servant, Toronto, March 21, 1840. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE

COUNTY OF YORK. ELLOW YEOMEN,—Having been solicited by a number Representative in the next Provincial Parliament, I now declare my intention so to do; and, as many of you do not personally know me, I will explain my views in as few words as possible. Should I be elected, I shall consider myself the organ of the people, and feel it my duty always to support such measures

the organ of the people, and teel it my duty always to support such measures as you would yourselves, were you present in person and had all the information on the subject in question that your Representative had.

My principal reasons for offering are as follows: I feel in person the ill effects of Flour coming from the United States Duty Free, whilst ours goes there with a Heavy Duly; the want of encouragement to Home Manufactories; and many defects in our Laws, such as relate to the Militia, the Court of Requests, the Roads, the Common Schools, to Insane Persons, to Sabbath-breaking, and many other evils which, I feel assured. I could assist in mending. I can assure you that I would not have offered myself if any respectable farmer amongst you had come forward before me; but it is a fixed rule of my life never to undertake anything that is not worth finishing, and then never to be discouraged by difficulties or disappointments until I know, to a

certainty, that I cannot accomplish my end.

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

the tranquility and prosperity of our Country.

As my business calls me in various parts of the Riding, the probability is that most of you will have an opportunity of conversing with ms on the subject before the Election; and if further explanation as to my political views is called

ROWLAND BURR. Elm Cottage, Yonge Street, June 8th, 1840.

LYMAN, P R, & CO.,
ty Buildings. Toronto, 7th Dec. 1340.

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red,

On secount of the whole.

On servi locus didirs I have a yet said nothing, for they are, after all, matters of secondary consideration, as the general welfare cannot be advanced without the improvement of all minor interests; but no person can be better aware; of, or more alive to the wants of the section of the country I no now addressing than I am, and I consider that it is the opening of your communications demands the utmost attention of your representatives.

Education is a matter of vital importance, and I trust the next Session will not pass without a better and more extensive system, particularly as regards Township Schools, It becomes necessary to advert to the great measure of the Union, which has become a ubject of intense interest and general discussion. I claim no merit as a Reformer last in their removal if from the statute.

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

I am not aware that were his purchasers this winter confined merely to thomation and its vicinity and arrival of his spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully lavie customers from a still prompt of the prince will be subject of intense intense in the subject of intense intense and from the statute.

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

I am not aware that I have he details highly objectionable, for ever the Torice of intense into only yair but useless for him to enumerate (within the positions on them fully and freely. If these do not meet your approach to the promption of the considers a sufficient goal and shall always be happy, should I be successful, to receive and pay every attention to the suggestions of my constituents.

I am not aware that I have he that an

DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any owner commercial December executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

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

The Registry Office — Persons wishing to encage a Servant of Servant o

names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Threepence.

Farms, in or out of the City.
All Letters to be post paid.

Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis. H. E. NICOLIS.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Sec.,

Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

The street of th Toronto, October 20, 1840.

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 once more see Emigrants flocking to our shores, and peace and prosperity milling on our Country.

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

EMOVA L.—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support has received at their hands since his commencement in Business; and begs inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, City Buildings, (formerly Market Block.) where he will keep on hand a Large toral division of the Province, I shall avail myself of the earliest opporantly of calling on those who may be affected by this measure. most Moderate Terms.

N.B.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, to which he invites attention.

JAMES FOSTER.

Toronto, Out. 13, 1840.

71 13

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

Scrows, requiring accuracy, cut with an Engine in a superior manner. Toronto, Aug. 17, 1840.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassi neres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds; also, quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell chenp for Cash or approved credit. Toronto, July 14, 1840.

C A R D .- Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would A C A R D.—Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, and would be happy to receive their patronage. His Rooms are the next door to Mr. Osborne's, Land Agent. Toronto, November 30th, 1840.

J. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking Glass and Picture Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, No. 50. Yonge Street.

J. E. P. respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced Business in the above lines, and trusts, from the experience he has had, and strict attention to business, he shall be experienced. enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

CASH paid for CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most ressonable terms.

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

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

Teronta, Sentember 21, 1840.

Y M A N, F A R R, A N D ... C of (Successors to J. W. DRNT)
will be constantly supplied with a complete id extensive assertment

of Drugs, Medicines, Paints; Paint, Lamp, ed Cod Oil; Turpentine, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, Spices, and every other acid connected with their business; which they will sell wholesale and tail on liberal terms. Toronto, 7th August, 1840.

E ASTWOOD & Co.,—PAPERALERS, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOK Manufacturers, No. 23, Yongo Sel. FOR SALE-Types, Chasse, Galleys, and Frinter ak. 6m75

REV. J. COVERT'S BAM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, ilds, Asthma, Bronchitise

Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and alliseases of the LUNGS
and WINDPIPE.

and VINDPIPE.

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered tree public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can had the constitution in any circumstances.

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United Sates, and the testimonials of the efficity, amongst which are recommendations from Padestors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most endough Physicians the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which searticle is manufactured, beginer with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the since place, and many respectable Clergymen who have tested its beneficial effects are enough to satisfy the most incredutions.

The public will be famished exists by any of the service, with circular containing

reduceus.

The public will be formished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are abest daily receiving.

For sale by Joseph Bockett and Company, and bybruggists generally.

Toronlo, October 2d, 1840.

71y

O THE BALD-HEADED, AND OTHERS.

Does any one know a neighbor or a filend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair ? One whose coat collar was covered with Dandruff, though brushed every hour, which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey bair? Children whose heads were covered with sourt, whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years growth is this article, its demand increasing annually seme hundred per cent—though when discovered not apposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair it used to any extent. Can cook than these facts he wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequalled by any other article. Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and presorve your hair by its use, or if build restore it. Ladies, attend to this -- hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect

of your persons. of your persons.

It is your duty es moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by Comstruck & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and receil by J. W. PREKT; LESSLIN BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARE, & Co. Toronto.

From the Boston Chronide, July 10.0

TO THE EARD-HEADED.

This is to Certify that I have been taid pout twenty years, and by the use of the genuine Ball of Columbia, my head is my covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call an use me at Delhi village.

Delhi, July 17, 1839.

John Jaquisu, jun.

A SK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW. All Those only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cares effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELL. INGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I bug you to sek—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MERS, Erg. Athens, N. Y.; ask Gen. Dupp Green, late of Washington Cy; each of these gentlemen know of cases. Attens, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington Cy; tack of these gentlemen know of cases, unconquerable by all othersembles or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the case of the genuine Hays' Limitment. Thousands of other perips know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their huma feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-heings to leathis greatemedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save the newspapers are really as where the newspapers are really as where the newspapers are really as where additions.

ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferegs.

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

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

SOLOMON TAYS. Sold by Constock & Co., 2 Fletcher Street, New York. For sale by nearly every Shop-keeper in the Country throughout the Province, and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent, Lesslie Frothers, BECKETT, and LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto.

CAUTION TO BE REMEMBERED .-Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeitthe true Balm of Columbia. Some of the imposters have gone so far aslo coun. erfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Niagara, and evey exter. that mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not fore.

To avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock & Co., or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that

name upon it.

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

the cases as incorable,
Sold by Constock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletche Street,
New-York,—and by nearly every Shopkeaper in the Country thing heat
the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. Brent; Lessing BROTHERS; J. BECKTET; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

LOOK OUT !!-"CAUTION" IS THE PARENT OF SAFITY .-An attack of the "Pites" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated lays' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in thi City. and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered eyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholy free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any sympoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of Constock & Co. wrien on SOLOMON HAS. the wrappers. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

Christian Quardim.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, ICIENCE, COMMACE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENESAL INTELLIGENC, Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Upper Canda, at No. 9, Wetlington Buildings, King Street.

enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their Orders.

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

If A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c.

Toronto, December 8, 1840.

DLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!

The Subscriptions paid within one most after receiving the first number.

***All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Churh areanther ized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscription; and to all antiorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and sin in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are repossible subscribers, and sin in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are repossible subscribers, and sin in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are repossible subscribers are provided that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norton's Foundry." They will have constantly on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, and will also supply CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

IAMES GOOD & Cu.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.