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IORT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED t is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cabbe cured by external applications. This mature sometimes; but it is certainly true that distressing complaint cannot be reached by d destroyed. Even were not this the case, how all the great distress of the sufferer be allevis, while such slow and doubtful remedies have it effect? The answer is plain, candid as set true, use Dr. S. Hewes' Nerve and Boseniment. No name could be more appropriate, reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pair set effectually on its first application, and by a remeditions removes more effectually and application. st effectually on its hist application, and by a very repetitions removes more effectually and redily Rheumatic pains, than any internal application was ever known to. Its element application was ever known to. Its element application was ever known to. Its element and immediate. Let those at ted try it but once and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

The following is too respectable and the

32, with rheumatism and contraction of the olds of my legs, caused by the cramps of the oldera, which I then had in its most severe form. blera, which I then had in its most severe for.

ter trying many remedies in vain, I have food
ief—had the cords of my legs relaxed—the
ellings reduced, and am greatly benefited by
use of one bottle of Hewes' Nerve and box
input, use of one bottle of Hewes' Nerve and box
input, used externally needs. niment, used externally, and one bottle of Is-in Vegetable Elixir, used internally at the same. I can now walk with ease in positions the e. I can now walk with ease in ould not a week ago endure at all.

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

ery Druggist in America.

LAST DAY.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?--Do not neglecti ousands have met a premature death for the ease pulmonary consumption, which usually ease into the grave hundreds, of the young, the , the fair, the lovely and the gay! Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase ottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-

tcher st. near Pearl, sole Agents, and at N. LMFR'S Chemist and Drug Store, Kingstin, per Canada, and mearly all respectable Ding he genuine have the signature of Dr. Barthol-

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POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

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## AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE— SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN SENT BY MAIL.

DSERIES, VOL. XXI. W SERIES, VOL. III.

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1840.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

small bed, which was to be the resting place of the old man as well as himself. After awhile, the aged stranger rose up, and after partly disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer. The earnest breathing out of his soul, arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some reproofs of conscience, for his own neglect of this duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and after slowly undressing himself, got into bed, or rather upon the edge of the bed; for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre, and would not voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position the stranger lay for some time, in silence.—At length the younger of the two made a remark, to which the elder replied, in a style rad manner that arrested his attention. On this he moved over an inch or two, and made more room.

"How far have you come to-day, old gentleman?" "Thirty-file miles."

"Alo, indeed! You must be tired, after so long a journey, for one of your age."

"Yes, this zone old hody." as which was a little of the desired and the of the old had the stranger."

"Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travel, and I feel that the journey of to-day has exhausted me much."

The young minister moved over a little.

"You do not belong to Springfield, then?"

"No. I have no abiding place." "How?"

I have no continuing sity.

"I have no continuing city. My home is be yould this vale of tears."

"How far have you travelled, on your present journey?"
"From Philadelphia?"
"From Philadelphia!" [In evident surprise.]
"The Methodist General Conference was in session. there, a short time since. Had it broken up when y. u left?"
"It adjourned the day before I started."
"Ah, indeed!" moving still farther over to the front side of the hed, and allowing the stranger better secom nodation. "Had Bishop George left, when you came out?"
"Yes; he started at the same time I did: we left in company."

"Indeed."

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look? He is getting quite old and feeble, is he not?"

"He carries his age tolerably well. But his labour is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way, in a week or two. How glad I shall he to shake head with."

labour is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way, in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the cross! But you say you left, in company with the old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone, for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes; we have been intimate, for years."

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes; why not?"

"Bless me! Why did I not know that? But may I be so bold as to inquire your name?"

"Meer a moment's hesitation, the stranger repliced—"George."

"George! George? Not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," meekly repliced the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George?—exclaimed the now abashed preacher, springing from his bed; "You have had no supper. I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop—my friend," said the Bishop, gravely, "I want no supper here, and shou d not test any, if it were got for me. If an old man, toil worn and weaty, fainting with travelling through all the summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal, by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond those of common humanity."

A night of severe mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was, of his adorning the doctrines of Chhist, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently but earnestly he endeavoured to win him back from his wenderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God, and less in his own strength.

In the morning, the Bishop prayed with him long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a stonyand to the result of the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, where the bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a stonyand to the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, and the morning in the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in his hand, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in the morning in his band, as a present to the Boly Child, the morning in the mornin

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation, that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. — was announced, and he requested to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand, with a cordiality which he did not expect; for he had made careful inquiries, and found that, since they had met before, a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble, as he was before self-sufficient and wordly minded. As a lather would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this good man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together while the young preacher wept as a child, even upon the bosom of his spiritual father.

At that session he was ordained, and he is now

Lower House grandiloquently inquired whether certain persons would still submit to be covered with dust from the chariot-wheels of those who

with dust from the chariot-wheels of those who were always standing still.

In their collective capacity, the estates of Parliament have sanctioned blundering; for the act of 54 Geo. III., c. 26, for repealing the duties of customs on madder, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, enacted, "that from and after the passing of this act, the several duties and customs shall cease and determine." A complete repeal of all the duties on customs. Three days afterward, another bill was brought in to rectify this blunder.

WHOLE No. 1089. No of Vol. 49.

In the morning, the Bishop prayed with him long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop, taking up his saddlebags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not leave us. Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, sister L———, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor toil worn traveller worthy of a meal; and your Bishop has no claims, but such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not rise in his heart; but he desired to teach them a lesson, such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young min ister was to present himself for ordination, as a deacen; and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he as we have a minister's heart sunk within him as he as were an an anticipation of this usual catech sm, a young Frederic has to care the sun from the conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he as ways. So

proper answers.

The monarch appeared, but happened to transpose the quistion. "How long have you been in my service?"

"Twenty-one years."

"Twenty-one years."

"Twenty-one years."
As his appearance indicated that he was acarely past that age, the king, much astonished, said—"How old are you?"
"One year, an't please your Majesty."
"What, sirrah!" said the king, enraged at the fellow's answers, "do you take me for a fool or a madman?"
"Both, an't please your majesty."
The mystery was at length explained, and the king laughed heartily—a happy thing for a mon-arch.
When the deaf gentleman was asked how his wife was, and replied, "Damp, dirty and cisagreeable," his bidner caused an exhilaration of spirits in his enquiring friend, which, for aught we know, (for it was in the hang-dog dreary month of November,) might drive away incipient the its of suicide.
Did not the kind, hearted Scotch had in in hear

able of manking; and nave included the ermined monarch, the lofty noble, the learned divine, the subtle lawyer, the heaven thaght goef, the legir-lator, the artist, and the physician; the gentle and innocent girl, and the high souled and haughty woman. It were needless further to expatiate on the subject, convinced, as we now must be, that

"It is the sole preregative of Heaven Not to be tainted with the smallest errory But that immunity was never given To earth,"

customs on madder, and granting other duties in level thereof, enacted, "that from and after the passing of this act, the several dute and customs shall even and determine." A complete repeat of all the duties on customs. Three days after-binders bit was brought in to rectify this binder.

The Parish Registry act (55 Geo. 111., c. 146), provides that, any person or persons willully making, or causions, mands, false returns in the books of haptisms, butals, or mirriages, "being thereof lawally conventions, or mirriages, "being three of lawally conventions, and the transported for the term of foster, and that it is to exide in pursuant ported for the term of foster, and that it is to evide in pursuant and ported for the term of foster, and that is to be evided in pursuant and the succeeding clause enacts. "that one half of all the since of penalities to be levided in pursuant that a string and watching over early with the succeeding clause enacts." The was allowed the sum of the person who shall inform or any for the same; and the remainder of such fishers at the sum of the sum of the proof of the pairs. "No the only genalty imposed by thus act is remainder of such fishers, and that is to be equally divided between the informer and the poor of the pairs." A rector of a parish going to law with his purisheners about paving the church, queded the are the church, and 12. This was allowed to be good law by the judge, and the rector gained his cannow. When Pope Saxtus V. secretly suppered to the popelom, he counterfeited illness and old are for several years. During the conclave, which was sembled to create a pope, he continually learned on his crattch; and very frequently interrupted to the trap, blundered egregiously, elected his unanimously, and after the election the new pope recovered by a mirrole.

To what clae do we over the telescope, and some of the most of feeting and the second of the providence of the trap of the pairs. The cardinal feeting the contract of the providence of the large of the providence of t

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Herald's third year under its present protor will expire on the 14th of April next; and of our subscribers who have paid us nothing ng that time will please take notice, that their rs will then be stopped, and their accounts be ed in Court for collection. order to avoid in future the great difficulty

vast expense of collecting debts throughout untry, we have determined not to send our to any new subscribers unless payment be in odvance, at least half yearly, at the rate 7s. 6d. per annum, including postage. Or, the convenience of remittance, the Herald will ent seven months for ten shillings, and fourteen

the for one pound. he Montreal papers have adopted the plan of ents in advance, and we find that if we into live we must adopt it too. The immense es that are sustained on the credit system comus for self-protection to take a better plan. order to explain the importance of this more

y, we have copied the following article from New Yorker, merely remarking that every g said in it is as applicable to Canada as to

NEWSPAPERS AND CASH. andant experience has convinced us, that the system is in the long run, the only one upon newspapers and periodicals can be prossly and independently conducted. The est for subscription are individually so small, at so vitally important in the aggregate, that when and expense of making collections are rouble and expense of making collections are apt to absorb all the anticipated profits and to at the langes of the proprietor. A subscriber nounced for a two or three dollar bill is too

en dunned or a two or three dollar bill is too inconsiderately to regard it as a paitry business importune him he so trifling an amount. He is not reflect, that ware thousand subscriberts be of the same mind with himself, might, by dening the liquidation of tases "paltry amounts," ously embarrass a large establishment. For selves, we started upon the cash system and an to stick to it. We can see uo reason why a a should not pay his two or three dollars down an should not pay his two or three dollars down as ubscribing for a newspaper, as well as his or five dollars when starting in a steamboat or ilload car. You may say, there is a chance the paper will stop before the year is up. And may the steamboat burst a hoiler, or the ralroad be thrown off the track. The contingency in let case is the same.

case is the same. ther advantage of the cash system is, that it ther advantage of the cash system is, that it ady to the perfect independence of the Subscribers to newspapers in this country been too apt to regard it as an act of patroen their part to take a newspaper. It there one word in the vocabulary for which we a mortal aversion, it is that same word 'page.' It has done more to degrade and emissible passe of the United States than all the tery and corruption? that political chicanery expendend.

The ungrateful fellow," said one of these pro-public pitrons to a collector once upon a time, the ungrateful fellow, I have given him my pa-mage ever since his concern was started—taken paper these ten years, and now he sends in his lof thirty dollars, and says he must have it paid the will sue me. "Ingratitude! thou marble-arted friend!" You may stop my paper, sir; of the taken the distribution of the patronage."

patronage."
"Ah, sir," says the collector, "it is to the pathage of you and those like you, that he is lebted for his present embarrassments. If he dind continued such names as yours upon his in the fallacious hope that you would one day yhim his dues—actually supplying thousands such patrons gratuitously with newspapers—he ght by this time have reaped a competence."
Heaven preserve us from all such "patronage."

on, the newspapers are universally conducted the cash system. You might as well ask to asted for your fare from Liverpool to Manacr by t e railroad as for a year's subscription in London Times.

are glad to perceive symptoms of the graduitoduction of the cash principle into the newsfer establishments of this country. Among which have set a good example, is the REDONIA CENSOR," a spritted weekly journal this data. In the folioning judicious conclusions of the editor we corrlly concur. We hope they may be universally

g junctions constitutions of the editor we cor-g concur. We hope they may be universally led by the press throughout the Union: the Publisher of The Fredonia Censor heree Fublisher of The Fredonia Censor herespectfully informs its patrons and the Public,
most weighty reasons have constrained him,
anxious and mature deliberation, to send out
py of it after the commencement of the next
me except to subscribers who shall have paid
in advance. This resolution has been well
the d, and will be inflexibly adhered to. No
subscriptions will henceforth be received withpayment, and on the 18th of March we shall
outing sending the Censor to any subscribers payment, and on the 18th of March we shall ontinue sending the Censor to any subscribers such as shall have paid in advance. We hope not are few of our patrons who will forego the rag of the Censor rather than pay for it—but, or many, we cannot relax our rule in their be. Our determination hence forth to requirement invariably in advance, is based upon the word, among other reasons:

Because the Censor is well worth the ptice if worth any thing;

Because the Censor is were account worth any thing; worth any thing; Because it costs us the money (our only refor our outlay of capital and labor being the is of Acceptain and Job work,) and those want it cannot object to paying the naked cause it is fifty per cent cheaper (the com-

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

SIR,—Some of the tory journals are recommending moderation to the people of this Province, in the discussion of political questions.—

This advice comes with a very beautiful grace indeed from a party who have been the sole means of stirring up all the strife and angry feelings with which our country has been disgraced for sometime back! This is truly very opportune and friendly admonition from the abettors of mob law and wiolence, and the defenders of murder? Most corsiderate gentlemen! How well they knew that the tide of public feeling has set in against them, and now, when they are being swamped, how mercifully they cry can for moderation!—

Was this their language about the time of the last election? No. Did not the government of the country use its influence on the side of an infamous party? I say, Sir, that NOW is the time for eaction—now is the time for every muscle to be strained—and every shoulder put to the wheel, that the baneful sway of our Upper Canada Oligatchy may be forever stopped. It has received its first check from the Governor General during the past winter; let us not rest until we can safely date the final death of the seven-headed monster in the year 1840; then may we thank our stars that we are "delivered"—as whilom was Jernsalem. If toryism again become rampant in this Province, all that the Governor General has ac-To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald. that we are "delivered"—as whilom was Jerusalem. If toryism again become rampant in this Province, all that the Governor General has accomplished will be but a dead letter, and so sure as the bright waters of Lake Ontario wash the shores of the town of Kingston, just so sure shall we be lost as a nation and as a Colony. Electors of Lenox & Advington and Frontenac remember this. It lies in your own hands whether to second the views of the Hone Government, as expressed and acted upon by the Governor General, and save your beloved country from run and degradation; or to assist in continuing the old system, which has brought us to our present state of bankruptcy and humiliation. For although the good work of Reform has been commenced in this Province, it depends upon the people themselves

bankruptey and humilation. For although the bankruptey and humilation. For although the good work of Reform has been commenced in this Province, it depends upon the people themselves whether or not it shall be carried out to the extent which they require. Notwithstanding the passage of the Reform Bill, the people of Great Britain have not received one-fourth the benefit which they anticipated from that measure. The time, however, is not distant when they will not be any longet refused. Now, had a tory ministry been in power since the passage of that bill, they would have entirely defeated its object. And if the people ple had not continued the ag tation of the subject to an alarming extent, the Reform Bill itself never would have been passed. Had that fatality occurred, what would have been the state of England at the present time? And had the Catholic Emancipation Bill been rejected by the House of Lords, I doubt very much whether our beloved Queen would have reigned in peace.

Unless the people press closely upon the Government, their cries will be as the voice of the wind. Lord John Russell says, the Government of the Colonies shall be administered in accordance with the wishes of the people; yet the Lieutenant Governor, of Nova Scotia presumes to declare that he will not obey his orders. The House of Assembly of that province passed a resolution, declaratory of their lack of confidence in the Executive Council, yet the Lieut. Government in the England enjoy, and which the British Government in the theorems of these principles, rights and immunities which the people of England enjoy, and which the British Government that we must have it.

We never shall be blessed with an administration of the true British Constitution in this Province, unless we declare to the Home Government that we must have it.

Heaven preserve us from all such "pstronage."

The word should be repudiated, exciple—no less an one than that which involves the connexion of these Colonies with the involves the connexion of the connexion ciple—no less an one than that which involves the connexion of these Colonies with the mother country, viz: that of governing us according to our wishes. Now, should it unfortunately occur, that toryism again predeminate, how is it possible that this all-important principle will be brought into action, since the tories will never yield an iota of their assumed prerogatives for the public benefit? It will leave us just where we were ten years ago, with the prospect of never settling our difficulties. It will leave us just where we were ten years ago, with the prospect of never settling our difficulties. Now, the Government members of the House of Commo ns at its last session admitted the Union of the Provinces and the present policy of the Government to be a dernier resort. If they fail, on whose heads will rest the responsibility? The Government has said, that if the Canadas wished a separation they could have it,—so that it appears from this that the tenure which holds us together must be very slight, and the least thing that would now operate to bring us into collision with the Farent State, must snap the thread, and we shall sink—but it is in the womb of futurity.

Taking these important things into considera-Taking these important things into consideration, I think no one will deny that, "Now's the day, and now's the hour". We have all had ample time to reflect upon our present state and position, and we have had abundant opportunity of judging whether a continuance of the old policy can, by any possible means, effect the least improvement in our affairs. We can have disunion, strife and poverty,—or we can ensure union, peace, prosperity, and happiness. It is in our own hands to remedy or to increase our trouble. O. P. Q. Barriefield, March 16, 1840.

ESPECIAL MEETING OF THE PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

WE, the ministers and preachers on the Niagara and London Districts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, in special meeting assembled, taking into consideration the Bill as lately passed the Legislature of the Province, for the special appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have, after due deliberation, come unanimously to the following decision:—

Held at Trafolgar Chopel, 11th March, 1840.

and London Districts, of the Methodist Episcopa B. Because it is fifty per cent cheaper (the comainer amount of reading matter considered,) at my other paper in this region; it may other paper in this region; it may considered by the system of the delinquency of the paying and werthless; and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have after due deliberation, come unanimously to the paying and werthless; and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, have after due deliberation, come unanimously to the following decision:—

B. Eccase it is impossible to issue a good flatie, useful paper in a country village, and at every lody for payment, without losing the Printer; thousands who there notes and other obligations with sequences and cher obligations with sequences and other obligations with sequences and other obligations with seventhless of the rotter of his due for two or three years, and appropriation of the process of the rotter of his due for two or three years, and the paying the Printer; thousands who there notes and other obligations with sequences and other obligations with seventhless of the rotter of his due for two or three years, and a payer has account after being called up-provided for interest of the first own as a Swindler.

Is a man paye his account after being called up-posing the Church to Church to Church to Church to Which we belong, under the paying the Printer; thousands who have not provided for interest of the following decision of the province, we never abought of making such all appropriation of the Question would have restricted to receive a portion of the province of the province, we never abought of making such all appropriation of the Question would have restricted to the latter part of winter, and see that the following decision;—

Is — That we are now, as we ever have been, after due deliberation, come unanimously to the following decision;—

Is — That we are now, as we ever have been, of the following decision;—

Is — That we are now, as we ever have been, of the following decision;—

persuaded that it would be less pernicious to confine their appropriation to the one, than distribute hem to the many.

Our opposition to the religious appropriation of said Reserves, is founded on the general principle, that it does not appertain to the secular por ver to indige of the fitness of any mote of faith which place of the fitness of any mote of faith which place of the fitness of any mote of faith which place of the fitness of any mote of faith which place on the religious personnel of the fitness of the private of the Holy Scriptures, and the right of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures, and the fight of private on the Holy Scriptures of the Private of the Charles of the Fight of the States, and the holy of the scriptures of the Private of the Charles of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the holy of the scale of the States, and the scale of the States, and the scale of the States, and the scale of the

HINTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,

If the repeating of farming atennia has hither to been neglected it should now he attend to be a strong days which the strong of the bear of the strong at the bear of the bear of the strong at the bear of the strong at the bear of th

for manure. They are also excellent for putting round young fruit trees, to prevent drouth and the growth of guass and weeds.

In wet or thawing weather, examine the water furrows in wheat fields, and see that they are not obstructed by snow-banks, nor by crumbling earth.

A want of this attention is often followed by large pools of water standing on the fields, and many a bushel of wheat has been lost which might have been saved by the work of as many minutes.

many a bushel of wheat has been lost which might have been saved by the work of as many minutes. Every good farmer has doubtless drawn wood enough for the following summer—if it is not cut for use, let it be done during stormy weather, and pile it up neadly in the wood-house.

Now is a good time for cutting grafts—be sure to get good kinds—it would be better to travel ten times as far for them than get poor ones. Make lo pet good kinds—it would be better to travel ten times as far for them than get poor ones. Make grafting plasters—unsized paper is as good as cloth for spreading the wax on, and much easier made. Grafting may be done in cold weather, by having something always at band to warm and soften the wax just before applying. Where but little work is to be done, a hot brick or block of wood, or a vessel of hot saad, will do; but we prefer a candle or lamp placed in a lantern. The most convenient is the common glass lantern, the plasters being held over the chimney in the current of hot air, where they become softened immediately.

Potatoes in heaps and in cellars should be ex

Potatoes in heaps and in cellars should be examined as early as practicable, to see if they have not suffered from the first. Where they have been but slightly touched they may be saved by sprinkling lime upon them in sufficient quantity to absorb the water under the skin. Those more affected should be immediately cooked in a large boiler for feeding to cattle and hogs.

Every farmer chould always reserve his best hay for cattle to the latter part of winter, and see that their feed is rather better than before. Let them enter the summer season in good condition. "Cattle well wintered are balf summered."

Horses and working cattle especially should have every attention, in order that they may be prepared to endure the labor which is soon to come heavily upon them.

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.