# hristian

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For the Christian Guardian.

THE GENIUS OF METHODISM NOT SECTARIAN.-No. IV.

2. In the last we referred to the circumstances under which Methodism took its rise, in order to confirm the position which stands at the head of

these papers: In pursuance of the same end we state,

That Mr. Wesley's description of the character of a Methodist, and his own account of that great revival of religion of which he was the chief instrument, show the same. He thus describes a Methodist: "A Methodist is one who loves the Lord his God with all his heart, with all his soul, with all his mind, and with all his strength. God is the joy of his heart, and the desire of his soul, which is continually crying, ! Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon the earth whom I desire besides thee.' My God and my all! 'Thou art the strength of my heart, and my portion forever.' He is therefore happy in God; yea, always happy; as having in Him a well of water springing up into everlasting life, and overflowing his soul with peace and joy. Perfect love having now cast out fear, he rejoices evermore: yea, his joy is full; and all his bones cry out, 'Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten me again unto a living hope of an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, reserved in heaven for me." This is part of the description. There is nothing in this sectarian-nothing narrow-nothing repulsive. A Methodist is to be known, not by his opinions, nor by the forms according to which he worships God; -but by this-that he loves God with all his heart, his neighbonr as himself, and walks in all obedience to God's commands. This is purely, and eminently christian. It embraces the very marrow of the gospe of Christ. Would that all who bear this name were such Methodists! His account of the work itself shows its freedom from sectarianism. He

must be allowed to have understood the nature of that work of which he was the honoured instrument, and in which he was so long engaged. He constantly denominates it, "The work of God,"-" The revival of pure religion." Not as the spread of a particular set of doctrines, nor as the prevalence o any particular theory or form of church-government. He was himself eminently a lover of good men. He inquired not, in order to christian fellowship with any, about forms, and ceremonies, and circumstances merely external. But, "if thy heart be right with my heart, give me thine hand." In his sermon on a "catholic spirit," he considers all but the very foundations and vitals of christianity. And he impressed his own spirit on Methodism.

In reviewing this work towards the close of his life, among other things be remarks, "It is also pure from bigotry. Those who hold it are not bigoted to opinions. They would hold right opinions; but they are peculiarly cautions not to rest the weight of christianity there. They have no such overgrown fundness for any opinions as to think those alone will make them christians; or to confine their affection or esteem to those that agree with them therein. Nor are they bigoted to any particular branch even of practical religion. They are not attached to one more than another. They aim at uniform, universal obedience. They contend for nothing circumstantial, as if it were essential to religion; but for everything in its own order."

3. The standing rules of the Methodist Societies, defining the nature of such a society, and stating the condition of membership. "Such a society is no other than a company of men, having the form and seeking the power of godliness, united in order to pray together, to receive the word of exhortation. and to watch over one another in love, that they may help each other to work out their salvation." Here are the nature, and the design of a Methodist Society. In its nature it embraces only what is essential to the existence of a christian church in the purest and most simple form;—"A company of men having the form, and seeking the power of godliness." The design stated should be prominent with every association of men called a christian church. It is, simply, to save souls. The only specified condition of membership is of the same character.—There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies, a desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins. This desire is to be manifested by suitable and appropriate fruits. But when we come to inquire for those fruits, we find that they are not of such a kind as a sectation spirit might dictate. They are purely christian. They are such as must obtain the approbation of all good men, without respect to party. The fruits are, First, doing no harm; avoiding evil of every kind. Secondly-Doing all possible good of every kind, to the souls and bodies of men. And. Thirdly, attending all the ordinances of God. Any person who observes these requirements, whatever may be his doctrinal views, may be a member of the Methodist Society in any part of the world. Nor let it be supposed from this that the doctrines of the gospel are loosely guarded by the Methodist discipline, or that Methodism accounts the maintenance of the truth as it is in Jesus of little importance. This simple condition of membership, though apparently indifferent to the subject, yet secures belief in all that can be called really essential; for, in order that the spiritual condition of a person may meet the requisition of this rule, he must first be convinced that he is a sinful and lost creature. He must believe in the fact of punishment in the future world, as the just penalty of sin. He must admit that there is such a thing as the wrath to come. He must believe in the way of salvation from sin through our Lord Jesus Christ. This involves the great doctrine of the Atonement by the death of Christ-the satisfaction made by Him, in our behalf, to God's violated law and justice. And also that without holiness no man can see the Lord. This rule, on the one hand, is sufficiently guarded to exclude all persons who embrace dangeris committed upon their own peculiar sentiments, either doctrinal or practical. It may be considered the fundamental principle in the Methodistic economy. It is the condition of membership-yet it is eminently free from the narrowness of sectarianism. ANTI-SECTARIAN.

## · For the Christian Guardian. WESLEYAN CONTINGENT FUND -- No. IV.

The third number showed the great necessity of the fund from the large and annual deficiencies of the circuits. The present deficiency was estimated at £2500; and according to the premises, which are correct and Weslevan the conclusion is inevitable. Yet the definition given of a "poor" circuit ("not sufficient legally to make up the legal demand,") allows a consideration which may happily diminish the enormous claim on the fund. Although the Jewish law did not require a tithe of "mint and rue," "anise and cummin." yet the law did not forbid. So, "legally to make up the legal demand" requires the legal number of members on a circuit; yet our rules do not forbid a smaller number making up the proper amount. And, as many Jews did volunturily more than they were commanded; so, many generous people among us do more than our rules require. If the quarterage of our surplus number of preachers be not paid, yet the other part of their income may be considered, on the foregoing ground, as received, and we may then lessen the estimated deficiencies one-half, and state the claim on the fund at £1250 instead of £2500. This places the Connexion in a more comfortable situation. Yet extra exertion we cannot expect always to continue; but the proper claim can always be made; and therefore our trust for the conservation of Methodism must be on the latter rather than on the former.

In reply to the complaint, that the Ministry is disproportioned to the membership, it may be said that the country is missionary ground, and that therefore Great Britain is not a proper country for comparison. Let us then take the English Conference Missionary establishment. In 1840, there were 345 missionaries and 78,504 members belonging to them. About 60,000 of this number were in the West Indies and North America; and therefore on a par | the right; there lives the English Dominie, the Rev. Mr. Ellison, in a newlywith the colonists of Upper Canada for ability to pay their Ministers, whites in West Indies making up for blacks. The remaining 18,000 are in Europe, Africa, India, and South Seas; and no doubt pay, one with another, nearly as much as any other Methodists. Looking into this Missionary establishment, one is struck with the thought, How few of these missionaries are on heathen missions! The average of members to missionaries is, 227 to one; and therefore 227 members are to support one missionary; and there is the £100,000 missionary-income besides. Allowing that our Ministers are missionaries (and they are as truly as any other Ministers out of pagan countries,) then we have one missionary to every 160 members, and no fund of great importance to supply the deficiency. Thus either comparison, Great Britain or the Missionary field, shows the truth of the charge objected to

Afficions.-A second claim on the Contingent Fund is for afflictions. personal or family. "Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward." Ministers of the Gospel, and especially Itinerant Ministers, share in the common lot. When the English fund began, and for many years after, the receipts were so limited that no attention could be given to cases of distress. In 1799, a society rose up in London among the Methodists " for the casual relief of Itinerant Methodist Preachers and their families, when in sickness or other wise distressed." The society was managed by twelve respectable men; was the mercy the more signal, was the then entire infant state of the church in supported by many throughout the kingdom; and was enabled in 1801 to distribute as much as £240 among preachers who were in distress. Thus No societies friendly to this great object then existed; no theological seminadid the people sympathize with their Ministers. Since the Contingent Fund has been well supported, a portion of its income has almost yearly been applied in relieving cases of distress in the Ministry. The grants and the reasons are always published. Of the latter, the following are some specimens:-Supplying Br. - place during his affliction-family affliction-long and the writer as the greatest privilege. It kept him from despair; it gave him severe affliction-personal and family affliction-funeral expenses of a son, or his whole evenings for study and meditation; and, to crown all, promised the daughter, or wife-severe family affliction-peculiar family affliction-heavy affliction from accident—severe and expensive affliction—and others similar. In 1837, there were no less than 43 cases relieved; the grants being from £4 of his life. Indeed, he has always been a missionary: he was born for a female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre. to £40, and amounting to £520.

weight of his affiction, or look for uncertain assistance to the strangers around ling docese? Let the following incident he read as illustrative of the marvel birn, or else to some common fund on which he may depend. 2. That it is lous change: the duty of christians to relieve distress. So the first christians understood. . In the neighbourhood where Auburn now stands the writer was induced "The disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief to tarry some time. AMr. Bostwick had then just moved from Lanesborough,

unto the brothren which dwelt in Judea." So understood the christians in Mass., and, with his young and interesting family, had fixed himself on the Rome, when Cornelius was their bishop, (3rd century); for then no less than public tood in a small cabin. Here the divine services were attended by a 1500 widows and infirm persons were partially or entirely supported by the number of inhabitants, just opening their farms in the woods at some distance church. Astonishing is the benevolence of the christians of the first four ages! on each side of the road. Several children of Mr. Bostwick and others were If any are entitled to sympathy, it is a poor itinerant Minister in affliction - haptized - that soon there were many hearts to unite for the formation of instead of assistance, he obtain neglect, sore may be his temptation; and a regular prish. he may ask, in the words of Ambroso, of Milau, "What advantage is it to me to remain in the pastoral office, to be laboriously employed, and ill-treated, as if I had no other way of getting my bread?"—(Milner's Church History.) In supplying the deficiencies of the circuits, the Contingent Fund History.) In supplying the deficiencies of the circuits, the Contingent Fund History.) In supplying the deficiencies of the circuits, the Contingent Fund History. performs but an act of justice; in relieving cases of affliction, it performs an this parish the writer has passed twice through this lovely city of Aubum. In

occur necessarily every year, and some source must defray them. General the light of heaven. It was a beautiful edifice, well finished, with pews and Connexional expenses are properly liquidated by this General Connexional galleries, an organ, pulpit, and altar. 'This is the tree which you planted; Fund; and on this ground, as others, the fund should be supported by the may it bear much fruit acceptable to the heavenly Hosbandman!' But

now been answered, and perhaps not more minutely than requisite and pro-mised. The claims are, at present, for—I. Circuit deficiencies; 2. Afflictions: he, there is the exact spot. But stop, let those coaches pass; at the same and 3. Miscellaneous Connexional expenses. I say "at present," because time pulling the writer by the arm. I 'Here,' placing his staff on the ground, the time may arrive when two other claims may come on the fund, viz. Tra- bere is the spot where my cabin stood, and in which you baptized my chilvelling and Furniture, as on the English Fund. The second question being dren, preached to us, and incorporated our parish."-Christian Witness. answered, we are enabled to reply to the original one, What ought to be the mount of the Contingent Fund receipts? The first claim, at the very lowest commutation, requires £1250; the second, on an average, may require £100; and the third, arising altogether from casualties, cannot be estimated. The certain demand on the fund is the sum of £1350; and that should be the amount of its receipts. The fund should receive about six times more than it has yet G. F. P. cecived in any sirg e year.

## CHRIST'S KINGDOM WILL COME.

Plant yourself, for a moment, believing reader, on the mountains of Syria. The hour has come. Science and art, combined with the gospel, have made one neighbourhood of all the earth. The shores of the Mediterranean, where empires grew and perished, behold a thousand steamers rushing through their waters. The rail-roads coming down from the Black and Caspian Seas intersect those stretching east from the Mediterranean on the banks of the Euphrates, and bear their burdens to the Persian Gulf. Along the shores of Hindustan, of Burmah, and of China, the great highway of the world will stretch away over the vast Pucific. The Isthmus of Darien will then afford a passage for the flow of universal travel, and of all-pervading commerce; and America, North and South, grasp the old world either from the east or the west. The hour has come when consenting nations shall assist the returning Jew. From all portions of the world they come, familiar with every language and form of government and branch of commerce. Behold Jerusalem again put on her ancient glory. Behold the Word of the Lord again going out from her, as from a splendid centre of intelligence. Other Pauls shall rise. Gifted men of Israel, burning with indignation at themselves and their nation, for so dreadful a rejection of the true Messiah, will haste on every side to proclaim the glad fidings to the remnant of the earth. Where then will be Infidelity? Where then idolatrous Christianity? Where then the fatal impositions of Mohammed? Gone forever! Their arguments. their advocates, their ascendancy swept utterly from the face of the earth. Then shall the Word of the Lord run like fire among the idols of the heathen. Then shall the folness of the nations be gathered in. Then shall the Lord alone be exalted. Then shall the mountain of the Lord's house be exalted above the tops of the mountains, and all nations shall flow unto it. The land of Palestine will be too strait for her inhabitants. They will overflow on every side. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Such is the prospect which prophecy and Providence, mutually illustrative bring before us. Already the power of the world is passing into the hands of anti-Papal nations. Already the Jew begins to wonder and inquire Already the knees of Mohammedanism shake together, as did those of Belshazzar at the mysterious hand-writing which is set against it. Already great movements of moral purification among Protestant Churches, and powerful revivals of religion, proclaim the approaching day. Such are some of the great Providential designs which arrest the eye of the observing Christian.

The Bible will soon be translated into every language. The missionous errors whether theoretical or practical. And, on the other hand, it is stations will soon raise up a large number of native preachers. Revivals of sufficiently liberal and catholic to furnish a ground upon which all that truly religion, such as we have had in India, and in the Islands of the Pacific, will love Christ and his gospel may meet, without feeling that any infringement plant salvation in the hearts of surrounding masses. The schools established will be fountains of science and of religious instruction. All things will be ready. Then, when the last great hour of conquest comes,-when the Rider on the white horse, having rolled together as a scroll all the old systems of false religion, and brought to an issue those matters which have affected the church and the world for ages, shall finally go forth,—these missionary stations will hail his coming with joy. The holy flame will kindle at once upon a thousand prepared alters, and the effulgence of the Gospel will speedily adorn the world.-New-York Evangelist.

# REMINISCENCES OF BISHOP CHASE.

As it is not our intention to give a biography of Bishop Chase, we pass ever his years of study, and entrance into the ministry, to quote the account of his first interview with Rev. Thomas Ellison, an Episcopal clergyman in Albany, whom he had travelled all the way from New Hampshire to advise with respecting his entrance into the ministry:

"To an inexperienced young man, without letters of recommendation, this going to Albany was an enterprise of no small importance; and his feelings on that occasion will never be forgotten. Hitherto he had been conversant with pastoral life, and with the inhabitants only of villages and hamlets. He had now to enter a city with crowded streets and bustling with business. To add to his embarrassment he knew not a soul in it, nor how to get intelligence of the person whom he wished most to see; and still farther, to depress his feelings, he had but one crown of money in his pocket; so much more had his expenses already been than he expected when leaving his friends in Cornish. He pressed, however, fearlessly forward: God was with him, opening his way and directing his steps. -

"Having passed Market, he entered Court street, and stopping at ' Wendal's Hotel,' inquired, 'Where lives the Rev. Thomas Ellison, the Episcopal clergyman?' 'What, the English Dominie?' replied a friendly voice: 'You will go up State street, pass the English Stone Church, which stands in the middle of that street, and, as you go up the hill, turn the second corner to built, white house, the only one on the block or clay bank.' It was indeed just so; and the writer mounted the plank door steps, and with a trembling has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness hand knocked at the door of the rector of St. Peter's, Albany. 'Is this the that does not imply weakness. There is often more of the coquette shown in Rev. Mr. Ellison?' said the writer, as the top of a Dutch-built door was opened by a portly gentleman in black, with prominent and piercing eyes and powdered hair. 'My name is Ellison,' said he, 'and I crave yours!' Giving powdered hair. 'My name is Ellison,' said he, 'and I crave yours?' Giving ens the features without discomposing them; she is usually grave. Her his name, the writer said, 'I have come from New Hampshire, the place of smiles are inexpressible. Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule my nativity, and being very desirous of becoming a candidate for holy orders, in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from I will be much obliged for your advice,' Mr. Ellison then said, 'God bless you! walk in.' This was a crisis of unspeakable importance to the writer. Verily doth he believe that, had the reception now given him been otherwise than that of marked good will and condescending kindness, the whole course but in the goodness of the choice she makes. She does not display it so of the writer's life would have been changed. A rebuff would have turned much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not his face another way.

"As it was a plain story, answering the taste of a candid, apright mind, all things assumed a pleasing aspect. The offer of an appointment as a teacher in the city school just then opened, and the free access to a well-chosen theological library, made to the writer by this pious and learned gentleman, are instances of a merciful Providence never to be forgotten. What rendered can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that know-America, as to any means of bringing forward her candidates for holy orders. ries then were thought of; and no sense of duty then was impressed upon the minds of the more wealthy members of our communion to aid young men striving for the ministry. The offer made by Mr. Ellison, notwithstanding its being accompanied by the operous duty of a school-master, was esteemed by society of a finished scholar and pious clergyman from England.

pioneer; and, as he commenced his work in the then wilderness of Western She has such virtues as make us value the truly great of our own sex; she So with our Fund, during the few years of its existence. A portion of its New York, he is now ending his life in the wilds of Illinois. At the time of has all the winning graces that make us leve even the faults we see in the income has gone to relieve preachers suffering from the "chastening of the which we now speak (1798) there were but seven clergymen of the Episcopal weak and beautiful of her's.

Lord." Nor can any one object to this who considers-1. That a Methodist | Church in New York above the Highlands. Comparing this with what the preacher's income and expenditure are so evenly balanced that, unlike other discesse of Western New York is now, and who will not be struck with the persons of industrious and careful habits, he has nothing provided for the difference in the prospect presented to a young and inexperienced clergyman time of trouble; so that, in the "evil day," he must bear unalleviated the

Miscrellangues.—Another claim on the Contingent Fund is of a miscel great key; 'we must stop at the church as we go along.' And so we did.—laneaus nature. In a Connexion like the Methodist, various general expenses. There it stond, where the tall trees so lately occupied the ground and shut out whole Connexion. 'The English Fund paid out for miscellaneous expenses, where,' asked the writer, 'is the place on which your cabin stood?' 'I will in 1835, £1271; in 1836, £2233; and, in 1837, £1355. The question proposed, What are the claims on the Contingent Fund? has and found ourselves in the bustle of business,—ware houses on each side

### From a Work on London, by Mr. Grant. THE QUAKERS.

The Quakers are the life and soul of all institutions not sectarian, but conemplating the well-being of the human race, and based on those broad principles of benevolence which must commend themselves to the judgment and hearts of all men. The societies which existed previous to 1834 for the extinction of West India slavery were mainly supported by members of the Society of Friends. The present Anti-Slavery Societies are also chiefly supported by Quaker funds. The World's Convention, which assembled in London last year for the purpose of abolishing slavery in America and throughout the world, was of Quaker parentage. The same may be said of the "Aborigines' Protection Society;" while, with regard to the "Society for the Diffusion of Information on Capital Punishments," it was not only of Quaker origin, but has been most exclusively, up to the present hour, supported by Quaker liberality. I might apply the same remarks to various other umane and benevolent societies now in active operation in the metropolis.

The great object of Quaker education, whether in the male or female branches of the denomination, is to fit the learner for becoming a useful member of society. That object is never lost sight of; to it all things else must be rendered subservient. Mere show, so gratifying to the natural mind and pleasing to the eye, is proscribed. So are all public amusements. A Quaker never enters a theatre, nor any public place where the object and tendency of what is to be heard or seen are not to humanize the mind; or improve the morals. It may be asked, then, in what way do the Quakeresses employ their time so as to prevent it hanging heavy on their hands? They employ a large portion of it in attending to the ordinary duties of domesti life; and all the remainder is filled up in reading and needle-work. The young Quakeresses are great readers. They are intimately acquainted with history, biography, and other branches of useful literature. To poetry of a decidedly moral and humanizing tendency they are exceedingly partial. Three of their favourite poets of the present day are Montgomery, Campbell, and Wordsworth. "The Pleasures of Hope" by Campbell, and all the more moral and pathetic pieces of Wordsworth and Montgomery, are familiar as household words in Quaker families. Mrs. Alaric Watts, indeed, and she ought to be a competent anthority, having herself been brought up in their community, tells us that there is scarcely a female Quaker to be met with who has attained the age of seventeen, that cannot repeat from memory early every word of the "Pleasures of Hope," and of the favourite pieces of the other poets I have just named. All poetry, however, no matter how good, that is not strictly pure in morals as well as amiable in feeling, is strictly excluded from the houses of Quakers. It will not, after mentioning this surprise my readers to be informed, that the works of Shakespeare, Byron Moore, and many other popular poets I need not name, are never suffered to cross the threshold of a Quaker's residence; neither are they ever seen by a Quaker's eye, except in those cases in which they happen to come accidentally before them in detached passages, in reviews, and other publications.

To such an extent is the read ng of useful books carried young Quakeresses, that in families where there are several females the almost invariable practice is for one to read aloud while the others are engaged in needle-work.

And here it is right to remark, that the reading of the female portion of the Society of Friends is not confined to popular literature or poetry. They have a great taste for scientific pursuits. And the extent of the acquisitions of many of their number in matters of science is wonderfully great. Natural history, reology, and botany, are their favourite subjects. On each of these, but especially the latter, the extent and accuracy displayed by many Quaker females not yet emerged from their teens would suffice to qualify for a professor's chair, did not their sex forbid. The correctness of Quaker knowledge indeed, on all subjects which they have made their special study, is surprising

And the observation, it is proper to state, applies equally to both sexes I have often been amazed at the singular accuracy of their information. You never catch them tripping. Their facts are always facts; their representa tions are tarely erroneous. And yet, notwithstanding the surpassing intelligence of the Quaker community, they never parade their knowledge. Display of any kind, or under any circumstances, is equally foreign to their feelings and their principles. It is only when circumstances impose a kind of moral necessity upon them to reveal their acquaintance with science or literature that you discover the extent and variety of their acquirements.

## BURKE'S DESCRIPTION OF A WIFE. (INTENDED AS A DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTER OF MRS. BURKE.)

She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, cence, and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight, it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases: they command like a good mun out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than loved, for it is never animated. Her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one. She an affected plainness than in a tawdry finery; she is always neat without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that softa crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it. To describe her body is to describe her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, to say or do. She discovers the right and wrong of things not by reasoning, but sagacity: most women, and many good ones have a closeness and something selfish in their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautions in the distribution. No person of so few years ledge. Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige than from any rules on that subject; and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not. She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which, as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed for ever; and the first hours of roman tic friendships are not warmer than her's after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of The early missionary labours of Bishop Chase form a very interesting part her virtue; she has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

The following was related at the late anniversaries in London by Rev. Dr. Cox.

" A circumstance was lately brought to my knowledge, by a person from the East Indies, which tends to illustrate the importance and value of the Bible; and to show in what various ways its benefits may be displayed when we are not, perhaps, conscious of the happy effects which it is secretly producing. Archdeacon Corrie, now Bishop of Madras, was, at the time of which I speak, the Chaplain of Allahabad. At that time there was no Hindostance version of the Scriptures; and it was his custom to translate, on small bits of paper, striking passages into the Hindostanee language, and every morning distribute the papers at his door; 20 years afterwards, he received a communication from a missionary at Allahabad, who informed him hat a person in ill health had arrived there, and that he had been to visit him. that you are so well informed in the Sacred Scriptures? You have told me act of mercy. Doubtless those who contribute to this fund from either motive, 1823 (twenty-five years afterwards) he called on his friend Mr. Bostwick, then you have never seen a missionary in our life, nor any to teach you the way will be remembered to their advantage by Him who said, "Whosoever shall living in one of the principal streets. 'You hardly know this place,' said he: of life and salvation?' And what was his answer, my Lord? He put his give to drink \* \* \* a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily the little one has become a thousand.' 'Where was the cabin in which I hand behind his pillow, and drew out a bundle of well-worn and tattered bits baptized your dear family?' 'I will show you,' said he, taking his hat end a of paper; and he said, 'From these bits of paper, which a Sabib distributed at my door, whom I have never seen since, have I learned all. These papers, which I received twenty years ago, and have read every day till they are tumbled and spoiled, are passages of Scripture in the Hindostaneo language; from them I have derived all the information of eternal realities which I now possess. This is the source of my information. Thence I have derived my knowledge."-N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

### KINDNESS IN CONVERSATION.

There is no way in which men can do good to others with so little expense and trouble as by kindness in conversation. "Words," it is sometimes said, "cost nothing." At any rate, kind words cost no more than those which are harsh and piercing. But kind words are often more valued than the most costly gifts, and they are often regarded among the best tokens of a desire to make others happy. We should think that kind words would be very common, they are so cheap; but there are many who have a large assortment of all other language except kindness. They have many bitter words, and witty words, and learned words in abundance; but their stock of kind words is small. The thurl himself, one might suppose, would not grudge a little kindness in his language, however closely he clings to his money; but there are persons who draw on their kindness with more reluctance than on their

Some use grating words because they are of a morose disposition. Their language, as well as their manners, shows an unfeeling heart.-Others use rough words out of affection of frankness. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be trammeled. They are not flatterers, they say, and this they think enough for all the cutting speech which they employ. Others wish to be thought witty, and they will with equal indifference wound the feelings of friend or foe, to show their smartness. Some are envious, and cannot bear to speak kindly to others or of them, because they do not wish to add to their happines Others are so ill-bred that they seem to take delight in using unkind words when their intentions are good and their feelings are warm. Their words are rougher than their hearts; they will make a sacrifice of case and property to promote comfort, while they will not deign to employ the terms of courtesy and kindness. Of these, the Scotch have an impressive proverb, that "their bark is worse than their bite."-The Revivalist.

> For the Christian Guardian. THE TEMPERANCE PROCESSION IN TORONTO.

There was sweet music heard,
With a deep mormur of the hollow drum,
And every breast was stirred
At the heart cheering cry, "They come! they come!"

And it was a gladd'ning sight;
For there were old and young, and grave and gay,
And banners glittering bright
With words that reeded not the solar ray.

These was the once lost son,
Bearing with pride his motteed banner up,
Declaring he would shun
Thenceforth the cruel Circe's deathful cup. There was the silvered head

Rescoed at last from sorrow's ling ring blight, And the eye that long had shed The scalding tear, now beaming with delight. And there was rosy youth,— Untouch'd, unfetter'd, by the Syhil's spell,— But 'neath a charm forsooth!

More potent than is wrought by powers of hell, O it was joy to see
The banner'd throng, and mark their youthful cheer;
And to hear their sportive glee
Would tickle with delight the dullest ear.

Yea, and what heart so dead

But then would kindle with th' impassioned blaze Of sympathy, to shed O'er the wreck'd beart its peace-restoring rays?

What higher, prouder meed, Could the most ardent wish, or hope to gain, Than his whose help has freed The dying captive from his murd rous chain? And your reward shall be,
Who then so nobly "to the rescue" came,—
The blessings of the free,
With a clear conscience, better far than fame.

Nor yet will these be all:
"The cause of Mercy is no false crusade;
These trophies in the ball

Of heaven shall hang, when other glories fade,"

REGULATION OF THE TEMPER.-I would most strennously tree the regustion of the temper upon women. It has been said of them, that their physical constitution naturally renders them more capricious and irritable than men-and that it does so, I will not deny; but this I maintain, that they are in the same degree capable of self-government and self-denial. But is not the regulation of the temper too much neglected?

Ego.

I would that I might impress the importance of this duty on young females -particularly upon those who have lately entered upon the duties of a married life. You are now commencing a new era in existence-you have a new character to form, and sustain. You possess, it is supposed, the affections of your husband; and it remains for you now to retain, may, increase them, by your daily demeanour and temper. Some women do not seem aware how much their domestic happiness lies in their own power, and for-get that the "ornament" prized above all others by the husband, is that of a meek and quiet spirit." No one can stand more in need of this disposition than the mistress of a family; for, under the most happy circumstances, she will almost daily experience many little cares and annoyances, calculated to fret and perplex her, unless fortified by a well-regulated temper. The husband, too, has his anxieties, vexations, and disappointments-probably occasioned, in a great measure, by the care of providing for his family. And when he returns to his home, after the labours of the day are over, has he not a right to expect that the wife, for whose support and comfort he has been toiling, will meet him with a smile-endeavour to cheer him, if sadsoothe him, if irritated and perplexed-in short, make his home, as far as depends upon her, the abode of peace and enjoyment?-- Correspondent of

FAREWELL TO JERUSALEM.-If my feelings were strongly excited on first entering the holy city, they were hardly less so on leaving it for the last time. As we had formerly approached repeating continually the salutation of the Psalmist-" Peace he within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!" so now we could not but add-" For our brethren and companions' sake we will now say, peace be within thee!" Her palaces, indeed, are long since levelled to the ground, and the haughty Moslem now for ages treads her glory in the dust. Yet, as we waited, and looked again from this high ground ipon the city and the surrounding objects, I could not but exclaim tiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King." One long last look, and then, turning away, I bade those hills farewell forever .- Dr. Robinson, vol. III., p. 75.

STYLE OF PRAYER.-We sometimes hardly know whether to smile or sigh at the descriptions of prayer which we occasionally meet with. In an article in the Boston Post, we read that Mr. J. N. Maffit " made a beautiful and impressive prayer" on board the ship Columbus. Now, what kind of a proyer is a "beautiful prayer!". We have heard people speak of "delivering" a prayer—of "making" a prayer, etc.; and, some years since, a Boston paper was noticing the prayer of a certain clergyman on a certain public occasion, and said that "the Reverend Mr. —— made the most eloquent prayer that was ever delivered to a Boston congregation!" Such

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 12th, 1842.

## ANNIVERSARY

TORONTO CITY BRANCH OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

It is with an inexpressible satisfaction and joy we take our pen to give a of our Church, of the gladdening success of the Public Meeting and other Services connected with the Anniversary of the Toronto City Branch Sociesustain them, and our Missionaries went forth to their labour not knowing ty; a success attributable wholly to that great Being whose nature and whose givings and praise. He perpetuates the bestowment of His blessings; and the admirers and supporters of the Missions belonging to the Canada Conference are intense in their attachment, and unwearied in their benevolence.

Street Circuit) preached in Newgate Street Church, at 11 o'clock, in behalf of the Society; and in the evening, at 6 o'clock, at the same place, the Roy. J. each other. A great change had also taken place in the civil confinion of the C. Davidson (Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District.) The congregations were unusually good, and both sermons rich in evangelical doctrine, and interesting by their appropriateness and effect. At Pottersfield, the Rev. Ecen- no change in the state of the poor settlers in the woods; and is trusted they Ton Ryenson, (Principal of Victoria College) preached, at 11 o'clock, a ser- would that night show that while they felt thankful for their own happy conmon of more than common excellence; and in the evening, at 6 o'clock, the Rev. JONATHAN SCOTT. The congregations were large, and the collections very creditable indeed to them.

in the Newgate-Street Church, and was crowded in every part, even more so than last year. On the platform were the Hon. Captain MACAULAY, GEO. Duggan, Esq., M.P.P., Jas. II. PRICE, Esq., M.P.P., JESSE KETCHUM, Esq., H. J. BOULTON, Esq., the Rev. Mr. LEACH (of the Church of Scotland,) the Rev. Mr. Roar (of the Congregational Church,) the Rev. Anson Green (Chairman of the Toronto District, and Secretary of the Society,) the Rev. ries of the human race, and to establish institutions to ameliorate their condi-Messis, J. C. Davidson, Egerton Ryerson, Tho's Bevitt, Peter Jones, J. Scott, and Mr. WM. HERRIMER (Native Indian Missionary at Sabgeong.) In the assembly among various gentlemen of rank and respectability we recognized Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, Capt. Storrey, of the Royal Artillery, the Rev. had done in that noble cause. When they saw men turned from dumb idels J. Harris, &c. &c.; and were highly gratified in observing numerous members of the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches of this city. The Hon. Captain Macaulay took the chair, and presided with remarkable propriety, kindness, and dignity. Below will be found the speeches of the ministers and gentlemen who occupied the platform, reported condensely by Mr. S. S. Junkin, of the Conference Office. They require much of our space to-day, but we cannot refrain from making an observation or two. We have attended many anniversaries of a Missionary character in England and in Canada, but never one which was better sustained in its addresses, or, considering circumstances, more productive in christian liberality. It would be invidious to select; but the all impart to them the knowledge of salvation from sin. Under the convicaddresses of the ministers and gentlemen of other churches were most felicit- lion of this truth the Apostles went forth unto all the ends of the earth, preacted ous and effective. Our long tried friend, Mr. Jones, was as welcome as ever; and our new friend, in Toronto, Mr. Herkimer, made all in his audience the friends of himself, and his Indian brotherhood. Every address exhibited various christian denominations were now coming up to the help of the Lord some great gospel principle; breathed a holy catholic feeling; was made to against the mighty. They could all help on the good work, by contributing 1 rill by wit or anecdote; and again and again, during the delivery of each, was the speaker interrupted by deafening applause. But to us, and to all, the irresistible charm of the Meeting was its Anti-Sectariantsm. Delighted were we to hear Mr. Boulton expatiate on the duty and advantages of unity among all christian bodies; Mr. E. Ryerson say that "the hatchet of strife" should be buried; Mr. Green, that bigotry, he hoped, was entombed; Mr. Roaf, that Missionary ground was common ground for all christian bodies. Such elevated views bespeak the wisdom and charity of the Protestant Churches of Canada; and betoken and pledge to our country the wider diffusion and dominion of that hallowed spirit of Him who came from heaven And will not we join him in saying,—

"Salvation, oh! salvation, the joyful sound proclaim,

In pecuniary offerings this Anniversary has exceeded the expectations of some of our meritorious friends in the city and vicinity, and left unfulfilled the gloomy predictions of enemies. The Honourable Chairman generously made a donation on the spot of £5. How many more sums of equal amount | the fire had nearly gone out, trying to keep each other warm. Wesley came were subscribed we are unable to say, for there were many. Letters were in and stirred up the fire. The pious and zealous Fletcher, anxious to assis read from the Hon. Judge Jones, and Hugh Scobie, Esq., Editor of the British Colonist, enclosing donations. Several Missionary Boxes, handed in by young ladies, told well. The Wesleyan Methodist Society at Pottersfield, which a year ago numbered only fifteen members, sent a promise to the platform of subscriptions to the amount of £15; and we rejoice to say, the collections and subscriptions on the Sabbath and at the Public Meeting reached the sum of £175. This is cheering; and when the Collectors have gone Many had supposed that the heathen might be saved if they lived up to the through their pleasing work in the city and neighbourhood, we have no doubt, light they had. But where was the heathen to be found who had done so? the entire amount will equal if not surpass that of last year. Last week, in Not in Asia; not in Africa; and the Indian brethren who would follow would publishing the notice of the Anniversary, we ventured to say of our friends, tell them he was not to be found in America. Various plans had been tried "We believe they will in every way at this time act like their former noble And no wonder. No other offered sufficient motives to his mind and heart. selves." This they are doing. Last year there was much enthusiasm associ- Show him all the benefits of your civilized condition, your well-filled barns ated with principle in their giving, and it was feared when the former sub- and comfortable homes, he would turn away from them all to his clase and sided, the latter would be insufficient. But fear was vain; and the grand his idols. You must point him to his Saviour who died to redeem him from lesson taught by this Anciversary is, that principle is vigorous and predomilesson taught by this Anniversary is, that principle is vigorous and predominant. We are daily expecting to have a communication for our readers had now nine principal mission stations among the Indians, and eleven in from Hamilton. There was the first meeting held this year; and the deserve the new settlements. He then referred to the sacrifices the missionaries ing people of that place, in charge of the Rev. Alexander McNab, are, we make and the privations they undergo in preaching the gospel in these destihear, going beyond their former selves in christian zeal and liberality. We tute places—sacrifices which they were willing to make; and asked, were they say these things to our esteemed Ministers, Members, and Missionary sup-last year showed that the people who have the gospel were willing to make porters throughout the Province, with exultation and gratitude, and confidendy anticipate that their exertions will be consummated by a pecuniary contributions of that evening would show they had not grown weary in wellachievement as glorious as that twelve months ago. Two inferences are doing, nor repented of their past liberality. natural on this occasion. First, that the community, so far, appreciate the past plans, labours, and successes of the Missionary Society of the Weslevan Methodist Church in Upper Canada. Secondly, that its present position, and a pleasure to join with them to-night. They all differed in some things enterprises, and exertions, will be sustained. And now, "Blessed be the but agreed in all things essential to salvation. He rejoiced in the labours and Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed success of his Methodist brethren. Wherever his official duties had taken be his glorious name forever; and let the whole earth be filled with his him in the Province, he had found that the Methodists had been there, and glory! Amen, and Amen "

introduce the business of the meeting. They were met to celebrate the than all the other denominations put together. But this was not a Methodist Anniversary of that Missionary Society the Report of whose operations during meeting. It was a meeting to raise funds for propagating the gospel of the the past year had probably been read by the most of those present. That grace of God among the destitute of this Province. That he took to be the Report was a most gratifying out, except in a single particular. On the first page it was stated that, in consequence of the division which had taken place these Missionaries teach? Not the controverted points of christian theology between the British and Canadian Conferences, it had become necessary to he doubted whether his brother Ryerson with all his ability could teach an re-organize this Society. It was a matter of deep regret that any division Indian the five points—but they taught them to repent and believe the gospel, should take place among a body of christians which had done so much for the just what he or a minister of any other orthodox protestant denomination present and eternal interests of mankind; and he trusted that ere long they would teach them. He spoke of the labours of Missionaries in various counwould see good cause on both sides to again unite in carrying on the great work in which they were engaged. [Hear, hear.] Large bodies could do more in any cause than small ones. It was so in politics; and it was equally true in religion. The Church of England had been called, and called truly, God in the world. Thirty millions of these had passed into eternity since the the Church of the poor; for she was so in many respects. But the Wesleyan last meeting of that society, and thirty millions more would be gone before next Church from its commencement had done more than any other to preach the gospel to the poor, and carry it to the heathen of distant lands. Wherever the British Empire extended, there the Wesleyan Missionary was to be found, -in the Island of Ceylon, on the continent of Iudia, in Africa, in the Islands of the sea, and the woods of America, these self-devoted men were engaged manity to correct such a feeling. They must succeed, for God hath said it. in instructing the ignorant and preaching the gospel to the heathen. All other After adverting to the anniversaries of religious societies in the old country, Protostant denominations had done what they could to help on the great work; which, as seasons of rejoicing and religious festivity, were first taking the place nor did they envy the Methodists in the anccess which had attended their of the old holidays, he said he felt like being in one of them to-night, such as labours. The success of the British arms opened the way for Missionaries into heathen countries, and even now, while the British flag floated trium- liberality of last year-more than £2300 raised in Upper Canada by the friends phant on the Yellow Sea, might it be the herald of the Gospel of Christ to that country which had for ages shut out all connexion with those by whom they might be benefited. He would not trespass further on the time of the meeting, as the subject would be better brought before them, and its claims to their continued support be more ably set forth, by the speakers who would address them on the present occasion.

Roy. E. Rynnson apologized to the meeting for being the first speaker to appear before them; but he should not detain them long, as what he had to was merely intended as a preface to the excellent speeches which he had that occasion. He spoke of the social and religious benefits of such meet-

whether their missions would be sustained by the benevolent public in Canada or not. But all fear on that head had vanished. Not only had they not to abandon any one mission, but the contributions to the society had more than doabled those of any former year; and they were not only enabled to maintain al their missions in efficient operation, but to establish new ones among the Indian tribes and destitute settlers. They felt something like a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in London on one occasion. When I was proposed that such and such a mission should be abandoned, Dr. Clarke still bjected to give up each as it was mentioned, until his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Butterworth, said to him, "And what do you propose to do, Sir, to sup-It is with an inexpressible satisfaction and joy we take our pen to give a port these missions, since you wont consent to give them up?" The Doctor report to the many generous and respected friends of the Missionary Society replied, "A begging I will go." We, too, (said Mr. R.) were unwilling to give up to other hands the missions which it had pleased the Lord to make whether they would receive any thing for the support of themselves and their name is love, and to whom, in behalf of our Society, we offer fervent thanks- families or not,-we went "a begging," and nobly were we sustained by the christian public of Canada. More than two thousand three hundred pounds had been raised for the support of missions:-not for estabishing missions (so called) where christian congregations already were; but for the instruction of the descitute settlers and Indians of the country .-On Sabbath last, the Rev. Thomas Bevirt (Superintendent of Yonge He alluded to the past religious differences in the country, the cause of which He alluded to the past religious differences in the country, the carse of which was now removed, and no impediment existed to the kindliest feelings towards all blessings flow," was sung, and the concluding prayer offered by the Rev. J. country. Distrust and dissatisfaction had been supplanted by generous confidence and contenument, and the happy results were alread; apparent in increased enterprise and public spirit. But they should recollect there was dition, they would reach forth a helping hand to those who were destitute of those blessings which they enjoyed. Rev. J. C. Davidson remarked, that religious institutions to ameliorate

On Monday evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, the Public Meeting was held well became that religion which was first pure. If they looked to the annuls the wretched condition of mankind were peculiar to Christianity, and they of heathenism in its most refined condition, they would find many marks of its greatness, but also of its corruption. It had no power to parify the heart. And the awful description given by the Apostle, in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, was as true of the heathers of this day, as it was of those of the age in which he wrote. It was still a system of cruelty and impurity. At the cross of Christ alone men learned to compassionate the misetion. There they were taught not to look on their own things-on their own condition—but also on the things of others. He rejoiced in the success of all religious denominations in carrying on the great work of evangelizing the heathen, and he particularly rejoiced to see what the Methodist Society to worship the living God, gratitude must arise in their hearts. But they must not only look at what had been done, but look at what was still to do. The foundation had been well laid, but the superstructure was to be raised; the world converted-and they must not grow weary in well doing, but persevere in the work of the Lord until the last stone had been brought with houting of grace, grace, unto it. If the population of the world was taken at 800 millions, 500 millions were heathens, and 100 millions Mohammedans; to that 600 millions of our fellow-creatures were living without hope and without God in the world. But could nothing be done for them? Yes. Look at what had been done. It was the gospel, and the gospel of Christ alone, preached by Christian Missionaries, that could change their condition; improve their domestic comfort, improve their laws and customs, and above ing every where the gospel of the grace of God. Under the same conviction Luther, the Wesleys, and their coadjutors, at different periods, went forth as flaming heralds of the cross; and under the conviction of the same truth the in the name of that Saviour who had said, that a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple should not lose its reward, and who would welcome to a crown of glory which fadeth not away, all his good and faithful servants. REV. A. GREEN, after a few general introductory remarks, said he rejoiced in the pious labours of all other churches-mentioned the names of several eminent missionaries of various denominations, and addressing himself to the Hon. Chairman, said, one of your own bishops in India, himself an eminent missionary, in viewing the success of the Missionary enterprise and

contemplating its final triumphs, had broke out in singing, "Waft, waft, ye winds, his story, and you, ye waters roll, Till, like a sea of glory, it spreads from pole to pole,"

Till each remotest nation has learnt Messiah's name He was reminded that night of a saying of the lamented Cookman, who perished on board the President. About a hundred years ago, said be, the condition of the christian world was like a few pilgrims in an old abbey, where his brother, brought a back-load of faggets and threw on the fire. And Whitefield blew a mighty blast and kindled it to a flame; while Charles Wes

lev broke out singing,-"See how great a flame aspires, kindled by a spark of grace, Jesu's love the nations fires, sets the kingdoms on a blaze."

You, Sir, stirred up the fire, Mr. Ryerson brought the faggots, and Mr. Davidson blew a blast which has kindled the Missionary fire in all the hearts, so that there is nothing left for me to do but to rejoice with the meeting .to reclaim the heathen, but all had failed but the preaching of the gospel.

REV. J. ROAF (of the Congregational church) remarked that he was not o the denomination under whose management this Society was. But he heartily responded to the sentiments of the Hon. Chairman, and felt it an honour traces of their work were to be seen in the morality and piety of the inhabi tants. And he would take occasion now to say publicly what he had often THE CHAIRMAN said, that a few remarks from him would be sufficient to said in private, that the Methodists had done more good in Upper Canada object of the meeting, and in that they could all heartily join. And what did tries, and of the devotion of three of the Moravian brethren who sold themselves into slavery in order to get access to the slaves—the darkness of heathen countries, and called on them to remember the 600 millions who were without year. It was from calculations like these that people were brought to feel the great importance of the work in which they were now engaged. But the accomplishment of such a work, the conversion of so many millions, might seem visionary and utopian to some. They had only to call in their chrishe used to have the privilege of attending in London. He then alluded to the of this society. But there were two items in the Report which particularly struck his attention. The Indians at the Credit Mission raised £31 12s. and those at Muncey Mission, at a collection, contributed the coble sum o £34 5s., among which were found nine five-dollar bills. And he would only sny, if that congregation would do likewise, according to their means, the ollection would amount to some thousands.

Rev. PETER Jones made some remarks respecting the state of the Mission at Muncey Town. Good was doing there, and if those present could see it they would not regret what they had given. There were twelve lanno doubt they would hear from the gentlemen who would address them on gnages spoken by the Indians at that place. They were the remains of a great many Indian triber gathered together from this country and the United ings, in which persons belonging to various religious denominations could States. The Oneidas from the States were doing well in temporal things,

which they would be taught to be farmers and mechanics, as well as to read and write, as the only means of doing them permanent benefit.

Rev. THOMAS BEVITT. The variety of anecdote, and rapidity of his speech, rendered it almost impossible for us to secure any part of it with sufficient correctness for publication; but the stirring effect of it on the audience will not soon be forgotten. Many an assembly will feel the force of his sententious and popular addresses during the next two months.

Mr. WILLIAM HERKIMER. The same difficulty in a degree is felt in trying to report what this Indian speaker says. Suffice it for us to say, all he said was heard with marked attention and approbation, and, we have no doubt, his simplicity, piety, and statements will entertain and edify our friends at every meeting he may attend.

H. J. Boulton, Esq. was glad to see such feelings of christian charity among the reverend gentlemen on the platform, and trusted such feelings would continue, and instead of revilings, those of each denomination would strive to do all the good they could in their own way, and promote peace on earth and good will among men. As a layman, he rejoiced in the good which was done by all denominations, and heartily wished this society success.

The Rev. Mr. Leach, of the Church of Scotland, moved the last resolution, but from the lateness of the evening and apparent ill health, he did not accompany it with any remarks.

An unanimous vote of thanks to the Honourable Chairman having been Roaf; thus closing an Anniversary of unusual interest and benevolent results.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND."-This fund is intended for the erection of a new House of Industry in the city of Toronto; and we regret to learn from city papers, it is not likely to be sustained to the extent anticipated; when no sound resson, in our opinion, can be assigned why it should not. Four reasons, among others, induce us to commend it to public notice, and to pen this short article in advocacy of the Fund. 1. It is needed. Any one acquainted with the present establishment, and with the wants of the city, will allow this. 2. It is humane. The object is an asylum for the destitute, the afflicted, and such as are in a state of unprovided widowlood and orphanage. 3. It is professedly anti-sectarian. Every denomination of christians can give: every denomination is to be helped. 4. It is loyal; and this one consideration should have its influence on every British heart. The Providence of God has placed on the British Throne a Sovereign whose accomplishments, justice, and benevolence, were never surpassed; the spirit and excellencies of ther Most Gracious Majesty bid fair to be hereditary; and the civil and religious privileges of Canada and the entire British Empire are ample and augmenting; and to us, the present delightful occasion is one which should be seized for making to the Supreme Ruler a "thank-offering," in the shape of gifts to the poor, for whom He cares. Christianity and British affection call loudly for, and we confidently hope will every where prompt to, generous acts for the accomplishment of a Charity which would be a perpetual honour and blessing to this city.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT, our long-looked for Governor General, we are happy to say, arrived at New York, in Her Majesty's ship Illustrious, on the 30th ult., and intended to temain there a few days. Captain Jones, Military Secretary to His Excellency, arrived in Kingston on the 4th inst., and after an interview with His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, returned to accompany Sir Charles to the seat of Government. His Excellency was expected to leave New York on Monday last for Canada, where he will receive a hearty welcome, and, we have no doubt, bear rule wisely and predilections beyond our own Church, which we profess to regard as preferable, successfully.

Those persons who believe that the instructions,

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- Several papers state as a rumour, that Kingston is not to be the Sent of Government. If the rumour has any truth in it, there is yet hope for Toronto; but we merely say what others say they have heard, and there leave it.

To Correspondents.—Communications are received from Belleville, and "R. L."—Our esteemed correspondent "J. W." has sent us an excellent article; but as he will see we are now giving a certain opponent an enportunity of being peaceable, it will be well to withhold it from the public, till circumstances may render its insertion necessary.-" Adolescens" will please read our reply to him last week.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.-The Managers of the City Sabbath Schools of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, are making the necessary arrangements to give an Evening's Entertain-MENT for the benefit of the Schools under their charge, which is appointed to take place on FRIDAY Evening, the 21st instant, in the Nawgate St. Chapel.

The increase in their Schools, and the consequent increasing demand for nore Books, require a present effort to meet the exigency.

Every possible exertion is being made to render the occasion one of delight and profit.—Tea to be served at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d-for Families, 2s.

GRAND RIVER MISSION. Dec. 24, the Rev. K. Creighton writes us :- Nearly one-third of our congregation on this (the Grand River) Mission is made up of white persons, who, during the last few years, have settled on the Indian lands; having either rented or porchased what is usually termed the "Indian right." Thought scattered six or seven miles along the River, they have in general regularly attended the ministrations of God's word; without, however, deriving that benefit which, under more favourable circumstances, might reasonably be expected. They labour under great disputantings in the regular Salbeth services! I refer here particularly to the feet advantages in the regular Sabbath services; I refer here particularly to the fact of our preaching with an Interpreter. Desiring the spiritual welfare of this class of the community, we thought proper to appoint a Protracted Meeting more especially designed for their profit. We commenced the services the 4th of Dec., and closed on the 19th. The power of the Lord was present every evening, either in convicting careless sinners, or in setting oppressed souls at liberty. One night in particular a very deep feeling pervaded the whole assembly. After preaching, when an invitation was given to the mournto house, fasting, faith in God's promises, preaching and prayer. We intend holding a protracted occasion with our Indian friends as soon as possible. 'roy for us that the Gospel may be life and power in the hearts of the people.

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN. The July No. of the Moravian Mission Intelligencer gives a summary of the Missionary stations and their occupants in the employ of that church. The mission to Greenland, established in 1273, has 4 stations, 23 missionaries, and 1801 Greenland converts. That to Labrador, established in 1770, has 4 settlements, 26 missionaries, 1034 Esquimeaux converts. The mission to the N. A. Indians, established in 1734, has 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and 476 Indian In West Indies, the missions at the Danish Islands are seven, missionaries 40, and negro converts 10,599 : at Jamaica. 11 stations, 27 mission tries, and 11,702 negro converts; at Antigua, 6 stations, 21 missionaries, and 11,972 negroes; at St. Kitts, 3 stations, 11 missionaries, and 4,852 negroes; t Barbadoca, 31 stations, 10 missionaries, and 3,757 negroes; Tobago, 1 station missionaries, and 400 negroes; at Surinam, 4 stations, 24 missionaries, 6,671 egroes. In South Africa, there are 7 stations, 45 missionaries, 4,639 converts of the Hottentor, Caffree, Tambookie, and Fingos tribes. Making the grand total of 53 stations, 243 missionaries, and 67,813 converts.

# TEMPERANCE INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MR. EDITOR.—A meeting for the purpose of promoting the cause of Tem-perance was convened in the Wesleyan Chapel in this neighbourhood a few xeeks since, which resulted in the formation of a Temperance Society on the Total Abstinence principle, and forty-three persons gave in their names to the pledge. Another meeting was then appointed, which was held last evening, when several more names were obtained, and the following resolutions were

I. Resolved-That this Society do resolve itself into a Committee of Vigiance, whose duly it shall be to see that the statutes at present in force, so far as they prohibit or limit the sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province, be erved, and that we relinquish any part of the penalty which we may be by law entitled to in favour of the funds of the acciety.

2. Resolved-That this society memorialize the Provincial Legislature at its necting to appoint a Committee to investigate into the causes and extent of erance in this Province, with the view of providing a remedy for the same. The first resolution caused considerable discussion, but was finally adopted, when one or two persons took umbrage at it, and were about to withdraw their names from the Temperance Society. It was then moved that, for the present,

the resolution just adopted be expunged,—which was accordingly don-The second resolution was also opposed by some members of the society, but was adopted, and placed among the records of the society. Now, I wish to inquire, whether it is not desirable that resolutions such as the above should se adopted and practically carried into effect by Temperanco Societies in this whether it is inconsistent with the object of such societies to assist the local authorities in enforcing the law against those illegal schools of intemperance, which are a curso wherever they are established ?—and also in carrying into effect the excellent provision in the law with regard to prohibit ing the selling, bartering, or giving, spirituous liquors to any Indian, man,

oman, or child, in this Province? I remain, yours respectfully, Trafalgar, Dec. 28th, 1841. NORTH GWILLIMBURY-TEMPERANCE. Dec. 31st, Mr. John

Williams writes us: The cause of Temperance is rapidly advancing in the basis of tree totalism. Our success at first appeared very doubtful, as we met with more opposers than advocates; and after having held two meetings, we the blandless conquests they had already achieved, and to look with hope for greater yet to come. And he could not holp contrasting the feelings of this evening with those which were experienced twelve months ago on a like evening with those which were experienced twelve months ago on a like occasion. Then they met with fear and trembling to make the experiment of bly the necessity of establishing a manual labour school for the children, in

From the Church of January 1st.

LETTER OF THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Though I have no claims upon your consideration, I hope, for obvious reasons, the remarks I now take the liberty of making, may be admitted into

I. as well as my friends, have been the subjects of repeated strictures in your ages; but, during the last two years, I have replied not a word; nor published line in reference to the Church of England. Believing that you have mistaken my own views, as well as the views of

those who agree with me. I beg permission to set you right, and to offer a suggestion or two of general importance. I have stated on former occasions, and perhans my two years' silence may

ow give some weight to the statement, that my objections he the existence or prosperity of the Church of England, as a Church, but simply and solely to its exclusive establishment and endowment in Upper Canada, especially, and indeed entirely, in reference to the Clergy Reserves. During especially, and indeed entirely, in reference to the Ciergy fleserves. During the discussions which took place, and which were continued for years, I wrote many strong things; but nothing on the Episcopal form of government, or the formularies or doctrines of the Church of England. The doctrines of the Church of England, as contained in the Articles and Homilies, I always professed to beheve. On the subject of Church Government, I often expressed my views in the language of Dr. Paley, and in accordance with the sentiments of many distinguished dignitaries and divines of the Church of England, that o particular form of Church Government had been enjoined by the Angelles I have objected to the Episcopal, or any other cas form of Church Government being put forth as essential to the existence of the Church of Christ, and as the only scriptural form; but no further. I do not think the form of Church, any more than the form of Civil Government is settled in the Scriptures; I believe that both are left, as Bishop Stillingfleet has shown at large, to times, places, and circumstances to be determined upon the ground of expedience and utility,—a ground on which Dr. Paley has supported the different Orders of the Church of England with his accustomed clearness, ability and elegance. I know, on the contrary, that much may be said upon the same ground in favour of Itinerancy, of Presbyterianism, of Independency. On the subject of forms of prayer, I have never written; though I have, for many years, used forms of prayer in private as helps to, not substitutes for, devotion. I believe the founlation of the Church of Christ is not laid in forms, but in doctrines.

In the measures recommended by Lord Sydenham to settle the Clergy Re-

serve Question I arquiescod; and the grounds of former dissensions between the Protestant Churches having been removed, I supposed that controversies be-

ween them would not be perpetuated or revived.

Professing the views 1 do, 1 believs it would be a moral calamity for either. the Church of England, or Church of Scotland, or Wesleyan Methodist Church, or the Congregational Churches, to be applificated in this Province. I believe there are fields of labour which may be occupied by any one of these Churches with more efficiency and success than by either, of the other three. They needs not, and I think aught not, to be aggressors upon each other. When politician lay aside their party differences for the general good, I think the emulation of Christian Churches may consistently and properly be one, not of mutual hostility and extermination, but of zeal and activity in spreading the salvation and in diffusing useful knowledge and promoting Christian education. Such I believe are the sentiments of my brethren generally, although we have

our scruples and preferences concerning ecclesiastical regulations and modes of our scruples and preferences concerning ecclesiastical regulations and modes of worship and labour. We do not pretend to be perfect Church of England man in our views on matters of Church Polity or religious worship, as do the Missionaries of the London Wesleyan Committee; did we entertain the sentiments they profess. I am persuaded we would be disposed both from principle and ntility to unite with and build up the Church of England in the faith, and should not form or maintain separate organizations and interests.—
As there were seven Apostolic Churches in Asia, we believe ourselves one of
the Apostolic Churches in Casada. We do not seek to promote our interests. or gain the support or secure the connexion of individuals with us, by professing to be a branch of any other Church, and by professing attachments and and religious advantages and privileges afforded by our Church will more effec toally aid them in working out their salvation than those which they can command in any other part of the general full of Christ, are affectionately received under our watch-care; but not on account of Dut approximation to or dissent from the Church of England, or any other Church. In this course we aggress not upon the Church of England, any more than the Clergy of that Church

vould aggress upon us by a similar mode of proceeding. I repeat, therefore, that with the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question, ended my controversy with the Church of England, as I had again and again intimated that it would; nor do I wish to be considered as justifying all that I wrote in that controversy; nor indeed anything more than the general views I advocated. The enthusiasm of youth and the provocations and excitements of personal and public discussions, often prompt to many things that the experi-ence of years and the cooleess of mature deliberation and calm retrospect will not approve. Churches, as well as individuals, may learn wisdom from experience. I therefore submit, in connexion will these explanations, whether the controversies and their characteristic feelings between the Church of England and the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this Province ought not to cease with the removal of the causes which produced them? whether the remaining points of difference are of equal importance with the principles of agreement? whether either Church is likely to be benefited by a mutual endeavour to weaken each other's moral influence I whether both Churches are not likely to accomplish more religious and moral good by directing their energies against prevalent vice and ignorance, than by mutual warfare?

I intend no offence, when I express my conviction, that the Church of Engnd in this Province has vestly greater resources for doing good than for warring with other Professant Churches. I know her weak points, as well as her strong owers; I am not a stranger to the appropriate weapons for assailing the one, and for neutralizing the strength of the other. And you have not to learn, that t is easier to deface than to beautify—to pull down a fuir labric than to rear a common structure; and that a man may injure others without benefiting himself, On the other hand, I am equally sensible that the Wesleyan Methodist Church has nothing to gain by controversy; but I am quite sure, from past experience as well as from present aspects, that she has not so much to fear, to risk, or to ose, as the Church of England.

If controversy be perpetuated between your Church and our own, I wash my hands from all responsibility of it—even should the duty of self-defence competence to draw the sword which I had, in inclination and intention, sheathed for ever. History, and our own experience to some extent, abounds with monitory lessons, that personal disputes may convulse Churches, and that ecclesiastical controversies may convulse provinces, and lead to the subversion of governments. I think there are sufficient considerations to induce Protestants in Canada to unite and strengthen rather than to divide and neutralize their enerers to come forward to the altar, the whole congregation, with the exception of gies; and could every congregation be supplied with the spiritual food and three persons, came forward; and there was to be seen about 60 souls either weekly counsels and privileges which are furnished by the Hon. And Ray. wrestling for salvation themselves or intercoding for others. Sixteen profess to have obtained "the pearl of great price" at the meeting, and there is an increase of fifteen to the Church. The means used were visiting from house to the Church of England. he even united to the Church of England.

With these explanations and suggestions, I beg to subscribe myself, your

EGERTON RYERSON. Toronto, Dec. 21, 1841.

REPLY OF THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH.

With reference to the treatment which Mr. Ryerson may have received from this journal during the last two years, we, of course, have little to say. Having, however, been regular readers of The Church during that time, we must confess that we saw little allusion to Mr. Ryerson or his friends; and that only, upon occasions when ample provocation had been given, or facts stated, which, eing injurious to the character of our Church, required correction and exposure. Be this as it may, we can safely affirm that during the last six months, the period of our editorial management, we have carefully shunned controversy, and have frequently weakened the force of our arguments, and forborne to avail ourselves of numerous selected articles of great ability and power, from a desire to avoid giving offence to other denominations. And while we have never, in the slightest degree, modified or concealed the principles of our Church, we have always endeavoured to enforce them in a spirit of charity and

Mr. Ryerson states that " he has always professed to believe in the doctrines" of the Church of England, as contained in the Articles and Homilies," and that he never objected to the Church of England, or its episcopal form of government,—but "simply and solely" opposed "its exclusive establishment and endowment in Upper Canada." He then proceeds to express his concurrence in the opinion entertained by Dr. Paley, that "to particular form of Chirch Government had been enjoined by the apostles." A Churchman, Mr. Ryerson must well know, recognizes no individual sultority. A Cranmer, at Jewel, a Laud, an Usslier, a Hall, and a Jeremy Taylor, may be, and doubtless are illustrious names, and their opinions are entitled to our most serious attention. Nevertheless our Church refers not to them for the statement of her doctrines; and Dr. Paley, a name that cannot for a moment be ranked with the great divines whom we have just enumerated, is about the worst authority Mr. Ryerson could have adduced, as his opinion, on Church Government, is at direct variance with the Book of Common Prayer, which states that "from the Apostles' time there have been three Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." Besides, Dr. Paley is a complete Erastian, and we apprehend, that Mr. Ryerson as well as ourselves, while joining in grateful acknowledgments to this utilitarian writer for the unrivalled clearness and acuteness with which he has set forth the Evidences of Christianity, would and acutenes with which he has set forth the Evidences of Chiratholy, would be found differing from him on many questions of a moral and religious nature.

Mr. Ryerson has also attempted to fortify his own opinions on the subject of Church Government by referring to Bishop Stillingfleet, who is represented as having shown that "the form of Church Government is left at large, to times, and circumstances, to be determined upon the ground of expedience

On a former occasion we had to set a contemporary right upon this very point; but for the sake of rescuing an eminent and learned divine from being perpetually minunderstood, and forced into the support of a cause against which he directed the energies of his active mind during many years, we will touch upon the subject again, and that too with a fulness, and a state-ment of incontrovertible facts, which we hope will leave no room for future nisconception.

Bishop Stillingfleet was educated during the time of the Commonwealth, when the Clurch and the Monarchy were all but annihilated, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were under the control of Presbyterian and Independent divines. Such was the state of things when Stillingfleet received township of North Gwillimbury. Some three or four months ago we held our his education. In 1659, before the Restoration, he published the work called first meeting to see what could be done towards organizing a society on the firm. Lenicum, on the authority of which Mr. Ryerson, as others before him, has come to the conclusion that there is no particular form of Government perpetually and universally binding upon the Church of Christ. The Bishop, we believe, was about 25 years old when he gave this elaborate treatise to the world. In the preface to an Ordination Sermon preached by him in 1685, he could only muster 17 strong. These 17 set themselves to work for the good of their neighbours, and in less than two months their number rose from 17 to upwards of 70. Some persons of great influence have joined, from which we may predict the future success of the cause. The society is named the North distinguished by the society. They have chosen for their Presi-plance with the Church of England (then to be re-established) who stood off thus alludes to it, and the objects for which it was undertaken :- "I did advendeut one Mr. George Chipperfield, an intelligent man, and remarkable for his upon the supposition that Christ had appointed a Presbyterian Government to

January, o'ck.

do not deny that I do now think much more is to be said for the Apostolical institution of Episcopacy, than I at that time apprehended. In spoto-gizing for the mistakes of the work in question, he admits "the scepticalness and injudiciousness of youth, and the prejudices of education" under which it was written. But supposing that the views of Bishop Stilling Geet, as expressed in the Irenicum, are correct and scriptural, Mr. Ryerson will find himself most sorely condemned by them. Almost the very last words of that treatise are these: "What form of Government is determined by lawful authority in the Church of God, ought so far to be submitted to, as it contains nothing repug-hant to the Word of God." Mr. Ryerson has avowed his belief in the Articles of our Church; he holds occasional communion with it; and, if the arguments of the Irenicum be tenable, he commits schism by not submitting to the Church. The whole context of the Irenicum goes to prove the necessity of a national

The whole context of the Trenceum goes to prove the necessity of a national Church-Government, and the sin of dissenting from it.

The authority of Bishop Stillingfleet, as encounced in the Ircaicum, would be quite sufficient for our purpose, in replying to Mr. Ryerson. But we must proceed to show that, at a riper age and with an accumulation of greater proceed to show that, at a tiper age and with an accumulation of greater theological learning. Bishop Stillingfleet, besides condemning separation from the Church, insisted upon the divine origin and perpetual necessity of Episcopacy. In the prefaces to the *Unreasonableness of Separation*, a most searching and unanswerable treatise, when speaking of the Nonconformists, among whom, and we say it without meaning to give offence, he would undoubtedly have classed every Methodist in this Province,—he says, "God forbid that I should in the province of the classed every Methodist in this Province,—he says, "God forbid that I should judge any one among them, as to their present sincerity, or final condition; to their own Master they must stand or fall. But my business was to consider the nature and tendency of their actions. My judgment being, that a causeless breaking the peace of the Church we live in, is really as great and dangerous a sin as murder, and in some respects aggravated beyond it." In the body of the treatise itself, he contends that "the holding of separate congregations for worship, where there is an agreement in doctrine, and the substantials of religion, is unlawful and achiematical,"—and that, "Foccasionate hands a property of the processionate of the procession of the proc communion be Lawfell, Constant communion with he A Dutt. In unother place he thus states the question of separation: "According to the Scripture, place he has states the question of separation? "According to the Scripture, there can be no way left to justify the separation from our Church, but to prove, either that our worship is idolatious, or that our doctrine is false, or that our ceremonias are made necessity to salvation; which are all so remote from any colour of truth, that none of my adversaries have yet had the hardiness to undertake it." And he thus concludes,—"I cannot but declare to the world, as one that believes a day of judgment to come, that, upon the most diligent as one that believes a day of judgment to come, that, upon the most diligent search and careful inquiry I could make into this matter, I cannot find any plea sufficient to justify, in point of conscience, the present separation from the Church of England." We will dismiss this part of our remarks, with a quotation from the Ordination Sermon, preached in 1605, to which we have already referred, which will prove beyond contradiction that Bishop Stillingfleet regarded Episcopacy as divina in its institution, and perpetuated in its obligation:

"The universal consent of the Church being proved, there is as great reason to believe the Apostolical Succession to be of divine institution, as the

Canon of Scripture, or the observation of the Lord's Day. We do not doubt but it is unlawful to add to, or to diminish from, the Canon of Scripture; and yet there is no plain text for it, with respect to all the books contained in it, and some of the books were a long time disputed in some Churches; but the Churches coming at last to a full agreement in this matter, upon due search and inquiry, but been thought sufficient to bind all after-ages to make no alterations in it. And as to the divine institution of the Lord's Day, we do not go ations in it. And as to the divine institution of the Lora s Day, we do not go about to lessen it, but only to show that some examples in Scripture being joined with the universal practice of the Church in its purest ages, hath been allowed to be sufficient ground not only for following ages to observe it, but to look on it as at least an Apostolical institution. Now it cannot but seem unequal not to allow the same force, where there is the same evidence. And therefore our Church hath wisely and tonly determined that since the Apostles' times there have been three orders of Pishops, Priests, and Deacons. AND IN A REGULAR WELL-CONSTITUTED CHURCH ARE TO CONTINUE TO THE WORLD'S

While discussing the question of Church Government, we may as well deviate a little from the order of Mr. Ryerson's letter, and advert to his observa-tion, that "as there were seven Apostolic Churches in Asia, we believe ourselves one of the Apostolic Churches in Canada." Surely, Mr. Ryerson cannot mean that, of the Seven Churches of Asia, one was Episcopal, a second Presbuerian, a third Methodist, a fourth Baptist, a fifth Congregational, a sixth Independent, a seventh Primitive Methodist? We will not throw such a sixth Independent, a seventh Primitive Methodist? We will not throw such a slur upon Mr. Ryerson's good sense as to imagine for a moment, that, in the face of Scripture, history, and the concurrent judgment of embend divines of all denominations, he will maintain such an extraordinary proposition, as that the blessad Apostle St. John would have suffered divisions to exist, similar to those which now split up this portion of Christendom, without denouncing them must severely. There is not, we will venture to affirm, one single valid argument which can be adduced to prove that each of the seven Churches in Asia was not one in ecclesissical government, or that the slightest difference of ecol-stastical government prevailed amongst the seven. The express language and the obvious inference of the Apostolical Epistics militate most decisively against the comparison of the different religious bodies in this Province to the Seven Churches of Asia.

Mr. Ryerson's observations respecting the Missionaries of the London Wes leyan Committee, are much to the point, and of course, as Chorchmen, we readily concur in their justice. His reference to the settlement of the Clergy Reserves question seems to require no notice on our part; for no good man, we apprehend, is desirous of disturbing the adjustment of that wearisome strife. by the Imperial Parliament. The only remaining points, upon which we deem it necessary to make a few remarks are,—our own position as the advocace of the Church of England in this Province,—and Mr. Ryerson's declaration with

The Church of England has been denounced as a mass of corruption, and her members as a body of abandoned profligates. Her Praver-Book, which Mr. Ryerson can conscientiously use when he attends our places of worship in Mr. Ryerson can conscientiously use when he attends our places of worship in England, has been misrepresented with an appaling recklessness of truth, and inlimited provocation has been offered to us,—provocation which would have justified us in carrying the are into the enemy's camp, and attempting to raze his strongholds to the ground. Yet, with all this, we have almost entirely confined ourselves to the advocacy of our own principles, without impugning the tenets of other denominations by name. Indeed, it cannot escape the quick and practised eye of Mr. Ryerson that the religious body, of which he is the most conspicuous member, has furnished us, in its present condition, with innumerable weapons for assault, had we been controversially midded. It has long been broken up into various sections: another great rent has lately taken place; schism is buildly charged by one party upon the other,—and what an inexhaustible ground is here for the Charchman, should be desire to show, by epecific instances passing under his own eye, that if you once acknowledge the right of separating from the Church, you nevitably sanction division with out end!—We might, advantageously to our own cause, have dwelt upon these topics; but from a live of peace we never meddled with the divisions in the Methodist body. We, therefore, do not see how we can well wear a more pacific front than we have hitherto worn. No honest man would wish us to suppress the principles which it is our duty to maintain; and the principles of the Church of England furbid us to recognize as Churches, those bodies of Christians, within the British dominions, which erect themselves into separate, and generally hissile, sociaties. In fundamentals, therefore, we cannot alter our course. If it be shown, that in the midst of our zeal we have been deficient in real, not sputious, charity, we will readily own our error, and for the future endeavour not to wound a follow-Christian whilst maintaining what we believe to be Scriptural truth. But to the Bible and Prayer-Book we cling; and what they teach, we dare not cmit to urge, constantly, earnestly, and to the best of our elender ability.

As to the position assumed by Mr. Ryerson himself in his present com-

munication, we think that it sets him is an advantageous light, especially when we contrest his scotiments, on many points of importance, respecting the Church of England, with those expressed by the accredited organ of his own denomination.—We cannot, however, but regret that he should have used such Innguage us this:—"If controversy be perpetuated between your Church and our own, I wash my hunds from all responsibility of it—even should the duty of self-defence compel me to draw the sword which I had, in inclination and of self-detence compet me to draw the aword which I had, in inclination and intention, sheathed for ever." This, perhaps, without being so intended, looks something like menace, especially when coupled with the warnings elsewhere addressed to the Church of England, as to the detriment she is likely to sustain by the continuance of controversy. The Church, we must take upon ourselves to say, knows no fear,—can sustain no loss. She is the receptacle of histografic and the receptacle of divine gifts, and the rejection of these by men cannot mar her glory, or impair her everlasting foundations. But we do not believe that a spirit of discussion would injure the Church, either as regards her spiritual character, her num bers, or her resources. We, her humble defenders in this Province, court the fullest inquiry into the grounds upon which she is built. Past history, may passing events incontestably prove that a more general and definite assertion of her divine and Apostolical constitution has been accompanied, or perhaps caused, by a wide revival of Evangelical truth within her fold,—and that the purer she becomes destribully and practically, the more she insists upon the necessity of Apostolic order, and the more her claims on this head are allowed by ministers resorting to her, from the various sects in the British dominions. nay even from abroad, who, discontented with their previous credentials, request a valid and Apostolical ordination at the hands of her Bishops, the lawful successors of the Apostles. Such, we doubt not, will be the effect of religious discussion in the Province of Canada.—Let, also, these opinions but gain ground more generally, and the Laity will grow warmer and warmer in their attachment to the Church, when they regard her, not as a well-ordered human institution, but as an edifice having Christ for its corner-stone, the Apostles for its builders, and a threefold priesthood, continued by a regular succession from the first preaching of the Gospel, for its ministers. The friend-ship of Dissent is much more dangerous than its entaity to the Church. The latter tends to remove abuses, to enkindle zeal, and to check an indiscriminate religious liberalism.—The former induces sloth and supineness, and diverts Church-resources from Church-channels into the support of every species of But we must draw to a conclusion. We desire to part in a friendly manne

with Mr. Ryerson; and, as we said last week, no exertion, no proper forbear-ance on our part shall be wanting to foster the overtures of concord into a long bind a man down to all that he has ever spoken or written in "the enthusiasm of youth," or in the conflict of opinions. On the present occasion we concede of youth," or in the couffiet of opinions. On the present occasion we concede to Mr. Ryerson a general moderation of sentiment, and an honourable frankness, which we shall always endeavour to reciprocate, consistently with the maintenance of our principles. These favourable impressions have been etreogened by a letter which accompanied the preceding communication, and from which, as Mr. Ryerson's permission enables us to make public use of it, we extract the most material part :-

"I have long been impressed with the conviction that Canada could not prosper under the element of agitation. I supported the union of the Canadas with a view to their civil tranquillity. I believe my expectations will be realized. In our new state of things, I draine not to be considered in an attitude of hostility to the Church of England any more than to any other Church. I have wished and resolved to leave civil and ecclesiastical party politics with the former bad state of things. Travelling, observation, and experience, have been a useful school to me; and time will do justice to the merits or demorits

are thereby required to assail the principles, or wound the honest feelings of

your Methodist neighbours.

"I dare say the Editor of the Guardian will insert whatever remarks you may think proper to make on the enclosed communication; and my earnes hope is that there may hereafter be less of recrimination, and more of that charity which, while it is fixed and manly in its principles, is expansive and generous in its feelings."

We now take our leave of Mr. Ryerson; and would he but devote his vigorous and industrious mind to a calm and anhiased investigation of the subject of Church-Government, we have little doubt that he would find objection after of Uhurch-Government, we have little doubt that he would find objection after objection disappear, and, with truth at last revealed in all its fair proportions to his eyes, would be candid enough to exclaim with the good and deeply-learned Bishop Holl,—"I am, for my part, so confident of the majority [i.e. superiority] of Bishops over Presbyters, that I dare boldly say there are weighty points of faith, which have not so strong evidence in Holy Scripture." At all events we shall be glad, bereafter, to think of Mr. Ryerson, as the At all events we shall be glad, bereatter, to think at his typeson, as the author of the puriotic Letters on the Affairs of Canada, and to forget that he was ever embarked in a controversy with that Church, to whose standards of belief he assents, and in whose temples he can worship his Maker and his Redeemer, and feel that it is good to be there.

REMARKS OF THE REV. E. RYERSON ON THE REPLY OF THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TO HIS LETTER.

I thank the Editor of The Church for his ready insection of my letter in his columns, and for the respect and courtesy with which he has replied to me, and for the cordiality with which he has responded to the general spirit and design of my communication. He will perhaps permit me to make a few remarks on his reply—not in controversy, but by way of explanation and partial

justification of my expressions and statements.

1. My letter contained no argumentation, but a simple statement of circumstances, and opinions, and wishes. The Editor's reply to it, not merely by the expression of different opinions, but by way of argument, has placed some of my remarks in an invidious light.

of my remarks in an invidious light.

2. I had no intention of appealing to Dr. Paley as an authority; I simply stated the fact that I had expressed my sentiments on the subject of Church Government in his words, "and in accordance with the scutiments of many distinguished dignitaries and divines of the Church of England"—such as Archbishopa Cranmer, Grindal, Whitgift, Leighton, and Tillotson; Bishopa Jewel, Reynolds, Burnet, Craft, &c. &c. &c. Dr. Paley's language is generally the search of the control of the rally the most appropriate that can be selected in expounding any subject of which he trents; and although I am not aware of having intended to appeal to which he trents; and atthough t am not aware or nersy means to appear or rely upon Dr. Paley as an authority, yet a writer whose works are used as Text Books in the English Universities cannot be without authority—especially on a question, not of religious doctrine or of moral obligation, but of biblical and historical criticism—a department in which Dr. Paley has few superiors

or equals.

3. My allusion to what Stillingfleet had shown in his Irenicum has drawn from the Editor of The Church an able argumentative exposition of the ulti-mate views of that learned Prelate on the subject of Church Government. do not think that Stillingfleet's name can be appealed to in support of any do not think that Stillingface's name can be appealed to in support of any other than the views attributed to birn by The Church. And I shall only add on this point,—what I stared about thirteen years ago in reply to a similar explanation of Eishop Stillingfacet's change of sentiments, put forth, I believe, by the fate Editor of The Church,—that although Bishop Stillingfacet changed his opinions and adopted, after his elevation to the Episcopal Beach, higher and more exclusive views of Episcopacy, yet he never answered the arguments he had previously employed in favour of a more liberal exposition of Episcopal Government. The arguments of Stillingfacet to which I referred he never attempted to answer; the historical statements which is made in support of them were never questioned by himself; nor am I aware that they have ever been refuted by any other writer. Had Bishop Stillingfleet subsequently adopted Congregational views of Church Government, instead of those of high Episcopacy, the unshaden argumentation of his Irvnicum could still be appealed to with propriety and success.

4. In reference to the Seven Churches of Asia, I certainly did not suppose or intend to convey the impression that one of them was Episcopalism, a second Presbyterian, a third Methodist, &c.; but I did intend to remind the reader of the fact, that there were seven Apostolic Churches in one country, and, therefore, that there might be, in another,—whereas the Church seems to contend that there can be only one Apostolic Church throughout the whole British Empire. I sunpose it will not be assumed that Jesus Christ (not St. John as an apostle) addressed seven ecclesiastical edifices of Asia, or angels of edifices—but angels, or bishops, or presidents, of congregations of believers; a congregation of believers being defined as a Church by the 19th article of the Church of England, which says—"The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance in all those shings that of necessity are requisite to the same." If each of the seven things that of necessity are requisite to the same." If each of the seven Churches of Asia was what the Church of England defines the "visible Church of Christ being the faithful of all Churches throughout the world,)—then was the angel of each of those Churches what is, in modern language, called a Congregational Pastor; and if it be found also, that the term bishop is applied, in the New Testament, to passors of particular congregations, then it is plain that it was then employed in a different standard and also. ferent sense, and applied to a different kind of Church Officers, then, from what it is now, by Ifigh Church writers. Now, if there were seven Apostolic Churches in Asia—some of them more, and some of them less faithful—why may there not be seven Apostolic Churches in Canada? Their past mutual rivalship and unfriendliness, and even hostility, can be no proof to the contrary; for legiti-mate Churches have differed from each other and disputed in different ages, had charches have undeter from each water and installed in the church himself de-hounces the Church of Rome, and yet acknowledges the validity of her eccle-sissical orders. I expressed my belief that no one form of Church government had been enjoined by the Apostles. If that opinion be tenable, then there may try, equally Apostolic—the party or sectorian names by which they are respectively designated not affecting their legitimacy as Churches, it therefore stated that we believed ourselves one of the Apostolic Churches of Canada, I expressed our belief, but did not adduce our reasons for that belief. Nor shall I do so now, any further than advert to the common sense reason of St. Paul to the Corinthians in proof of his apostleship—" the sent of mine spostleship are ye in the Lord." The Methodist Ministry can appeal to thousands in Canada of converted heathen and reformed white men, who furnish as conclusive proofs of spiritual conversion as were furnished by the Corinthian converts, and say "the seal of our apostleship are ve in the Lord." Will the Editor of the Church deny this "seal" of Methodistic apostleship? Will be prove that Episcopal accession, through the Church of Rome, is more apostolic than that appealed to by St. Paul himself, and claimed by the Methodist Ministry?

The Editor of The Church has received and construed the first gentence of the last paragraph of my letter as a mesace. I am sure that a careful perusal of the whole paragraph will show that such was not my design, which I am happy is admitted by the Editor of the Church. My remark was simply a disclaimer of any responsibility in the perpetuation of controversy—even sho me to take a part in it-founded upon what I had stated publicly and privately in past years, that, on the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question. I intended to sheath the sword of controversy and devote my life to more congenial pursuits and labouts. Had I imagined that my remark so unfavourably understood, I certainly should have stated my views more in detail.

6. The Editor of The Church is confident that the Church of England has every thing to cain and nothing to lose by discussion. . I doubt not his sincerity any less than I selmine his acuteness and industry. But I still adhere to the contrary opinion. Whatever may be said on the abstract question itself, I know on which side the appeal to the strengest feelings of Protestant Christen-dom, except a section of the Church of England, lies; and I know the differthe position of him who erects the foundation of the Church of Christ upon the acute angle of Episcopal succession, and that of him who places it

non the broad base of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

7. The Editor of The Church has undoubtedly strong ground in favour of Episcopal Government (which is virtually the government of the Wesleyan Methodist Church) arising from its universality, its reasonableness, its efficiency, its importance in promoting church union, without attempting to maintain its exclusiveness and essentiality, in its diocesan modification and succession, to the very existence of the Church of Christ. The latter view, Mr. Wesley, in the minutes of one of his early conferences, says, was never advocated by any Protestant writers until the middle of the reign of Elizabeth; it has been held and maintained by very few of the ablest defenders of Episcopacy and the most profound divines of the Church of England; and it leads, I think, more directly to the Church of Rome than to the churches of the New Testa-

8. In regard to the most important subject of separation referred to by the Editor of The Church—especially in some of his extracts—I beg to assure him that I no more advocate separation from the Church of England, than I do from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada existed before the Church of England here, and therefore could not have separated from it. The facts are briefly as follows:

Mr. Wesley, efter the clase of the American Revolution in 1784, assisted by other Presbyters of the Church of England, ordained, after the Church of England form of ordaining Bishops, Episcopal Superintendents for the Methodist Societies in America, with the usual powers of Bishops, and authorised and afterwards approved of the organization of these Societies into a Church.

At that time even the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was not organized. Mr. Wesley directed those Episcopal Superintendents to send Missionaries into the British North American Provinces. They came into Upper Canada before the year 1790. Those Superintendents, or Bishops, selected, as far as possible, British subjects, or persons who preferred labouring in British colonies, as Missionaries to Canada; and native Preachers were, in every possible instance, called out and employed, until our Ministers and egations, being for the most part British subjects, desired to dissolve all n ecclesisatical convexion. To this the American Bishops and General foreign ecclesisatical convexion. To this the American Bishops and General Conference consented, and made the requisite provisions for the independence of the body in Canada. I stop not to inquire into Mr. Wesley's authority for doing what he did; but, from these facts, it is obvious that we exist as a bady in this Province in accordance with his own doings and instructions. He did not indeed authorize separation from the Established Church in Englandhe authorized no administration of the ordinances separate from the Establishment; -- but he provided and directed otherwise, as far as we are concerned. We are no more liable to the charge of separation from the Church of England in Upper Canada than is the Church of Scotland or the Church of Rome. Our Church did not follow in the wake of, but preceded the Church of England in almost every part of the Province.

arge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to his clergy, and the visita-In late charge of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to his clergy, and the visita-tion sermon of his chaplain, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, contain sample evidence that the period is quite recent when the clergy of the Church of England amounted to any considerable number, or when the Church had any proper organization in this province. And the recent Missionaries of the Church of England have found society, in many places, in a state of moral preparation and advancement that they never would have witnessed but for the previous and self-denying labours of Methodist Ministers and Missionaries. The remarks, therefore, of the Editor of The Church on the subject of separation from the Clurch of England do not apply to us; they do indeed apply to the proceedings of the Missionaries of the London Wesleyan Committee, who commenced last year, with the aid of Missionary funds, to form societies out of the Church of

build up the institutions of the Church of England. But I do not think you scientious dissent from the doctrines or formularies of citier f but this remark ed, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consecutive for the contract of the Church of England. cannot apply to a church which has been the precursor of his own church throughout the province. To the argument of The Church against creating a schism or separation in the Church of England, I do not object; but his acute mind well knows the wide difference between creating schism in his church and

the annihilation of a church which is pre-existent to his own in this country. As the Editor of The Church thought a full explanation of Bishop Stilling-deet's change of opinions was necessary, I have deemed this explanation of the relations of the Church of England and the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada very important. I am persuaded that if the Editor of The Church canada very important. I am persuaded that it the Luther to I are beautiful and his friends generally will treat our church in the catholic spirit which has characterized the conduct of several enlightened members of the Church of England, he will find that although there may not be uniformity between the Church of England and the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, there will be uniformed and the control of the control o be unity in every thing essential to the best religious and civil interests of this

rising province.

9.1 have nothing more to say in explanation and vindication of what I have stated. My prayer is that the Protestant Churches in Canada may become more united, instead of being more divided, as I fear will be the result of giving to the Episcopal Succession opinion the place which belongs only to faith in

## Foreign and Provincial News.

## UNITED STATES.

Seizure of Letters .- We understand that some packages, per betzure of Letters.— tro tinucritand that some paraogers prostematin Acadia, from Eagland, purporting to be samples and pattern cards, have been opered at the Costom House, and found to contain a large number of letters. One of the packages, addressed to Whitwell & Seaver, was found to contain about sixty letters. The package was sent to the house of D. & C. McIver, at Liverpool, and duly entered on the ship's manifest and charged as freight.

This fraudulent transmission of letters is a direct and gross violation of the

This fraudulent transmission of letters is a direct and gross violation of the law of England, and will subject the parties to it to a heavy penalty. The letters were in charge of the Collector yesterday, and we understand that it is the determination of Mr. Lewis to have them returned to England, under charge of the government officer. If so, they will go to the General Post Office in London, where each letter will be opened and returned to the writer, with a legal letter notifying each of the fact and of their liability to a fine.

We learn also that a very large package of letters, sent on board of the Acadia at Liverpoot, just before she sailed, from an official personage, as despatches, was sent on shore again. Lieutenant Ambrose, the mail agent, suspecting the frand, caused the package to be opened, when it was found to be composed of letters of a private and business character. They, of course, were sent to London, where they will be opened and returned to the writers. The parties will, therefore, be subjected to delay, disappointment and expense; and the agent in this business (whose name we at present withhold,) must suffer a deep stain upon his character. These letters were all for New. must suffer a deep stain upon his character. These letters were all for New-York, and the metchants of that city who have not received their letters may guess why, without much trouble.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

Bold Robbery at Washington .- On Monday morning the Patent. Office at Washington was deprived of some of its richest contents—a souff-hox set with diamonds, a pearl secklace, and the golden scabbard of a sword—all presented at different times to citizens of the United States by foreign governments. These articles were kept in a small closet, opening into the great show-room of the Patent Office, and it appears the robbery must have been snow-room or the ratent Crace, and it appears the roomery must have been effected with a false key, while the keeper was escorting a party through the rooms. Ho had shown the snoff-box, &c, to the party, and had gone with them to another part of the great room, locking the door of the closet as usual; in about ten minutes, having occasion to open it again, to his otter astonishment be found the treasures gone.

The articles are valued at \$10,000. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for their

The snuff-box was presented to Consul Harris by the Emperor Alexander of Russin; the necklace of pearls by the Sultan of Muscat to President Van Buren; and the sword with its golden scabbard to Commodore Biddle by the President of Peru.

The robber is supposed to be one of the light-fingered London gentry in that line, who are known to have crossed the Atlantic within the last year or two; and it is presumed that he had accomplices who stood around the door of the closet, so as to intercept the view, while he was using his folsokey.

The arricles were kept in a case with a glass cover, which was easily broken.

There were lifty or sixty persons in the great room when the robbery was com

The keeper, in his fright at the discovery of the theft, ran hastily down to the office of the commissioner, Mr. Ellsworth, instead of closing the doors and requiring all present to be searched; and is supposed thus to have facilitated the escape of the planderer.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Winter .- A New York paper heads an article with the following words—Let us have a well-spent Winter. The drift of the article to excite to activity in scientific, and other improving mental pursuits, during the winter which has just set in. Every community might erbo the advice, and thus turn the dull half of the year to as much pleasurable and profitable account as the summer months. Let us also have a well-spent winter.—Novascotian.

# PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office, Kingston, 27th December, 1841. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the following persons Wordens for the respective Districts, formerly onstituting Upper Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of Provincial Statute,

1 and 5 Vict. ch. 10.

Eastern, Hon. Alexander Fraser; Ottawn, Charles Adamson Low; Johns Esstern, Hon, Alexander Fraser; Ottawa, Charles Adamson Low; Johnstown, Hon, Wm. Morris; Bathurst, Alexander McMillan; Prime Edward, John P. Robbin, M. P. P.; Midland, John B. Marks; Victoria, William Horton; Newcasile, Walter Boswell; Colborne, Geurge A. Hill; Home, Edward W. Thomson: Niagara, David Thorhurn, M. P. P.; Gore, John Wetenhall; Wellington, Arthur D. Fordyce; Brock, Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere; Talbot, Israel W. Powell, M. P. P.; Huron, William Dualop, M. P. P.; London, John Wilson; Wassern, John Dulsen. John Wilson; Western, John Dolsen.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the following persons Treasurers of the respective Districts formerly constituting Upper Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of Provincial statute, 4 and 5 Vict. ch. 10.

Eastern, Alexander McLean; Ottawa, T. H. Johnson; Johnstown, Andrew

Secretary's Office, Kingston, 29th December, 1841. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

Colborne District-Burrage Y. McKyes, Judge of the District and Surro gate Courts; Wilson S. Conger, Sheriff; Charles Rubidge, Registrar of the county of Peterborough; Wm. H. Wrighton, Clerk of the Peace; Thomas Fortye, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court; Thomas

Millionn. Inspector of Licences.

O'tawa District—George MacDonell, Judge of the District Court; Donald McDonald, Clerk of the Peace and Inspector of Licences; George D. Roed, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court; Peter Freel, Registrar, counties of Prescott and Russell.

Prince Edward District-Archibald Gilkison, Judge of the District Court Bathurst District-Thomas M. Radenhurst, ditto, ditto. Niagara District-Edward C. Campbell, ditto ditto. Huron District-Arthur Acland, ditto ditto, and Judge of the Surrogate

Board of Trustees of the District Grammar School, Huron District-Rev. R. F. Campbell, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Rev. Il'y C. Cooper, Dr. Villiam Dunlop, and Charles Widder, Esquire. Board of Trustees of the District Grammar School, Colborne District.

Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rev. J. M. Roger, Rev. John Butler, Dr. John Gilchrist and B. Y. McKyes, Ésquire. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the Hos. H. H. Killaly, Chairman; the Hos. D. Daly, the Hos. S. B. Harrison, and John Davidson, Esquire, to be Members of the "Corporation of the Board of Works," created by the late Act 4 & 5 Victoria, chapter 38, and T. A. Begley, Esquire, to be Secretary thereof.

: His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the Honorable L. P. Sherwood, a member of the Council of King's College, under the provisions of Provincial Act, 7 William 4th, chapter 16, in place of the Honorable R. S. Jameson, now a member ex-officio, as Speaker of

he Legislative Council. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the Hon. R. S. Jameson, W. B. Jarvis, Esquire, Dr. W. C. Gwynne, and John Ewart, Esquire, Commissioners for the superintendence of the affairs of the Temporary Lonatic Asylum at Toronto, established in conformity to an address of the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

# RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES' LAND ACT,

An Act to amend an Act passed in the ninth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, Chapter two, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Religious Societies therein mentioned."

[Royal Assent promulgated 3d Dec., 1841.]
Whereas it is expedient and desirable to allow the several Christian denominations recognized by the statutes of this Province, to hold lands for the support of public worship and the propagation of Christian knowledge; and whereas on Act passed in the ninth year of the Reign of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the relief of the Religious Societies therein mentioned," does not permit them to hold land for any other purpose then for the site of a Church, Meeting House, or Chapel, and of the Missionaries of the London Wesleyan Committee, who commenced last of the Church of the Missionaries of the London Wesleyan Committee, who commenced last ligious Enciettes therefore and the Church of the Ch

of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituded "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, intituded 'An of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of the Anglesty's Arigin, infinite Ari. Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that so much of said Act as limits the powers of the several denominations mentioned in said Act to the quantity of five acres and to the purposes for which lands shall be held, be

and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enected by the authority aforesaid, that the several Religious Societies mentioned in the said Act, shall and are hereby authorised.

Religious Societies mentioned in the said Act, shall and are hereby suthorised to hold lands in the manner specified in said Act, for the support of l'ublid Worship and the propagation of Christian Knowledge as well as for the purposes mentioned in said Act, any thing in the statutes commonly called the statutes of Mortmain to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the rights and privileges by this Act conferred upon the religious denominations in the first recited Act mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to extend in every respect to the Roman Catholic Church, to be exercised according to the Government of the said Church.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT .-About two years ago, the total abstinence reformation commenced in this District, and it now numbers 13 local societies; composed of about 1,650 commenders, besides 315 belonging to the Roman Catholic Society. In all, there are about 2000 tectotallers in this District, and 150 others acting on the old

system, although without any organized society.

Meetings have lately been held in more than 30 different neighbourhoods, realizing upwards of 400 names. Hillier, and the western part of the district generally, appears to be the most forward in the cause. Several retailers of ordent spirits have given up the traffic altogether, and many more are about to follow their example. A protracted meeting is to commence at Wellington, on Saturday the 4th inst., at which J. P. Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., will be present, together with the agents, Messrs. Macone and McDonald. The exertions and example of our worthy Member, Mr. Roblin, will give a wonderful imperior. and usample of our worthy Member, Air. Robin, will give a wonderful impetus to the good cause. There are in this District (containing 15,000 inhabitants) 32 heensed taverns and 10 stores for the retail of ardent spirits—heiging about one retailer to every 357 inhabitants. If we compare this with the temperance statistics of any other District in the province, it will place Pince Edward for in the advance in this great moral reformation. - Prince Ed. Gaz.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

January, o'ck.

	panaangi o car	ł	**************************************
Gelt	Thu 13,	Whitby	Thu 13, 61
Berlin	Frid 14	Coleman's .	Frid 14,
Brantford. Sermons	Sun 16, 11, 6	Bowmanville Sermons	Sun 16, 11, 6
do, Meeting	Mon 17. 64	do. Meeting	Mon 17, 64
St. George	Tue 18	Hope Chapel	Tue 13,
Governor's Road	Wed 19,	Peterboro'	Wed 19,
Woodstock:	Thu 20,	Emily	Thu 20,
Oxford	Frid 21,	Cavan and Thomson's	Frid 21, 11,
London Sermons	Sun 23, 11, 6	Cobourg and Port Hop	e
do. Meeting	Mon 24, 61	Sermons	Sun 23, 11, 6%
Galt Berlin Brantford, Sermons do, Meeting St. George Governor's Road Woodstock Oxford London Sermons do, Meeting North St., Westminster Mancey Town	Tue 25,	Port Hope Meeting	Mon 24, 64
Muncey Town	Wed 26,	Cobourg	Tue 25,
Chathem	Frid 28,	Colborne	Wed 26,
Moncey Town Chathem Dolson's	Sat 29,	Sidney, 3rd Concession	Thu 27,
Dolson's and Chatham,	,	do. 5th Concession	n Fric 28, 💀
Sermons	Sun 30, 11, 6	Belleville Sermons	Sun 30, 11, 6
`		do. Meeting	Mon 31, 64
January. o'ck.		AUGUSTA AND BYTO	NN DISTRICTS.
Oakville :	Wed 12. 63	Gananogoe Meeting	Feid 14. 61
f 'was lit and f 'Ankatalia	The 13 11 6	M.Hama Tama	Q.,, 15 61
Thornhill Tylor's Chapel Newmarket Sermons do. Meeting	Frid 14, 64	Brockville Sermons	Sun 16, 11, 6
Tylor's Chapel	Sat 15,	do. Meeting	Mon 17. 6k
Newmarket Sermons	Sun 16, 11, 6	Elizabethtown	Tue 18.
do. Meeting	Mon.17, 65	Keelor's	Wed 10.
Breathard & Sutherland'	4 I N# 13. 4 C. D.	L Wollord Chanel	Thu 9h
Monkmon's	Wed 19, 64	Merrick and Kemptvill	e Frid 21, 11,
Monkmon's Roadhouse's & Newlove	's Thu 20,11,6}	Lawrence's & August:	Sat 22,
Hampson's	Frid 21,	Prescott Sermon:	Sun 23,
Shell's Chapel	Sat 22,	do. Meeting	Mon 24,
Gardner's and Switzer's	B	Matilda	Tue 25,
Sertions	Sun 23, 10. 6	Mariatowa	Wed 26,
Gardner's	Mon 24, 62	Moulinette	Thu 27,
Hampson's Shell's Chapel Gardner's and Switzer's Sermons Gardner's Switzer's Chapel Kennedy's, Esquesing	Tue 25,	Hawkesbury	Frid 28,
Kennedy's, Esquesing	Wed 26,	St. Andrews & LaChut	e
Bowes's Chapel	Tho 27,	Sermons	Sun 30, 11, 6
Kennedy's, Esquesing Bowes's Chapel ' VanNorman's	Frid 28,	LaChote Meetin	g Mon 31, 6
The Missionar	Y MEETINGS	on the Augusta	and Bytown

Districts will be attended by the Rov. Thomas BEVITT, the CHAIRMEN of the Districts, assisted by other Ministers and Gentlemen.

The Missionary Meetings on the Boy of Quinte District will be attended by the Revs. Messrs. J. C. Davidson, A. Green. General Secretary of the Society, and Mr. WM. HERKIMER, native Indian Missionary, assisted by other Ministers and Gentlemen.

# OBITUARY.

DIED, in consequence of a painful accident, Mr. STEWART WALLER, a respectable farmer of this township, and member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, aged 55, who was unfortunately killed on the 14th inst. by a fall from his wagon. In the absence of his hired man, he went into the field to draw stone, and, being a ratherinfirm person, and the horses difficult to manage, and becoming restive, they ran away and threw him from the wagon with his fect entangled in the harness. He was drawn for some distance, and his head coming in violent contact with stones, &cc., which so badly fractured the skull as to produce instant death. By his companion and others, who ran to the fatal spot soon as the alarm was made, he was perceived to breathe once; the only symptom of remaining life that could te discovered. Br. Waller was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated in 1823 and settled in this District. Under the ministry of that man of God of precious momory, Gideon Ouseley, he was awakened and converted at the carly age of 14 years, and, against strong parental and other opposition, near that period in life he joined the Methodist Church, with which in his native land and this country he retained his connexion until thus suddenly called away. As a man, he was noted for honesty, candour, industry, strict economy, and punctuality, in fulfilling all his engagements. As a Methodist, he was sound, and, as a Caristian, exemplary N. Buell; Prince Edward, David Smith: Midland, David John Smith; Victoria, Philip Ham; Newcastle, Zacchevs Burnham; Colborne, John Gilchrist, Home, F. T. Billings; Niagara, Henry Y. Beasley; Gore, D. MacDougal; Wellington, William Hewat; Brock, H. G. Barwick; Talbot, Henry Webster; Huron, Henry Ransford; London, John Harris; Western, J. B. Baby.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the Registrars of Counties respectively to administer the Oath Entropy of the very listed for the several Districts in which their Counties are situate in that part of the Province formerly constituting Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the Wardeas, Judges of District Courts, and Clerks of the Peace, respectively to administrator of the Government has been pleased to canada.

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His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to canada. Canada.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

Joseph Bower, of Kemptville, Esquire, to be a Coroner, Johnstown District.
Robert Young, of Indiana, Esquire, ditto, Niugara District.
Robert Walsh, of Toronto Gore, to be a Notary Public.
Robert Walsh, of Toronto Gore, to be a Deputy Provincial Surveyor in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

Secretary's Office, Kingston, 29th December, 1841.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to may be as safe in Christ as was the untimely end of this unfortunate though happy man. Hillier, Dec. 17, 1841.

MARRIED,-In this City. January 6th, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. Robert Miller, of Whitchurch, to Mrs. Mary Stanley, of the Spadina Avenue, On the 25th Dec., by the Rev. B. Nankevill, Mr. Hector Munroe, to Miss Catherine Redmund, both of Matilda.

On the 1st January, by the same, Mr. William Hutchinson, to Miss Betsey Hartle, both of Matilda.
Oct. 21. at the Friends' Meeting House, Darlington, England, Joseph John

Gurney, Esq., of Eartham, near Norwich, banker, to Miss Eliza Paul Kirk-bridge, of Darlington.

In Pittsburgh, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. S. Miles, Mr. William Secto Miss Elizabeth Trickey, both of Pittsburgh.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending January 11.

G. Brouse, B. Nankevill, D. Wright, J. Black, J. Currie, S. Hontington,

Books have been forwarded to-J. Black, 1 hox, per stage to Brighton, care of J. Lockwood, -carriage paid.

TORONTO MECHANICS INSTITUTE .-A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in

the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 14th instant, at Eight o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. DWYEE. ADMITTANCE Free. The Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute are respectfully informed that the Ballot for the COMMITTEE for the ensuing year will take place at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday the 27th instant, and

that a List is there left on which any member may insert the name of any other CHARLES SEWELL, Secretary. member as a candidate. Toronto, January 11th, 1842. FOR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON,

I within 31 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north link of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds, Stubles, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, } Executors. Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER,

OST,-Between the Half-way House Tavern, Front street, OST,—Between the Hall-way and with SCARLET, with Head and York street, A BEAR-SKIN, trimmed with SCARLET, with Head and Eyes, and white Tooth. Whoever will return it to the Quarter Master of

the 43rd Regiment will be handsomely rewarded. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1842.

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PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, TO BE CALLED THE Sabbath School Visiter.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, TO BE CALLED THE influence which Sabbath Schools have upon Society is universally acknowledged. With great truth it has been said, they are the neutseries of the Church. The design of these Institutions is, not to take out of the hands of Parents and Guan dians the important work of training up their charge "in the way in which they should go," but to afford them encourgement and assistance in the pleasing task—to carry out that glorious principle of our Holy Religion, "doing good to all."—to implant, ia the rising generation, the great principles of truth, goodness, and righteonsness; and to form them to all that is "studious, good, and fair." It has been well remarked, that other benevolent institutions are principally remedial, The Sabbath School has this excellency, that, whist it is powerfully remedial, it is also principally, and pre-eminently, preventive of evil. Here children are taught to think—to think correctly on those truths which affect their eternal desirny. Nor does it stop here: it not only affects the head, but the heart. Its motives, its design, its rule, are pure and holy, like the fountain from whence it flows. To Christianity we are indebted for all those Institutions which tend to affect the miseries of our common humanity;—(the whole Roman Empire could never boast of one Charitable Society;)—and to no one of these will the Sabbath-School yield the palm of excellence.

For the promotion and extension of the-philanthropic principles of such Societies, perhaps no means are more efficient than Periodical Publications. On this important subject the Press abounds with a variety of useful and valuable works; but, on account of regulations over which we have no control, the Conductors of Sabbath Schools in this Province are unable to avail themselves of them to any considerable extent. To this fact the Projectors of this Work would solicit the attention of the public; and to supply such a desideratum is the object of this Periodical. All sectuarianism will be

aren; well authenticated Facts and Anecdotes; Dialogues or Narratives on Religious, Moral, and Miscellaneous Subjects; Sketches of Natural History, &c.; Extracts from Interesting Travels; Essays on Practical Subjects; Poetry, &c. In short it will be the constant aim of this part of the Work to lead the Juvenile Mind to the Scriptural Knowledge of the Divine Being. It is therefore hoped that Parents, Superintendents, and Teachers of Sabbath Schools especially, Ministers of the Guspel, and all who are interested in the Religious Education of the Vouth of this Courter, will appear to the condensations and the condensations and the condensations are acceptant.

isters of the Gospel, and all who are interested in the Religious Education of the Youth of this Country, will not only give it their own support, but also endeavour to induce others to become Subscribers to so desirable a publication.

It will be conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, independently of any Society; and the profits arising therefrom devoted to the benefit of Sabbath Schools exclusively. One Number of the Work will be issued and forwarded as soon as a sufficient list of Subscribers is received to warrant the necessary expenses;—the test and guarantee of whose continuance as paying Subscribers will be the transmission of their Subscription money before the issue of the second Number. All persons desirous of supporting the undertaking are respectfully requested to send their address, with all convenient despatch, to J. II. LAWRENCE, Printer and Publisher, Toronto.

It is to be styled THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER, and will be published Monthly, at Toronto—each Number to contain 32 pages, 8vo. Price 3s.

Toronto, Dec. 27, 1841.

IISS REEVE respectfully informs her friends and the inhabitants of Toronto in general, that she intends opening a SCHOOL for Young Ladies in Newgate Street, No. 68, on the 10th of January, 1842; and hopes to be favoured with their patronage. The general improvement of the mind, in connexion with the usual studies, will be the chief object of attention. Further particulars may be known by application at the house. Toronto, Dec 21st, 1841. 633 1f

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN. The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheap Stabling.

JOHN FOREMAN.

Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1341.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Eight per Centper Anoum on the Capital Stock paid in; for the half year ending on the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 10th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 3th day of January inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1841.

LMANACKS FOR 1842-A L M A N A C K S F O K 184 2 — Just published, and to be had of the subscribers, by wholesale or retail, The People's Almanack for 1842 by Anderw Marvel, and The Farmer's and Mechanic's Almanack for 1842 by James Watt, containing much valuations and the times.

and Mechanic's Almanuck for 1012 by distributions able information adapted to the scason and the times.

LESSLIE BROTHERS. P. S.-"A powerful antidote" to the above is promised shortly from the Diocesan Press of Western Canada. L. B. Toronto. Dec. 28th, 1841.

TEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, HAMILTON.—M. & C. MAGILL have just received a large and well selected assortment of Goods in the above inc, which, having been purchased on the very best terms, they are not only able, but willing, to dispose of at such a very low rate as must secure to them a considerable share of patronage.

The Subscribers, in soliciting the support of the community, do it from a conviction that Purchasers may not only depend upon certain.

conviction that Purchasers may not only depend upon getting a good article, but at such an unusually low rats as will ensure to them a saving to a considerable extent, and they anticipate very little difficulty in making it appear plain to any candid inquirer that no Establishment in the Gore District will afford Goods on more reasonable terms.

. The Subscribers have also for sale a large assortment of the best Spanish Sole Leather, Buffalo Robes, and Boots and Shoes. Purchasers will be particular to inquite for Magill's Cheap Store, at the East end of the town, and next door to Mr. Devereaux's New Hotel, King

MATTHEW & CHARLES MAGILL. Street, Hamilton. N. B. In the same Building CLOCKS and WATCHES continue to be Repaired and warranted to keep time, by E. MAGLL, who has for sale a large assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which he will

Hamilton, December, 1841. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery. Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. SITUATION WANTED,-A by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits, either in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Boat Office, or otherwise, where a knowledge of writing and accounts would be required. Salary moderate. Application may be made (postage paid) to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

TENPOUNDS REWARD—For Sale by Comst.

Will be paid by the Subscriber to any person that will purchase a 75d bruggiets in Canada. Cake of LAMB'S WATER-PROOF PASTE, and after using it according to the Directions on the Wrapper, has season to complain of wet and cold feet PETER R. LAMB.

N. B. A large quantity of Brunswick Black for beautifying and preserving Stoves and Stove-pipe, on sale. No. 4, New Street, Toronto.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK

Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep. Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheer

d blue cloth. Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Families, 18mo, sheep.

Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Burnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Mis-

signary, 12mo. shee signary, 12mc. sheep. Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mc. sheep. Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern

Travels, 18mu, sheep.
Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo, sheep. "Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain."—J. Wesley

IN THE PRESS, and will be published in the course of a few days, " CANADIAN TEMPERANCE RHYMES? -" if thou couldst, Doctor, cast

This whiskey from my land, find her disease, And purge it to a pure and pristine health, I should applaud thee to the very echo. That should applaud again."

To be had, price 72d., at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, at the British Colonist, and other Stores. JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the British Colonist

Office, 137, King Street, Toronto: The District Municipal Council Act-The New Court of Request Act-

The Customs Act—The Common School Act—and The School Laws Act, in one compact Pamphlet, Price 1s. 3d. Toronto, 15th December, 1841.

S T R A Y E D from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday lost, one Black Cov., one Red Cov., and two large Sleers, both red and white, about five years old each. Whoever will give information where the Cattle may be found, shall be well rewarded.

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1841. 631 tf JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher

STRAY COW.—Came into the Premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 12, 5th Concession. Township of York, (Fair's Mills.) in August last, A RED AND WHITE COW. The owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

ROGER LEVER. proporty and paying charges. Dec. 22, 1841.

OR SALE, at No. 8, City Buildings, King Street: 80 Chests and Boxes Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Teas.

35 Casks Refined and Muscovedo Sugar.

46 bags Java, Sumatra, Rio, La Guira, and Maracaibo Coffee.

66 kags and boxes Plug, Cavendish, Nailrod, and Ladies Twist Tobacco.

Bunch Muscatel, Bloom, and Sultana Raisins, crop, 1841. Prunes in glass, Currants, Figs, crop, 1841.

Pickles and Sauces, Spices.
Paint, Lamp, and Tanners' Oils.
Window Glass, Putty, Spirits Turpentine. Paint, Varnish, Scrubbing, Shoe, Whitewash, Cloth, Floor, Horse, and other Brushes.
Copal Varnish, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.

Colours, Dye Stuffs, Drugs. STATIONERY. With a general Assortment of GROCERIES.

Toronto, Dec. 4th, 841.

Also, a complete assortment of EARTHEN, CHINA, AND GLASS-WARE, just received from the Manufacturers, of the latest styles, and best

quality.

IF Assorted Crates, expressly put up for the Country Trade.

Merchants and Families supplied on the most advantageous terms.

Toronto, Nov. 1841. 346 ANDREW HAMILTON. TEMPERANCE

HOTEL guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he effers for sale at unprecedented low prices.

Also-all kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch.

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

Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq. "They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below." The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick

It is to be styled THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER, and will be painlished Monthly, at Toronto—each Number to contain 32 pages, 8vo. Price 3s. 8d. exclusive of Postage, to be paid in advance.—An allowance of twenty per cent will be made to Sunday School Societies taking twenty-five copies.

It is expected that all Superintendents or Secretaries will act as Agents. All Letters and Communications must be addressed to the Publisher, and post-paid.

Letters and Communications must be addressed to the Publisher, and post-paid. The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

The ENDOF DOUBT.—
I have been bald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a buff bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Ct.

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with bair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above erricle I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co. who had it from Comstock & Co, JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

Delhi, July 17, 1839. WHO WILL GO BALD! COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New York, Sept. 28th, 1833.—I have been entirely hald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trooper Street.
of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.
I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. ulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings, Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness,

Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c. Swaim's Panaces, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Purifying the Blood.

Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy. Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrop,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

Research Researce of Mustard,

Roach and Bed Bug Bane, | Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair. Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter. Rowand's Tonic Mixture-a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges, Ramsay's Spice Nuts, American Soothing Syrup, Cephalic Souff

Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Cooper's Pills. Toronto, May 21st, 1241. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

SHORT FACTS.-TO THE AFFLICTED.-It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The moswer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the zerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and imme diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must b

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other

MACHINE CARDS.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

FEW SETS A 1871. furnish to order any kind or quantity.

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R BREWER'S. 168, King Street, Toronto.

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

I L L Y S X IN U E. WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION! when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the LUNGS, such as Cought, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bronding Synthesis in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Y  $\mathbf{L}$ P Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asiama, Whooping-Cough, Fronchites, &c. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the longs and throat from viscid phlegmi: it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory ection which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville.

J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup;

One year ago, last Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the langs; in a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendant physician (one of the most skilful in the city) said to me "that be could do nothing more to help me, and that to all burnan appearance I must soon die"—indeed, so hopeless was my case considered, that some friends from a distance were setted, that Imight bid them a last fare well. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised meto take Fishs Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not the lip me, but we were at length induced to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had taken two bottles, I was able to make my own bed—in a few weeks my health was restored—and since that time—more than eighteen monthe—my health has been remarkably good, and withen times confidence I can say, that the above medicine saved my life, for by its use alone I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my attending physician, also by one coiled by him as counsel.

Well-Marketer Oct. 9, 1841.

Pachester Oct. 9, 1841. LIFE SAVED!-Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup:

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testi-Thereby certify that the above statement made by my with its basis, and the mony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly structure in a case of phthisic in my family has been eminently successful. Also that my youngest child, about his membrands old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a severe attack of inflammation on the lungs.

I. B. FETTINGLL.

The USC LESS USC IN USC I

DENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Aimospheric Pressure. And in addition to Gold. &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fisible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

There is issued every fortnight in the quarto form, by an Association of Christian Ministers at Boston, a newspaper called the \*Signs of the Times and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching.

TOOTH ACHE CURER and in most case of the Toothey and Appendix. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life.

ADVENT.

The labour is to prove that we are in the last days! and, having paid par-OFF OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841.

E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Corver, J. E. P.E.L., Looking-Gioss Sugary Conser of Yonge and Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner of Yonge and

Ladies' Needle- Work meatly framed.

OR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assertment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Post and 4to Post, wove and laid; plain, gill, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tiesus Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.

THOMAS HARIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by itention to bis account to bis assorted sizes and colours, in butes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony Constitution of the sizes and colours, in butes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony assorted sizes and colours, in butes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Sliver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives. Visiting and Printing Cards assaute Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Buoks, Capy Slips, Rulers asserted sizes, &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books asserted, Scrap Books, Albunu; Foolscap, Post and Svo. post Manuscilpt Books: Pocket Memorsadum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skia Pocket Memorandum Books with peoclis, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap.

Toronto, September, 1 41. DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, ..... 400 lbs. Nutgalle 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sunders, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, 2 sacks Sumac, Press Papers. Clothier's Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. 2 his. Red Argol, 500 lbs. Indigo.

L. PERRIN & COMPANY J. PERKITA Corresponding form their Customers, and the Public generally, that they respectfully inform their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable o the Country Trade. They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort ment of Iron, Steel, Tinplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints, &c., all

they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit.

To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a

Toronto, 1st November, 1841. LEECHES .- 1,000 FRESH LEECHES just received by Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings. 629

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Scling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Persons destrous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every porson entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s 6d, currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a haif per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange ratch pasty will be charged at the above rates.

In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications unde to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to be Council, under the Reic and Bevizee Act, for persons entitled to chims of intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Covernment for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Leanson Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Gariand and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841. COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT. at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Aledical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

Croup,
Whooping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children.
All Bruises and Sprains,
Scald Head. For the Piles, For all Dropsy.
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rhematism, acute and chronic,
Lumbago and Sciatic,
Tender Feet, Scrofula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings

of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers,
Fresh Wounds, hilblains, &c. &c. It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend and attendant Solomon Hays. as cores of cures for which we have the testimony, which is too long to

insert, are as follows: Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the

U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures; ome 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors-hesides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exeruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and

Druggists in Canada. R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new

Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where be intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. new customers will always be very acceptable, Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING

G. W. bas constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cluths, Cassimeres locksking, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.: Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which e will sell cheap for CASH, or approved Credit.

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

OCTOR TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Coughs, Colds, Ashma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast. Spitting of Blood. Catarrhs, Palpitalion of the Heart. Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever. Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

IF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375. Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best stricle for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or min-Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Eaq., Rochester, N. Y., and said by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Sievenson, Cooksville; J. Urqubart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician.

To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and tound not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed that he No. No. Yesh Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, supported by the Clergy, allowed the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, allowed the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, supported by the Clergy, allowed the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, supported by the Clergy supported by the Clergy supported

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IF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett,

ticular attention to it, from the beginning of the second volume, the Agent earnestly and respectfully commends it to all who honestly seek fruth-are grateful for it when found-and who purpose, at any cost, steadily to cherish and defend it.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order.

J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rugand where this is said, no trifle can provoke the improved th The price of subscription is 5s. per annum, in advance, exclusive of U. S. ostage.

A. J. WILLIAMSON. Agent,

Box 164, Post Office, Toronto. DF Orders from a distance to be post paid. December 1st, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying-In Hospital, Deelig, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE: where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty years, hoth in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls

for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experience, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

Terms moderate, according to circumstances Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewell's Buildings, King Street West. 630 if

TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark hown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet lack. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the Powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

\*\*\* These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, suthor of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For Sale by Comstock & Co. 71. Maiden Lane, New York; and Lymen.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman. Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Druge, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which hey offer at Wholesale on liberal terms.

Toronto, 21st May, 1841. THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linesed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 1 200 "Olivedo. 10 "I 15 casks Venitien Red,

10 " Lampblack,
6 tons Whiting,
4 " Epsoto Salts,
2 " Copperas, 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauff, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, I " Alum, I " Sulphur,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers announce that they have entered into PARTNERSHIP, and have taken the commodious New Brick House, No. 2. Church Buildings. second door East of St. James's Church, to which place they have now removed. Their Stock will be found to comprise a large assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Fancy Doe-Skins, and a variety of Fashionable Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

An extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES will be kept

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dysauffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

GEORGE SIMPSON, GEORGE BALFOUR. Toronto, November 15, 1841. 628

X E S. - G E O R G E D O D D S A X E S. — G E O R G E D O D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manufacturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

Optf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yenge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freebold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c. Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clurence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap, Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

REMOVAL. - JAMES SANDERSON municate on so delicate a disease, how many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!"

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article—And of all this number to females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the numbet is more than doubled.

Every State of the number 20, 1840.

The same article is more than doubled.

That the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Losslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, all the has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a commingance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

DR. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferer have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the funic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly burners of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Bloom Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance British, taken as directed, will strengthen the system, and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which lafest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekig the Pills, and dulty the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalide for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors draw off and prevented from a zeture, and the saliday yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youtful brogancy.

There are cases, so numerous, of these heliliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and use no there, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

PRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no temedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:— "Entered according to Act of Congress. A. D. 1341, by Thos. Connel, in the Clerk's. Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York." Warranted the only genuins.

For Sole by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Speaks for Canada. DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

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

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