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CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Vol. XIII. No. 21.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1842.

Whole No. 645.

A CHAPTER ABOUT ANGELS.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR Sin,-It is an observation which will probably be disputed by few, that those who in general are great men, are seldom so in all respects. The and increase its medicinal virtue: is he not entitled to name it and employ it subjects of human knowledge are so multitudinous that the brief life of man as his own? Nor would be be deprived of this honour, or advantage, even does not afford sufficient time to enable one individual to explore for himself if it could be shown that the first combination required time, and labour, and this ample and varied field. There are so many sciences, and so many prin- expense, while the change was the result of a moment's exertion. It is hoped ciples in each science, and so many facts illustrative of each principle—there are so many languages, and differing in so many respects—there are so many salutary by some genius who may discover how to give a new play to their branches of history, and so many facts connected with each part, that it would tendencies. require the life of an antedilucian in order to enable one individual to become a perfect master of the whole. The most learned are obliged to take many things for granted which they have not examined for themselves. They take upon his master, that we can scarce regard him as a copyist. The Natural up much upon the opinion and testimony of others, without instituting a critical and independent inquiry into the reasons and foundation of their belief. There are, no doubt, many of the opinious of the most learned that yet the more modern writer has wrought out the illustrations of his predeare the result of early prejudice, or of the influence of education, which they have never taken time or trouble to correct. It is said in "Stewart's 1 Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," of Dr. Johnson, (it is work to the common reader with such felicity, that no one calls in question presumed of Dr. S. Johnson) that he had been frequently noticed when pass- his merits, or his title to originality. When an individual, by the incorporaing through a gate to observe a particular step, and if at any time he happen- tion of his own industry, with matter previously prepared, immeasurably ad to omit it, he would instantly step back and pass through in his accustomed enhances its value, he is original. When a writer makes a new and more manner. The writer (Stewart) supposes, of course, that it was the result of some early superstition, and that the distinguished individual had never plagiaristz given himself the trouble to employ his sound reasoning powers in order to 5. By sh free himself from the domination of this early imbibed notion. It is said by a machine, merely by rendering it more simple, more cheap, more portable, he late commentator and learned man, that man was made in the likeness and image of God; which is not spoken of any other creature either in heaven or earth. And this remark is made with a design to exalt human nature over the nature of angels. To us it appears that the remark is not worthy of the deep general knowledge of the individual by whom it was made. He enumbed the control of effects. The greatest praise of a machine, a work, or a deayours to support this sentiment by criticisms upon different passages of science, provided it answer the purpose, is its simplicity. That is evidently Scripture, and to show that this is the real meaning of the original.

tures, we cannot say what is the genuine sense of the Scriptures upon this and in a much smaller compass, particular. But we may say that unless our translators have not only misspan. If such be the ample range we prehended the meaning of the original, but given a sense contradictory to the genuine one, then do not those Scriptures teach that man is by nature superior to the "mighty angels."

It avails but little to say that it is not said of any other creature than man that it was made in the image and likeness of God; for the Scriptures say but different,) while the boundless universe is before us-no excuse for stealing very little particularly concerning angels. If we are right, the creation of a paragraph here, another there, and then calling the combination (like the angels is not distinctly mentioned at all in the Bible. If their creation is mentioned, it is in a general manner. We are not informed of the time of their glomeration, or juxtaposition; for there is no combination among such increation-of their definite numbers-their particular natures-nor of the rank which they hold in the moral and intellectual world. Did the encred writers and pity the conscience which cannot inflict a woful pang for such an offence pretend to give us a history of the creation of angels, as particular as the Mosaic account of man's creation, then we might expect to hear something originality. I proceed, therefore, to notice some of the advantages of more about the image and likeness in which they were made. The Bible contains a revelation, not to angels nor for angels, but to man, and for man's benefit. But as we are in some way connected with those invisible spirits: benefit. But as we are in some way connected with those invisible spirits; important function of the mind. The imagination may revel among spleness we may be influenced by them for good, or for evil, so it appears suitable did ideas, connected by no fixed laws, but it can arrive at no useful result. that we should have been informed of their existence, and their modes of operation as far as we were concerned to know. We know about as much concerning angels in the spiritual and moral world, as we know concerning comets as connected with the solar system. They are occasionally brought to comets as connected with the solar system. They are occasionally brought to conview; but the view is so brief, and the passage so rapid, that we are able to make but very few observations, scarcely sufficient to enable us to gain a vantageous, unless controlled and employed by a sound judgment. It was upon which much reliance can be placed.

But then I think more of the moral question. I do not like to hear it said that angels were not made in the image of God. I do not like to hear a statement which implies as much as that. It is difficult for us to conceive how God could create moral natures without making them in his own likeness.

To us it appears about as clear that they were made in God's likeness as it does that they were made by him at all. They were certainly made in great results. Queen Elizabeth, of England, exhibited extraordinary sagasome "image and likeness." They were certainly possessed of moral natures. They had moral powers and capacities. They were capable of moral actions. and existed under moral liabilities. These things appear plain; or they could it. She kept working men for work, and showy men for show. On every not have been subjects of law and moral government. They could not have heen capable of transgression, nor have brought upon themselves pount sufand again, that "God spared not the angels that sinned," appear to indicate of the former. In no situation will a man of sound judgment be at a loss that their "first estate" was opposite to a state of sin. We know of but two principles in the moral world, and these are direct antipodes,-light and darkness-virtue and vice-holiness and sin; besides these we know of no around him in ceaseless homage and obedience. An impodent enemy once other. Angels must have possessed one of the other. I have never heard asked an ancient general, (Iphicrates,) by way of taunt, what he was; for he the idea advanced that they were created in a state of infancy or pucrility; but had neither spear, nor bow, nor light armor? "I am," said he, "the man it has been assumed that they were at their creation full-grown intelligences. To say that they were made with a sinful patere, would be to make the judgment, though without learning, or brilliancy, or a store of facts, it will "Holy One" in the most direct manner the author of sin; which a writer of a bold turn would not hesitate to pronounce blasphemy. Now holiness is not ment! This can only be done a divers thing.—It is an unit. Holiness in one part of God's creation is not a habit will tend to improve it. different from what it is in another, but it is the same everywhere. As holiall God's creatures is from bimse it must be in all substantially and essentially the same. Else where is the harmony of God's moral unit mise is indispensable. The arithmetician may do his sum by the right rule, the moral atmosphere is in a peculiar state; whereas, under other circumstances. verse? Else on what principle can holy intelligences from different parts of but the result will be inaccurate, unless be shall take notice, in turn, of each the creation hold communion with each other? "Can two walk together separate figure. Fallacies are, however, more frequently to be traced to im- northern field, might tear to pieces the tender petals accustomed to drink except they be agreed?"

Again, angels and redeemed men are destined to associate in the same lates man to the nature of "the buly angels;" and when he shall have come were made in the "image and likeness" of God as well as man. The idea to me is an agreeable one, that holy intelligences from every part of God's combire will be able to join in the worship of their common Creator, and in reciprocal expressions of high and holy affection to each other.

COGITANS. Yours sincerely, Port Hope, March 3rd, 1842.

[The following "Essay on Originality," with the exception of an allusion in it, we have no doubt will be read with admiration by our readers, as it has been by us. We do not often give them long articles; and though this is such, its excellence will prevent it from appearing so. It is taken from the Ladies' Repository, published at Cincinnati, and edited by the Rev. L. L. Hamline, A. M., with much elegance and judgment.-ED.]

AN ESSAY ON ORIGINALITY.

EY DR. THOMSON.

Originality, in the sense of creation, belongs to God only. As there is no particle of matter of which he is not the creator, so there is no idea of which he is not the author. Men may change the forms, and alter the combinations. and vary the relations of matter; so they may modify, and decompose, and combine, and pervert the ideas which the Almighty furnishes, but they have no power to make an atom or an idea. Whether or not we admit the theory that all ideas reach the mind through the sanses, this declaration will be

Originality does not imply the avoiding of all ideas which have been employed by others. We may use the ideas of others and yet be original. 1. By presenting them in new combinations. If we all go to the same great source of ideas, the universe, it is not unreasonable to suppose that several shall be attracted by the same fields, shall view them in the same aspects, and shall gather similar nosegays; but as optics, and tastes, and intellects, like limbs and countenances, differ, so that, to microscopic vision, no two can be found precisely alike, and as nature herself is subject to incessant mutation, perhaps it is impossible that two minds, acting independently, shall bind up the same ideas in the same combinations. Nevertheless, there may be approximation in the productions of different intellects, in almost infinite gradations, while each is entitled to the merit of originality. Important discoveries have been made simultaneously, by different persons, without correspondence or collusion. Truths, buried to the world for ages, have been revived by nearly the same process of ratiocination as that which led to their first discovery. Ideas selected and combined by a mind acting independently, constitute an original production, and will in all cases evince a peculiar taste

2. By giving them new applications. When the physician makes a medicinal use of some plants which were gathered for ornament, he is as much entitled to praise as if he himself had collected them in the wilderness. Suppose that, before the arts and sciences had made much progress, three nor sentiments, nor opinions-neither men, nor things, nor events-neither men had experimented over a caldron of boiling water, heated for culinary purposes, and one had applied steam to the cure of disease, another to the hand, and yet be entitled to the merit of originality.

3. By decomposing and recombining them, so as to alter their properties. that many combinations of ideas, which are now poisonous, may be rendered and breeze, and bird, and flower seemed to crowd around him as children

4. By transforming or abridging. Virgil has, in many parts of the Æbeid and Georgics, imitated Homer, but he has in many respects so improved Theology of Mr. Paley is based upon "Howe's Living Temple." Scarce an illustration is to be found in the former which is not contained in the latter; cessor in such a masterly manner—has given to them so much force and beauty, from the recent discoveries of science, and has adopted the whole valuable work upon the basis of an older one, he is not to be regarded as a

5. By simplifying. If a man were to make a vast improvement in a would nevertheless be entitled to praise and a patent. It requires the highest kind of genius and of art to simplify. The untntored savage multiplies causes to multiply effects. As man emerges from ignorance he approaches t meritorious kind of originality which can seize upon the valuable ideas of Of course, as we do not pretend to be acquainted with the original Scrip- an author, and present them in all their power, divested of all incumbrances,

> If such be the ample rauge within which a man may be original, there can be no excuse for plagiarism-no excuse for using the matter of another, verbatim, or for linking sentiment after sentiment, doctrine after doctrine, argument upon argument, illustration upon illustration in the same order, and for the same purpose, as another has done, (though the language may be image in prophetic vision) an original composition. It is an original concompatible elements. I pity the mind that can employ itself in such a task, riginal effort.

1. It exerts a favorable influence upon the judgment. This is the most The memory may link facts by laws of association irrespective of their relations, but it is incompetent to discover truth. It is the province of judgment alone to compare facts, to trace relations, to deduce conclusions. Extensive knowledge of their modes of being and laws of motion, or to form a theory a remark of Demosthenes, in reference to fools, that success above desert is an occasion of misthinking, and good fortune above desert an occasion of misdoing.

A man of sound judgment will accomplish much in whatever sphere he is laced, and will know how to use every advantage he gains. If you look into history, or mark the progress of events in church or state, you will perceive that the men who make the most display are not those who control city in the choice of her public men. She had a cabinet equal, if not superior, to any that England has ever boasted; but she put no showy men into stage there are men of judgment behind the screen, who use the men of able of transgression, nor have brought upon themselves posset suf-The statement of the Apostle that some kept not their "first estate," of the latter class may proper the wheels, but they do so only at the pleasure for servants. Like a great orb projected among inferior ones, he attracts to himself, by a noiseless, yet efficient energy, a system of satellites which wheel who commands all these.". Thus, with that crowning capacity of the mind command them all. How important, then, to develop and train the judgment! This can only be done by the habit of original investigation. Such

(1.) By producing accuracy. It is an easy thing to reason by rule, but this aya lead to corr perfect investigation than to illogical reasoning. They lie not in the argument but in the premises. Most men reason well. One has remarked that scenes of celestial blessedness in the future world, which could not be unless the difference between the fool and the madman is this, the former reasons their natures were in this m; mless they were congenial spirits. But the incorrectly from true premises, the latter reasons correctly from false premiums of redeemed men is the same hature in which they were first created. When the mind is in For where the apostle speaks of the restoration of fallen human nature, it is examination of the premises. Hence, the necessity for patient, original in-"in knowledge after the image of Him that created him." "The new man, vestigation. This begets the tendency to inquire into every thing, define which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." This assimilevery term, understand every fad—its bearings, relations, and tendencies. Sir Isaac Newton reasoned like an angel in philosophy, and like a child in to that "innumerable company of angels," he will be prepared to hold fel. politics or religion. Why this difference? His mind was as strong when lowship with them in the realms of light. Therefore I conclude that angels applied to one subject as to another; but in physics he had made bimself master of premises-in other sciences he had not.

> Logic is of no consequence to a man who has not accurately attended to every part of the subject which he examines. If a man has not studied French he will not be enabled to read it merely by putting on spectacles.

(2.) By producing delicacy. Original investigation confers upon the mind the powers of nice discrimination and rigid analysis. The unpractised surgeon may perform coarse operations; but when he undertakes to cut in the midst of important arteries and nerves, where the variation of a hair's breadth would occasion death, he trembles and desists. So the coarse mind may be suitable for coarse operations; but when the utmost nicety is indispensable, and when life or death, peace or war, salvation or damnation, is uspended on the nicest movement of the judgment, it grows blind and faint. Dr. M'C., noted throughout the Union for the celerity, and accuracy, and neatness of his operations, once informed me that his skill had been acquired by striking at minute points, and that he had spent hours in doing nothing else. The mind trained to independent investigation, which has learned to fix its attention, train its powers, concentrate its energy, move all its faculties in concert, may trust its power of discrimination when other minds grow giddy, and out with calmness and firmness when splitting hairs. In the prossions of law, politics, medicine, and divinity, this delicacy of judgment can hardly be too highly prized.

(3.) By producing solidity. The mind rests in its conclusions when conscious of having thoroughly examined each step of its progress in arriving at them, as the student is confident of the correctness of his translation when he has examined each definition, parsed each word, and comprehended the grammatical relations of each part and particle. Such a man is not easily shaken. He is firm as the rock. His firmness is not, however, that of the nountains, which cannot move, nor the stubbornness of the mule, that has no understanding-it is the firmness of a mind conscious that it is right. Such a mind will court investigation, hall truth under whatever name it may come, cheerfully yield to conviction, but unless convinced that it is wrong, stand for ever in its position. A man of this description is fearless and inde pendent, relying not so much on his talents, or ingenuity, or eloquence, but in the force of truth. He fears no opposition; but like a garrison in a castle that is impregnable, he defies assault.

2. Originality exerts a favourable influence upon the memory. The mem ory of facts depends much upon the attention with which they are viewed. The habit of original investigation fixes attention.

3. Originality exerts a favourable influence upon imagination. It restrains regulates, refines the fancy; but it curbs it not. Instead of permitting it to run wild and lawless through the regions of space, it directs it to the noblest and most useful purposes. na most useral purposes.

4. Originality exerts a favourable influence upon mental habits.

(1.) It begets a habit of observation. If a man rely upon books or discourse for his ideas, he may pass through every scene of business, or pleasure, without observing anything with a careful eye-neither countenances the amiable nor the levely, the beautiful nor the grand, awaken the reflection of his idle soul. He is like the heir to a fortune, who avails himself of no

formation of oxygen and hydrogen gases, and the third to the propulsion of opportunity for profit, because he relies upon the accumulations of others. machinery -each would have been an original discoverer. When a writer It is quite otherwise with the original inquirer. He sees a little world in can scarce be said to draw a bow at a venture. An original minister can there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into their sancer to coof; makes a new application of the ideas previously gathered by another, he is every leaf, and sources of boundless contemplation in every star. Scarce a easily get a skeleton, and then clothe it with muscles, and give it organs of a titter ran round the table among the polite guests, but the prince observing

continual activity, so that it is pleased to find something on which it may exil when he brings it forth on Sabbath, it will be sure to do execution som of the ancients, that he was never less alone than when alone. Such were his babits of meditation, that in silence and in darkness, in dungeon or in desert, he found himself in a beautiful and busy world, over which his own active mind had spread life, and activity, and beauty; and every little pebble, around a parent, anxious to listen to his discourse, to court his favour, to enjoy his smiles, and render him willing homage and obedience. An eminent writer of our own country and times was distinguished in early life for a mount from his horse, draw from his pocket a common-place book, and note down for future use some brilliant thought which had suggested itself to him in his solitary musings. Such a man will almost electrify an audience by a appy use of some trivial circumstance which scarce any one else would ve noticéd.

(2.) It begets a habit of philosophical association. Nature will not permi in her operations if we choose, and thus make her services in this tespect of the numost value. Instead of having our ideas all lying loosely in a box, like the papers of the careless merchant—notes and receipts, letters answered and unanswered, whether on business or friendship, or religion, or politics-all thrown together into one huge pile, we may partition our memory into pigeon-holes, classify them philosophically, label them neatly, and lay them where they may be safe, and where they may be found at any time after a moment's search. Of what inestimable advantage this will prove, every one must at once perceive. The practice of original investigation will secure such an association of ideas by rendering it habitual and absolutely necessary. All ideas being in demand for practical use, are examined as they arrive, and

It begets systematic habits of business. This orderly arrangement of ideas will be transferred to the business of its possessor. It will divide his time, systematize his pleasures, devotions, and pursuits, and exert a beneficial influence over his person, his habitation, and all his paths. It will almost of itself insure peace, and comfort, and success in this world of folly and de-

5. Originality exerts a favourable influence upon eloquence.

(1.) It confers clearness of expression. This is indispensable to eloquence We may have bombast, and noise, and argument, and declamation, without perspicuity, but not eloquence. The language may be copious and beautiful, the voice harmonious, the subject interesting, the arguments, and illustrations, and appeals numerous and elaborate, figures on figures may be piled up to a pyramid, but after all the speaker or writer will fall far short of eloquence, unless he express himself with clearness. He may excite the admiration of the ignorant, the stare of the gaping idiot, but he will receive only same time obscure. The subject may be such as to require language and canons are absolutely necessary.

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Conous are absolutely necessary. compasses by his own exertions, will strike him with more or less force, and whatever he conceives strongly he will express clearly. We sometimes complain that although we understand a subject thoroughly, we are unable to explain it. This doctrine enters more frequently into my apologies than into my philosophy; for it transfers the disgrace of failure from the man's mind to the nation's language, and leaves the impression upon the hearer that the speaker's soul contains depths unfathomed and unfathomable. That minds of former ages did not discover this difficulty. It is strange that we, who could make ourselves understood, when we were babes, cannot now that we are men. But, irony aside, the English language is transparent enough to show the treasures beneath it, however deep they lie, when it flows through a good channel. It is only when it passes over a muddy bed distinguished in the political world, who are authors of able state papers, written not only wise porter. ignorant of the first principles of grammar. They are men of original, independent minds, and they understand what they write so clearly that they express themselves without any confusion. The author of a grammar, in giving directions to avoid blunders, gives the following as worth a thousand ules, viz., "think well before you speak."

(2.) It secures an appropriate theme. Much depends on the choice of a subject. The period, the age, the education, the habits, the prejudices, and the state of feeling of the andience must all be taken into consideration. What may be proper at home may be unsuitable abroad. That which is adapted to the town may be useless in the country. An address which would delight youth, might offend old age. Atgninents, language, illustrations, which would exchain one auditory, might be deemed pedantic by another. The res may throw his thunderholts around him with sal stances, his power had better be restrained. The storm that refreshes the nought but the oriental dows. There is in some communities a peculiar proneness to resist certain truths—a kind of moral idiosyncrasy. In such cases the wise physician of souls will dissolve that pill in sweetened water, which, in a solid state, might be instantly rejected. The effect of a discourse a musing, melancholy mood, "Yankee Doodle." however skilfully played will grate harshly upon the ear, and almost agonize the soul; whereas Roslin Castle." by a much less expert musician, will be to the ear charmin as the harp of Orpheus, and will spread over the soul as oil upon the troubled

That man who is always presenting the same doctrines and precepts in the same way, may have excellent matter, and may occasionally do some good, when his auditory happens to be adapted to his text; but his course is as unscientific as was that of Dr. Sangrado, in Gil Blas, who made the same prescription, viz., blood-letting and warm water, for every patient. The former character would be very useful, if God's providences adapted congregations to subjects; and such an one as the latter would be uniformly cessful, if the Almighty fitted patients to prescriptions. How auchward is that warrior, who never takes off his armor, but goes to the forum and the fireside as he does to the field. There is a pretty illustration of this remark in the Iliad. Hector, going forth to battle, meets Andromache, attended by her The illustrious father extends his arms for his dear little son and his nurse. boy; but backward he inclines to the bosom of his fair-girdled nurse, crying aloud, alarmed at the sight of his loved father, terrified at the brazen helmet and the horse-hair crest. His father and mother laugh. Hector immediately takes the believt from his head, and places it all resplendent upon the ground But when Astyanax perceived the countenance of the father, not that of the warrior, he was willing to be dandled and caressed. How awkward the minister who is always glittering in armor, and who goes forth to feed the lambs of the flock as he would to encounter the lion in his lair! Who has not seen the splendid effort prove atterly worthless in consequence

of its irrelevancy? and who has not known a feeble production to electrify in consequence of its perfect adaptation? When a distinguished clergyman was requested to farnish for publication a copy of a sermon which he had preached during a terrific thunder-storm, and which produced a tremendous effect, he agreed to comply with the request upon condition that the committee would agree to print the thunder and lightning which accompanied it. He knew that it derived its charm from its appropriateness. One of the great advantages which the extemporary orator has over one who uses a manuscript, arises from the fact, that he can take advantage of every little circumstance that may occur to attract the attention of his hearers; the presence of some unexpected person, the appearance of a particular countenance, the entrance of a swallow through the window, the sudden rising of a cloud, may suggest brilliant thoughts, happy illustrations, beautiful passages of Holy Writ, which, because fresh and appropriate, animate the speaker and startle the hearer. How thrilling must have been this passage uttered by an orntor when preaching before a monarch, whom he noticed to be talking: "When the lion roars the beasts of the earth tremble, and when the Almighty speaks let the kings of the earth keep silence!"

This advantage is similar to that which the scientific physician has over the empiric. The latter prescribes for the names of diseases, the former for their symptoms. Solomon has beautifully described the charm of appropriateness Words filly spoken, are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

What can secure the advantage of appropriateness but that habit of reliance ipon one's own resources which leads to a close observance of everything around us? A man of sense can hardly fail to speak and write fully, who peaks and writes what his own intellect furnishes. The man who derives his efforts from books is like the blind giant-his blows are powerful, and when they happen to fall in the right place they do execution; but they generally miss the mark. But he who draws his matter from the hearts of his heavers is like the skilful archer who sees the mark before he lets his arrow fly, and

Suppose a chemist take a compound, and, by the mere use of reagents, call ert itself; and in the exuberance of its thoughts it finds everything with which into action a new play of affinities, and thus after the nature of the article, it meets serviceable as a channel of communication. It was a remark of one generally appropriate. They seem to grow out of his subject. They are generally appropriate. They seem to grow out of his subject. They are not like the flowers of the nosegay, gathered for the vase-pretty, but scarce viewed before they wither; but like the flowers in the garden, rooted to the soil, and deriving nourishment from it.

(3.) It forms a suitable style. There can be no elequence without propricty in this respect. A showy style, for instance, on a grave subject, is in as bad taste as the sparkling ornaments of the ball-room in the gloomy chambers of death. An inappropriate style is generally a mark of a feeble or dependent intellect. The mind never clothes thoughts purely its own in an unseemly habit of this kind. When riding alone he has often been observed to dis- dress. Nature suitably arrays her productions, whether in the natural or moral world. In the former she will not dress the animals of the polar regions as she does those of the equatorial. She will not ornament the heast that prowls the desert or the forest as she will the merry songster of the breezeshe gives no proboscis to the swallow that builds her next by the altar-no wings to Behemoth, who trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth. Is she less judicious in her moral works? Not when she has her way. She our ideas to be separated and independent. She takes care to link them will be chaste and dignified in philosophy, oratorical in oratory, swift and together, but she connects them in a confused manner. We may direct her graceful in song and satire. She will vary the appearance of her producons as she passes from the dissolving heats of the equator to the eternal snows of the pole. She will vary her machinery as she swims the deep, or sails the winds, or crawls the earth. Be original and you will be simple or vehemont, neat, elegant, or brilliant, according as your subject may require: (4.) It suggests a suitable arrangement. This is indispensable to a good

production. It is important in the adjustment of the different parts of an oration or composition, and also in the arrangement of the various portions of each part. An original genius will digest the subject before it thinks of the manner in which it is to be introduced, as naturally as a carpenter will erect his building before he puts on the roof. How awkward does that introduction sound which does not lead directly to the subject, and prepare the way before it! Until a subject is matured, how can one know what prepossessions will require to be removed before it is presented, or what considerations will attract attention towards it.

In making an oration, or writing an essay, a clear statement of the subject will of itself do much. The mind which has examined any subject thoroughly will be able to state it clearly and forcibly, divide it naturally, and in the narration and explication it will spread light around it at every step.

The management of arguments is of vast importance. Æschines, in a celebrated contest, requested the judges to confine Demosthenes to the same order in replying to his arguments as he had observed in making them; but Demosthenes was too well acquainted with the advantage of his own arrangement to be thus entrapped. It often happens that the ingenious disputant will reverse the order of his antagonist's arguments. Great higenuity may be exerted here. Many good rules have been given in relation to this subject, as to when the climax may be used, and when the anti-climax, and when the order which commences with arguments that are tolerably good, places the pity or contempt of the intelligent, judicious hearer. Clearness is genthe weakest in the middle, and reserves the strongest for the close. But to
erally associated with originality. A man can scarce be original, and at the the sober judicious mind, which has made itself master of its subject, no

number, weapons, and position of the foe suggested. He formed the tortoise, the circle, or the wedge, according as he wished to scale a wall, to resist superior numbers, or rush to his camp through intervening ranks. I wish not to be understood that rules are useless, but that a thorough acquaintance with the subject may render them dispensable.

(5.) It produces animation. Nothing can atone for the want of this; nothing an insure it so well as originality. If a man's arguments are his own he will mind must indeed be great for whose lefty conceptions the flexible and copious English language, enriched by unnumbered accessions from ancient be will perceive their bearing upon the issue. The very reviewing, marshaling, commanding of them, the observing of their accurate movements, the earth, cannot provide appropriate expressions. It must be far above that of manner in which they rout the foe, and take the field, is of itself inspiring. Johnson or Addison, of Milton or Shakspeare. It is a wonder that the great If his sentiments are his own, they will of course be felt, and being felt they will be forcibly expressed—heart will always find a way to reach heart.

There is generally a freedom from embarrassment, a kind of engaging case of manner, attending the independent, original mind, which is of imprense value. The attention being fixed upon the subject, it is not likely to be diverted by the audience, or any extraneous considerations. It must be admitted that it becomes turbid, and reveals no riches below. I can point to men, that the mind, though strong and original, cannot always command in animated expression or delivery. There are some regions of thought naturally

cold, yet, even then, the mind may occasionally exhibit warmth, like Lapland, which, aimid eternal shows, nor more than a holling formation.

There is a certain state of mental activity necessary to compass original thought, and this will always insure some degree of grace and animation. A ahip, however poor, when in a storm, is a beautiful object. As she yields to the winds, and mounts the billows, now rising to the clouds, now sinking into the bosom of the deep, now cutting the white caps, and now shipping mountain sea, she presents a spectacle of thrilling interest.

There is something sublime in the humble human soul, when affort upon the wide universe—she rides the heaving billows of thought swept by the storm of passion. Her prow may be unormamented, her cargo poor, her movements irregular, but she has grace in every motion.

TO THE SUNDIAL Under the window of the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Thou silent hereld of time's ceaseless flight! Say, could'at thou speak, what warning voice were thine? Shade, who canst only show how others shine! Dark, sallen witness of resplendent light! In day's broad glare, and when the noontide bright Of laughing Fortune sheds the ray divine, Thy ready favours cheer us-but decline The clouds of morning and the gloom of night.
Yet are thy counsels faithful, just, and wise—
They bid us seize the moments as they pass— Aspiring still, with chergy subline,
By virtuous deeds to give ETERNITY TO TIME.

The following beautiful lines were penned by a daughter of the late lainented Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. We thank the fair author for this tribute from her pen to one of the noblest of causes, and those words of encouragement to those who are most active in promoting it. Let all her sex speak, and act, and feel like her, and our delegations would soon be at the end of their labours .- Western Morning Star.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CINCIPRATI WASHINGTON . TEMPERANCE BOCIETY.

Co, whrn the youth who gazes
On the wine-cup's roby glow,
That beneath the sparking acctar
There furks a treacherous foe.
And bid him fly, white reason
Exerts her potent sway;
For, ones dethroned, to that dread foe
the'll fail an easy prey.

Full many a withow'd mother Will bless you in His pane. Will bless you in life name.
Who always hears the orphan's cry,
And grants the widow's clain. And many a wife, rejoich g.
O'er a husband " lost and found,"
Will feel, at mention of your natue,
Her grateful heart rebound.

On with the glorious banner
Of. "Temperature and Reform: "
Break down the hannes of Satan;
His very "strongholds storm!"
And nobler triumple will be yours,
A more enduring faine
Than that which wealths the conquiror abrow
Or circles round his name.

RULES OF CONDUCT.—By Rev. LEGH RICHMOND. 1. Adhere most scrupulously to truth, and labor to preserve the strictest integrity and simplicity in all things. 2. Engage in no pursuit in which you cannot look up to God, and say,

Bless me in this, O my Father." 3. Strive to be kind, forbearing, and forgiving, both to friends and foes.

Never speak evil of any one, on any pretence whatever. 5. Strive to recommend religion by the courtesy; civility, and condescending character of your conduct.

6. Watch against irritation, positiveness, unkind speaking, and anger; study and promote love. 7. Mortify lusts, sensuality, and sloth.

S. Never allow others to speak well of you; nor especially yourself, to say or think any thing of yourself, but as poorly done. Keep down pride, let it not be indulged for a moment, and watch against it.

9. Shut out evil imaginations and angry thoughts. 10. Let it be your sole business here to prepare for eternity. Consider

every moment of time in that view. 11. Remember that you have to contend with a legion of devils; a heart

full of deceit and iniquity; and a world at enmity with God. 12. Pray that you may rejoice in the advancement of Christ's kingdom; and labor in every way to prombte this object.

Politeness.-Politeness does not consistin laying down your knife and fork in a particular manner, nor yet in scalding your mouth by drinking out of a cup to avoid the indecorum of cooling your tea and coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George the Fourth, which conveys a better idea of politeness that all that Chesterfield has written. While his Majosty was yet Prince of Wales, he honored a tentable with his presence, where there happeried to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of enquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed original. We may therefore employ combinations of ideas, prepared to our look, or action, or word escapes his notice, no event so trivial as not to excite his animate it with a spirit, by going into any house it, and the occasion, to relieve the embarasament of the young ladies, poured useful reflection, or furnish a felicitous illustration. His mind is in a state of in his neighbourhood and conversing with its inmates half-an-hour; and his own tea into his saucer.—This is what may be called real politeness,

in the Schools, 274.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, March 16th, 1842.

Bince our last we have received the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for January, containing a glaring statement published by the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Musionary Society in London of their Missions in Upper Canada. We had commenced an article on the subject, when we were informed by the Rev. Egenrow Ryenson he intended to write one on the same. This the exclusion of what we proposed saying, and other editorials this week.-It is a powerful letter; and while the gentlemen to whom it is addressed misrepresentation, unfalsified by calumny, and uninterrupted by a combined, determined, and unnatural hostility.

REPRESENTATIONS OF UPPER CANADA MISSIONS BY THE LONDON WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SECRETARIES.

To the Secretaries of the Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society in London, Eng.

REV. GENTLEMEN,-According to usage, at the beginning of each year, you have published in your Missionary Notices of January, 1842, a general statistical view of your Missions throughout the world. That paper is sent dian conversion; and I hope your converts in these places will keep pace ings during the year, and is frequently incorporated into local reports. The paper for the present year is published in your Magazine for January. I herewith extract that part of it which relates to British North America; and will then subjoin some remarks:

From the London Wesleyan Missionary Notices for January, 1842. " BRITISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

"Lower Canada.-13 principal Stations; 17 Missionaties; 153 gratuitous Teachers; 3,227 members of Society; in the Schools, 1,296,
"Nova-Scotia, -12 principal Stations; 13 Missionaries; 120 gratuitous

Teachers; 2.792 in Society; in the Schools, 1.061.

**Island of Cape Breton.—2 principal Stations; 1 Missionary; 34 gratuitous Teachers; 147 in Society; in the Schools, 270 children. "1 Prince Edward's Island.—3 principal Stations; 2 Missionaries; 24 gratuitous Teachers; 526 in Society; in the Schools, 213.

"New Brunserick.-15 principal Stations; 24 Missionaries; 31 Exhorters, Lepders, &c.; 241 gratuitous Teachers; in Society, 3,369; in the Schools, 1,932. "Newfoundland -14 principal Stations; 12 Missionaries; 115 gratuitous Tenchers: in Society, 2.195; in the Schools, 1.339.

"Hudson's Bay Company's Territories .- 4 principal Stations among the

REMARKS.—I have extracted the whole of what relates to the "British and to establish some general inferences by comparing the work of the by sending Missionaries to such places as Bellaville, Peterborough &c. &c. Canada Conference with your work in these British North American Provinces. Dr. Alder's local knowledge of Canada, and after the perfecting of your information by a denutation of two of your own Missionaries from Upper Canada.

If a sentence sometimes speaks volumes, the first sentence of your report by the Canada Conference relative to your proceedings in this Province, that Your report was doubtless intended for English, and not for Canadian, eyes; to promote your crusade against which your report has been thus prepared. matter-of these I leave every reader to judge-I have only to do with your

in January, 1842, you set down the number of your members in Upper Canada at 1495; that is, about one elements of the 17 000 to upwards of 18,009. How happened it that your Agents reported, several you to carry on, as they say, an unnecessary and expensive warfare in Upper of bastard liberality;" -of the editor's own doleful appeal a week or two Upper Canada equal to one ninth of the members of our Church? The report of a large number of members in the latter case was more important there to have a Provincial Conference as there is in Canada; and they will that it is likely money will be collected in England for the purpose, though the than in the former. This discrepancy may be reconciled consistently with truth and honour; but it looks suspicious. The course of the Canada ConProvinces, to see whether a Conference cannot be formed throughout British
forence needs nothing suspicious or doubled to sustain it.—Then whereas tables will be as afficient in the Provinces to the Canada and the same time give him to understand that we forence needs nothing suspicious or doubtful to sustain it.—Then whence North America which will be as efficient in other Provinces as the Canada objected not to—nay, rather praised them, just so far as they were without insre your members in Upper Canada, both among the White People and Conference is in this, and that will furnish in every province the same encou-Indian Tribes, but foraged, for the most part, from the Methodist Church in ragement to native talent which has been furnished in Upper Canada, that of the Church when obtained by the advocacy and spread of great anti-secta-Canada, -- raised up by its labours, but drawn away from its fold? Your the other British North American Provinces may not be so far behind Upper rian and christian principles. number of members in Upper Canada demonstrates not the triumphs of Christianity over ignorance and heathenism; it only exhibits, for the most part, the success of division-a success which ought to produce tears of blood rather than tears of joy.

But to proceed to your principal statement. In your last Annual Missionary Report, published in May, 1841, you have reported your Mission you say "Upper Canada Missions to the Chippewa and Mohawk Indians, subscribers and the British public the impression that your principal labours topics—for an invader, a separationist, a schismatic invariably preaches peace graces of Christianity throughout Canada. in Upper Canada were among the Indians, and that those labours which and unity in order that he may establish himself without the discussion of his were employed among the white people, were wholly directed to the " New or Destitute Scillements." What would an English reader of your Report seeks to supplant. But what a chapter for your Missionary history do the Tract Society," little thinking when we saw the Report of it we should have say, if he were to come to Canada and find that you had but four Missionwies among the Indians, and that twelve out of your eighteen Missionaries in Upper Canada, so far from labouring in "Destitute Settlements," are residentify Circuit or Mission towns of the Canada Conference? Gentlemen, I put it to your conscience, to your honour, to your shame, to say how such a report ought to be characterized.

But it appears that two or three months after the publication of this annual report, certain documents from the Canada Conference were laid before many of your Preachers and Friends, and published in London, which showconvert the heathen and instruct the "New or Destitute Settlements," were employed in proselyting members of the Methodist Church. Among both Conference, and allored from it; that your other ten Mission stations are awful misrepresentation of your work in Canada—and as incontestable evi- vance of 6 per cent will be charged upon letters going through the States.

appropriation of £2600 for Upper Canada this year?

state of your work in Upper Canada? What does it but prove, that your end to so unnatural a state of things. he has done, and we have now no little gratification in giving it publicity, to supporters would not support you did they know the true character of 5. Be it observed, finally, that no one has blamed you for preaching the co dispose their minds, that in future the Canada Conference may pursue its doings in Canada are the antipodes of each other? What does it but prove, that work, employ your men and your means to create and perpetuate divichristian and Wesleyan work, in its present legitimate sphere, uninjured by that the duration of your warfare in Canada depends upon the length of time sions in the societies of a confessedly regular branch of the same general England 7

Who would have conceived the idea of your parading through England gatious-your Missionaries preaching to them in the Indian language-and your members in those congregations as converted Indians? The white congregations in those places of course belonging to the Canada Conference.with their red brethren at the Credit, Muncy, &c.

But I am mistaken, if your friends in these places-whatever they think or feel relative to the Canada Conference-will regard it as a complimistaken, if they have not too much conscientiousness and honesty to be parties to such injustice to the Christian public in England. I am mistaken, if the sincere, and thinking, and candid among them do not begin to suspect the "Upper Canada.—11 principal Stations among the CHIPPEWA and other INDIANS, to whom the Gospel is preached in THEIR OWN LANGUAGE; soundness and permanence of a cause which is compelled already to resort to such shifts for its support. The Canada Conference needs no such sid; its works are its witnesses; and it solicits visits to its Missions and not the misrepresentation of them, as the strongest inducements to support them.

I turn now to your statement respecting the North American Provinces generally. You report in all these Provinces and Territories, 91 Missionaries, -about thirty less than the number of travelling Preachers and Mission aries employed in Upper Canada alone by the Canada Conference. What does this but prove, that the Canada Conference is doing more in this Province than you are doing in all British North America! No one in this country will doubt that our Preachers and Missionaries are accustomed to labour much more extensively than yours. Yet when you have not so many labourers by one-fourth in all British North America as the Canada Conference has in this Province, you reject applications from, and leave fields of labour Dominions in North America," for two reasons-to show the different and destitute in other provinces, and appropriate about one-third of your whole peculiar manner in which you report your Mission Stations in Upper Canada, North American expenditure to divide Methodist Societies in Upper Canada

Again, in your societies in all these Provinces, you report 13,751 mem-Be it also remembered, that the above report was prepared by you with all bers-several thousand less than the number of members in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this Province alone. Were a return made of our Sunday Schools and Teachers, as you have made of yours, the result would be about the same in regard to schools. The Canada Conference has self-contradictions. above quoted speaks folios, and speaks them with trumpet tongue. If, Gen. also established a College for the education of youth-which you have not themen, I desired an additional and complete vindication of my defensive done in any Province in all North America. You have been accustomed Anson Green, and the "point" of the Church's remarks on it is intended to conduct towards you, that sentence has furnished it. If I desired an additional to expend from five to ten thousand pounds a year upon your Missions in and complete vindication of the position, principles, and views maintained British North America. Yet the Canada Conference, single-handed, has done more in this Province than you have done in all the Provinces, both schience has furnished it. If I desired to establish the worst suspicions that among the Indian tribes and white population; and besides the support of any Collectors. He calls it "unblashing mendicancy;" they are "shameless your worst enemies have entertained, that sentence provides ample materials. its Ministers, has raised nearly if not quite as much money for Missions as mendicants." These are the terms employed to set forth the zeal of persons you have in all British North America. And yet, such a body you treat with who promote the diffusion of the gospel; without a single evidence that they nor would I lay it before the Canadian public, but for the defence of a body sovereign contempt; the character of such a body you attack in your annu-lact contrary to the dictates of reason, scripture, or christianity. These three al reports; the labours of such a body you endeavour to weaken and des sanction and require the present benevolent exertions of our Missionery I have nothing to do with your motives, your honesty or dishonesty, in this troy; the influence of such a body you imagine to swallow up. A vain imagination! An unchristian crusade!

These comparative results not only evince the labours and strength and officiency of the Canada Conference, they will also account in part for the ryour proceedings among your own members in the Lower Provinces, especially in New Brunswick, that they have to send money to rediculous and profiless sacrifice of orthodox principle on the specious alter months ago, to the Government of this Province, a number of members in Canada, while their applications to you for more labourers are rejected. ago for help to pay off an amazing debt he had incurred, of £1 10a. !-of his These comparative results will explain the reason of the strong desire there is appeal only last Saturday for denations to build churches, and his information, also justify a Missionary deputation from the Canada Conference to the other Canada Conference is building all its churches with money derived solely from

And now, Gentlemen, a few miscellaneous remarks, and I have done. 1. If the above facts are strong and offensive and mortifying to you, blame not me, but the facts themselves, and the anthors of them.

2. Your Conference and the American Conferences, have jointly declared own pretensions, and obtain some recognition on the part of those whom he

3. In your Annual Report you have represented the Canada Conference by public men of all political parties? How is it that no man living can de- and spiritual benefit of the people-not the honour of the Redeemer in the contect the slightest political partizanship by examining the list of our Missionary subscribers, or the public men at our meetings? How is it, that a College Charter and Grant have been conferred upon our College by the unanimous ed that most of your Missionaries in Upper Canada, instead of labouring to These facts are demonstrative in refutation of your only pretext against the the pleasure of being present at the Annual Meeting, -if indeed it can be Canada Conference

4. The Canada Conference, as a body of gentlemen and christians, propose your Preachers and Members in England, there is too much piety and bene- after all the insults you had beneed upon them, to leave the questions of different Society, in another part of his article he has the effrontery to attack volence to tolerate such a proceeding. Therefore, to disprove such repre- ference to an umpire, as even civilized nations frequently do; you treat that the well known, influential, and incalculably useful Religious Tract Society, sentations from the Conada Conference, and to allay all suspicious among christian and peaceable proposal with silent contempt, and prosecute your your supporters, you virtually inform them in your next statistical report, warfare with increased vigor, evidently calculating to alarm and crush by a men will give their EXCLUSIVE support to this Society; and that they will (designed for universal distribution) that you have left the white settlements furious onset, and to draw many away from the Canada Conference by large in this country to the Canada Conference, and are directing your entire expenditures. But you have not succeeded even to the extent I (in my last Sabours and expenditures to Indians, having "18 Missionaries" and "14 remarks to your Committee at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 1840.) predicted by Church of England. His is a pure and unchristian enmity; and the invaluprincipal stations among the Chippena and other Indians, to whom the Gos- you would; I supposed, by various influences, you would get twenty preach- able cause he envies will not be injured by it. What tenders the attack in this pel is preached in their own language." How many thousand pious hearts in ers from us; but there were not so many marketable men in the Canada England must have danced with joy at such an announcement; and how Conference as I had uncharitably assumed; and now the principles of the publications, and efforts extinent anti-sectarian. cordially would they sustain you in large expenditures for such a work! Canada Connexion are so fully understood, and have been so fully consider-And when your Canadian deputation, in accordance with your Report, was | ed and so solemnly avowed by every Minister among us, that any further cases stating in England how much the Canada Conference had to do to supply of transition to you would be so perfectly understood on all sides as mercenary, the "New or Destitute Settlements," what wide doors of usefulness were that they would be no loss to the Canada Conference, and no gain to you, exopcomed to you, how you had already 14 stations and 1495 Converts among cept the obligation of supporting deserters of their own principles and friends. the poor, peeled, degraded Indian Tribes, to whom you preached the Gospel The period of your foraging upon the Canada Conference for Missionaries, or secondal resolutions. The character of Popery portrayed in the Report, 30 "their own language," and whether such a work should be given up and instead of raising them up, has expired. But how disgraceful such a bust, is very correct and affecting. The state of the Missions is highly encouraging. ghandoned to silence the clamours of a few ambitious republicans in Canada, ness! How much more worthy of you to have accepted the proposals of the I can easily conceive with what true Christian and British generosity your Canada Conference, and left the matters of difference to an umpire! How congregations would respond, "No, no, no-such missions must never be much better for you to do so still, than to pursue such a work, and to be comgiven up 4" But could those abused congregations be transported to Canada, pelled to resort to such unparalleled misrepresentation in England to sustain and witness for themselves, that instead of 14 Principal stations among the your work! It is in vain for you to think that the Canada Conference will Indians, you had but four so-called—two tribes at Rice Lake, one at St. beg for peace; it proposes a settlement by any umpire you may name and we hope will become generally known. We regret, however, that though the Clair, and a missionary of division among the Mohawks at the Grand River that may be mutually agreed upon; and time will show whether I have not within a half a mile of the Mission House of the Canada Conference, where been individually disposed to make any sacrifice that any one individual could owing the Treasurer of £50 12s. We wish for so useful a Society more of the a Mission has been established for 15 years; that all the Indian Missions in make in order to terminate differences; but while you maintain your present attention, prayers, and liberality of Canadian and English Christians. Canada except those, have remained with, and are supplied by the Canada course of proceeding; it will not cease to be my duty to expose and depre-Conserence; that not one of your Missionaries can preach in Indian except cate it. And as it is now clear, from your own printed reports, that you can Mail will be closed as follows : via Halisax direct, Wednesday, 16th inst., ot John Sunday, who was converted, and trained, and ordained by the Canada only secure the sanction and support of your friends in England by the most 4 o'clock P. M.; via Boston, Tuesday 22nd inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. An ad-

neither among the Indians nor among "Destitute Settlements," but within dence can be adduced to prove the wholesale incorrectness of your reports, the regular Circuits and Missions of the Canada Conference, and most of it will now be a subject of consideration with the Canada Conference whether them in towns and villages which are better supplied with religious ministra- it is not due to the benevolent people at home, as also to the honor of religion tions than the towns and villages of England: could your congregations and in Canada, to send a deputation to England, as well as to the other British contributors witness these facts, what would they think of your report? What Provinces,—or rather one deputation to both. Many persons in this country would they think of your Canadian deputation? What would they say of your have solicited from the beginning the adoption of this course by the Canada Conference, and would furnish ample resources; but it has been disposed to What, Sirs, does your report but prove, that you have not the courage or injure your general work as little as possible—to receive your aggressive the fairness to inform your supporters in England of the rest nature and blows without returning them—and to adopt all reasonable means to put an

your Upper Canadian work? What does it but prove, that you have deceived Gospel to the heathen, and to the "Destitute settlements" any where; may, in your friends in England to carry on your purty-work in Canada? What such work, accomplished by you or any body else, I rejoice with all my heart; you can impose upon the ignorance and credulity of your supporters in body-a branch unequalled in fruitfulness; and all that we demand, or ask is, that you should, as men and as christians, leave the matters of past differences to an umpire, and that all parties henceforth act in accordance with those your congregations in Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, &c., as Indian congre- principles which both the English and American Conferences have unanimously declared to be fundamental to Methodism.

E. RYERSON. Yours very respectfully,

Toronto, March 14, 1842. CONDITION OF WESLEYAN METHODISM IN THIS PROVINCE.

ment, to be exhibited before the British public as contented Indians! I am production be nibbles at what he cannot destroy. He commences it with an untruth :--- Methodism is in a strange condition in this Province. | The body imprisonment of Mr. McLeod in the States. most commonly known by the name of Episcopal Methodists, and of which the Christian Guardian is the accredited organ, continues to denounce the British Wesleyans." The conclusion of our editorial last week, hended "A Social Conference, &c.," is given, and in connexion with the extract the hand, we think a postponement of what he sends us would serve his inter-Church says of the Rev. Messrs. Stinson and Richey, they are men "whom it would delight innumerable others, besides ourselves, to see ministering at the altars of our Church, and bringing along with them the flocks placed under their care." We have four remarks to make on these words. 1. Every body knows, and so does the editor of the Church, that the members of the Church of which the Guardian is the organ are not known by the name of "Episcopal," but "Wesleyan Methodiste." 2. Our poor commerce of the editor Richmond.... April 17th and 20th So-called "British Wesleyans" on grounds which neither they nor the editor Hull...... "30th & Moy 1st Organde...... "25th and 26th of the Church have ever shown to be anti-Wesleyan. 3. None of the denum-St. Andrews... May 7th and 8th Bytown...... June 4th and 5th Table 18th and 15th pal," but "WESLEYAN Methodists." 2. Our body continues to denounce the and enmits those of the Church itself. Has the editor of it forgotten the language of one of his correspondents on the 26th of last month? Does not he accuse the Wesleyan, the organ of the British Wesleyans in this Province, with "inconsistency and weakness,"-" unbecoming abuse and misrepresentation," -with parading "a formidable legion of evils" in the Church, -with "viewa" "materially at variance with the principles and views of" Wesley,-with "a hollow and treacherous friendship, while the pernicious and withering spirit of dissont und schism lurks at bottom !" 4. Only yesterday, then, the Church brought these charges of treathery, schism, dissent, and anti-Wesleyanism "gainst the British Wesleyans, and to-day he tells us, he would "delight" to

are opposed to that institution?

The next extract is what we said last week in few words about our Mission Society - Were we to retaliate and proclaim the Church a "mendicont" -begger, could we be blamed? We might remind him of his many violent articles lately exhorting Churchmen to give only to the Church ; - of his anxious wishes for gifts to be made to and for new churches, &c. &c.; -of what a ers-" Oh! it is a shameful perversion of the best gifts of Providence-it is a

Weslevan in her doctrines and government; never so united; never so prosthat the existence of more than one body of Methodists in the same city, town by Her Representative in this Colony, his advisers, and our legislators; never Stations in Upper Canada, precisely as you have reported the Mission Stations or place, was inconsistent with the unity of Methodism; yet you openly so approved by the population; never so supported by Churchmen and other in Lower Canada, and in the other Provinces. Under the head of expenditure trample upon your own avowed doctrine in Upper Canada. You do so at Christians in her institutions; never feared the Church so little; never was the expense of your consistency, the unity of Methodism, peace of families feared so much by the Church; never so disposed to bury past differences; and the New or Destitute Settlements." Your Report conveyed to your and of neighbourhoods. I know you do not wish to discuss these repulsive never loved souls so much; never so determined to spread the truths and

> THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY .- Last week we inserted a short account of the second Annual Meeting of "The Toronto Church of England cause to regret having done so. This is the case to-day, having met with the Report in the Church of last Saturday, and some remarks on it by the editor. as allied to political party. How happened it then, that our Missionary Plat. Whoever reads them will soon be convinced the Church Truct Society of Toform, at the first meeting held in this city after your separation, was occupied ronto exists for party purposes. Its design is -not the religious instruction version of men solely, but the establishment of High-Churchism, and the destruction of Dissent. Let the Report and the Tracts of the Society be read to see whether we are right. The Church says, his communion is "strongly" " rooted in the affections of a great portion of the people of this Province: votes of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, embracing all parties! and yet concerning the attendance at the late meeting he remarks, -" We had called a pleasure to see scarcely a dozen persons assembled upon such an occasion." Notwithstanding this meagre Annual Meeting of his only scripwhose depository is in this City. "Let us also hope," says he, " that Churchcease to countenance the Religious Tract Society." Thus we have demon strative proof, that nothing, however long in existence and beneficial, will have the sanction, nay, be without opposition from the Church, but what is thoroughcase more unpardonable is, the object of it is a noble Society-in its constitution,

French Canadian Missionary Society. -- The "Occasional Paper" issued by the Committee of this Society, has been received by us with pleasure, containing as it does the third Annual Report of the Society, read at the Public Meeting, held on the 27th Jan ; "which was numerously and respectably attended." Alany ministers and gentlemen were present, and moved The Missionaries, seven in number, are well fitted for their work, attended as it is with persecution and toil. The condition of the French Canadians is deplorable, and appeals loudly to the Society, for an augmentation of labourers and as undaunted patience. The benefits derived from the Society, by the Protestant as well as Popish inhabitants, are quite evident. Other interesting

THE CITY POST OFFICE has given notice, that the next English

THE CALEDONIA.—No tidings have reached us of the arrival of this vessel at Halifax, and it is very probable the Unicorn has left that place with the Mail for England; but there is reason to believe that, though unheard of, she is not lost, as one States paper has asserted. The following article taken from the National Intelligencer will strengthen the hopes of anxious xpectants of her arrival:-

Capt. Morgan, of the packet ship Hendrik Hudson, arrived at New York, may that during an experience of more than one hundred passages across the Atlantic he never experienced such tremendous gales from the westward as Atlantic he never experienced such tremendous gales from the weatward as between the 6th and 14th of February. The Caledonia was then ten days out. Now, as the average passage is about 200 miles per 24 hours, she could with such gales hardly have made 100 per day. The passage out being 15 days, she would then have concurred two-thirds of her fuel and have made only onethird of her distance. Consequently it would have been madees to proceed, for she then would have barely fuel enough to carry her back to England. This would take five to six days. So that she would reach Liverpool about the 20th must wince under the weapon of the writer, we devoutly pray that God may does your report but prove, that your representations in England and your but what we complain of, and protest against is, that you, to the neglect of or 21st. Allowing her three days to repair, get fuel and stores, she could not depart before the 24th. Give her 15 days out, she would not be here until the lith or 12th instant.

> ANOTHER CAROLINE AFFAIR. - The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 7th inst. copies the following from the Lockport Balance: A man named Hogan was arrested and brought before Mr. Leonard, Police Justice of this village, yesterday, on the charge of participating in the burning of the Caroline. The examination was not concluded when our paper went to press." The Commercial, too, comes this extract from the Rochester Post, said to be part of a private letter to a Canadian gentleman in that city: "John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, about whom there can be no mistake, has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial. for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is Clerk to the In the last Church there are several short extracts from the Christian Guard. Sheriff of the Gore District, who was McNab's Lieutenant Colonel opposite in pereded by the editor of that paper, but which are of no importance in the Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNab's law office, and acted as his connexion in which he places them. Apparently, from his silence, unable to Secretary while at Chippews in 1838." We sincerely hope these statements dony the truth of what we have said in several recent articles, in his present are incorrect; and should they not, that the American Government will at once interpose to prevent a repetition of the scenes connected with the exciting

> > To Cornespondents .- The "Prayers and Meditations" shall eceive attention next week .- Should our friend --- have any stock on est: but we shall be happy to do as he may direct.-A wish to dispose of several Missionary letters, &c., to-day, renders it necessary for no to ask several of our valued correspondents to be patient.-Some letters lately received cannot be inserted because anonymous to us.

> > Quarterly Meetings for the Bytown District-4th Quarter. Richmond.... April 17th and 18th George's Lake. May 18th and 17th Hull..... 30th & May 1st Osgande..... 25th and 28th

The District Meeting will commence (D. V.) in Byrown on the 1st of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The business at which the Circuit Stewards are to be present will take place the next day at 10 o'clock, A. M. The preschers are respectfully informed, that some special services are to be holden in connex on with the District Meeting, to begin the evening previous (May 31st) at 7 o'clock, P. M., and to terminate with the Quarterly Meeting on Sunday—consisting of a Prayer Meeting every morning, and of preaching and Prayer Meeting at night and those of them who can, whether they go to Conference or not, are requested to remain till Subbath.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the eccipt of the following sums:

> A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Wesley an Methodist Church, (commonly called Washington's) in SCARBORO', on Thursday evening, March 17th, at 7 o'clock. It is intended to form a Total Abstinence Society; and the Rev. Messrs. S. Belton and I. B. Howard, Josse Ketchum, Esq., and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

Religions Intelligence.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY MEETINGS-WEST. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-As I have seen no accounts of the Missionary Meetings held on the Simcoe Circuit and in a few other places, and as it appears the Preachers have not written to you respecting them, I will trouble you with a line or two informing your readers what our prospects are in these parts of our interesting work. I wrote to you last from St. Thomas on Munday before the Missionary Meeting there. We had an excellent meeting; brother longarrived in good time, after an extremely bard day's travel, having had to ride all the way round by Delaware, not being able to cross the river Thames at Muncey Town. The collection and subscriptions amounted to £16 or £17. This is about the same amount of last year, but it was very liberal considering the destructive fire in St. Thomas last autumn, by which nearly one half of the town was burned down, and an immense deal of property destroyed. Several of our friends suffered severely. One of our members, who has been the most active in building our new church, which is just completed, lost between fone and five thousand dollars. Tuesday night we held a meeting in what is called the Quaker settlement, three or four miles above Port Stanley, where no meet ian and christian principles.

As the Church seems to be wilfully ignorant of the real condition of the and the roads nearly impassable, we had a good company of well behaved As the Church seems to be wittenly ignorant of the real condition of the people, who cheerfully contributed between five and six pounds to our Missionary Society. The meeting at Malahide was thinly attended; the amount of collection and subscriptions a little above that of last year. At Molahide my excellent friend, brother Peter Kerr, met us for the purpose of piloting us to his perous; never so efficient in her ministrations; never so increased in her circuit and of accompanying as to the different appointments we were to attend numbers; never so amiled upon by the British Sovereign; never so favoured in the bounds of his charge. Brother Kerr's coming to us at Malahido was a very great accommodation, as we knew not the route; but in order to accommodate us thus, my friend had on Wednesday to ride more than fifty miles over roads as rough as frost and mud could make them, and facing one of the most evere north-west winds which has blown since last autum his horse fell twice with him, injuring his orm and shoulder very much. At Derebam we held our first Missionary Meeting on the Simore Circuit, and this was the first Missionary Meeting ever held in the place. This place is known by the name of "Derebam Furance:" it is a small village situate in the township of Dereham, about five miles north of Talbot Street. There are in the village about twenty houses; there is also a grist mill, saw mill, forge, axe factory, stores, &c.; and last but not least, a good Methodist church, the only place of public worship in the place; indeed the almost entire community are Methodists. I was very much pleased with every thing about this pleasant and flourishing little town. As might be expected, we had a noble Missionery Meeting. Our excellent friend, Benjamin VanNorman, Esq., took the chair. and opened the meeting with an excellent speech,—a copy of which I obtained for publication, but regret to say that, owing to having mislaid it, I cannot afford your readers the satisfaction of perusing it. The amount contributed, in collection and subscriptions, was £12 12s. 6d. Saturday evening we held a meeting at the Long Point Furnace. . At this place the stoves and all hardward having the name of " Van Norman & Co." are manufactured. under the greatest obligation to the enterprising proprietor of this establishment.
The amount of capital that this establishment has created in the country must be very great, and no doubt it has prevented nearly an equal amount of capitat m going out of the country. I was glad to learn the Furnace was in a state of efficient operation. The principal part of the inhabitants of Normandalo are Methodists, or so inclined. With our excellent friends we held a delightful Missionary Meeting, the avails of which to the Missionary Society were between nine and ten jounds. Joseph Van Norman, Esq.; whom brother Jones called the "head Chief of this village," was not at home; but I have no doubt of the Society's securing from him a liberal support; for this gentleman's "heart" only "deviseth liberal things" in behalf of every chantable and benevolent institution within his reach. Sabhath brother Jones preached in the morning in the Methodist church in Walsingham, and took up a collection of between three and four pounds; no subscription, it being Sabbath. In the evening brother Jones preached in Simcoe to an immense throng of people, who were highly delighted with the simple but important truths that our Indian Mis-sionary delivered to them in the "demonstration of the Spirit and of power." I preached in Simone in the morning, and at Woodhouse in the afternoon and the services collections were received for the Missionary Society. On Monday evening the Simcoe Missionary Meeting was held, which was one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. Doctor Crouse—an exceedingly clever man, and one of the District Councillors for the Talbot District—kindly took the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting with a short but elo-quent and must appropriate speech. In addition to the addresses delivered by the Preachers on the circuit, brother Jones, and myself, we had two able ad-dresses from the Rev. Mr. Reece, Minister of the Baptist Church, and Wm. Willson, Esq., late the Editor of the "Norfolk Journal." Mr. Willson's address was peculiarly amusing and interesting, and produced a powerful effect. This gentleman, in concluding his admirable speech, said, that he had not taken much pains in arranging the remarks which he had felt it his duty to make in the support of the resolution that he had the honour of moving, and much less pains in the selection of the words by which he had endeavoured to communicate his ideas; but he was satisfied that the large and respectable assembly whom he was addressing would apprehend his meaning; he had thrown out his thoughts in the best way he could, unpremeditated as they were; would leave the respected chairman and the congregation to arrange them, topics are introduced into the Report, which, with those we have referred to, we hope will become generally known. We regret, however, that though the receipts of the Society amounted last year to £690 4s. 10d. there is a balance owing the Treasurer of £50 12s. We wish for so useful a Society more of the attention, prayers, and liberality of Canadian and English Christians. man to come and get his tithe; he accordingly went, but instead of finding the hay in cocks as usual, it was still lying in the swath. Of this he complained, when the flock told him that all they were required to do was to cut the grass, and that he might select every tenth swath, and turn it, and cock it for him-self. Next Lord's Day at church the minister took his text, introduced the sub-

jeet in the ordinary way; he then divided it-first, second, third, &ce,; then

anil he,—'My beloved people, I have laid in swaths for you; you can turn they would do, or whether they would do anything, and they contributed to the preaching once in two weeks. The congregations are increasing, and a they would do, or whether they would do anything, and they contributed to the preaching once in two weeks. The congregations are increasing, and a they would do, or whether they would do anything, and they contributed general good feeling exists. I have formed these classes in settlements which general good feeling exists. I have formed these classes in settlements which contributed in swaths. Ladies and Gentlemen, you must turn it and cook it to suit yourselves.' Doctor Crouse contributed liberally at the collection of the brethren presented, in behalf of a female. (name tion, subscribed £2 10s., and with great animation and success arged the people to come forward to the support of the truly benevolent enterprise which was being carried on by our Missionary Society. The collections and subscriptions at the meeting amounted to between £28 and £30. The whole amount of collections and subscriptions of the Simcoe circuit received at the Missionary Meetings was between £55 and £60. Brother Kerr thinks there will be a

gain on the receipts of last year of 40 or 50 per cent.

On Tuesday evening we had a very good meeting at Mount Pleasant, on the Brantford circuit, some account of which was sent you by Mr. Nellis, and published in the Guardian of the 2nd inst. I neglected to make a minute of the amount received at the meeting, but I think it was £15 or £16. The other meetings for Brantford circuit were held on our way to the west. The receipts from that circuit this year will at least double, if not treble, the amount of last year. The Brantford circuit has been favoured, through the instrumentality of year. The Braniford circuit has been favoured, through the instrumentality of the devoted Superintendent and his honoured and laborious colleagues, with a gracious revival of religion; about one hundred and seventy had been added to the society, and the work was still going on powerfully in several places. The work generally throughout the London District is in a very prosperous and delightfolstate. The Missionery spirit runs high, and the people are "up and doing" in most every good word and work. With very few exceptions, both preacches and people are "all at it."

From brother McNah you received an interesting account of the Missionary

rom brother McNab you received an interesting account of the Missionary Meetings held on the Hamilton circuit. On Tuasday evening, after the Dundas meeting, we held a meeting in the Nelson chapel on the Nelson circuit. This was the last meeting belonging to our regular work. Caleb Hopkins, Eeq., M. P. P., kindly took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting with a speach remarkable for picty and sound sense. At the close of the exercises, when the subscriptions were being received, the long-tried friend of the church brother David Pitcher, came forward and said that one of the speakers had allocated to the characteristic for the characteristics. brother David Pitcher, came forward and said that one of the speakers had alloded to the circumstance of a gentleman in England contributing to the Missionary Society a guinea a year for every year he had lived. "Before I was converted," said Mr. Pitcher, "I did not live—I was dead; but since my soul heard the life-giving voice of my Saviour, I have been living: this is twenty years; for each of which I desira to present a thank-offering of one dollar." Brother Pitcher then presented £5.15 for the Missionary Society... Brother Pixther the presented £5.15 for the Missionary Society... Brother Pixther were prevented attending the meeting by personal or domestic affliction, set the scale of the meeting nonel double exceeded those of last year. Collecothers, were prevented attending the meeting by personal or connection, yet the avails of the meeting a good deal exceeded those of last year. Collection and subscriptions £17 10s.

On Wednesday, the 23rd of February, I returned home, after travelling nine hundred and forty-six miles. Yours, &c. J. RYERSON.

Toronto, March 10th, 1842.

"ADDITIONAL MISSIONARY MEETINGS"-GENERAL REMARKS. Toronto, March 9, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

My Dean Sin,-I have this day completed my Missionary tour. Though on account of pressing engagements, I was relieved from the duties of a regular deputation. I have been under the necessity of devoting apwards of four weeks to Missionary Meetings; and, but for bad travelling, have found it an agreeable relaxation from severer mental labours. During the last fortnight and upwards I have been attending "Additional" Missionary Meetings in the Home District; that is, meetings on a "small scale,"—such as were not Included in the appointments of the regular deputation. Our friends in some places felt themselves slighted in being thus passed over; I ventured to promise them all the honor and high gratification of a regular deputation next year, if they would do well without one this year. They have fully earned the promotion. Six of these meetings were held on Yonge Street circuit: two on Newmarket circuit; one on Reesorville circuit; and two on Toronto circuit. All the meetings on Yonge Street circuit, (except one) and the meeting held in Reesorville, were attended by our esteemed friend, and indelatigable and able Missionary advocate, Mr. Bavirr-who, not at all worn out, but rather quickened and animated by his long and successful Missionary tour to the East, even below the Ottawa, joined me the very day after his return home, and with unabated ardour renewed his appeals in behalf of the Missionary cause-travelling through the mud five toiles on foot to attend the meeting of last evening at the Humber; where the generous litt'e congregation whose noble doings last year excited so much surprise and admiration exceeded their former selves, by collecting and subscribing at the meeting upwards of £22. The neighbourhood remains to be canvassed.

At Richmond Hill the principal members had subscribed at other meetings, not knowing that a meeting would be held in that place. The gleanings amounted to about six pounds. The whole amount subscribed in the neighhourhood, I was informed, was about £15. A neat chapel is also in progress at this place. The next meeting was held at Holland-Landing, (Newmarket circuit) in an upper-room-analogous to the first place of meeting of the Primitive Church, when its Ministers and members received the Missionary anciating and revival power, which are descending so copiously upon the Ministers and members of our own Church, and which are producing among us, in an unprecedented degree, an "Apostolic succession" of revivals and Missionary exertions. Filled with the love, animated with the benevolence, and enshrined with the moral glory of such a "Succession," we need no heed the pop-guns which are so courageously played off against us by the Puseque successionists. The avowed seal of primitive apostleship was, re-formed sinners and converted heathen. "The sea of mine apostleship are ye in the Lord," says St. Paul to the Corinthians. What Church in Canada exhibits most of such seals of New-Testament apostleship? And are not such scals better than the questionable and empty boasts of Romish pedigrees!

To return from this digression. Our little meeting in this little upper-room produced about £6. It was the first meeting of the kind ever held in the place. Our friends here are also about building a chapel. The next meeting was held on the same circuit at Beynon's or Love's Chapel, in the township of King. The proceeds amounted to about £11-a few shillings less than the proceeds of last year's meeting; but the deficiency will be made up. Brother Whiting, the Superintendeut and only preacher on the Newmarket circuit, advocated the cause at both of these meetings. He is unwearied in his circuit abours, and has had the happiness of witnessing upwards of 100 accession to the church as the fruits of his labours since the last Conference,

The next evening's meeting was held in Rupert's Chapel—a beautiful little building just finished, and nearly paid for. Here I was met by Br. Bevitt, on his return from a six weeks' tour to the East. 'The proceeds of this meeting were about £8-a little in advance of last year. The next meeting at Bunt's Chapel was thinly attended; but the proceeds amounted to upwards of £13; an advance upon last year. Here we were favoured with an eloquent speech from the Rev. Mr. Westall, of Guelph, and a sensible one from the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Vaughan-both Congregational Ministers.

On Saturday I returned home-preached on Sabbath-and on Monday evening attended a Missionary Meeting in Cummer's Chapel, where no meeting was held last year. Proceeds £12 5s. Tuesday evening in Scarboro'—rain and mind. Mr. B. preached,—postponed the regular Missionary Meeting; but appointed collectors, and collected between three and four pounds of the few present. The next meeting was at Button's Chapel-dark, and roads nearly impassable. Proceeds about £6-will do much more. A good revival going on in the neighbourhood hard by. The next evening at Recsorville-streets a sea of mud. The chair was taken by S. Hornes, Esquire, a man of great worth and usefulness. The Rev. S. Belton, (superintendent and only preacher on the circuit,) moved the first resolution by a speech of much energy and pathos-stating his own labors among new settlements. Among other things he mentioned having preached under an oak tree the first

neighbourhood-but no meeting was held, for the good reason that nobody came, or could come, as the night was Egyptian in durkness, with the addition of deep and and pouring rain. I got home on Saturday, and went out to Toronto, 14 miles, Sunday morning, to the dedication of a chapel-where the friends had anticipated the principal object of the service, by subscribing and paying off the debt on their chapel. Having done so well, they desired to do something more, and requested that the occasion might be improved in taking a collection and subscriptions for the enclosing of the burial ground. The sum collected and subscribed, with the addition of what was expected from those who could not get there on account of the bad roads, was considered sufficient to enclose their ground. On Monday I went to Hewill's Chapel in Chinguacousy, about 16 or 18 miles, where I met Mr. Dean, the superintendent of the circuit, and found the friends much disconreged from the badness of the roads, and their exhausted resources. They had just finished a chapel, which I opened for them last autumn, when they gave and subscribed £25, the sum required to wipe off the debt. Since then they have subscribed £32 for a circulating Library, £28 for the Bible Society, and upwards of £20 to enclose a burial ground, besides contributing to support their Ministers. This neighbourhood is, with few exceptions, composed of Irish settlers; they seemed to think they could do nothing this year worthy of the Missionary cause or of the character of their neighbourhood. I could not forego holding the meeting; but promised to explain their circumstances, and that they should not be less esteemed if they did not contribute much this year to the Missionary Society. It was the first Missionary Meeting ever held in the neighbourhood; and the first female to whom I was introduced had

The next day I travelled through heavy min and deep mind to Howell's

cular notice. One of the brethren presented, in behalf of a female, (name unknown) the sum of £1 2s. 6d. I afterwards inquired of the almoner who this female was, and what were her circumstances. He told me she lived in a little log house-occupied a rented farm-and worked hard to assist in providing for her family; but that she had been accustomed, for several years, prissionary Meeting had been held in that place, she had privately transmitted her offerings through other channels. He reminded me of having enclosed to me, when I was editor of the Guardian, a donation from a female; that I had inserted his letter and commended the act of the pions donor; that that female was the same who had, this evening, presented £1 2s. 6d.; that last year she had also given £1 10s.—that lately her husband had experienced a gracious change and joined the Church—that her negrets neighbours had known nothing of her pions doings. Here is piety in principle—piety in secret—and piety producing fruits even among the destinte settlements and the Indian tribes, as well as around the domestic freside;—piety worthy of a place in the reserved of the reserved as the reserved of the reserved of the lindian tribes, as well as around the domestic freside;—

10th inst. I began another in the township of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the township of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and resulted in the conversion of Cumberland, which also continued four evenings, and result piety worthy of a place in the records of the New Testament. How often do we find under a rustic exterior, and in a rude cottage, a nobility of soul unsurpassed, if equalled, in the mansions of the great, or the palaces of and christianity propagated by Methodist preachers in Canada. And how

1. The weather and roads during the winter season of the present year have been very unfavourable to the interest and success of our Missionary Meetings in comparison of what they were last year. Had the roads been usually good, the attendance would, probably, on an average, have been one fourth or one third larger, and the contributions would have been increased nearly in proportion.

complete refutation of all representations to the contrary.

4. The unprecedented revivals of religion which are in progress—unpre-

to be swamped by large adverse appropriations, rising, like the sun, through a sea of vapours, imparting the vital power of revival fruitfulness, and diffusing a benevolent radiance over the whole land—quickening thousands from the second resolution was moved by Mr. Wm. Herkimer, and seconded by fusing a benevolent radiance over the whole land—quickening thousands from the Rey. J. Ryerson, whose very appropriate address was highly interesting, a death of sin to a life of righteousness—reclaiming numbers who had been and supported by the Rey. P. Jones, who directed our attention to the degraded seduced into the morasses of schism and division—enabling men who had state of the Aborigines of this country, and the great and important advantages never appeared on a Missionary platform, to plend the cause of the destitute they cojoved,—social, domestic, and religious, by their receiving the glorious and the heathen with unsurpassed efficiency—surcharging the ministrations gospel of the blessed God. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken of men whose labours heretofore had apparently produced little fruit, with the electric fire of revival influence which has thrilled through whole circuits the electric fire of revival influence which has thrilled through whole circuits amounted to £33 16s. 2d. This, with £11 collected and paid over by the Treasurer, makes £44 16s. 2d.; and we hope at the close of the year it will —and sending over about sixty new townships and to various Indian tribes, by the lips of Missionaries indeed, the messages of everlasting life! By the Divine blessing, the orb of Methodism in Upper Canada has risen too high to be reached by the lefty thunders of a Loudon Committee; its rays are too expansive to be extinguished or contracted by even the malignancy of its own renegale sons. Like the Primitive Church, the hours of its deepest trials have been the starting points of its mightiest achievements; and the predictions of its extinction have proved the presages of its greater splendour. If our Divine Redecemer referred the messengers of the imprisoned John to the tions of its extinction have proved the presages of its greater splendour. If our Divine Redeemer referred the messengers of the imprisoned John to the nature and effects of his labours as the proof of his Messiahship, leaving the Baptist to draw his conclusion from facts, would a direct voice from heaven so benevolently or more assuredly, than the facts of the last eighteen mouths, warrant us, as a body of Ministers and people, in applying to ourselves the animating words of the d, ing Wesley—"The best of all is, God is with

6. The only practical suggestions I would presume to offer will be best ex pressed by our favourite Poet:

a by our lavouries Foet:

"Urse on your replic cours, Ye blood bespitched bands;
The leavenly kingdom suffers force. "Its selved by violent lands:
See there the starty crown, That glitters through the skies!
Satan, the world, and sin tread down, And take the glorious pizz!
Through much distress and pair, Through many a conflict here.
Through blood, ye must the entrance gam; Yet, O distain to fear!
'Courage!' your Cap ain crise, Who all your toll foreknew;
'Thilly e shall have; yet all despise. I have o'ercome for you.'
Leave no unguarded place, No weakness of the soul;
Take enery wirks, energ grace, And fortify the wholk:
Indistributing foil'd, To battle oil proceed;
But arm yourselves with all the mind, That was in Christ, your Head."

F. Perrol.

E. Rykrioy.

* On leaving Recserville I called upon the venerable David Youmans-nov letween 80 and 90 years of age—whose Circuits, in his day, were nearly as large as Districts are now, and whom I used to hear preach when I was a little boy. His preaching was always characterised by sound sense, great pointed by the Rev. Wm. Jolly, one of the itinerant preachers. On Thursday, the him on his bed, and expressed my gratification at seeing him once more, and my hope that now, in his infirmities and solitude, he enjoyed the consolations of those plentifully supplied with the good things of this life. At four, P. M., the hope that now, in his infirmities and solitude, he enjoyed the consolations of those truths which he had preached so faithfully and extensively to others. His eyes filled with tears, and, clasping his hands, he said, "Bless the Lord, my soul is happy; Jesus is precious; I am waiting his call." I spoke of the satisfaction it must be to him, to witness, before his departure, the increased prosperity of the Church, and so good a work in his own neighbourhood. He said, "Yes, in all the schisms and parties which had been made, he had always believed and maintained, that when others could not decide controversies. God would do so in his own way and time; and God had always done so in all our difficulties, after a proper trial, by giving sufficient proof, through his Providence and Spirit, on whose side he was; for he did not believe the Almighty would take both sides of a controversy; and he believed the outpourness of the Hole Spirit, non automatically the side of a controversy; and he believed the outpourness of the Hole Spirit, non automatical through the side of a controversy; and he believed the outpourness of the Hole Spirit, non automatical through the side of the same side of a controversy; and he believed the outpourness of the Hole Spirit, non automatical through the side of th whose side he was; for he had not believe the Alminty would take both sides of a controversy; and he believed the outpourings of the Holy Spirit upon our Church at the present time, and His blessing upon the Missionary cause, was the scal of His approbation upon our Conference and Church," We united in prayer, and the fervent responses and triumphant ejuculations of this aged voteran forcibly reminded me of Dr. Young's well known words-

"The chamber where the good man meets his fare,

"The chamber where the good man meets his face, la privileged above the common walk. Of virtuous life—quite on the verge of heaven."

After leaving this old Elisha, the following, among other reflections, occurred to me: How happily as well as honourably do our aged men die! They have not deserted the skip in the storm; the means and inducements employed to shake and alienate them from the Church have, like the howling winds against the mountain oak, only caused them to take the firmer root; they have never deserted their brothren, either from envy, or ambition, or love of ease, or love of gain; and such men are the Rev. T. WHITEHEAD, the Rev. J. WILSON, the Rev. D. Youmans, and the Rev. W. BROWN. Now they are, each of them, hending under the weight of more than three-score years, honoured by the Caurch, loved by their fellow-labourers and successors. Their sun is setting amidst the Among other things he mentioned having preached under an oak tree the first sermon ever delivered in the township of London, London District. What has since been wrought in that township and town? Mr. B. was followed by the Rev. D. Wright, of the Credit Mission, who was nearly voiceless from a severe cold, but who succeeded in giving an interesting statement of the flourishing condition of his mission. Mr. Bevitt spoke last, and delivered one of the most luminous and effective speeches I ever heard. The coliection and subscriptions followed, amounting to upwards of £15—an advance tupon last year, although the collectors last year had canvassed the neighborhood previously to the meeting. The neighborhood is yet to be canvassed. The friends are also preparing for a Missionary Tea Meeting. An excellent previous Sabbath, given in their names as candilates for membership in the prayer. Mr. Belton has been employed the principal part of his time during the last two months in Protracted Meetings. I was glad to see him so much revived and encouraged in his work."

The next day I travelled through heavy rain and deep mud to Howell's

Belleville Missionary Meeting. Feb. 26, the Rev. W. Jeffers writes us:-The day on which our Missionary Meeting was held was exceedingly unfavourable, on account of very ball weather and had roads; but we were much surprised to see a good congregation assembled in the evening. The speakers, who addressed the meeting in the following order, were the Rev. Messrs. Playter, Kitchen, (of the Kirk) Demorest, Davidson, and Green, and brother Herchimer, the Indian Missionsry. Mr. Playter opened with a history of Missions in different parts of the world from the first, and showed much ability in the conciseness and lucid arrangement of his statements. Every one was carried away with the elequent and sifted enthusiasm of Messra. Davidson and Green. The chair was filled with great propriety by G. B. Spencer, Esq., who very handsomely subscribed £10. The amount collected and subscribed at the meeting was £42, which is a considerable advance upon last year, and it will doubtless be increased.

CARTWRIGHT AND MANVERS MISSION. March 1st, the Rev. M. Blackstock writes us :- With respect to this Mission. I have conlined my labours principally to the townships of Cartwright and Manvors; the former includes the Schugog Lake; the cituation is low, and is tolerably well settled, principally with Irish and English emigrants; the latter has been partially settled some nine or ten years. It is a mountainous and hilly country. The settlers in general are Irish. The inhabitants of these townships profess the Protestant faith; but, alas! they are too much without Gol and without Christ in the world. You know that I have had all the difficulties and privations of letter in the person of the Rev. Henry Cleveland, with proof that the noblements to encounter; but the God of Jacob has stood by me, and blessed the people; so that in Cartwright we have twenty members in two classes; and in Manvers a society of twenty-four members in three classes. I have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been have held two Querterly Meetings on this Mission, and each of them has been had deficiently for the properties of the extra Callware. We will be the standard of the mass properties of the english of the mass product of the British Algorithm of the English of the English of the forcible of the English of the En in the neighbourhood; and the first female to whom I was introduced had reason of the neighbourhood; and the first female to whom I was introduced had reason of neighbourhood; and the first female to whom I was introduced had reason of neighbourhood; and a half to attend the meeting. Only a part of the neighbourhood could get through the mid. To those present we gave a general bourhood could get through the mid. To those present we gave a general from the Balson Lake Mission were present, and greatly affected. They live that the supplies of the sit of february. The usual is shown are not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission were not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission were not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission where the neighbourhood of January is not usual in the neighbourhood of January is not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission where the neighbourhood is now are not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission where the neighbourhood is now are not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission where the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the Mission where the neighbourhood of January is not usual in the neighbourhood of it was ably assisted at the neighbourhood of the neighbourhood could get through the middle one three has been in two quarters in the neighbourhood of the neighbourhood of January is not usual in t

OSGOODE CIRCUIT. Feb. 21, the Rev. E. B. Harper writes us — I believe it to be my duty to acknowledge with thankfulness the goodness of God to us in this part of his moral vineyard. On the 31st of January I commenced a Protracted Meeting in the township of Gloucester, which continued four evenings, during which fourteen souls were converted to God. On the 10th last, I began another in the township of Cumberland, which also continued

princes. It is from christianity this nobility is derived; (infidelity destroys it;) porters of our benevolent and christian institutions stepping forward so nobly to and christianity propagated by Methodist preachers in Canada. And how our assistance. Their liberality is not the result of an excited feeling that acts and christianity propagated by Methodist preachers in Canada. And how much more happiness is enjoyed, and how much more good is done by such with a sudden impulse, and then subsides; leaving something like remores that members of the Church, than by those who imbibe the spirit of party, become partizans in contentions, and are driven about by every party wind that blows. And what a lesson of reproof and instruction does such an example and higher until he arises to the perfect day, shining with meridian splendour. The liberality of our people and friends astonished all last year, and even the general remarks and reflections.

1. The weather and roads during the winter season of the prosent year; sent exigency. But how encouraging to our friends, and confounding to our propries. The liberality of our people and friends astonished all last year, and even the most sanguine were led to view it as an extraordinary exertion to meet the present exigency. But how encouraging to our friends, and confounding to our propries. sent exigency. But how encouraging to our triends, and conforming to our enemies, to see them coming forward not only as they did has year, but with increased zeal and liberality. While our friends on other circuits are doing so nobly, we believe our friends on this circuit will not be wanting. My worthy Superintendent has already informed you of the noble exertions of our Hamilton friends; and as I reside in Dundes, I may be expected to communicate some information of our benevolent enterprises in this town. At a meeting of the Waleson Matthedier Subset is School in this place, we nearly in proportion.

2. The general increase in the amount subscribed at the meetings this year over the subscriptions of last year, under such disadvantages, argues a very found the efficient operations of the school were very mach impeded by the want of a proper supply of interesting and useful books. To remove this impedience and benevolent feeling in behalf of the want of a proper supply of interesting and useful books. To remove this impedience, it was resolved that a Tea Meeting should be held in the chapel, to which persons should be admitted by tickets at 2s. 6d. each, and the avails appropriated for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Our meeting was held on of our Missionary operations.

2. The general increase in the amount subscribed at the meetings this year over found the efficient operations of the school were very mach impeded by the want of a proper supply of interesting and useful books. To remove this impedience, it was resolved that a Tea Meeting should be held in the chapel, to which persons should be admitted by tickets at 2s. 6d. each, and the avails appropriated for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Our meeting was held on the 15th inst.; about 140 tickets were disposed of, and the school will realize of our Bissionary operations.

3. The attendance at our Missionary Meetings, and the support of our Missions by public men of different political parties and by members and Ministers of different Protestant Churches, furnishes the strongest proof of the dainties, to which we did ample justice, we were pleasingly entertainthe non-party position and catholic character of our Church, and the most ed with addresses from the ministers stationed on this circuit, and Mr. M. McGill, who kindly rendered us his service, which was highly amusing and

4. The unprecedented revivals of religion which are in progress—unprocedented in this country in number, in extent, and in deep rational power—in connexion with such unprecedented benevolence in support of our Missions, present a prospect for the future such as has never been spread out before as during any period of our Provincial history.

5. Is it not a spectacle of true moral sublimity indeed, to see our Church, when deserted by some of its leaders, assailed by divisionists, and attempted to be swamped by large adverse apprepriations, rising, like the sun, through Rev. A. McNab, and supported with some pleasing remarks by Mr. M. McGill. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Vm. Herkimer, and seconded by be not less than £50. This, I believe, is more than twice the amount paid the happiness of its people. last year. In the collection there were three \$10 bills adhering so closely to I take a warm interest in the development of the resources of the Province,

parents, gnardiens, and friends of the mantution. These recumions were recently stolen from our townsmus accompanied with suitable hymns, which gave additional life and pleasure to Savage, Montreal, have been distinguished by the Rev. Won. Jolly, one of the itinerant prenchers. On Thursday, the heard full particulars.—Patrict. plentifully supplied with the good things of this life. At four, I'. M., the weather being fine, this part of our juvenile race, with their teachers, commenced a procession in the streets, headed with their banner, "The Primitive Methodist Sunday School Society," which was followed by others, though of less size, with appropriate motion,—such as, "Soffer little children to come nuto me," &c. They passed down King Street, and returned by way of Duke Street and Newgote Street to Bay Street, where, in front of the chapel, they sang an appropriate parting verse, and were dismissed by Mr. Swain, another sang an appropriate parting verse, and were dismissed by Mr. Swain, another.

By the same, in Bytown, Feb. 18, Mr. John Miller to Miss Elizabeth McElroy, both of Templeton.

By the same, in Bytown, Feb. 18, Mr. George Hoskins to Miss Surviva E, menced a procession in the streets, headed with their banner, "The Primitive Methodist Sunday School Society," which was followed by others, though of less size, with appropriate mottos,—such as, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. They passed down King Street, and returned by way of Duke Street and Newgate Street to Bay Street, where, in front of the chapel, they sang an appropriate parting verse, and were dismissed by Mr. Swain, another of the Superintendents. In the evening the teachers, with the friends in waitof the Superintendents. In the evening the leachers, with the Piends in watching, set down to congratulate each other on the tails and the pleasures of each day. Several addresses were delivered on the benefits of Sunday Schools; resolutions were passed and votes of thanks given, especially to the friends of other denominations, who in various ways had so kindly assisted on the occasion. On Sunday, the 27th inst. the Anniversary Sermous were preached by the Rev. J. Lacy. A few pieces were again recited with good effect. The congregations were respectable, and the collections, we understand, liberal. Thus closed one of the most interesting Subbath School Anniversaries we have ever witnessed either in this or the old world.

Toronto, Feb. 22th, 1842.

Foreign and Dravinical News.

Foreign and Dravinical News.

Foreign and Dravinical News.

Foreign and Dravinical News.

**Holt, both of Hull.

Sy the same, Feb. 28, Mr. John Campbell to Miss Christiana Mearther, both of Bytown.

On the 15th February, by the Rev. G. Poole, Mr. Peter II. Bradt, of Grimsby, to Miss Allice Hixon, of Climton.

On the 13th Feb., by the same, Mr. Joseph H. Durkor, of Smithville, to Miss Mary Michael S. Kennedy, of Gainsborough; to Miss Mary Michael S. Kennedy, of Gainsborough; to Miss Mary Michael S. Kennedy, of Gainsborough; to Miss Mary Michael S. Kennedy and Demorest, Bir. James ing, sat down to congratulate each other on the toils and the pleasures of each day. Several addresses were delivered on the benefits of Sunday Schools:

Foreign and Provincial News.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Tarolinta, Smith, from Liverpool, has just arrived, having sailed on the 24th of January, but unfortunately she brings no papers, nor so far as we can learn, any letters containing farther intelligence than that already published. Capt. Smith reports that he saw, previous to the time he left Liverpool, a

paper of that city for the week ending January 22. Captain Smith farther states, that us for as he had beard, there was no news

The packet of the 25th of January was to soil next day after the Tarolinta left.

One of the morning papers has the following paragraph.

The Captain of the Terolinta informs us, that when he left Liverpool on the 24th of January, he saw the Coledonia steam ship; she had been undergoing full repairs, and was on that day all ready for sea. It was then generally eported in Liverpool, and believed, that Lord Ashbucton had taken age in the Caledonia, and was to leave Liverpool in that vessel .- N.Y. Com. Ad.

> From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, March 1st. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship Hendrik Hudson, Captain Morgan, arrived this morning

rom London, vin Portsmouth.

We are indebted to Captain Morgan for London papers to the 17th of Janu ary inclusive. The ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 19th, but the morning heing foggy, the beats which should have brought the papers of the previous day were not oble to board her.

Captain Morgan states that his present passage is the one hundred and sixth

that he has made across the Atlantic, and during the whole time he never before experienced such dreadful weather as that between the 6th and the 14th of February.

Among the matriages in high life the London papers mention one that is

shortly to take place between Adolphus, the reigning duke of Nassau, and the princess Maria Sophia Louisa, of Orange. The former was born 1817, and he latter in 1824. The King of Prussia's present to his godson, the Prince of Wales, according

to the on dits in the first circles at Berlin, will be a splendid royal mantle, lined with ermine, decorated with the star of the Order of the Black Eagle, formed of brilliants and other jewels of the first water.

. Some of our readers may remember that on the advancement of Lord Segrave (Colonel Berkeley) to an Earldom, a most pungent letter was published in the

notice to the supporters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punc-

which believed the supporters of the states of the case—declaring the claim for testitution "the roost audaciously natenable" it is possible to imagine.

The London papers announce the death of James Descon Hime, Eq., so long connected with the Board of Trade, and whose name has been made a familiar word in this country by his evidence upon the subject of free trade, given before a committee of the House of Commons. He was 6S years of agentituded by the course of the state of the s Lord Ashburton had not soiled, but was expected to leave in the course of

the month of January. Saturday Evening -It is now stated that the balance of stock which it was supposed the Government broker would bring into the market has been taken by the Bank, but of course nothing is known of the price at which the bargain was made. The jobbers are much displeased at the negotiation, as it is stated to have been concluded without the intervention of any member of that body, who invariably act as the "middle men" bet tween the brokers.—From the London Times of January 17.

UNITED STATES.

American Congress .- The House adjourned about 4 o'clock, DUNDAS SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING AND MISSIONARY
MEETING. February 28th, the Rev. S. C. Philp writes us:—It must afford
every lover of our Zion great satisfaction, and excite in his heart sincere and
ardent gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, to see the friends and supporters of our benevolent and christian institutions stepping forward so nobly to
our assistance. Their liberality is not the result of an excited feeling that sets
with a sudden impalled amount them.

I fear you have not the least conception of the slambering, latent horrors of the scene. At a distance, you cannot know the hundredth part of the hideous facts which we shudder at knowing here.—Correspondent of N. Y. American, January 25th.

NOVASCOTIA

The Assembly of Nova Scotia have appropriated £28,000 for The Assembly of Storia have appropriated analysis of constructing and repairing roads and bridges in that Province and have imposed a duty of nine shillings per barrel upon Pork imported from Conada or other parts. A resolution has also passed the Assembly to petition the Homo Government for the repeal of the Imperial Duty on Flour.—St. John's Courier. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office, (West,) Kingston, 4th March, 1842 .- His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following reasons District Clerks for the respective Districts opposite their names, under Proc. Act, 4 & 5 Vict. Ch. 10, viz; Ottawn District, Donald McDonald, (F.) Johnstown, James Jessup; Bathurst, Robert Moffut; Prince Edward, Thomas Moore; Midland, Francis M. 1981; Victoria, Peter O'Reilly, Collocrae, John Dereus; Home, John Elliotti Niagara, Erastos B. Raymond; Goro, Edw. C. Thomas; Brock, Wm. Lapenotiere; Talbot, Fred. T. Wilkes; London, ames B. Strathy; Western, John Cowan-

March 3rd .- His Excellency the Governor-General has been leased to appoint the Hon. Messra. John B. Robinson, Rob't S. Jameson, ames B. Macaulay, and Christ'r A. Hagerman, Commissioners to inquire nto and regulate the Practice of the Court of Chancery in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, under Provincial Act 3rd Vict. Chap. 1.

Reply of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot to the Address rom the Board of Trade of Mon'real.—Gentlemen.—I receive with very treat pleasure your congrainfations on my arrival, and the expressions of your confidence in my administration.

The sentiments of attachment to the Mother Country, and of anxiety for the permanence of the connexion with her, are such as I was prepared to expect from the intelligent and loyal community whom you represent. Entertaining the highest respect for the mercantile body, and the most lively interest in their prosperity. I shall ever be ready to consider any representation which you may address to me; and I sha'l be gratified, if, during my administration of the government, any impediments which still interfere with the trade between this Province and Great Britain could be removed.

His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Montreal Mechanics Institute.—Gentlemen,—I thank you for your congratulations, and for your expressions of confidence in my ability and determination to discharge the daties entrasted to me, so as to advance the interests of this country, and

with other christian churches exert be energies in earrying out the economy of Divine grace until all the earth shall be filed with the glory of God, and the kingdoms of this world becume the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

The Lord has been favouring us with a few drops of the water of life. Some twenty or thirty souls have united with us as the result of two Protracted Meetings. We hope these are only the portentous droppings of a mighty shower.

A VERY INTERESTING TEA MEETING was held on Wednesday evening, the 23rd elt., in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. Bay Street, on behalf of the Sunday Schools connected with that society. The number assembled on the occasion, we understand, was upwards of 400; among whom were several of the leading friends of Subbath Schools connected with other societies in this city. One delightful feeling seemed to prevail in the meeting, in which the language of the Royal Pasinist was strikingly illustrated—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The manner also in which it was conducted reflected the greatest credit on the Committee of Management. After tea an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. W. Lyle, on the spirit, object, and harmony of the meeting; which was followed by a report of the schools, rand by Mr. Walker, one of the Superintendents. We were highly pleased in hearing by the report that the schools, in their various departments, were in a healthy and promising condition. Diagres, embracing the great principles of the christian religion, were their recided by several of the children in a way which evinced the zeal and intelligence of their teachers, and claulted to give the highest satisfaction to the processing superinted with suitable bymns, which have been defined and intelligence of their teachers, and claulted to give the highest satisfaction to the processing proposed of the christian religion, were the recity. About half-past nine, P. M., the precisity was closed with peasers accompanied with suitable bymns

recently stolen from our townsman, Mr. Stennett, in Kingston, and the Messry. Savage, Montreal, have been discovered in the latter place. Some children looking for their lost marbles, led to the important discovery.—We have not

MARRIED. - By Rev. J. Carroll. in Bytown, Dec. 8, 1841, Mr. Wm. Minns to Mrs. Christiana Graham, both of Dytown.

By the same, in Bytown, Feb. 28, Mr. George Hoskins to Miss Surviva E. Holt, both of Hull.

both of the Township of Caistor. In Ameliasburgh, on the 29th Jan., by the Rev. Thomas Demorest, Mr. James S. Peak to Miss Rhoda Thompson, both of Big Bay Island in Sophiasburgh,

S. Pear to guess August.

Prince Edward District;

Un the 7th Feb., by the Roy W. Jeffers, Mr. Philip F. Candiff, of Thurlow, to Miss Sarah Gilbert, of Sidney.
On the 17th Feb., by the same, Mr. Robert Clark in Miss Jane Van Cott, both
of Tyendinaga.

of Tyendinaga.

DIED, at his residence in the Township of Ancaster, on Monday morning the 23th of Feb. last, Mr. Peter Spann, aged 70 years, in possession of a good hope of eternal life. The numerous and serious assembly who attended his funeral, attested the estimation in which he was held. In this City, on Monday meeting, 7th inst, Mr. John Laing, Deputy Collector of Customs at this port, aged 32 years;

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending March 15. R. Heyland, L. O. Rice, F. Coleman, W. Chamberlain, J. Youngs, H. Biggar, G. F. Playter, G. Ferguson (many thanks;) S. Rose, B. Nankevill. (£16 3s. 6d. after the dediction meritioned,) J. Carroll (former letter received,) A. Davidson.

TORONTO MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—
A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next; the 18th instant, at Eight o'clock, on HYDROSTATICS, (Second Lecture.) by Mr. Lunaden.

Admittance Free: JAMES F: WESTLAND, Secretary.

Toronto, Morch 14th, 1342. Grand River Navigution Company's Office. \

Seneca, 12th March, 1842. OTICE is hereby given; that the election of three Directors to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company will take place at the Company's Office, Senecu, on the first Monday in May bext.

Also, that a dividend of 24 per tent is declared payable on that day, on

Also, that a dividend of Ag P-65 per cent of stock paid in.

JOHN JACKSON, Secretary & Treasurer.

G. R. N. Co.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-

D scriber begs to call the attention of the public to his well-selected Stock of PRUIT TREES, which will be warranted to their Surts. GHAUNGEY BEADLE. 'St. Catherlaes, March 1, 1842. N. B.—The Proprietor of the British American Cultivator, and Mr. George Lustin. King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 614 tf

layor on his aged father, and a large circle of friends, by writing to Jacob Ercanbrack, in Moravia, Coynga county, N. Y. FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

Stonehouse Martin

Bullivan Jeremiah

Surr Thes Sutherland Robt

Sweeny Mich'l

Tanning Ann Taylor Rob't J.

Thomas Nathan Thompson Matthe

Thompson J. Thompson Chas Thompson Jas

Thompson — Tildan C.

Tighe Miss Louisa
Todd ——
Tolmie James

Toppin Edw'd Tower Galatia Townley Widow

Townsley Wm

Townsend J. Tracy Win Trotter John

Try Miss Eliza

Turner Thomas Tyrrell Joseph

Urwin Mania

Valentine George

Veale Mr or Mrs Killien Vernon Susan

Vernor Moore

Verrai Dr. Videan G. Vincent Chas

Vippond David Vollet James

W

Wailleur Mohs. R'

Wallis Jno or Dan'l McNeill

Wanzey Benj. F.

Warnick Miss Nic and Sam'l Hill Wartin Robert

Ward Henry 2

Watts Emelia

Weart Thomas Weire James

Watts Mary Wangh Mrs Letitis

Weit Alfred
Weich George
Welch Edward
Welsh Lydia
Welsh Mary Aune

Welham James West Albert

West Stephen

Whart Samuel

Wheeler John White John 2

White Scott W. Whitfield John

Whitehead Jos Whitley Edmus

Wilkeson Mrs

Wilkinson — Williams R.

Whitmon Mrs M. A Wiggins James Wilks Thomas

Wilkenson Mrs Mat.

Williams —— Williams Wm — Williams Rudolph Wilson H. M.

Wilson Mrs Wilson Thos 2 Wilson John 2

Wilson Saruh 2

Willson Mrs Han

Wilson Henry Winkworth David

Wilson James

West Cott John

Weston John B. Wellsworth Mrs S.

Warffe John A. P. Warbrick James

Waitte Isaac Walden Sam Walker E. A.

T

Stones Dan Suel Thomas

Suiter John

Sweny John

EXTENSIVE STOCK of DRY GOODS the retail Branch of their business will commence this day, 1st March, to sell Kealy Patt Reduces John off their entire stock commence this day, 1st March, to sell Keely Like off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of Staple and Kelly Patt Fancy Dry Goods, at a great sacrifice, for cash only. This will afford an Kelly Jane opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with Kinlock Geo. F. 2 articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the Kennelly Alex'r Kennelly Mexically Mexicall country at lower prices than they can be imported; the whole will be found Kennelly Martin well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the OCTOR SCOTT, late Mouse ourgeon to the Fever Kingstury Mrs. Army McLean Mrs. Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Kingstury Mrs. Army McLean Mrs. Kipper Capt Geo. McConnell John Raox Geo. McConnell John 2

PRICE & EWART, ATTORNEYS, &c. Know Geo Koyle Burnett McCormic John 2 McCormic John 2 McCormick James Office on the East side of Yonge St., between Newgate and Hospital Sts.

R E M O V A L

E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Lade Mrs John McDolle Nath'l Cilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, Laing Samuel McDonald D. 2 acarly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order.

J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladics' Rug-Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms, Ladies' Needle-Work neatly fromed.

MEDonald Michel Rano Mis McDonald Cathine Rano Mis McDonald Capt Rano Mis McDonald Lack McDonald Michel Rano Mis Rano Mis McDonald Lack McDonald Michel Rano Mis Rano Mis McDonald Lack McDonald Michel Rano Mis Rano Mis McDonald Lack McDonald Michel Rano Mis McDonald Michel Rano Mis McDonald Capt Rano Mis Rano Mis Lacker Daniel Lavier Miss Rose McEliny MayAnne Ren James ju. Beging George Capter Miss Rose Laverty Margaret 2 Lavier Miss Rose Laverty Margaret 2 Lavier Miss Rose McFaland Aley's Rend Wm

L. & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Gurden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

PURCHASERS for a CORNET or CORNOPEAN, a G TROMBONE, and a SERPENT, may be heard of by applying at this Office; if by letter, post-paid.

(with a Store attached if possible) for a term of years, capable of mane-freturing twenty barrels of flour per day. Possession wished in May or June. For further particulars apply to 11. E. Nicollis, Land Agent, near the Post Office, Toronto. Taronto, Feb. 22nd, 1842.

ISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Lewin Joseph Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned MERCHANT Liens-TAILORS, is this day dissolved by matual consent. GEO. SIMPSON.

Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1842.

1.1 GEO. BALFOUR, The Subscriber will continue the business in the same place, in his own name. No. 2, Church Buildings. GEO. SIMPSON. Fcb. 21st, 1842.

Feb. 21st, 1842.

A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have local in Edward in John Locas Madame Jane McLaughlin John McLan Donald Location Richard McMin Richard Lowthian George Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have located a Locas Madame Jane McLaughlin John McLan Donald Lowthian George McMahon Carnelius Lumly Miss Eliz.

McManan James

McMallen John

McNat Alex'r

Lyons Michael

Lyons Michael

Livons Michael

McManan James

McMallen John

McNath Alex'r

Lyons Michael

McManan James

McMallen John

McNath Alex'r

Lyons Michael

McManan James

McMallen John

McNath Alex'r

Lyons Michael

McManan James

McMand Jam

Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Doew Win Greenham Fred Docketty John 3 Greenwood Wm Doiles Mrs Griphey Wm Bolan Miss Esther Guidly Robert

Dollay — Dollan James

Donby Mrs

Faux John 2 Fearnley Miss Eliz Fechan — Cath Fenton Stephen

Forgus Mrs Fields Wm Femil Stephen Filsted John 2

Finigan Bryen Finlay Reuben Finlay Mrs M.

Figlay Josiah Finigan Mrs Flunimore Wm

Fitzgerald Dennia

Flanagan John 2

Flanagan Mary Fleming Ann Fletcher Robert

iley Edinund

Foley Owen Forces Alex'r Forcest James

Fullerton John

Flynn Adam

Garside ——

Gayner Jas Gee John

Gelly James Gest Catharine

Gibbons David

Orbson Wm

Gilgun Patt

Gilles Donald

Girvin Mary Givin Moses

Gillespie Charles Girruard Miss A

Glasford Thomas

Glendenning John

Goiner Charles

Goodwin Godfry

Graham Charles

Graham George

Graham Mrs

Granger Win

Gregg John Gregg Mrs.

Gates Charles

Fellerton Marg't

Flin Thos Flyn Michael Flynn Martin

Foster ()

itzgarrald Jarrat itzpatrick Thos

Dolinage John Donaldson James

Guy Rich'd 2

Hadspoth ----

Hainer George

Hallia Wm Halloway Thomas Halstead George

Hamilton George Hamilton Samuel

Hamilton Sidney 2 Hampson Wm 3 Hamlen Matilda

Hamilton John

Hanlon John

Hannan Ann

Hargrave Joseph Harker Peter 4

Harris Elizabeth

Hartrey James

Thomas Hasford Sarah

Hay — Heanen David

Hency John
Hencsey Denis 2
Henson Daniel
Hess Peter
Hepburn Wm
Heyland James
Hickley Miss Sar E
Highland Mary
Hicks Belden
Hicks Belden

Hicks John 2

Hodgson Robert Hodgen Miss M.

Hodgsoo Matthew Hodgon Isic Hoey Wm Holden Mrs

Holland Timothy Holmes Hirani Hopkins Francis Horten Miss Julin

Hough Eilen How Win Howard Miss Ma. A

Howard Isaac B.

Hutchinson Sam'l

Ireland Robert 2

James Thomas

James Henry James George Jarins John

Jelly James
Jessop Ana
Jessop —
Jex Mrs
Jones Betsy
Jenes E

Jones James Jones Edw'd

Johnson R.

Jones E Jones Peter & John

Jones Jonathan Johnson Elizabeth Johnson Mrs Alice

Johnston Thos R. 2 Johnson Jas. Jun'r. Johnson Geo. Esq.

Johnson Simon

Johnson Wm

Johnson Charles

Johnson Mrs Johnstone Peter

Jordan Mrs Jane

Godfrey Jn or Mary Johnson Charles Gordon Donald Johnston Oliver

Grant Miss Sarah Jollands Beni'n

Hutton James
Howell Daniel

Howell Daniel Hudson Robert Huggins David

Foster C Huggns David
Foster John Hughes John
Foster Wm Humphries Mrs E.
Fox Dan Humphrey Wm
Frazier Miss Cath. Hunter Robert

Hickox Tho

Fish Moses
Fisher Samuel

Finding of Parish Higgins Peter
Higgins Peter
Higgins Peter
Hidgen Mess
Higgins Peter
Hidgen Mess
Higgins Peter

Ilates J. Hennery ----

Cath. Henderson -----phen Hency John

Harvey John Hasket Richard or

Hart Philip

Harris Edw'd

Halbert Wm Hall Rufus Hall Miss Bridget

JIackshaw Wm

Abbott Ambroso Abbott C P Abbott Robert Caffry Nancy Caffroy Ann Calella Philip Ackshaw Wm Adam Rob't Adams Newton Caines Cobert Caldwell George Adamson John Callighan Ann Campbell ----Alexander Rob't Campbell Neill Allen Wm II Campbell Donald
Campbell Michael
Campbell Miss Ann
Canlin Mary
Carley George
Drak Wee
Carley George
Carley George
Drak Wee
Carley George Allen Mrs Alien Capt Eli Allen Miss Marg't Allison Rich'd Alliston Edw'd 2 Alliston Flawa Z Anderson John 3 Carley George Anders Thos Carr Alex'r Andrews Elizabeth Corrothers James Carson John Annison Thos Ansley Win Applely Win Archer A 2 Arkisson Wm Armour Jas

Ash Wa

Aston John

Barbe Benj

Drak Wm Doff Sarah Duglass Adam Dugless David Duke Robert Carter Miss Sarah . Castle Edward Dunn Thomas Dunne Finlin Dunand George Canlfield Thos Ceeress Wm Cesor Eliza Dunesa Ann Duncan Elizabeth Hanna Miss Eliz. Chapin Jos S Chew John Dunlop Robert Armstrong Wm Armstrong Ellen Cheyne Dr Wm S. Dwyer Wm Child John Arris A Arondel Thos Eagleson James Edwood Wm II. Chorley -Christy Rev --Christian Rev W 4 Egan Eliz beth Ann Chemin Mrs Winey Elsander John Harris Samuel Ashton M.s Rose Clark George Clark Joseph Ellis Miss R Elliott Wm Clarke Robert Clarke John 2 Elliott Sarah Elliott R. C Clarke Alex'r Elliott Mrs C. Clarke Mrs Marg't 2 Elliott Thos Elliott Mrs C. Elliott Wm Clarke J Clock David Ennis Edw'd H. Clusky James Coale Mary Cobb Josiah Epp Ambrose Erwin Robert Cockburn Joha 2
Cochrane Edward
Cody Edwar Collard Beni'n Farr John Facson Francis

Bacon F Bacon Miss Eliz'th Backer John Bagnell Hamohrev Bailey Ann Baker Ephraim Baldwin Lysander Barker Mrs Jane A. Colgan Bartley 2 Colirick Wm Collins Ellen 2 Barr James Barteliff Honry Burry Patrick Baxter John Collins Miss Cath Elizabeth Beatty Elizabeth Beatty Luke Becher George Comfort Wm J. Connell Philip Connell Owen Conan Edward Begg George 2 Bell Archibald Bell John 3 Bell James Bell Robert Condy Miss Conroy John Convey Patrick Cook Wm Bellas Wm Cook Thomas Bennet Humphrey Coper John Cooper Elizabeth Benton Johanna Betty Leik, 2
Betty Leik, 2
Betty Ch.

Dirdley Miss Sarah
Corley J
Cornicle Hugh
Corowall Wm Corbord David E. ourd — Cordingly Wm Birmingham Marg't Cosford J Black Joseph Cornwall Wm Costley Johanna Cottrell John Black Joseph Blake Jane Cotton James W. Blake Thus Blackburn John B. Blakely George Coulter Jas & Jos. Coulter Andrew Courtney Mary

Cox David

Bleakly Jane Blaney Charles Blackwell Junes Bliden John Craddock Abraham Craff Thomas Craige Andrew 3 Boars Robert Bolden John Bolton Richard Craig Heary Craig Miss Ann Croan Jos. Bell 2 Booth John Boots R Borel A F II Cronan David Crookshank Hob't Crow Win P Cumming Robert Borrows Wm Bosworth Rev F Bosanter John Boyd George 2 Bracken Richard Branum Miss M S Brannum James Brazier Samuel Breston Mary Ann. Brittan Henry 2 Brock Alex'r Brooks Knoah . Broom Wm Broplien James Brothers Su.

Curry Sarah
Curry Christopher
Cusin Miss Mary
Jutler A,

Galbraith Francis
Gallungher Andrew Irwin Samson
Gallepie Mrs Mary Ivey Rich'd
Galvin James
Gannon Catharine
Gannon Catharine
Gardner James
Garmonsway

Garmonsway Dale Wm Daly John 2 Daraugh Mary Daris Geo Davis Geo Davis Nath'l Brothers James Brown Walsh Davis Samuel Davies David Brown John 2 Brown Mrs Louisa Davidson Robert Brown Samuel Brue Win Bryant John Davison Eliza Davison Sain'l 2 Dawson Jane Buchanan Miss Jane Dawson John Buchanan Neet Bondy Samuel Burd Henry Burland Dr 3 Dean Miss Isabella Demoir Robert Defries Rob't 2 Digs Miss Martha Burns David Dennis Joseph 4 Burns Wun

Burroughy Fred'k

Burroughy Fred'k

Burroughy Fred'k

Dennison Roba

Devenish Wm

Dickson W. Burk Patt Burke & O'Neill Butler Mrs Anna Diron Miss Marg't Dickson John Byrne James John Dighton Wm or Thomas Diller Miss M or Fhomas Dilley Miss Mary Burr Rowland 29 Don Noth 1

Kerigan John Kerr James Kidd Widow Ann Kidd John Kilcourse Ann

> Learmont Mark Leary Patrick Leatch John Least Mrs

Leary Mrs

Lyons Michael

· 13

Maginia Jana

Magnire Charles

Maguire flogh Maharg James 2

Mangan Rev And'w Martin David

Mahon Paesby

Mason Walter

Maxwell Col.

Megennis John Melay David

Micomb George

Middleton Thos Miller Jacob

Michael Olive

Miller Mrs C

Milne John Mirfield Wm

Mirray George Mitchell S

Mitchell And'w

Mitchell Samuel Mocroff Thos C. Molony Wm

Moore Mrs L Moore Wm

Milligan Joseph

Maxwell George

Mair J R

McBrier James McBurney Wun
McCabe Hugh
McCabe Miss Elizh
McCabe Miss Elizh
Power Lawis
McCabe Miss Elizh
Postleworth Wm
McCabe Miss Elizh
McCabe Miss El King George McCabe Miss Ein Kiltones Brs. & Co. McCarthy John Lackie Mrs Cath. Lachlin Edward McDavid James
McDolle Nath'i Lade Mrs John McDonald Win McDonald Julin

Muir MissMary Ann Perk James P.

Mulhartagh John Phair Thomas Mullan M Phelan Daniel

Macdonald Mrs M. Pointer Richard

Phelan Michael

Powell James 2 Price John 2 Purchaes John Purday John

Q

Phillips Wur

Piles Wm

Polks F.

Mulroney John

Murphy Thos Murphy Peter Murphy Cornelius

Myers Charles

Mackey Mrs Mary

Purney David Pye Thomas Quaile Robert Quino Frances Laverty Samuel McFarland Ale Lawson Miss Agnes McGrath John McFarland Alex'r Reid Wm es McGrath John
es McGill Miss Jane
McGillivray Arch'd Reymolds Edw'd
McGlashen Patrick
McGonnagh James
McGonnagh James
McGonnagh James
McGonnagh McGon Richardson Sam'l . . McGregor Malcom Lemon James McGuire Mrs Mary Richardson Henry Lemonn James McGregor Alex'r Richards — Lee Miss Eliz'beth MacGregor Edw'd Richards — Leggett Miss Ma. C.McGrevy James Lenton Mrs McGuire Judy Leonard Owen McGuire Mrs Lewis Miss Eliza Mellroy Elizabeth

Ritchie Mrs R. M. Waddle Robert Roberts Joseph Robertson John Lewis Miss Eliza Melhoy Elizabeth
Lewis Shubial McIntyre Mrs Brid,
Lewis Joseph McKay Mrs.

Lechert Joseph McKay Hugh
Leens McKay Hugh
Liens McKay James
Lin Adam McKenzie A.
Livingston George McKenzie A.
Livingston George McKenzy James
Loafman Catharine McKert Park
Lobb Charles McKittrick San'l
Lochlin Edward McKinnon John
Locos Mydame Jane McLaughlin John Robinson Ezekiel Ross Capt Richard Walsh Miss Marg'th Ross — Royer Josiah Rutledge John Rutledge Mick Ryan Keran Ryan Joseph McLean Donald S McMahon Cornelius Sanderson John McMalion Sally Sanderson J. McMaster James 2 Saraw Jesse Sanderson Juo or Jas Waters Peter Savage Sarah II.

Scott Ebenezer Sergent Mrs Mary Sharp Sam'i Sharples John McNam...ns Thos McNulty Thos McShannon Eliz'h Sheldon Wm McOndarry Ann McTavy John McTavish Arch'd Shepard Mrs Jane Shields Scott 4 Shields Edward Nacey Joseph Naylor Thomas Neal Thomas Short Bernard Shouldice Jacob Sims Wm Simmons or Tim-Nelson John. mons Patrick. Simpson James 4 Nelson Wm Simpson Eliz'h Simpson Ann Sinclair Isaac Newson L. Nevin John Sinfold Edward Newton Henry Skelton Wm Sleaton Margret

May Henry Mayne Dan'l M. Maharg Mrs Medlam Thos Niblock James 2 Nicol Mrs Marg't Nimmo John Nisbitt Fra Noaltes Ambrose Norris W. Noice Was O'Connell Mons. V. Snell -O'Connor Thos Odle W. H. O'Donnell Rich'd

O'Liver Jas D. 4 O'Liver Wen O'Melia John Montgomery Robert O'Neil Tully Moor Christ'r O'Neil John Moore Mre' O'Neil John O'Sulliyan James

Hearsnep David
Hearsnep Wm
Hely Wm
Heaney James
Hempsey Rer Alex.
Henderson E'd su.
Henderson Ebenez.
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Henderson Ebenez.

Horrison James 2

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Henderson Ebenez.

Henderson Ebenez. Mostier Dan'l Mostier Dan'l Mostier Dan'l Pearson John Pedie James nussier Dan't Pedie James
Moulton John C2
Muir Mrs Peel Isabella
Peel Mrs O S T-A NOTE OF HAND from GEORGE WRIGHT to

Smerling — Smith Joseph Smith Wm Smith Sam'l Smith John and Jas Noble Arch'd Smith John Norris Mrs Rachil Smith Miss Miller Dr. Alex'r
Miller Dr. A Smith John J. Suider Jacob Snider Martin O'Flagherty Morgan Snodden Rosanna O'Gelbre Benj'n Snow Samuel 2 O'Keefe John man and Bernard Sparks James

Wishart John Sparks .
Sparling _____ Wistash John Wirton Henry Woldrem Martin Spencer James Spratt Mrs Spargeon Mrs Stafford Jos Wolfe James .. Wood Peter Steenson Mary Stanford Mrs E. Wraton — Wride Wm 2 Stevenson Major Stephenson John Sterling Philip Wright P. M. Wright Matthew 2 Wright John Stuart |

Stuart Mrs Darcey
Stewart Charles
Stinson Joseph
Stinson Gust's
Stock Ann

Stuart

Yates John
Yellowloe Robt
Young Wm
Y. Z. CHARLES BERCZY, Postmaster.

ROBERT SATEL, or bearer, for £17 currency, on demand; on the back of which there is a payment of four pausade endoused. It is dated at Toronto township the 38th of October, 1841. The maker of the said Note is hereby forbid paying it to any person but the subscriber, or to his order. A suitable reward wiff be given for the return of it to the subscriber.

JOSEPH SANDERSON.

Toronto: March 5th, 1842. Toronto, March 5th, 1842.

L. PERRIN & COMPANY respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they 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 Assortment of Iron, Steel, Timplate, Liverpuol Salt, Paints, &c., all of which 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 professor.

Toronto, 1st November, 1241.

P E M O V A L.—WILLIAM DANIEL.

removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he had a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will 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. rse, new customers will always be very accoptable.

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841. DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " " Logwood, 400 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, 100 " " Pustic, Turmeric. 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Red Sanders, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum, 2 " Copperat,
Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, 2 sacks Sumac, Press Papers. 2 bls. Red Argol, Clothier's Jacks,

500 lbs. Indigo, Toronto, 21st June, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co. ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Le has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligentiate in the continuance of their orders.

I. R. Reeps constantly on band a large Stock of Exapt-Made Chartning.

Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.

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

UFEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—
It is hereby publicly intimated that the First Session of Queen's College, Kingston, will be opened on the first Monday of March next, and that then the Professors who have been appointed will be able to teach classes for the following branches of Study:—Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for some time past, may have been expecting, according to previous announcements, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has been prevented by circumstances over which neither the Trustees nor the Professora have had any control, will lose no time after the appearance of this adversal from students or their friends, as to enrolment, may be made either personally or in writing, previous to the day of commencement, to Alex's Patrolac, Edg., Secretary to the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, who will also give infurnation as to the probable duration of the first Session of College.

Those Liddens, School of College, Kingston, who will also give infurnation as to the probable duration of the first Session of College.

Those Liddens College, Kingston, Sth Jan's, 1842.

As a Wall-Liddens of College, Kingston, Sth Jan's, 1842.

So Not the Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, Sth Jan's, 1842.

Those Liddens of College, Kingston, Sth Jan's, 1842.

The Area of College o

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN. The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheap Stabling.

Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

35if JOHN FOREMAN. COMFORT of Traveners, and of traveners, and of traveners, and of public patronage. N. B. Che 27 1841.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers. at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his

guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto. GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Darristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. DENTAL SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals

and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 23, 1841.

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

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying-In Hospital, Dublin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE: where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ludies, for upwards of twenty years both 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, experi-

nce, and attention, the will give general satisfaction, Terms moderate, according to circumstances
Turonta, 15th Sept., 1841.

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., No. 5, City Buildings.

BLACK IN G, WATERPROOF PASTE, IVORY BLACK, BLUE and BLACK WRITING INKS, &c. &c. The subscriber beg- to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price for the above articles twenty per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his BLACKING having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchaurs and Shopkeepers at the following prices.—

Oil Paste Blacking in The Boxes, 334 inches diameter by 1 in. deep, per gross, £2 14 0 in Paste Blacking in The Boxes, 33 tinches diameter by 78 the deep, per gross, 1 to 0 it Paste Blacking in Penny Cakes, in Boxes cout's 12 gross each, at 7s. per gross 0 10 0 waterproof Paste, per gross, 9 0 0 Liquid Blacking—quarts, per dozen, 9 9 0 do do. pins, do. 9 0 do do. pins, do. 9 0 do do. 9 pints, do. 9 1 do. 9 0 do. 0 do. 9 pints, do. 9 1 do. 9 0 do. 0 do. 9 pints, do. 9 1 do Liquid Blacking—quarts, per dozen,
do. do. pinis, do.
do. do. pinis, do.
Sponge Blacking or Leather Vernish, in 6 oz equare bottles, per dozen,
Sponge Blacking, per galleu,
Bluer Black, per cwt.
Blue and Black Writing Inks equally low.

337 All the above articles warranted equal to any in the world. Merchans purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent; to the amount of £12 10s, to a discount of 5 per cent; and three months

redit on giving approved notes. Orders by post, in accordance with the above terms, punctually attended to. P. R. LAMB, New Street, Toronto

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wore and laid; dain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note l'aper, Tissue Paner, plain and coloured: Drawing Paner and Bristol Board, various sizes: Busic Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pastebnard; Black, Blue and Red Ink la bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scotling Wax; Wafers Druggists in Canada-asserted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils. Silver 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 Lak, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkuives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Atso-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. post

Woodgate James | Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, Woodhouse FV Esq. Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Daf Books, &c. &c. Manuscript Books: Pocket Mensorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin

School Books of every description. Post Office Scaling Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

EECHES. - 1,000 FRESH LEECHES
LYMAN, FARR & Co. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841. 629 No. 5, City Buildings.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack,

2000 garlons Dones

1000 garlons Cod Oil,
200 " Olive do.
200 " Pale Scal Oil,
100 Kega Plug Tobacco.
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauff, 6 tons Whiting,
4 "Epsom Salts,
2 "Copperas,
1 "Alum, 20 Bage of Pepper and Spice, 1 "Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulplur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyo toffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

L I L L Y OU DIE OF CONSUMPTION? L L Y S Y R U 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 Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whoeping-Cough, Bron-

Colds, Spating of Blood, Influence, Askina, Whooping-Congh, Bronchitis, &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 lungs and throat from viscid pilegm: it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral subclance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhari, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in 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: LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup:
One year ago, hast Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; is a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendant physician; one of the most skifful in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human appearance I must soon dis"—indeed, so hoppiess was my case considered, that some friends from a distance were sent for, that I might bid then a last farewell. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised me to take Fish's Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not help 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 months—my health has been remarkably good, and with the atmost 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 altending physician, also by one called by him as counsel.

Rothester, Oct. 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testi-

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the test I hereby certify that the above statement made of my with true, and that the common 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 Syrup in a case of philaise in my family has been embently successful. Also that my youngest child, about nine months 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.

1. B. Pattikoffe.

TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.
Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry. 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 to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. 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 lair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half 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, Stables, and other Outhouses; 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 Toronte Township, or to either of the undersigned.

PETER LAWRENCE, THOMAS SNIDER,

EXECUTORS.

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 to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet liack. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark to the skin will not color it.

There is no trouble in removing it from the lair, 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 calchaeted chemist, Dr. Comstock, suthor of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

PETER LAWRENCE, THOMAS SNIDER, Executors.

* EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

TARDWARE.—JOHN CHRISTIE & SON have always on hand a Large and General Stock of HARDWARE, for Town and Country Trade, at No. 112. King Street.

Also, WEAVER'S REEDS, SHUTTLES, &c. &c. Toronto, 26th January, 1842.

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

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Schling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Iteal 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 person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. Od. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged the the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Inand, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Inands and the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Inands. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Losse on Rent Estate procured. Every description of Commission husiness attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and will Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger. 37 All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 168, King
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, Wholesule or Retail, which he offers for sale at
unprecendanted low prices.

unprecedented low prices.

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

Toronto, Dec. 4th, 841.

X E S.-GEORGE DODDS A X E S. — G E U R G E.

bega 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, Chizols. Hoss. So., inferior to none in the Province, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, S.c., inferior to none ju 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 manner. facturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, 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.

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

A House and Lat, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Frechold 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, Let No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clarence, 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.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Baildings, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customere; all which he will sell cheap for Cash. or approved Credit. he will sell cheap for Case, or approved Credit.

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 eysteur 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 answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. IfEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually en its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Itheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once and they must be convicted.

diate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

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

L I V E R C O M P L A I N T S, DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have multiplied-and died; and why? Not because purging was not accessing, but too much lings been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be excited off, or the accumulation of them prevented:

sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent them the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retoin the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Boom Pills—su called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These Pills will do it; and the Tempeurker Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and If you are of have been invalids for days or weeks or menths or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow has of sickness charge rapidly to the fail blooming gloss of health and youteful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind galess 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. 1811, by Thos. Conner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warranted the only genuine.

For Sale by every Merchant la the Province, and by LYMAN, PARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

I have been told about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my head, 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 half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my heir, 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 no at my residence in Stamford. Ct. which any one can see by calling on nie at my residence in Stamford. Ct. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD. Nov. 12, 1810.

TO THE BALD HEADED .-This is to certify that I have been hald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above arricle I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, 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, 1333.—I have been entirely bald 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 trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co. 2. Fletcher Street of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

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

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street. at No. 9, Welkington Euridangs, Aing Street.

The price of this paper is Twelse shillings and Sixpence a year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Shillings a year, and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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