

Christian Guardian.

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

Vol. XII. No. 11.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1841.

Whole No. 583.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1841.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

We say this thankfully. The year 1841 is come, but the year 1840 is not to be forgotten. It came like all other years, benign in its aspect, and loaded with blessings for us; it came a friend, and left us enriched with gifts, which make us, in some sort, regret its departure. Not a moment of it were we without personal, family, social, religious, and national mercies, bestowed by Him "whose tender mercies are over all his works," who ruled in heaven and on earth, and who is King in Zion. Our own Church in her vicissitudes has been honoured with the smile, and presence, and spirit of God. With what words shall we come before Him? Samuel said, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us;" and when we allow our obligations to impress us as they should, each of us becomes a Samuel. We trust, then, our recollection and appreciation of the Lord's loving kindness to us and to our readers prompts to the present salutation. May this year be happy by the possession of blessings such as those which now merit our gratitude and praise.

We say this editorially. This is the first year of our official labours—labours to which we have undescribably been appointed by the highest authorities of our Church; and often, and deeply, and inexpressibly have we felt in the discharge of our new and important duties. The anxieties, however, we have experienced, have been relieved by the patronage of our friends, and the testimonials of their approbation and well-wishes, we have received from them from time to time. And we cannot forget the aid we have obtained in furnishing our weekly amount of matter from many, and an increasing number of, able, pious, and friendly correspondents, on whom very much depends the acceptableness and utility of our journal. To them we tender thanks with our present New-Year's courtesies.

We say this patriotically. We are an adopted son of Canada; but we are a son—and as a son we feel.

"There was something
In our native air that buoy'd our spirits up,
Like a ship on the ocean tossed by storms."

It was a British atmosphere; and that atmosphere pervades the noble land in which we live. Here does a lovely monarch sway her mild sceptre; here does British law and liberty bless us; here dwell a people whose boast is they are Britons. The "powers that be," in any country, "are ordained of God, whether they exercise their authority in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America; and we honour ours. Canada has had her days of gloom and fear; but, thank God, they are passing away, and their darkness will be entirely chased away by others brighter and better. May this year be happy by their arrival and radiance.

We say this religiously. Canada, notwithstanding the bigotry and misrepresentations of some persons, is a country of Gospel privilege. The Bible is a household book; hundreds of intelligent, holy, and indefatigable men proclaim its truths; christian sanctuaries are multiplying; Day and Sabbath Schools are increasing; the Bible cause is extending; Tract, Benevolent, and Temperance Societies are in operation; spiritual knowledge is advancing; personal and domestic piety is growing, and the number of christian churches is augmented; and those are the harbingers of benefits which, in years to come, shall exult and sanctify our fellow-colonists.

We say this solemnly. The past has been painful as well as pleasing. In what circle can we place ourselves that has not had, during the year which has just made its exit, a vacancy to present? The bonds of domestic, social, civil, friendly, and religious associations have been severed. Health, youth, beauty, intelligence,—tears, entreaties, have proved no detention to the progress of death. All have had to mourn; and all must die. And shall we see 1842? Only fools calculate on that. To-day, but the sixth of the new year, may be its termination to us. If so, what shall make the heart invulnerable to fear? There is an unerring Word to direct, a Spirit to subdue, a Saviour to redeem, a Father to pardon, and accept, and renew. Be it ours—be it ours to consider, repent, and believe the Gospel; a gospel which brings life and immortality to light! We would that this year might be made joyful to all by the unopposed performance, on their part, of duties so evangelical, binding, and beneficial.

We say this prayerfully. May our most gracious Sovereign share the selectest gifts of the Supreme Being; may our Rulers have divine counsel; may the Governors of this country have wisdom, and may that country participate in all the privileges of British supremacy. May truth, and righteousness, and charity, and peace be diffused throughout our settlements, and bigotry die, and our institutions flourish in the wide distribution of the advantages of education, science, commerce, and piety. May our colonial Churches of every name add to their numbers such as shall be saved; and our own Church be glorious for her Wesleyan, scriptural, and spiritual beauty. May the laborious farming settlers of Canada this year be answered when they pray as the Psalmist prayed:—"That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labour; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people, that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord." And though last, not least considered by us, may our esteemed agents, subscribers, and readers continue their services and patronage, and their prayers be incessant for us, that by the Divine direction we may ever be able to minister to their profit and gratification; then will the present be, what we once more wish it to be—A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Religious Intelligence.

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Kingston, Dec. 23, 1840.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.—I duly received yours of the 14th inst., and feel obliged by your kindness.

I feel much pleased to hear of the success of the brethren engaged in raising Missionary monies. I hope they will succeed yet more and more, and that every destitute portion of Canada will be well supplied with the bread of life. I have just finished my tour in attending the Quarterly Meetings for the 2nd Quarter, as published by my excellent predecessor. I am thankful in being able to say, that the District, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, is in an united and prosperous condition. A blessed work commenced in Peterboro', in connection with the Quarterly services. On Sabbath evening, after preaching, the invitation being given, about 15 readily came forward to the altar, and on Monday evening about 20 came forward, indicating the deep concern they felt for a present salvation, and their desire for an interest in the prayers of God's people. I received, a day or two ago, a letter from the Superintendent of that circuit, the Rev. Mr. McFadden, informing me that the work is still in progress, and that about 60 had commenced in the service of the Lord.

The Quarterly and opening services of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Wilton have been greatly blessed from above. After an excellent sermon in the evening from the Rev. Mr. Healy, a prayer-meeting was held which seemed to be especially reviving to the professors of religion. The services have been continued by the brethren, the Ministers on the circuit, and I have been informed that many have shared in the blessings of the new covenant. We were also favoured with a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord at our Quarterly visitation in Kingston. The services have been continued during the last week, and every evening has been honoured by the submission of some souls to our Lord Jesus Christ. No doubt our respected brethren, the Superintendents of the Circuits above referred to, will, in due time, favour you with a more detailed account of their encouragement and prospects.

I am, Rev. and dear Brother, yours affectionately,
JOHN C. DAVIDSON.

LONDON CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

London, December 21st, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER.—We are holding a Protracted Meeting near the town of London, at which the good Lord has poured out his Spirit, and a goodly number have believed to the saving of their souls; eleven have united with us on probation—the meeting is still in progress. When it closes you may hear from, In haste, yours truly,
S. ROSE.

NAPANEE CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Napanee, December 23rd, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER.—In my last communication to you I mentioned that we were looking forward for more prosperous days. I am now happy to say that these days have come. A number have been converted in different neighbourhoods, and united with us on probation; and three weeks ago we commenced a special meeting in the western part of Richmond. Here religion was very low, and for the first week it was hard toiling. The powers of darkness seemed to prevail; but we "laboured on at God's command, and offered all our works to him." At length the cloud of darkness gave way, and light began to dawn. Three penitents came to the altar for prayer; after this the number increased, till near forty would be pleading for mercy at a time. We closed this meeting with a watch-night, when it was ascertained that about 70 had been forward as penitents during the meeting; many of whom obtained pardon through the atoning blood. We have received 39 of these on probation, and expect that a number more will unite with us as soon as they have an opportunity. This was one of the most interesting meetings of the kind I ever attended, both as it respects the labours and the character of the work. My much respected and laborious colleague, the Rev. G. Miller, and the official as well as other members of the church, acquitted themselves like men, and were strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. The work bears the most stable aspect. Eight heads of families, living near each other, are subjects of this gracious revival, besides several others who live in other neighbourhoods. We were favoured at our watch-night with the assistance of Elder Gary, a Baptist Minister, and it was a very interesting season. We then separated, never feeling more loth to leave a place. Here were the parents and children, the husband and wife, brother and sister, and neighbours and friends, rejoicing together, with whom I felt closely united, after labouring with them for three weeks. The next day, (Christmas) we had divine service in this place at 11 o'clock; and the Great Head of the Church poured out his Spirit upon the large and attentive congregation, particularly during an exhortation delivered by our much respected father, Mr. Rufus Shory. At the close of these interesting exercises, I was presented with a substantial Christmas-gift, in the article of a fine large stove for our meeting-house. At evening I repaired to Newburgh, where one soul was set at liberty. Last evening another was converted, and several more came to the altar for prayer. That the Lord may convert souls on every circuit in the Province, and throughout the whole world, is the prayer of,
Yours affectionately,
C. R. ALLISON.

BARRIE MISSION OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Barrie, December 23rd, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER.—While writing on business, let me just say the good work is making some progress on the mission, though it has met with a little opposition from those who have lately come among us, calling themselves British Missionaries, and who seem to aim at scattering and dividing the little flock in the wilderness. Yet you will see by the following resolutions, which were passed at our Quarterly Meeting by our official members, what our mind is on the subject. The resolutions are as follows:
Resolved, 1.—That we, the official members of the Barrie Mission, take this opportunity of expressing, unambiguously, our approbation of the proceedings of the late Special Conference.
Resolved, 2.—That we also highly approve of the firmness and fidelity with which our respected Representatives discharged their duty when in England.
Resolved, 3.—That we view the conduct of those calling themselves British Missionaries as Anti-British, without principle, and unscriptural.
Resolved, 4.—That we feel ourselves strongly attached to the Canada Conference; and notwithstanding our little importance, and inability to support the ministers they send among us, we warmly hope they will still consider us part of their charge.

The language of our hearts is—
"Together let us sweetly live,
Together let us die."
Since Conference we have expelled a few, and we have received on trial 25. To God be all the praise. I travel through four or five new townships, and have about fifteen appointments. The classes of the different appointments, with a very few exceptions, are doing well. Still I am desirous to go to other places from which we have calls. Some time soon I hope to go to them. In those townships a missionary will find work enough, and I hope the time is not far distant when the Conference will send a young man to those people. There is already a class formed among them by our Brothers, Messrs. of Mono Mission. May this wilderness soon bud and blossom as the rose! May the people, all the people, be converted to God! May the Saviour's great and glorious name be proclaimed in every house and every slant in this wilderness! Amen, amen.
Yours truly,
T. McMULLEN.

GOSFIELD AND HOWARD CIRCUIT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Moscow, December 21st, 1840.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—While writing I would just drop a word or two concerning the state of things among us. I am much cheered on reading the pleasing intelligence communicated through the Guardian of revivals in different parts of the Province; and I have the unspeakable satisfaction in informing you that the Great Head of the Church has not forgotten us in Gosfield. We have received about twenty into Society this year. About a month ago we commenced a Protracted Meeting in the Gosfield Chapel. There did not appear to be that amount of good result from it we anxiously desired; one backslider was reclaimed, and one sinner converted, and our brethren considerably quickened; but since that time the good work has broken out in two adjacent neighbourhoods, and the prospects are delightful. We trust these revivals will result in the conversion of many souls. If we are not disappointed in our expectations, we shall make further communications on the pleasing subject to you. Permet me, before I close, to say, that Mr. Wm. Scott, of Amherstburgh, has made excursions into our Circuit, and very piously offers his services to some of our societies. We have lost but one member yet. Dear Brother, pray for us.
Yours very affectionately,
C. FLUMMERFELT.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, dated Brockville, Dec. 20.
"It is really disheartening to see the efforts which our quondam brethren make to injure us, and thus recommend themselves to their new masters. One would think it must have made their hearts bleed, to be obliged, if they were, to separate at all; but to go and strive with all their might to proselyte from us, is most surprising conduct. But the Lord is with us: This I verily believe: Our prosperity in every respect shows it. It is most cheering to see the interest the people take in our Missions. With their support, by the Divine blessing, the Missionary work will make progress. The interest is quite as great below Kingston as it is above it. I am much pleased with the general character of the Guardian. Brother Player's Voice has already been heard throughout the Province, and have no doubt will make an impression in England. Hamilton, it seems, is not quite ruined yet; and there is no doubt that things there will wear a still brighter appearance."

NIAGARA WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING.

In the Niagara Reporter, of the 20th ultimo, there is a very interesting account of the Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in the Wesleyan Church there on the 20th ult., attended by the Rev. Messrs. McGill (of the Scotch Church) Green, E. Ryerson, Biggar and Sheppard. A. Davidson, Esq. was called to the chair. The Church was crowded, and the contributions amounted to upwards of two-thirds more than on any former occasion; facts these which speak loudly in favour of the well known Wesleyan principles and affection of our Society there, and of the esteem in which our Conference and cause are held by the respected inhabitants of that town. We have not room for more than the Chairman's admirable opening address.—Ed.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.

It develops on me, this evening, to introduce to your notice the nature and object of this Meeting. It is a Missionary Meeting in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Upper Canada, and its object is to assist, as far as possible, in furnishing the means of sending the Gospel to destitute settlements, and to the aborigines of this Province, as well as to support or sustain it, where it has been already introduced and established. It is hoped the mere announcement of this object might be sufficient to commend this society to the favourable consideration, the Christian liberality, and the zealous co-operation of every individual present. I may, however, observe that when a person goes into a remote and new settlement, he finds himself surrounded with many difficulties, and subject to various privations; he is not only destitute of the luxuries, comforts, and conveniences of life, but frequently of what are commonly considered necessities. He is overshadowed and surrounded by the forest, and he seeks a suitable spot on which to erect a temporary hut, until he can furnish himself with a more commodious dwelling; and until this can be accomplished several years must generally intervene. In the meantime, all is new and strange, and he is so busied in clearing away the trees, and so occupied with the other concerns of his isolated and desolate condition, that he is apt to forget the things belonging to his eternal peace. And what contributes to this deplorable result is, the fact of there being no opportunity of assembling with his fellow creatures for the purpose of worshipping the God of his fathers. No sound of the Church-going-bell is there, and no temple dedicated to the Most High.

It is true, if so disposed, he can worship that benign Being who dwells not exclusively in temples made with hands, but whose temple is the universe, yet being destitute of example, and having no one to provoke him to love and to good works, he is apt to forget the momentous concerns of eternity. And what is true of one individual, may be applied, more or less to the case of thousands in the newly surveyed townships of the Province. Hence the necessity of sending Missionaries to those parts. And while we would give due praise to the benevolent and Christian exertions of other denominations, in their respective spheres, it cannot be successfully denied that Methodist Missionaries have always been the pioneers of the forest, in introducing the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. Often have I seen some of them in such circumstances, and had the pleasure of walking and conversing with them; and while their hearts rejoiced in the Lord, and gloried in the rock of their salvation, the glorious prospects of futurity enabled them to go on their way rejoicing. In imagination I almost hear them exclaim while crossing "bridgless rivers," and traversing "forests without roads,"—

In hope of an immortal Crown,
I now the Cross sustain,
And gladly wander up and down,
And smile at toil and pain.

The Methodist Missionaries have been very successful in back settlements—they have already done much, but much yet remains to be accomplished.—Nor have they been less successful in regard to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Country. "When I arrived in this Province, in the year 1831, the Missionaries, as I have previously mentioned, were in their pagan state, and exhibited the utmost degradation and wretchedness. A few years afterwards they were visited by the Missionaries of this Society, and the effect was instantaneous and astonishing. All at once they cast their idols to the moles and to the bats, and conformed to the usages and habits of religions white men. Old things were done away, and all things emphatically became new, so that I mentally exclaimed, the Scripture is this day fulfilled, which declares, "A nation shall be born in a day." This was the most wonderful instance of the power of the Gospel that ever fell under my own observation, and,

What we have felt and seen,
With confidence we tell,
And publish to the sons of men,
The signs are infallible.

Since that period, hundreds of Indians in this Province have gone to their reward, and exchanged earth for heaven, and many hundreds are at this day under the charge and superintendence of this society, while, to use their own expressive words, many thousands have yet to be "found out."

It is thus my duty, on this occasion, to direct your attention, in a general way, to the object and utility of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, but it is not necessary to enter into detail, which will more probably be done by the Rev. Gentlemen present.

I may now be permitted to remark, by way of exciting liberality, that we are all highly indebted to Missionary enterprise and exertion. No doubt, in this respectable assembly, there are persons of various creeds, and of different opinions in regard to the minor matters of religion, while we may all agree in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; and whatever enjoyment we derive from religion, or however glorious our prospects may be in regard to futurity, we owe all to the benefits produced by the Missionary system. What would be our condition now without the Gospel? The question cannot be answered—the idea it involves cannot be expressed—it is too big for utterance. Our forefathers, until visited by Missionaries, worshipped the Sun and Moon, Tisico, Woden, Theramus or Thor, Friga and Satyr, with many other deities equal as mean and contemptible as those of the ancient Egyptians. But now the Gospel is a light to our feet and a lantern to our paths, and opens to our delighted vision a vista to the skies. Though this is a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting, and though its object is confined to this Province, yet we wish well to all denominations, and to all countries who are engaged in a similar cause, and whose efforts are directed to the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. I shall not further detain the Meeting, but shall conclude by repeating a verse composed by the late learned and pious Bishop Heber:—

Shall we, whose souls are lighted,
With wisdom from on high—
Shall we to those benighted,
The Lamp of life deny?
Salvation! O salvation!
Throughout the world proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name!

THE BIBLE FIELD.

Part of a Speech by the Rev. J. Thompson, at the St. John's Bible Meeting, 1840.

Let us now take a view of the Bible Field as drawn out in a picture before us. What do we see? Why we see about 1,000 millions of mankind; and we perceive that by far the largest portion of them are living in gross idolatry. And why are they still in this state, but because they are destitute of the Bible. The Bible has always hitherto produced fewer good effects than it could have done, and would have done, but for our culpable inattention to it. But one effect the Bible has always produced, when extensively circulated in any country. It has always banished idolatry from it. When the Bible came to England, all its inhabitants were living in idolatry. But the Bible has banished idolatry, at least of that kind, out of it. Again all Europe was given to idolatry when the Bible came to it. But idolatry has now disappeared from it in its hateful sights. And why does idolatry still pervade and cover Asia and Africa; why but because the Bible has not been made to pervade and to cover these continents. Great is the guilt of the Christian Church in having neglected to circulate the Scriptures, in all tongues, over the world. Long ago this work ought to have been completely done. I might now turn your attention to the fact of the scanty supply of the Scriptures in most parts to which they have come, and to the consequently scanty blessings from it enjoyed; but I have on to another part of the field pictured before us.

Look at the whole mass of mankind together. They are divided into two great portions, namely, those who have the Scriptures in their possession, and these who have them not. It is the unquestionable duty of those who possess the Scriptures to give them to those who are destitute of them. And, on the other hand, it is the duty of those who have not yet obtained them to receive them gladly when offered to them. In contemplating these two great parties we are struck with the fact, that those who are without the Scriptures are more desirous of having them, than those who possess them are desirous to give them. Would not the millions of our fellow subjects in India take the Scriptures more quickly than we are giving them? or than our means can afford? Look at New Zealand, only just opening its eyes: why all the missionaries and all the Printing-presses there cannot nearly keep pace with the demands of these rude people for the Scriptures. But we have a proof, over all questioning, of this melancholy fact, of there being a greater desire manifested to have than to give the Sacred Volume, in what has lately taken place in England. About the beginning of the present year, the Parent Society, ever anxious to hasten the circulation of the Scriptures to the utmost extent of its means, and desirous in particular that the Gospel should be preached through the word of God to the poor, made a considerable reduction on the price of one Bible and one Testament, for the benefit of Sunday-schools and of the poor generally. What followed this? Why, the poor received these Books so readily and so extensively into their schools and houses, that the Society soon became alarmed at the immense loss they were incurring by reducing the price of these two books, and at the close of the seventh month they were obliged to put a stop to this cheap issue of the word of God for the benefit of the poor, and for the purpose of counteracting infidelity and evil in various shapes. Now why did they stop this cheap issue of the Scriptures, but because of the fear of a lack of funds. And this proves what was said, that there is in fact a greater readiness to receive the Scriptures by those who read them, than there is on the part of those who possess them, and possess means to give them. This is a great evil, and it should be remedied.

TORONTO SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

A public meeting of the Teachers, Parents and Children connected with the Schools in the above named Union, was held on Christmas-day in the morning, at the Congregational Church, Newgate Street. The meeting was fringed with deep interest to the friends of Religion and benevolence who were present, and appears to have afforded great and universal satisfaction. The Schools conducted by the first Presbyterian, the Congregational, the Primitive Baptist, and the two Baptist Churches of the City, were present. The children behaved with unusual propriety; presenting one obvious proof of the efficiency of Sunday-School discipline. Three appropriate Addresses were delivered: one to the Scholars, by Mr. Coombs, recommending early piety; another to the Teachers, by the Rev. Mr. Lillie, on the objects of Sunday-School instruction, and the means necessary to secure them; and a third to Parents, by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, on parental obligation and responsibility. The two latter addresses were full of most striking and important instruction; which, it was greatly to be wished, all Teachers and Parents could have heard. There is reason to hope that the meeting strengthened and increased that spirit of christian union which is so delightful in itself, and so essential to the real prosperity of the cause of Christ; and which, it is joyfully believed, is gaining ground among the christians of this city. May such meetings frequently recur, and be ever attended with those indications of the Saviour's presence and approval which were enjoyed on this occasion.

W. H. COOMBS, Secretary of the Toronto S. S. Union.

Toronto, December 25th, 1840.

Temperance Indicator.

For the Christian Guardian.

TORONTO TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The Temperance Reformation, in the present state of society, demands, and is worthy of the immediate and cordial support of every philanthropist. Its advocates affirm upon good authority, that a great proportion of all the crime, misery, and degradation, under which humanity suffers, would be prevented by the universal adoption and enlightened practice of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating beverages. This startling declaration is based upon the unbiased testimony of thousands of medical men, officers of justice, and others, who, by their station in society, are well qualified to give an opinion upon the subject.

The society which is established in this city for the advancement of this desirable reformation, holds weekly meetings for publicly discussing and advocating the principles upon which all Temperance efforts are founded. These meetings are usually interesting, from the amount of talent brought into exercise in the elucidation of the subject, and should be attended by all who are friendly to the cause.

The meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 23rd ult., in the Congregational Chapel, was not quite so well attended as usual, owing partly to the weather, which was severe and threatening. The Rev. Messrs. Coombs, Lillie, Roaf, J. Ryerson, and others, delivered addresses in support of the following important and seasonable resolutions:—

On motion of Rev. W. H. Coombs, seconded by the Rev. A. Lillie—
Resolved, 1st.—That in consequence of the fearfully great and heart-rending miseries which are hourly inflicted upon mankind by the use of intoxicating drinks, it is the imperative duty of every one to unite in one grand effort to banish these most pernicious evils from the face of the earth.

On motion of Rev. J. Roaf, seconded by Rev. J. Ryerson—
Resolved, 2nd.—That as Intemperance—which no reflective mind can for a moment doubt is the bane of society, and because of which "the land mourneth,"—has been first created, and then perpetuated by the drinking usages of society, it is especially becoming in all Teetotallers to discountenance them at all times, and in all seasons, under whatever form, manner, or custom, they may be practised.

At the close sixteen names were added to the list of members, amongst whom we were happy to see that of the Rev. J. Ryerson, the respected Book Steward to the Canada Methodist Conference. Since the meeting, the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Editor of the Christian Guardian, for some time virtually a member, has sent his name to be added to those affixed to the pledge of the Society.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

PART OF A TEMPERANCE ADDRESS TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

BY D. MACDONALD, ESQ.

What I have now to lay before you is derived from the "statistical reports"—the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops, laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Commencing with the Household troops, these volumes exhibit the admissions and deaths under each head of disease, but I shall confine myself to the diseases of the brain, attributable in a greater or less degree to drunkenness—at the same time, you must be aware that there is no organ in the body exempt from the effects of drinking; but, if not, I would assure you of the fact, and that diseases of the heart, of the lungs, of the liver, of the spleen, and of the stomach and bowels, are, in hundreds and hundreds of instances, clearly attributable to the effects of drink. In confining myself, therefore, to diseases of the brain, you will bear in mind that I am only laying before you the effects of drunkenness on the nervous system. Speaking of the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, the official document states, that the proportion of suicides is found to be greater in them than in any other description of force, probably because these corps contain more of that class who live, by dissipation or extravagance, reduced themselves from a higher sphere of life to the necessity of enlisting. Among the troops at Gibraltar, during 1818 and 1830, there were 371 cases of disease of the brain—forty-four of these "the brain fever of drunkards." In the Ionian Islands, between 1817 and 1838, there were fifteen cases of brain-fever, fifty-nine of madness, thirty-three of apoplexy, sixty-six of palsy, thirty fatality, seventy-one madness, 296 epilepsy, and 192 the brain-fever of drunkards. This class of disease is rather more prevalent and more fatal than at the other Mediterranean stations. The difference arises principally (the document states) from the admissions and deaths by delirium tremens. In the Bermudas, the ratio for the same period is considerably higher, fully one-half of the cases being under the head of delirium tremens, 102 in number. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, "this class of disease appears to be twice as prevalent, and twice as great a source of mortality, as among troops in the United Kingdom, principally owing to the general prevalence of delirium tremens, under which, nearly half the cases, and a third of the deaths are reported." The total number of diseases of the brain, between 1817 and 1836, amounted to 508. In the same period, in Canada, there were 822 cases of disease of the brain; 296 of these were the brain-fever of drunkards. On the Western coast of Africa, this class of diseases has proved considerably more fatal than in any of the other Colonies, and with the exception of the Windward and Leeward command, has also been more prevalent. Many other deaths occurred from cerebral affections, induced or aggravated by intemperance, which were not specified on the returns, having been too rapid in their course to admit of the patient coming under hospital treatment, so that the mortality from this class must have greatly exceeded the usual average. At the Cape of Good Hope, between 1818 and 1836, 221 diseases of the brain were treated, and it is stated that a large proportion of the cases are said to have been, directly or indirectly, attributable to intemperance. At the Mauritius, during the same period, there were 2296 cases of brain disease; 393 of these were headache, and 514 the brain-fever of drunkards. The 393 cases of headache are stated to have been, in most instances, the result of intemperance, and 514 reported as delirium tremens, were obviously the consequence of that vice.

The reports connected with the West Indies are not within my reach, and those of the East Indies are, as yet, I believe, incomplete; but from authentic sources, I have no hesitation in stating the results of drunkenness to be fearful in the West India Islands, and from my own observation, during a period of nearly nine years in the Eastern world, I can scarcely make a more favorable report of that portion of the British dominions. Thus you see that the sin of intemperance not only pervades our territories in all parts of the world, but that its prevalence in the army is much above the ratio—the evil is around you. If then, you see its enormity, which, I think, you must, if you duly reflect on the ruin it is at this moment working among many of yourselves—if you see your health in danger of being destroyed, your morals corrupted, your character lost, your duty neglected, your families going to ruin; if you see this in yourselves, or in any around you, particularly your own comrades—can you think for a moment of continuing so baneful a practice, can you reflect on the temporal and eternal injury it inflicts on each individual, and on the nation at large, and not exert yourselves in every possible way to put it down. In the first place, as to each individually, it involves (as you all know it does) your health, it infuses upon time which might be profitably occupied, it squanders away the money which should be employed in other ways, it renders you totally unfit for your duty as soldiers, it exposes you to punishment and disgrace, it takes from you the benefit of your service in the army, it destroys the happiness and comfort of your family, if you have one, it leads them to follow your bad course, and, in the regiment to which you belong, and particularly in the company to which you are attached, it is the ruin of your fellow-soldiers, especially of those who have not been long in the service, and who are scarcely more than boys in age and experience. Continue these reflections yourselves, and you will find I have not enumerated half of the bad effects of drunkenness.

And now as to the nation at large: have you ever considered the important position you hold in society—I speak to you all, to every private in this command, to every soldier in the service, I ask you, have you considered that in its army and navy (under the divine guidance) the safety of your country depends, and the balance of her power in the scale of nations? How then can we best defend our beloved country, how best make each company, each regiment, each garrison, each force efficient and useful? Is it by drunkenness? The troops who surround the royal person, who guard her sacred Majesty, should they be drunkards? Those who garrison her towns and forts, who guard her coasts from foreign invasion, or who man her fleets, should they be drunkards? Or those who, like ourselves, are sent to protect her Colonies, should they (I ask you) be drunkards? Surely not. Then, if so, what is blameable, what is sinful, what is unchristianlike in all, as a body, must be equally so in each individually. No truly loyal subject, no good soldier, and above all, no real Christian will, directly or indirectly, be the means of keeping up this fertile cause of sin and crime—join the temperance society for your own sake, for your fellow-soldier's sake, for your country's sake maintain the character of the British nation in every thing, prove yourselves worthy of the trust reposed in you, be in the strictest sense of the word temperate, and lend your aid in repressing this vicious habit in others. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor do anything by which thy brother is made to stumble, or to fall, or is weakened."—Romans xiv. 21.

Let me then anticipate the day—the happy day—I picture to myself, when our sobriety and good conduct will be the remark of all. Then the time and money now expended in poison shall contribute to the comfort and intellectual improvement of the regiment—then the library, and not the canteen, be frequented, and the moral and religious character of the soldier shall rank high in the Christian world.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1841.

Our New-Year's salutation will be found on the first page.

MR. E. EVANS'S LETTER IN "THE WESLEYAN."—In the Wesleyan of the 24th ultimo, there is a letter from the Rev. Ephraim Evans, dated Hamilton, December 1st, which is of too peculiar and ominous a character to be unnoticed by us...

I have much pleasure in informing you that the prospects of British Methodism here are such as to afford us much encouragement, and to call forth our ardent praise to the great Head of the Church. The appointment of a Missionary to this town was made at the request of some of the official members...

"We are not without invitations to extend our ministrations in the surrounding country. Calls of this kind will be cheerfully responded to as soon as circumstances will permit. We solicit the prayers and assistance of our dear brethren in the Lower Provinces, that we may be successful in our efforts to extend an increasingly gracious and peaceful influence throughout the length and breadth of this noble and deserving, but long distracted part of the United Empire."

It will not escape the reader's notice that in these extracts there is a display of the word "British," a word which we like, but one, on this occasion, made injudicious, and we conceive used in contradistinction with, and in opposition to, Canadian. We can readily conjecture why a kind of antithesis is employed.

He says "The appointment of a Missionary [himself] to this town [Hamilton] was made at the request of some of the official members." And "on arriving here, I was met by six Class Leaders, out of seven, who proposed to place themselves under my supervision."

There is one other ground on which he may build his claim of right to be a Missionary at Hamilton; he may say it is necessary. Necessary for what? Surely not to supply the inhabitants with the gospel. They had that, and the places of worship already in use, were not fully occupied.

He speaks of his "determination to act upon" "peaceful and honorable principles," and asks the prayers of his "dear brethren in the Lower Provinces" that he may be successful in "efforts to extend an increasingly gracious and peaceful influence."

Mr. Evans speaks of his "determination to act upon" "peaceful and honorable principles," and asks the prayers of his "dear brethren in the Lower Provinces" that he may be successful in "efforts to extend an increasingly gracious and peaceful influence."

Having made these very general remarks on Mr. Evans's letter, we now ask him what right he has to any of our members there and at Bradford, which is a part of his Mission? These, we dare say, are unexpected and unwelcome interrogations to him; and such we intend them to be.

I have gone to Hamilton at the command of the Missionary Committee. We have no doubt he has. And what then—does that make it right? Does any clause in the constitution of the Hutton Garden Missionary Society provide for sending Missionaries to places where there are Wesleyan Methodist Societies in existence and doing well?

I have gone to Hamilton at the command of the Missionary Committee. We have no doubt he has. And what then—does that make it right? Does any clause in the constitution of the Hutton Garden Missionary Society provide for sending Missionaries to places where there are Wesleyan Methodist Societies in existence and doing well?

I have gone to Hamilton at the command of the Missionary Committee. We have no doubt he has. And what then—does that make it right? Does any clause in the constitution of the Hutton Garden Missionary Society provide for sending Missionaries to places where there are Wesleyan Methodist Societies in existence and doing well?

I have gone to Hamilton at the command of the Missionary Committee. We have no doubt he has. And what then—does that make it right? Does any clause in the constitution of the Hutton Garden Missionary Society provide for sending Missionaries to places where there are Wesleyan Methodist Societies in existence and doing well?

2. Does Mr. Evans say the expenditure of the Committee's Missionary money at Hamilton and Bradford gives him a right to labour there? for the Committee have asserted a "general right" to prosecute their Missions here, we suppose founded on the outlay of a paltry four thousand pounds; a fine plea indeed! Does the writer of the letter make it? He cannot have had hard enough to do it. The Committee never spent a copper at Hamilton, or at Bradford, as he well knows. But Mr. Evans has a "general right" to set Wesleyan laws at defiance!

3. Perhaps he pleads the call of the people; and from the strain of his letter we think he does. It will be seen we cannot see how the Missionary Committee in London never had a society, and where they never expended money; not that we do not disapprove of their Missionaries going where they have done it. Hamilton, then, stands on the same footing as some places in the Lower Provinces do. If he thinks it right to go to Hamilton, would he say yet to go to such places in Lower Canada? We have our calls, and calls which a defensive policy may render it just to accept. The matter, however, rests on another footing; the union on the part of the English Conference being dissolved, its Missionaries have no right to be in this country to accept a call. They may by some few persons be invited; but they could accept no invitation if they were not here. The proper step to be taken is to get out of the way;—justice, Methodism, peace requires it; and should we be told were we to do as they are doing, on what they call their own ground; but which ought not to be said, if we did it in our own vindication. Perhaps the English Missionaries have a new Bible which lacks this universal precept, "Do as you would be done by."

4. Perhaps Mr. Evans fancies he is standing on a Wesleyan foundation. Let us see. He cannot deny that his course facilitates schism and division, and that had he and others never gone to Hamilton, our Society there would have remained united and happy. His presence has been attended with the most deplorable consequences. What is his Wesleyanism, then, if he objects to ours? And if ours be real, why does he interfere? To establish, we go to the Bible, and there we find we denounced those by whom schisms come. We go to Mr. Wesley's works, and there we find that he never sent any Ministers in Hamilton, and always has preached. Wesley's discipline, means, and spirit, are ours. But there is one thing on which we should apply only to Mr. Evans and his brethren. A plentiful harvest of all the works of darkness may be expected to spring from this source; (SCHISM) whereby, in the end, thousands of souls, and not a few of those who once walked in the light of God's countenance, may be turned from the way of peace, and finally drowned in everlasting perdition. We go to the English Conference, and it says to its Missionaries in Upper Canada, "In conformity with these views, we have long thought it a reproach, and doing more injury, by disturbing the harmony of the two connections, than could be counterbalanced by any local good, that the same city or town should have two congregations, and two societies, and two preachers, professing the same form of Christianity, and yet thus proclaiming themselves rivals to each other, and in some instances, involving each other's societies and chapels, and thus producing party-feelings."

5. Does he go to Hamilton to teach the people loyalty? Uncalled for interference! Our preachers have not made it necessary by their disaffection for the government. They might have been doing it for years, and our members there have been in danger of handling a rebellion; but who does not know that, during the late rebellion, not a Methodist in Hamilton was implicated in it. Mr. Evans was not wanted to make the people British; and should he by any act show he doubts their sincerity as Britons, we sincerely hope they will repel the insult of his offered services. While Mr. Evans is at Hamilton a rebel will never show his face there!

6. There is one other ground on which he may build his claim of right to be a Missionary at Hamilton; he may say it is necessary. Necessary for what? Surely not to supply the inhabitants with the gospel. They had that, and the places of worship already in use, were not fully occupied. He cannot have gone there in view of ministering to the destitute, for there were not any that were so. It had churches more than were used. The town was not destitute of a Wesleyan Society, nor of a sufficient number of Wesleyan Ministers. The doctrines promulgated by them were not heretical, but strictly Wesleyan; and our society consistent Wesleyan. On the ground of necessity he can have no plea; and were he to make it one, there is not a properly informed Missionary friend in England but would laugh at it. All these positions then are indefensible; and if Mr. Evans has any other we should like to know of them. His present career is derogatory to the character of a Christian missionary, repulsive to common sense, subversive of piety, unity, and at variance with the just, and lovely, and scriptural, and immutable principles of the great Wesleyan Society.

THE REV. J. STINSON AND HIS NEW FRIENDS AT GUELPH.—On Saturday evening we received the first of the following Letters from Mr. Kirkland, of Guelph, for insertion, from which it will be seen we are requested to publish certain Resolutions passed by official persons at that place who have attached themselves to the English Missionaries, which we received from Mr. Hough, Recording Steward, some time ago, but which we did not publish for reasons obvious enough. We are desirous, too, to publish a communication made to the Rev. Egerton Ryerson shortly after the Hamilton Conference, expressing the most devoted attachment to the Canada Conference; but do not think it necessary, nor have we room for it. In presenting what we do we are aware we expose ourselves to the displeasure of some persons, who will naturally ask why our paper should be used in vindication of the views and intentions of individuals who have gone from us, and identified themselves with a party who seek our injury; we therefore frankly say, why. Though a division has taken place in our society at Guelph, we never could bring ourselves to believe that the persons who have gone from us were changed in their favorable judgment of the Canada Conference, or that their affections were alienated. The first of the letters, and even the resolutions, shew we are right in our opinion. The persons concerned spoke out about the time of the Hamilton Conference, and their principles were in keeping with those of the Canada Conference, and have not swerved a hair's breadth; so that, though they are connected with Mr. Stinson and the Committee, it is evident enough, from the first letter especially, they are opposed in their views to both. We know not why Mr. Stinson made a statement in *The Wesleyan* at variance with those views; but we can readily conceive it would not have answered for him to publish to the world that his new friends at Guelph were opposed to a Church Establishment; for the advocacy of the Church and State principle was proposed by the last English Conference as a new article for the continuance of the Union. We rejoice that the Guelph friends have independence enough to speak their mind, though in doing so they clash with what they call "the dictum of the Missionary Secretaries" in London. If a member of the Canada Conference had written the first letter, he could not have better expressed the views of our Conference. We recognize in it true Canadian Methodism. We hesitate not, then, to become the advocate of it, and, in this instance, of those whose Methodism it is. The adherents of Mr. Stinson at Guelph are sheep belonging to our fold who have, judging from Mr. Kirkland's letter, been drawn away in an unfair manner. They are wanderers at present, it is true, nevertheless belong to their old shepherd; and we are much mistaken if they do not return to the fold they left. Having these views, and breathing, as ever, a warm affection for them, we are glad to have this opportunity of vindicating them.

The only reason which appears to have influenced them in the late act of separation is their respect for their connections in England—some of them were converted there; and they do not wish to forget those by whom they have been blessed. We praise the spirit of the persons who speak thus, but blame their reasoning. The former is grateful; the latter, they will allow us to say, ungrateful and injudicious. Is not the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada as much a Wesleyan Church as that in England? Is there an iota of difference in its doctrines, discipline, agencies, or influence? And by what Church, was it not the Canadian Church that found the people of Guelph in the wilderness, and, when no one else cared for them, broke into them the bread of life? And since that was first done, has not our Conference done its best to serve them? Grateful as should be the recollections of our friends there of the good they received thousands of miles off, they are now in Canada—their interests, their homes, their families there, and we deem it unwise and unkindly for them, with all they have identified with Canada, to forsake the Wesleyan Methodist Church for any foreign connexion. The Country where they live and where they will die, claims their first concern, and the Church which before any other sought them in the wilderness, their first and changeless love; and especially when it is undeniably evident, from those documents, their judgment of their principles, and their feelings are with the Canada Conference. We enter not at all into the nature of the particular disagreement existing between them and Mr. Stinson; we have our opinion of it, and of the course we could say, we think the aggrieved persons ought to take—the course which

they must and will take to be consistent. We are understood—we bear the persons involved in this dispute on our hearts—our affections follow them, and we cannot express our emotions in more appropriate language than that which concludes Mr. Kirkland's letter, that we may "in peace sail together." Guelph, Dec. 24, 1840.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sir,—You doubtless saw the Rev. J. Stinson's letter in *The Wesleyan* of Dec. 10. I am sorry that the erroneous views he has taken, as to our object in drawing up and publishing the Resolutions, should have led us to no other alternative than either to forego altogether the object we had in view, with the usual modification of fretting ourselves to be answered in what we consider a very questionable character before the public; more especially when past occurrences are considered; or, to appeal to your sense of justice to set the circumstances in their true light before the world.

The object of the present communication is therefore to request you will publish, in the Guardian, with this (with the Rev. E. Ryerson's permission) the communication addressed to him from Guelph, after the Hamilton Conference; and also the letter addressed to you by J. Hough, containing the Resolutions. This, we conceive, will prove to a demonstration that the main object of the Resolutions was not simply a stipulation for individual rights, (for we had not forgotten that Mr. Alder himself concluded this) but to place on permanent record our dissent, collectively, as well as individually, from the dictum of the Missionary Secretaries on the Church and State question, (for the "Wesleyan" of which Mr. Wesley's Sermon on a "Catholic Spirit") and we had not the most remote idea that Mr. Stinson could regard it in any other light, although, for obvious reasons, it was couched in as mild terms as possible. Indeed, viewed in any other light, the 5th, and more especially the 6th Resolutions are absurd.

Mr. Stinson says, "While we urge them to continue to cultivate principles of true loyalty, and, for conscience sake, to submit to, and obey the established laws of the land, and to support the government of the country, they were at perfect liberty, when any political or ecclesiastical question was being discussed, which affected their civil or religious interests, freely to express their individual opinions." &c. &c. Any person would suppose from the above, that Mr. Stinson had been conversing with persons whose loyalty was wavering, and that it was necessary to call in the aid of conscience to induce them "to submit to, and obey the established laws of the land, and to support the government of the country."

Mr. Stinson says, "While we urge them to continue to cultivate principles of true loyalty, and, for conscience sake, to submit to, and obey the established laws of the land, and to support the government of the country, they were at perfect liberty, when any political or ecclesiastical question was being discussed, which affected their civil or religious interests, freely to express their individual opinions." &c. &c. Any person would suppose from the above, that Mr. Stinson had been conversing with persons whose loyalty was wavering, and that it was necessary to call in the aid of conscience to induce them "to submit to, and obey the established laws of the land, and to support the government of the country."

Under these circumstances we had a meeting of all the official characters, and with a view to the preservation of our own union as a Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, 1.—That it is a source of deep sorrow that circumstances have rendered a dissolution of the Union of the British and Canadian Conferences necessary. Resolved, 2.—That on the respective merits of the parties, we do not feel ourselves required to express an opinion, regarding each as being actuated by a sincere desire for the public good, how much sorer they may differ in their views of the best means of promoting it.

Resolved, 3.—That as we are of necessity driven to unite with one, and, as a necessary consequence, to leave the other, we resign our ground of election, the spiritual and natural, relative and social ties that bind us to the British Conference. Resolved, 4.—That influenced by religious motives alone in this choice, we do not consider that we thereby identify ourselves with, or pledge ourselves to, any peculiar class of political or ecclesiastical questions which may be discussed in this colony, but reserve to ourselves the individual right to express our views on any of these questions without its being construed into a breach of the wages of Methodism.

Resolved, 5.—That although, owing to our present unsettled state, we are thus debarred in the assertion of our civil rights, we are nevertheless deeply conscious that the sole objects contemplated by Methodist associations are essentially spiritual, and that nothing but the most urgent necessity can justify our intermeddling, in our religious character, with political or ecclesiastical questions. Resolved, 6.—That the foregoing resolutions being recognized, we cordially unite with the British Conference, and, as Methodists, are determined, by the grace of God, "to know nothing among men but Jesus Christ and him crucified."

GUOD TIDINGS.—The New-Year commences well as will be seen from the religious correspondence on its first page, which we publish with delightful and grateful emotions. Protracted Meetings are doing what we wished and believed they would, under the blessing of the Head of the Church, without which nothing is wise, nothing powerful, nothing successful. The Lord is at Kingston and at other places on the Bay of Quinte District under the care of the Rev. J. C. Davidson, and saving many souls. We do indeed rejoice that our esteemed brother is thus favoured during the first year of his chairmanship. And he is elsewhere too. The Barrie Mission, though an English Missionary is interfering with our people, is adding members. At the opening of the Wesleyan Church, in Trafalgar, by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, a Protracted Meeting was commenced, which has been in progress since, and many have been the weeping souls at the altar night after night, with whom the Rev. Messrs. E. Adams and Lever have laboured hard. On the Newmarket circuit in charge of the Rev. M. Whiting, there is a good work, notwithstanding the proselytism of two English Missionaries who have lately commenced operations there. Obdurate is the heart that does not melt to know these attempts are made in the very face of the Holy Spirit who wants to work mightily. On the Stamford circuit, where Messrs. Biggar, Sheppard and Conford are stationed, there has been a Protracted Meeting held for several weeks in a small drooping place, and some twenty or thirty have been brought to God. We are not without favourable tokens in this city. Our members are much united, the congregations improving, and some persons are giving themselves to God and us, in answer to the prayers put up, and as an encouragement to the pastor, who is much devoted to his work. To God be all the praise! We shall be happy to have letters from places where the Spirit is thus poured out, and hope the preachers will favour us early. We want a hallowed sympathy to be general; and to have it, is to make known what the Lord is doing.—In a late article on Protracted Meetings we recommended their being held generally. Again we beg to say, let the winter evenings be well employed in this way throughout our work, and we shall see yet greater things. Methodism lives: God lives: and he can law the whole Province to his way. O, Jesus, ride on!

A CALL TO THE ENGLISH MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.—It will be known to some of our readers that the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London have two missions in Spain; one at Cadiz, the other at Gibraltar, to which rather than offer an objection we wish an increase. It appears from the following letter in the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, written by the Rev. W. H. Rule, a Wesleyan Missionary at Gibraltar, Cadiz is on the "condemned list" of the Hutton Garden Committee, and is to be given up for want of funds. "When or how help will come" is not known. And a fear is expressed that that Missionary Society must be indebted to America for "men and money." Nothing now prevents missionaries from labouring in Spain. In reading these statements in Mr. Rule's letter we have mixed emotions: we sorrow for Spain, and are astonished at the London Committee. Spain, a country of turmoil, confusion, revolution, and popery, is likely to be left with only one Missionary Station, and that at its very southern extremity; and left, too, by a Missionary Committee well able to send them a dozen missionaries if its funds be rightly applied. Upper Canada can do without the labours of the thirteen English Missionaries stationed there. All they do is supererogatory and at a needless cost. Can they and their operations—exclusive of the Missionary subscribers of England less than £2,500 annually, cost of what the people in this country will give? We think more than this, but state the lowest sum. \$10,000 are wasted. This is not all, the blood of souls in Spain is on the skirts of the London Committee if they leave that country which is destitute to uphold unwanted missions in this Province at places which are not destitute. The Canada Conference can support the Missions here, and not ask either men or money from the London Committee. Let that Committee answer the calls from Spain, and our Conference will answer the calls in Canada. And until this is done, there is a fearful and an accumulating weight of responsibility resting on the London Committee if they leave Spain to perish, and yet pay nineteen missionaries to tend Wesleyan Churches in Canada.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C. Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have very good news to say to your intelligence at present is of a very mixed kind. We have good news as regards Spain itself. The persecution is passed away. The Carlists, Queen Christina, and all the illiberal party, are emigrated, banished, or out of power, and inferior persons who

ing their sentiments are silent, and likely to continue so. Nothing now prevents our labouring in Spain, as far as Spaniards are concerned. But, on the other hand, the Missionary Committee in London has exceeded its income, and, having proceeded to retrench its outlays, has coolly put Cadiz on the condemned list. True, I did hear, about a fortnight ago, that they would help me by printing any thing I might write in the way of appeal, and I did prepare an appeal, and sent it home, but when or how help will come I do not know. I have sent to Mr. Greenleaf to remind him of former correspondence on the subject of Cadiz, but I am afraid that we must be indebted to America for both men and money. There is now a lovely opening in Cadiz, from which perhaps, by being sent out, unless some one will come to our help. And here is one of the chief nations of old Europe cast off, as regards the Gospel of salvation, by its own immediate neighbours.

In Gibraltar we have cheering prospects, and, on the whole, prosperity. May the Lord in his infinite mercy interpose in behalf of poor unimpaired Spain! It seems that Europe is to be kindled into general war, but Spain is likely to be left to settle her own affairs. I remain, my dear Sir, very affectionately yours, W. H. RULE. Gibraltar, October 22, 1840.

INSTALLMENTS DUE FROM THE CENTENARY SUBSCRIBERS.—We respectfully remind our generous Centenary Subscribers, another instalment of their subscriptions will be due on the first of next month, and that we shall be glad if they will pay it to the circuit treasurer, the superintendent preacher, at that time. Some difficulty was experienced last year in raising the necessary amount, owing to a failure in the crops, which we hope will not be the case this year; and some of our friends have not yet paid the first instalment. It will readily occur to them, as certain heavy expenses have been incurred in completing the Book Room establishment, and as the superannuated fund needs replenishing, and the Missions at the present time make an unusually urgent claim, all monies due are much needed; and to have our institutions properly sustained, and in vigorous operation, should be paid punctually. It is gratifying to us, and we know it will be to our people, to be able to say, that large as the amount required to make our Book and Printing establishment complete, that very desirable object has been attained; and that we are now prepared to do business to any extent. To the God of Canadian Methodism be the praise for these and all His other tokens for good! But it must not be forgotten that to extend the influence of it throughout the Province, a general, hearty, determined, constant, and well-directed co-operation is indispensable. We copy two of the resolutions of the Conference of 1839 relative to the Centenary subscriptions, and hope the subscribers will do their best to carry them out fully.

"The Terms of the Subscriptions shall be as follows, viz:—All sums of £25 and upwards in four annual instalments; all sums of £12 10s. and upwards in three annual instalments; all sums under £12 10s. in two annual instalments. The first instalment to be paid on or before the 1st day of February, 1840, and the subsequent instalments to be paid on the first day of the same Month in each ensuing year.

"The Book-Steward shall be the General Treasurer, to whom all monies are to be paid by the Chairmen of Districts who shall be Treasurers of the Districts to which they respectively belong, and to whom the Superintendents of Circuits, as Circuit Treasurers, shall be accountable for the monies received on their several Circuits."

We have had sent us the "Sabbath School Teacher's New-Year's Gift," a little work of 23 pages; printed and published by Messrs. Lassic Brothers; and to be sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room. The title of it made us take it up with pleasure, and in reading it the pleasure was increased. It comprises twelve short chapters on attendance at school; the duties of children while there; duties to parents, and to brothers and sisters; attention to the Lord's Day, and the Bible; prayer; praise; warnings on swearing and bad company; and remarks on the shortness of life. Every thing is simple and plain in the thoughts, and familiar in the style; indeed both are well adapted to the circumstances and capacities of youth; and there is a spirit of affectionate and practical piety in every line that makes us wish every line could be read by every scholar in our colonial schools, and by the children in every family. Canada must advance much further in its facilities for education before every place needing a Day School has one; and Christians must be much more devoted before we have the requisite number of Sabbath Schools; and we may add, the publications suitable for children must be greatly multiplied before we have a sufficiency. We therefore hail the appearance of one like this, limited as are its pages, and unassuming as may be its pretensions. We wish it could be made a New-Year's Gift by its being placed at once in the hands of all our youth, and its counsels made impressive by the Spirit of the Divine Teacher on every heart.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The Rev. Egerton Ryerson and the Rev. Anson Green returned on Friday from their tour to the Circuits on the Niagara District and others, where they have been much encouraged by the attachment of the people to our Conference and their liberality to our Missions, as will be seen from a pleasing letter in another column from Mr. Ryerson. Every place, and especially Hamilton, where two English Missionaries are making separatists, never did so well. The town alone has raised more than \$400, and the circuit will make the amount much greater.

The Rev. John Ryerson and the Rev. Peter Jones left the City on Monday for the Districts East of Toronto, where they, with other Ministers, have many Missionary Meetings to hold, and do not expect to return before the second week in March. Our friends, therefore, on the Augusta and Bytown Districts need have no apprehension they will be disappointed this year, as they have been in others. We wish the brethren who forego the pleasures of home so long a time strength to do their work, and great success in it. They commence their tour not a little thankful for the affection and liberality of the people at the meetings already held. We are much mistaken if it is not found that our Toronto District in charge of the Rev. Anson Green, has raised \$3,000 for our Missionary Society. The London District, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Ryerson, has commenced nobly; and, thank God, the monies thus obtained are not expended to support Missionaries to the white Indians and destitute Christians of London, Hamilton, and Toronto!

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, REV. J. STINSON, AND OTHERS.—Sometime ago, Mr. Stinson applied to the Bishop for the use of a Church on the Centre Road, belonging to the Church of England, and was refused. Notwithstanding, he went to the place apparently with an intention to preach, and a hubbub took place. The consequence was, Mr. Stinson did not preach, the church-warden was dismissed for opening the door to what he calls a sectarian, and another warden was appointed. We shall let high church Bishops and high church English Missionaries fight their own battles; but having received for publication the correspondence which has taken place between the Bishop and the warden we shall favour our readers with it. The first letter is the one written by the Bishop, and the other is a copy of Mr. Golding's reply. We do not, however, publish them merely because we have received them, but for these reasons: 1. That it may be seen what the exclusive law of the Church of England respecting its churches is. 2. That others may learn wisdom, and save themselves the mortification of a denial such as Mr. Stinson met with. 3. That Mr. Golding may have an opportunity of speaking for himself, in a case in which he appears not to have offered more than once, and for which he gives the example of the Bishop of Quebec as an excuse. 4. That it may be seen what some of the evils are which attend the course of the Hutton-Garden Missionaries. We know not whether the circumstance which this correspondence brings to light, be any sign of an approximation of the English Missionaries to the Church of England, but if it be, we should like it the better if it was out-and-out. If a man be a Methodist Preacher let him act like one in every respect. If he be a Churchman in his heart, and he can do so conscientiously, let him say so, and put on the gown and bands. For our own part we prefer pious, practical, plain Methodism—respectable without the mitre, and mighty without parade.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF TORONTO TO MR. JOHN GOLDING. Toronto, 3th December, 1840. Sir,—I am sorry to be under the necessity of writing to you this letter. As Churchwarden it is your duty to protect the Church; but instead of this I am informed that you have permitted the Methodists to preach in the church built by Mr. Carter, and which that gentleman made over to the late Bishop of Quebec and his successors, and to which none but the Church of England has any claim. The Rev. Mr. Stinson called upon me to request permission, but I refused to grant it, because it is contrary to our rules; nor can such a privilege be granted to any Denomination whatever.

Mr. Myles has my authority to demand the key of the church from you, and take charge of the same in future; and I request you to give him the key at once, otherwise I shall be under the necessity of prosecuting you, which I should be sorry to do if it can be avoided. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TORONTO.

LETTER FROM MR. GOLDING TO THE BISHOP OF TORONTO. To His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. My Lord,—I acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 8th instant, and hasten to inform your Lordship that I have complied with your Lordship's request in not only giving up the key of the church, but also the keys of the gate and stable to Mr. Myles, hoping that your Lordship has transferred them into the hands of a more faithful servant than I have been.

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

My Lord, I cannot but regret to think that I have been the cause of giving your Lordship the least sorrow, and pains me much to think that I have betrayed trust in not protecting the church. My Lord, I had but right to give your Lordship a true explanation of the state of the Church of England, and a narration instead of truth has reached your Lordship. On the week previous to the Sabbath on which the Rev. Mr. Stinson was to preach in the church, I was asked for permission by Mr. Christopher Cheyne, a respectable neighbour, who told me that he went for permission to the Rev. Mr. McGrath, who stated that he was very sorry that it was not in his power, as he had given it over to your Lordship. Not getting an answer of refusal from Mr. McGrath, he came to me for leave, which I consented, not thinking that I was infringing in the least on the rights of the church. With regard to my claim on the church, I

am well aware he had none; but it was a privilege granted to the Methodist...

I would take the liberty to make one remark here with regard to the stove...

I have now given your Lordship a brief but correct statement of the above...

I have the honor to subscribe myself your Lordship's humble and very ob-

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Favours have been received from "L. L."...

MISSIONARY MEETINGS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Mr DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from a Missionary Tour through the...

It was to me an unspeakable privilege and satisfaction to visit many old and...

Distance readers can only judge accurately of the liberality and interest mani-

At Niagara the church was nearly all overflowing; the Chairman, A. Davidson,

This last of our crowded and important meetings was held in Hamilton, at...

As to the general state of our Societies where I have been, I would simply...

In that letter it is shown that a considerable majority of our Conference, even...

Madrid journals of the 24th November give the following items of intelli-

In the absence of this unattractive crusade, those mistaken persons, who have...

This crusade was formidable indeed in its origin and preparations, and has...

I am persuaded the good sense and christian feeling of the Methodist public...

May it be our first and chief concern to cultivate the spirit of faith, holiness,

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS. BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

Table with columns for date, location, and meeting details for the Bay of Quinte District.

Table with columns for date, location, and meeting details for the London District.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS. TORONTO DISTRICT.

Table with columns for date, location, and meeting details for the Toronto District.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held, D. V., at the following places:—

Table with columns for date, location, and meeting details for various districts.

CHURCH OPENING.—The New Wesleyan Church in Washington's neighborhood, Township of Scarborough, will be opened...

The NEW CHURCH at St. Thomas, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Church...

Foreign and Provincial News. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Remains of Napoleon.—The remains of Napoleon had arrived in France...

The City of Bristol steam-boat, from Waterford for Bristol, was lost...

The Duke de Broglie has declined the English Embassy.

Independence of Texas.—The treaty between Great Britain and Texas...

Invasions of France.—The hopes that were entertained that the waters...

Spain. Madrid journals of the 24th November give the following items of intelli-

The Register finds great fault with Captain Elliot's proclamation to the...

The Register seems with communications and paragraphs, complaining of the...

Total export of teas to Great Britain to July 11, was 28,712,929 lbs.

Canal Tolls.—The amount received for tolls on the New York...

Respect for Wesleyanism.—The thanks of the Society and Congregation...

MARRIED.—Yesterday, in this city, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. James...

LETTERS RECEIVED at the Guardian Office during the week ending Jan. 5.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK.—I intended an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a...

JUST PUBLISHED—THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the...

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.—The Subscribers beg to intimate, for the information of the Trade, and...

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per Cent...

MR. WALTER TELFER, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED to the House on New Street, facing Newgate Street...

TAKE NOTICE.—I hereby forbid any person or persons purchasing or paying any of the Promissory Notes of Hand and...

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN.—As several addresses soliciting your suffrages at the next...

Although my political principles are generally well known to you, I deem it my...

The public works in progress or in contemplation upon some of which vast...

Connected with this subject and of vital interest to the Province, is the state...

There are many other subjects of general importance, to which the limits of...

OT THE REFORMERS OF THE SECOND RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been frequently solicited since the last session to offer myself...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

As a Reformer, I have no objection to my name being put forward as a Candidate...

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN.—Fully aware of the deep responsibilities attached to the post of a Representative of the people at this momentous crisis, I was personally desirous of declining to incur them...

Having been a resident inhabitant of Toronto for upwards of twenty years, it cannot be necessary that I should make any other avowal of my principles than a reference to my past conduct.

Having a large stake in the country as well as in this important city, I need scarcely add, that I shall be most anxious to promote the rising greatness of both.

Your most obedient, humble servant, JOHN H. DUNN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE THIRD RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.—It was not my intention to have addressed you upon the subject of the approaching General Election, until after a decision of the Imperial Parliament relative to the proposed Union of the two Provinces...

Understanding however that a report has been circulated amongst you, that it is not my intention again to come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you, that so long as you shall be pleased to approve of my public conduct...

It must be altogether unnecessary for me to call to your remembrance, that when in April last you were pleased to elect me to represent you in Parliament, it was upon my publicly declared approbation of the views and opinions of the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham...

With the Reformers of Upper Canada rests the responsibility of a failure in the attainment of such a consummation of his labors, let me through you entreat of them to lay aside all minor differences of opinion...

Whenever the Elections take place I shall consider it my duty to meet you at the hustings and give such explanations of my Parliamentary conduct as you may demand...

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTOW.

GENTLEMEN.—It appears by the latest accounts from England that the County of Hants is to be divided into two Ridings—East and West.

At the last general Election, the great majority of you passed under my inspection, as Returning Officer for the rich and populous County of Hants.

Gentlemen.—Having served my apprenticeship as Returning Officer, I intend setting up upon my own account; and at the approaching election, for the East Riding of the County of Hants, I will stand forward as a Candidate for your suffrages.

Gentlemen.—I will make you but few promises, consequently I shall have the fewer to break; and should I have the high satisfaction of being returned as the Honourable Member for the East Riding of the County of Hants, I will exert my best abilities and endeavours in promoting the interests of my Riding...

Gentlemen.—I hold no situation of emolument under the Crown, consequently I am fearless of the frowns of Government, Russell Blisters, &c. &c.

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

GENTLEMEN.—As the union of the Provinces is now no longer a matter of doubt, and as it is probable you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in the United Legislature...

And as it is proper that you should be informed of my views on the subject that is likely to be the subject of the election, I have no hesitation in saying that I fully concur in the principles laid down in Lord John Russell's recent despatches...

As I have the honor to be elected, I shall to the utmost of my power endeavor to carry out these principles, and shall advocate the fullest possible responsibility that is consistent with our position as a Colony.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED AN OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to him...

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.—WALTON'S City of Toronto Directory and Register, with Almanac, &c., for 1841.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that an Adjourned Session will be held in the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Thursday the 2nd, and Thursday the 31st day of December next.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED AN OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to him...

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED AN OFFICE in JOHN STREET, west of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to him...

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

GENTLEMEN.—At the solicitation of many of the Freshwaters of the Riding, I come forward as a Candidate for your suffrages at the next General Election.

Educated and brought up among you, and residing here almost from my childhood, my character and principles to most of you I trust, it will be well known.

To promote and encourage Emigration from the Mother Country; to give to the cultivator of the soil and the Emigrant fresh incentive to exertion and industry, by a closer attention to their wants and wishes, and by improvements in the Roads and Bridges, particularly in the more remote Townships...

I shall determinedly resist useless or improvident expenditure of the public money; my motto in this respect being, No labour, no pay.

The vast resources of this beautiful and fertile Province which have hitherto been but too long neglected and dormant, I shall do my utmost to develop and render available.

My hope is, that every feeling but that of our Country's good may be laid aside, and that the only strife among us will be, who shall be most forward to promote the welfare of our Country.

MR. JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c.

MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, begs leave to announce his return to Toronto, and that he may be consulted any hour of the day at his office in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, next door east of Tinton, Chemist.

A CARD.—Mr. G. WILLSON, Portrait Painter, would inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will remain here a few days, and would be happy to receive their patronage.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A Valuable Collection of English French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Polish Books.

A quantity of new HOUSE LINEN, JOINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, 107 ACRES OF LAND.—In the Township of Bradford, and about two miles up the Grand River from Bradford; and about 25 west of the village of Hamilton.

ANDREW MALCOM, No. 238, KING STREET, makes and repairs LAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, MARINERS' COMPASSES, &c. &c., on the shortest notice.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King St.

PLUGHS! PLUGHS!! PLUGHS!!! The Subscribers beg leave to inform old friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased, and have now in operation, the well known Establishment, "Norris's Foundry."

REV. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE. A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

NEW MEDICINE.—DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and stomach; also, a substitute for the common cathartic.

FARMS FOR SALE, In the Township of King, Lot No. 12, 10th Concession, containing 100 Acres; 60 Acres cleared, with 16 under Wheat; good fences and well watered.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED, on or about the 1st of September last, from Lot No. 12, in the 4th Concession of the Township of York, West of Yonge Street, FOUR COWS; one of which is black, with a white head and legs; the others are of a red colour;—three of them are about 5 years old each, and the other nearly 1.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from Pasture, near Fort Credit, some three last Fall, A MARE, three years old next Spring. Horse rather small of a dark brown color, and long mane and tail.

STRAYED, from Mr. J. H. PRICE'S Farm, on Yonge Street, In July last, a YOUNG OF OXEN, six years old; one branded colour, the other dark red, with one eye injured.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings:

- 2000 Gallons Doiled and Raw Lined Oil, 15 casks Venetian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Salts, 2 " Coppermoss, 1 " Alum, 1 " Sulphur, With complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c.

CASH PAID FOR CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED by Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. The Subscriber has lately received, per ship Erin go Bragh and other Liverpool vessels, a large and good supply of the above Ware, of the latest style and best quality.

CLOVER SEED.—250 Bushels Fresh Clover Seed for Sale by Toronto, 7th Dec. 1840.

OL—For Sale at 600

GRASS SEED.—The highest CASH PRICE paid for clean Timothy and Clover Seed by Toronto, November, 1840.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

REduced PRICES.—The subscribers are now disposing of their Stock of DRY GOODS at unprecedentedly Low PRICES, which will be found to include every variety suitable for the Winter Trade.

THOMAS STINSON, General Dealer in British, American, and India Goods, considers it his duty not only to justice to himself, but also for the benefit of town and country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present stock of goods in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known by this giving it publicly.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY & REGISTRY OFFICE.—DEEDS, CONTRACTS, CONVEYANCES, or any other Commercial Document executed correctly, and at a moderate charge.

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

EMIGRANTS, or others, who wish to obtain Situations, will leave their names, character, and address, with the sort of situation they wish. Charge for entry, and at the time, One Shilling and Three pence.

Mr. N. having lived eight years in this Province, and having travelled over the most of it, especially the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, flatters himself that he can give the necessary information to Settlers which they require before they buy. The Subscriber will use every effort in his power to effect sales; and to protect the public interest, as well as his own, will be promoted by office of this kind.

Mr. H. E. N. will, on Commission, Let, Rent, or Lease, Houses, Shops, or Farms, in or out of the City.

All Letters to be post paid. H. E. NICOLS, Agency for Pensioners transacted gratis. Notary Public, Conveyancer, Land Agent, &c., Next Door to the Post Office, Yonge Street. 567p

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

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a beautiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, it will do it. Sold by COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2, Fletcher Street, New York, and by nearly every Shopkeeper in the Country throughout the Province; and wholesale and retail by J. W. BRANT, LESLIE BROTHERS; J. BECKETT; and LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Toronto.

TO THE BALD-HEADED. This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact who will call and see me at Delhi Village. JOHN JACKSON, Junr., Delhi, July 17, 1839.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.—These only who know by trial, or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the perfect relief of the almost charcoal-like crusts effected in the cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELLINGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MYERS, Esq., Author, N. Y.; ask G. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington City; each of these gentlemen know of cases, un conquerable by all other remedies or Physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice, their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow-creatures to let this remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will give more effect to the cause than any newspaper notice, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The Proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than for his sufferings.

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

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

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed his shop, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of the orders. I R keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STAW and TURBAN BONNETS, of the latest Fashions.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM STENNETT HAS REMOVED HIS MANUFACTORY OF SILVER-PLATE AND JEWELLERY TO No. 3, CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, nearly opposite the Cathedral.

REMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON HAS REMOVED HIS FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT TO No. 4, CITY BUILDINGS, KING STREET, next door East to the City Hall, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Dress Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Dress-Suits, a variety of Patterns, &c., of the latest fashion, which he will make and alter in the most superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to his Customers and the Public, for the liberal support he has received at his late situation in Business; and begs to inform them that he has removed to his new Brick Store, No. 4, City Buildings, (formerly Market Block), where he will keep on hand a Large and General Assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, India Rubbers, &c. All which he is enabled to Sell on the most Moderate Terms.

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber has just received a Supply of ENGLISH LEATHER, to which he invites attention. JAMES FOSTER, Toronto, Oct. 13, 1840.

EASTWOOD & Co., PAPER MAKERS, BLANK AND FOR SALE—Types, Cases, Galley, and Printer's Ink.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!! The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business he has commenced the manufacturing of Cast Steel Axes of a superior quality, which he has recommended to his customers, as they are manufactured under his own inspection by first rate workmen.

Store keepers and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be returned.

J. E. PELL, (from London, England) Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Maker, Painter, and Glazier, No. 3, Yonge Street.

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

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

A liberal allowance made to Cabinet Makers, Painters, &c. Toronto, December 8, 1840.

A CARD.—J. HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to the Visitors to this City, and the Public generally, that, at the solicitation of several Gentlemen, in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious Room in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scapels, and Fizzettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

SOAP, CANDLES, AND STARCH. HALL & LEAK beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, that they have on hand 1,000 BOXES OF SOAP, and a large quantity of Mould and Dip CANDLES, which they offer low for Cash or on a liberal Credit.

Their Starch Manufactory will be in operation on the opening of the Season, when they will be able to furnish a superior article to any made in this Province, which they intend to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Merchants are invited to inspect the Articles before purchasing, also, where. Apply at the Manufactory, Palace St., opposite Mr. Cawthra's, or at the Store, No. 55, Yonge Street.

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

None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co., written on the wrappers. SOLOMON HAYS.

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, Upper Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

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

All travelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure ten responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue his name from the paper, unless he has first written to the Editor to that effect. All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of our Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospel.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.