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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

Whole No. 632.

seasonable paper on a subject exceedingly interesting to our church, and the christian world from the tyranny of the "Beast and the false Prophet;" hope its publication will have a salutary influence in every place where our Ministers are or may hereafter be holding Protracted Meetings.-ED.

For the Christian Guardian. ON INVITING PENITENTS TO THE ALTAR.

The zeal of the Christian church for the conversion of sinners has been greater during the last century than at any other period since the days of primitive christianity. The proper ultimate object of preaching the gospel is now understood to be such persuasion as shall lead to conversion and sanctification. It follows that those are the best means which are best adapted to this end. The Protracted Meeting is admirable, because it secures the fruits of the gospel before Satan has time to destroy the seed. But even this means would be comparatively inefficient, if the rule were not followed, to invite penitents to come forward publicly to the altar of prayer, and to seek for present salvation. The plan of affording a present opportunity to seek for present salvation is truly attacking sin in its strongest holds, and it has already been crowned with great success. Excellent, however, as it is, there are many who object to it; and it is the design of this paper to state some of the reasons which justify it.

1. It offers to every man, as distinctly as possible, the salvation of the gos pel, and affords him an opportunity of manifesting his acceptance of those offers. On common occasions of preaching, the unconverted think they perform an acceptable duty merely to listen to the sermon, or they look upon it as good advice which they are left to consider at their leisure, or else they feel that they have no opportunity practically to show their intentions either to serve God or not. If you only preach, men may be listless and perhaps censorious; but if you ask thom to come to the altar of prayer, then you make a proposal in the name of God, which they must distinctly and practically accept or neglect. If you only preach, they will go no farther than to be thankful that they have attended the worship of God's house, or they may examine and admire the gospel,-but give them an opportunity actually to seek salvation, and the thought will come home to them with force, "Now life and death are set before me, and I am reduced to the awful alternative of choosing one or the other."

2. Inviting penitents to the altar is calling upon them to seek salvation now: and this is attacking sin's last refuge in the heart. Who does not know that procrastination is the besetting sin of fallen human nature, which has deceived, to their destruction, more souls than any thing else, and is now paving the road to ruin for millions of travellers? Let the convinced sinner put off the full pursuit of salvation only until he gets home, and the fowls of the air will devour the good seed in his heart. Yes, let every sinner on the face of the earth know that his salvation does not depend upon his present emotions or intentions so much as upon his making a present effort. And let him know too, that though he may allow sin to stay a little longer in his heart, yet that DEATH will not wait "a little longer" when he comes with his last summons. This more than justifies the practice of inviting sinners to the altar. This practice not only requires them to yield now, it also affords them an opportunity to seek under the most favourable circumstances.

3. Yes, it gives the ponitent an opportunity of seeking with every encour agement and assistance he can require. Here are offered the intercessions of christians, who deeply sympathize in his feelings, and who exercise faith in his behalf. Can the contrite seeker fail to be encouraged by their boldness before the throne?-to feel more concerned, by witnessing their anxiety in his behalf?-to feel less shame before men, by seeing their glory in the cross -to persevere, while others are animated by hope? Will not God hear his people? Will He not give the spirit of true repentance and saving faith, in answer to their effectual fervent prayers? Here, too, the minister can, by suitable remarks, correct his errors, point him directly to Christ, and encour age his desponding heart. Happy are they who can seek with such valuable assistance-with so much sympathy, instruction, and encouragement!

4. By requiring the convinced sinner to take upon him the public profession of religion, he is enabled to confess Christ before men, and is led at once to take up the cross. To confess Christ before men is a duty, which, in its importance, is next to prayer itself. It is thus that we bear a testimony and set an example, by which chiefly the world is to be converted to God. Woe to the man who is ashamed of Christ, who will not go to him but by night and who dare not let men know that he is seeking a Saviour. Let not that man expect that Christ will own so treacherous and fearful a soul before bit Father and his holy angels. But by going forward publicly the contrite sinner confesses that he needs a Saviour, and his conduct is well-pleasing to Christ. Besides this, the very first act is taking up the cross, and the seeke is given to feel that he must continue to bear the cross. It will be a great advantage to him afterwards, inasmuch as all men will know his profession; which will save him from the embarrassment and the sin of being afraid to manifest his espousal of the cause of Christ. He will not fear to confess the Saviour afterwards if he thus confesses him at first, while men, beholding his courage, will not be apt to trouble him. Oh! how many have offered up secret prayers, and made secret resolutions which have been fruitless, becaus they dare not confess them before men.

It may be remarked in conclusion, that there does not appear to be any solid argument against the custom we have been defending. It is not said or the nobility of the nation. But calminess is recovered by the conclusion to preserve the good opinion of sinners than to secure their conversion. The funds; and these funds, it may be feared, are supplied in a way not the most judicious will not say that going to the altar is too heavy a cross, for love is not much more powerful, though infinitely more pleasant than dread, in making men willing to bear the cross; while it is of the utmost consequence that the seeker bear it now, and give his old companions to know that he intends to be a disciple of Christ. Some may object, that while penitents are praying and others interceding, the congregation cannot be edified. This would be a valid objection if it was an ordinary means of grace, where the leading voice should always be heard. But it is not an ordinary means. Its extraordinary and special object is, the present salvation of those who come forward as positionte; and every professor ought, in his place in the congre gation, earnestly to intercede for them, or else seek mercy for his own soul which may stand in as awful need of it as those at the altar. Neither ought it to be said that they can seek as well at home, for this is procrastination; and those who are really in earnest, will find the consentaneous prayers of follow-pontitents and sympathising christians, instead of being a hindrance, to be a great help. The writer of these remarks does not think noise at all conducive to powerful conversion; it is sometimes very injurious; but then if those in distress should feel constrained to cry out from the disquietude of tied down by small debts;" 3. " Partly reserved for propagating the Gospe their hearts, or the christian to plead earnestly in their behalf, let no one, on the peril of keeping souls from Christ, presume to forbid it. No, let the blind and the diseased cry out so much the more, "Thou son of David, have mercy on me!" It has been said that those who are converted at these meetings soon return to sin. But not if they have been suitably instructed in the nature of conversion; not if they are suitably apprised of the dangers, duties, and encouragements before them; not if they are afterwards cared for as the babes of Christ. Those whose secret resolutions have been like the morning cloud, are much more numerous than those who have fallen away after Protracted Meetings. Tens of thousands now praise God that they ever received an invitation to the altar of penitence and faith. For the sake of the souls of men, then, let us not neglect a means recommended by such evident propriety, and followed by such blessed results. Let every convinced sinner avail himself of it as a channel of divine grace; let every christian render his assistance, and thus promote the cause of the Saviour; and let every minister confess it to be the end of his calling to use such an occasion of crying to every sinner, "At this time, and in this place, come and escape eternal wrath come and seek eternal life!"

For the Christian Guardian.

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

The sectarianism of Protestantism is, doubtless, an evil. It may be exten nated to some extent, but it can never be fully justified. It is made a ground of repreach and objection, not only by the infidel, but also by the bigoted papist. Were the minds and hearts of all christians right on points of church discipline, and doctrine, and experience, and practice; and were their hearts right towards each other in love—the last cause of sectarianism would then vanish and all christians would be "perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." There would be, in the most erophatic sense, but "one fold and one shepherd." There is, in all respects, that which constitutes "the truth as it is in Jesus." And, doubtless, the design of the Author of our religion in revealing these things, and causing them to be "written for our learning," was that we should believe and embrace them. and that they should influence our affections and our actions. Any depart are from this truth constitutes error. It is unquestionably more pleasing to the Great Head of the Church that we should embrace all the truth, than it is that we should embrace error in any of its forms, and it is doubtless more for our own safety and happiness. Now, were truth in all its parts and bear ings clearly perceived, and heartily embraced by all that bear the name of Christ, there could not, in the nature of things, exist, in the same locality, two distinct denominations of christians holding no communion or christian intercourse with each other. But though we allow that Sectarianism in the Protestant world is an evil, yet no one but the papist would say that Protest antism, as a whole, is in itself an evil in the religious world. The dispensa-tions of God are generally progressive, and gradually develope themselves in the accomplishment of his great designs. He did not see fit at first to usher part; and its expenditure, for this purpose, has exceeded two millions and a in the gospel in all its glorious fulness upon the world, but preceded it by an inferior, and, we may suppose, preparatory dispensation of spiritual things. 449 13s. 1d., arising from the usual sources of donations, annual subscrip-

We thank our ministerial brother, "L. L." for the following sensible and God, by the interposition of his gracious power, wrenched so great a part of £110,175 8s. 5d.; and its outstanding engagements exceed £80,000. There though the effect was to leave them, in a great measure, in scattered fragments, disjointed from each other. And it may, perhaps, form the subject of his future dispensations to gather and unite these together in one beautiful and well-compacted whole. And who can tell the effect of such a combination upon the spread of pure religion in the world? Considering the vast amount of means, and men, and talent in the Protestant world, such a combination would probably facilitate the spread of religion beyond all former

example, since the days of the Apostles.

The spirit of sectorianism is narrow and selfish; and is opposed to a catholic spirit. This spirit dwells upon those points which have caused its separation from its fellow-christians. It has its own enclosure, and upon this it principally or wholly fixes its eye, as this spirit prevails. Its attention is confined to the interests that lie within the circle which it has marked out for itself. Here all its sympathies are engrossed. Here it can "rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep." But it has little fellowship with those interests that lie beyond, though a thousand times more in portant than its own. If it is compelled to admit that good has been done by others, it is in such a manner as to suggest a doubt of its genuineness. This spirit once appeared in its true character in the disciples of our Lord, "We saw one casting out devils in thy name, and we forbade him because he followeth not with us." It is unwilling to believe that any good can exist beyond the pale of its own communion, or that any good can be accomplished unless

An anti-sectarian or catholic spirit is liberal and large. It does not imply that the individual belongs to no sect or denomination of christians. This by common consent, and the state of the christian world, is necessary. christian must have a home somewhere. Those persons who, under pretence of great liberality of sentiment and feeling, refuse to unite with any body of christians, and associate with all indiscriminately, are of rather a doubtful character—as also those who stand aloof from christian communion altogether, because they can find no church which exactly, upon all points,

coincides with their own notions. Nor is a catholic spirit synonymous with that religious libertinism, or latitudinarianism which pretends to look upon all forms of church order and doctrine with equal indifference, or with equal esteem. The person of the most liberal spirit belongs to some department of the Church of Christ. He has his brethren and his home. He has his preference for those peculiarities of church order, and doctrine, and discipline which obtain with the people and church of his choice. And he has also reasons for that preference; -and reasons satisfactory to himself. But then his affections are not confined to these. "He looks not exclusively on his own things, but also on the things of others." He would be sorry were he obliged to believe that there were no spiritual worshippers of God except in his own church. Then indeed would the flock of Christ be a "little flock." And though they may not all pronounce Shibboleth as he does, yet he is rejoiced to find that under a diversity of names the "Father" has thousands of worshippers who "worship him in spirit and in truth." Looking upon the "field. the world," and seeing the abundance of the "harvest," and the limited resources of his own church in comparison to the work to be done, he knows that it must indeed be a very long time before he could expect to see the gospel preached to the whole world by men of his own denomination. And he is rejoiced to know that there are other portions of the Church of Christ. ready with men and means to take part in the great work of the world's conversion. His heart rejoices to see christianity prosper in his own church But he has other sympathies than these. Wherever the name of Christ is successfully preached, in that his heart does "rejoice, yea and will rejoice." And wherever he finds a soul that "loves our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," he says "If thine heart be right, as my heart is with thy heart, give me thine hand." We say, that the genius of Methodism is not Sectarian. We do not mean to say that Methodism is not a sect-understanding by this term a distinct and independent branch of the church of Christ. For in this sense it is most certainly a Sect; and we think an important one. And there are features and characteristics by which it may be known, and distinguished from others. But the principles which operated in its formation, its real nature and spirit when formed, and the end for which it exists, these things are not sectarian, but eminently catholic and christian. And in proof of this we

For the Christian Guardian. THE WESLEYAN CONTINGENT FUND.-No. I.

ANTI-SECTARIAN.

shall mention various facts and circumstances.

The time drawing near for making the second collection of the year, to eplenish the Contingent Fund, it will not be detrimental, but rather bene ficial, to this Fund, if we observe its History, Ends, and Means. This public observation cannot be detrimental, for, (unlike some public funds) the Contingent Fund has nothing in its constitution or management requiring a veil but it will rather be beneficial, if the experience of the present age may be rested on; for that experience shows this principle, that the more the needful religious public funds are known, the better they are supported.

Men of the world, who have occasionally cast a glance at Methodism, have been surprised at the vast work performed by this religious system, and without the aid of the government, or the universities, or the established clergy, there are no objections, for some professors of religion seem more concerned that these great effects must owe their origin to some secret but inexhaustible reputable. If these persons had sought for information, they would have found the Contingent Fund one of the chief causes of that success which raised their wonder; but a fund neither secret, nor inexhaustible, nor suspi

ciously supplied. The Contingent Fund, or yearly subscription, (as it was called so late as 1812,) was established in England in the year 1756, by Mr. Wesley, at the 13th Conference, which was held in Bristol. Called "Yearly Subscription" because the Members of the Societies were to subscribe yearly, at the Christma renewal of the tickets, for the fund. Afterwards, the title described not the manner of the income, but the manner of the expenditure: which is contin gent or uncertain as to the amount, and also as to the object. At this time it was, and for this purpose, that Mr. Wesley wrote that spiritual appeal begin ning with "Men and Brethren help!" a part of which is in our book of discipline, p. 144, and might be still used for the same purpose. The fund was to be disposed of as follows: 1. "Two-thirds of it, at least," says Mr. W. "will be allotted for those public debts, which call the loudest;" 2. "The rest will be partly employed in setting at liberty such local preachers as are where there are none to bear the expenses of the preacher." The public debts were for Chapels, and amounted to £4000; a large sum at that time. For a number of years, the Contingent Fund has been applied only to the third object, a separate fund having been formed for the first, and the second was merely a casual occurrence. What were the receipts of the youthful fund I cannot find, but from 1806 to 1815 the following are some of the receipts with the number of Members:

Year.		Members.	Yearly Subscription.				

1815.		230,981,	****	5,490.			

Thus the fund gradually increased with the increase of members, and a little more; for, in 1806, the average was £2 2s., but in 1815, £2 7s. for every hundred members. In my next I shall proceed with the English, then com mence with our own, Contingent Fund. G. F. P.

For the Christian Guardian,

SIGNS OF THE TIMES,-No. V.

In my last I attempted to take a cursory view of the state of the beather world, that we might see more plainly than we otherwise could the effect the doctrines of the Bible were designed to produce upon them, and the absolute necessity of farnishing it to all the world, if we expect the Christian religion to become universal. That if the Church do her duty-and I believe she will -just so sure as effect follows cause, just so sure will this glorious object be accomplished. I am confident of this, because we have the promise. In this paper I want to give a few extracts from the Bible Society's Report, to show that we have strong grounds for our confidence. This has produced a double effect on my mind. It has strengthened my faith, and has led me to be more faithful in the discharge of my duty. I am convinced that there is too much indifference to this subject; and I think this indifference is, in a great measure for the want of proper information; and as the Guardian is read by hundred who may never see the Society's Report, I hope these few remarks may help to stir up many to be more prompt in future " to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." But here I find a great difficulty. There are so many excellent things in the Report-so many that I should be glad to have published—that I hardly know where to begin, or leave off. There is so much of common sense in the constitution of the Society, too, that it must commend itself to the understanding of every reasonable man;-nothing of that meanness and bigoted exclusiveness that too often characterises the proceedings of some that might be named. By the following extracts may be seen something of their great labours:

"During the thirty-six years of its existence, the Society has put in circulation above twelve millions of copies of the Scriptures, either in whole or in half sterling. The receipts for the past year alone have amounted to £111,-It was of vast advantage to the interests of truth and pure religion, when tions, sales, and legacies; the payments during the same period gave been of a young divine,

have been issued from its Depositories at home and abroad, within the same year, no fewer than 776,360 copies; and if the aggregate issues of Foreign Bible Societies be added to those of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the grand total will amount to more than twenty millions of copies of the entire Bible or New Testament, or integral portions thereof, in different languages. The Society has promoted the distribution, printing, or translation of the sacred volume, in whole or in part, directly in sixty-eight languages or dialects; indirectly, in sixty-eight more; and that the numbers of versions of the Holy Scriptures, in whole or in part hitherto completed, is 158; of which 105 are translations never before printed.

"There are within the United Kingdom no fewer than 2572 auxiliaries branches, or associations; and 351 in the British Colonies and other depend-There are also fifty-three principal Foreign Societies, with their several branches, spreading their salutary influence over the states of Europe, all more or less effective in the distribution of the sacred Scriptures. In England alone, probably, more than four millions of copies have, in this way, been circulated; and if the principles of our Holy Religion have acquired any greater influence over the public mind, unquestionably much must be attributed to the wider currency of the sacred volume, and a more general appreciation of its doctrines-that 'Law of the Lord, which is perfect, converting the soul.' For Wales, the total number of Scriptures printed to the present time, is 441,479 copies; and 128,465 copies of the Gaelic Scriptures have been provided, which have been most gratefully received. So scarce had they become, that a single copy of the Bible could not be purchased for less than twenty-five shillings. Ireland, so painfully interesting both to the states non and the philanthropist, has had a large measure of sympathy. The Hibemian Bible Society continues actively employed; but so inadequate are its own resources to meet the wants of Ireland, that, in addition to all former grants, the following supplies of Bibles and Testaments have been cheerfully

roted in the course of the past year. To the London Hibernian Society. . 26,500. To the Sunday School for Ireland. . To the Hibernian Bible Society, To the Irish Society in Dublin, . The entire number of copies which Ireland has received amounts to

1,149,364. In particular, there have been given successive editions of the Scriptures in the Irish language, some of which are in the Irish character; amounting in the whole to 105,413 copies of the Bible, New Testa ment, or integral portions. The fifty-three European societies already alluded to, less free to act than our own, and labouring under many disad vantages, from the prevalence of infidelity on the one hand, and of Roman Catholic bigotry on the other, have, according to their means, been very effective in their co-operation. The whole number of copies of the Scriptures put forth by them, in different languages, amounts to 4,839,826, includ ing those printed by the Russian Bible Society.
"In India, the Bible Societies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon,

have circulated 936,603 copies of the Bible, the New Testament, or integral portions of the sacred volume, in various languages; all of which, except the revised editions of the Tamul and Malay, and some European versions, are entirely new translations. The laborious missionaries of Serampore have printed about 200,000 copies in the many languages or dialects of India."

A mere glance at these statements must convince any caudid man that a great work is being carried on through the instrumentality and noble labours of that honoured Society. From these statements, too, we must infer, that it is in a healthy and progressive state. Though there may be, in some localities, a lingering, yet, on the whole, it is prospering. It also speaks of opposition from infidelity on the one hand, and from higoted papists on the other: this is no more than might be expected. But this, so far from being a source of discouragement, should rather stimulate to greater exertion every christian every well-wisher to mankind. It is no more than might be expected from both these sources. This shows how necessary that Protestants should be most active in trying to give the Scriptures to all the world; that it must be done if we ever expect the Christian Religion to become universal. I have said before, that I find much more satisfaction in looking at the brighter side of the picture than I should in always croaking about the want of success to the church, in her labours of love; -that, from past success, as well as the promises of the gospel, we have great cause of thankfulness. We must expect opposition, united and vigorous opposition, from the powers of dark-And if there be a system under heaven that deserves to be denominated such, that system is Popery. One more short extract, and I shall finish this "For the Chinese-comprising, probably, one-third or one-fourth of the world's population, many of whom are resident within the British dominions in the East-two versions of the entire Scriptures have been published, chiefly at the expense of the Society. Many thousand copies have been distributed among this jealous people, by means of our missionaries in China, and throughout the Indian Archipelago; and some converts are already gathered into the christian fold, as the consequence, and as the first fruits, we trust, of larger accessions. In the two other great languages of the Chinese empire -the Mantchoo and the Mongolian-versions of the Scriptures have also been prepared, at the cost of the Society. In several of the dialects of Africa satisfactory commencement has been made;-for the Namacquas, the Sechuams, and the Caffres of the South-for Bulloms and Mandingoes of the Western coast-and for the Berbers of the Atlantic-Range."

Selected for the Guardian.

WHAT THE BIBLE HAS DONE FOR WOMAN.

There can scarcely be a more degrading view of woman, than the condition

which she now presents in pagan lands. And what is that condition, now, n the nineteenth century of the Christian era? Hated and despised from her birth, and her birth itself esteemed a calamity-in some countries not even allowed the rank of a moral and responsible agent-so tenderly alive to be own degradation that she acquiesces in the murder of her female offspringimmured from infancy—without education—married without her consen a amlitude of instances, sold by her parents-refused the confidence of he husband, and banished from his table—on her husband's death, doomed to the funeral pile, or to contempt, that renders life a burden: such is her degraded and pitiable condition in almost all except christian lands. The Bible has an appropriate place for woman, a place for which she is fitted, and in which she hines. It elevates her, but assigns her her proper sphere. It does indeed exclude her from the corruption of the camp, and the debates of the forum. It does not invite her to the professor's chair, nor con duct her to the bar, nor make her welcome in the pulpit, nor admit her to the place of magistracy. It bids her beware how she overleaps the delicacy of her sex, and listens to the doctrines of effeminate debaters, or becomes the dape of modern reformers, and fashionable journalists. It asks not to hear her gentle voice in the popular assembly, and even "suffers her not to speak, in the church of God." It claims not for her the right of suffrage, nor any immunity by which she may "usurp authority over the man." And yet it gives her her throne; for she is the queen of the domestic circle. It is the bosom of her family. It is the heart of her husband and children. It is the supremacy in all that interesting domain, where love, and tenderness, and refinement of thought and feeling preside. It is the privilege of making her husband happy, and honoured, and her sons and her daughters the ornaments of human society. It is the sphere of piety, prudence, diligence in the domes tic station, and a holy and devout life. It is the sphere that was occupied by Hannah, the mother of Samuel; by Elizabeth, the mother of John; and by Mary, the mother of Jesus. It is "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which, in the eight of God, is of great price." It is the respect and esteem of mankind. It is that silent, unobserved, unobtrusive influence, by which she accomplishes more for her race than many whose names occupy a broad space on the page of history. More than this, too, does the Bible do for wo man. It opens to her the stores of knowledge. It proscribes her no intellectual advancement. It commits to her intelligent culture the minds of the rising generation. It tells her that her peculiar province is to embellish and adorn. It opens before her the loveliest spheres of active benevolence. And while it tells her to be a "keeper at home," it at the same time points her to he poor, the afflicted, the widow, the orphan, the sick, and the dying, and says "Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, is to visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, and to keep herself unspotted from the world." It does more for her than for the stronger sex, because it gives her more piety than it gives to pious men; more ardency and devotion in her religious affections; more numerous as well as more illustrious examples of converting grace; a greater reward, and a brighter crown. Nor can she ever know what she owes to the Bible, until she is presented by her great Lord and Husband faultless before the throne .- Dr. Spring's Obligations of the World to

ADVICE OF ROBERT HALL ON STUDY.

With respect to the course of study to be pursued, and the proper books to be read by a young man, who is preparing for sacred orders. I am ashamed to attempt to give my opinion, conscious as I am of being so deficient myself, in the knowledge which, if not absolutely requisite, is highly conducive to the profitable discharge of the Christian ministry.

I suppose the most necessary study of all, is the acquiring an intimate ac-

quaintance with both Testaments in their original languages, never losing sight of the Septuagint, which is the best interpreter of the Hebrew words as well as of the Hellenic dialect, which pervades the New Testnment .- This I should presume, would form part, and a considerable one, of the daily study

Next. Ecclesiestical History will demand his attention, which, without negecting some modern historians, will be best learned of Eusebins: and if he wishes to pursue the history of the Church beyond the fourth century, from Socrates of Sozomen.-The compilation of Eusebius is invaluable, and the nistory of Socrates very entertaining, and full of melancholy instruction.

For Jewish Antiquities, I know nothing better than Beausobre, and L'Enfant's introduction to the Prussian Testament; though the subject is handled more fully by Jennings, in two volumes, octavo.

Of Commentators I am not very confident to speak, having not conversed with them very widely. Grotins is perhaps the most profound and enlight, ened-particularly on the Gospels. His legal views of religion, however, almost always confound sanctification, and justification, and require to be strictly guarded against. Matthew Henry as a practical and devotional Commentator exceeds all praise, and suggests most matter of sermonizing of any,

As to general theologians, I must prefer Howe to any whom it has been my lot to meet with. He was at once a man of stupendous genius, and of great unction; though his style is harsh and repulsive. I should recommend a young man who is entering on the ministry to make himself intimately acquainted with old writers, Barrow, Tillotson, Hooker, Chillingworth, Pearson, &c.—of whom, in comparison with later writers, I should be disposed to say, with very few exceptions, "No one having tasted old wine, straightway desireth new, for he saith the old is better."

CONVERSION AT MAST-HEAD.

A letter just received from the Pacific Ocean, gives an account of a revival of religion on board a whale ship. In the account is one thing of unusual occurrence, "One man was hopefully converted at mast-head looking out for Had he been converted in the cabin, or in the forecastle; -while upon duty on deck, or in a Mariner's Church on shore, it would not appear. strange. Conversions under such circumstances are of frequent occurrence, It is estimated there are now 600 or 700 truly pious captains on the ocean, and some 8.000 sailors who fear God. But that one should be sent aloft and there find Him who made the great and wide sea, and "created great wholes" to play therein, is somewhat remarkable! An interesting sketch published in the New York Observer a few months since-" Prayer at the mast-head" showed us the sailor in his closet. This sketch exhibits the sailor in Christ. His convictions were carried from the forecastle, where 12 or 14 of his companions were wont to meet for prayer and praise. With a broken heart he climbed to the mast-head to perform a whaleman's duty. And there he cried, God be merciful to me a sinner. There he cast himself on Christ. There in the language of penitential submission he said,

"Here Lord I give myself away; "Tie all that I can do." And there his tongue first expressed the grateful emotions of a renewed heart, -N. Y. Observer.

PHRENOTYPICS. Major Beniowski has been lately astonishing the visiters of the Royal Adelaide Gallery, by his wonderful attainments in the long-lost and little known art of Mnemonics. On Tuesday he gave a succinct history of Artificial Memory, from the time of Aristotle and his pupil, Alexander the Great, down to that of Von Feinagle, Paris, and Crook; and exemplified the excellence and utility of the art by submitting to the most rigid examination and cross questioning, in the tabular departments of various languages and sciences; among others in a system of Chronology, embracing the whole time from the creation of the world to A. D. 1815: here his rapid answers from the fact to the date, and from the date to the fact, elicited the most unanimous applause. Nor was this all: a date being given, and any one of twelve principal nations in the world named, he recited on the instant the event required; following the same with the parallel events in the eleven other nations as their names were pronounced. At a repetition of his exhibition on Thursday, he commenced with a lesson, by which he quickly communicated the principles of the art to his auditory; who, upon examination, were found to have learned a table of unconnected words in a few seconds; he did this, in order to dispel a doubt that had been raised as to his power of communicating his method to others. He then distributed copies of the first Book of the Iliad, having the lines numbered, among the persons present; requesting they would express any number, and he would recite the corresponding line; also, that they would recite particular lines, and he would give the corresponding numbers: all this he executed to admiration; and even offered to recite the whole book backwards, beginning with the last or 780th line! His wonderful feat, however, was the calculation of logarithms, from one to one hundred: this he did on the instant, that is, so soon as he had written down the number untered by an auditor, he followed it by writing the logarithm on the same line on the board. so that the person who had put the question might compare the result with the table in his hands; he performed the same series of difficult operations by inversion; that is, when the logarithm was given, he instantly wrote down the original, or radical number. We believe this to be the greatest effort of the human mind that has ever been attempted; may, that it even exceeds the Major's own proposition to his pupils, that of enabling them to learn any language perfectly in three weeks! Already several classes of Phrenotypic pupils have been formed under his direction in the Adelaide Gallery,

THE TONGUE.

It has overturned kingdoms, convulsed empires, annihilated dynastics, subverted thrones. beheaded kings, embattled millions in the strife and confusion of war, drenched the world in blood, filled the air with the shriek of departing ghosts, driven the ploughshare of destruction, and hurled the thunderbolt of we through the length and breadth of our fallen earth! Yes, indeed !-It has consumed property, stabbed names, butchered reputation, insulted innocence, corrupted virtue, blasphemed Jehovah, scoffed at death, ridiculed the judgment, mocked at eternity, assussinated the body, plundered the heart, slaughtered the spirit, and submerged forever in perdition the immortal soul!!

St. James thought the "tongue" should be "bridled." And I think every candid and observing man is of the same opinion. I have therefore prepared, for the use of all who may need it, what may, perhaps, be properly termed The Gospel Bridle .- 1. Let sobriety form the bits. 2. Charity the head-stall. 3. Humility the front piece. 4. Watchfulness the throat-latch. 5. Justice the curb. 6. Truth and love the reins. 7. Meekness the buckles. 8. Forbearance the loops. And 9. Forgiveness the slides.—Let holiness constitute the hand, faith the arm; and firm, prayerful decision, the authority by which the "tongue" is now to be managed. Thus this wild and terrible "member" may be "bridled," and disciplined into perfect submission, fidelity, and usefulness. And thus an ocean of tears, a flood of sorrows, and a tempest of wretchedness, will be prevented .- Christian Advocate and Journal.

For the Christian Guardian THE LOVING KINDNESS OF GOD IN REDEMPTION.

(Additional remarks suggested by reading the lines in the Caristian Grardian of the 1st inst. on " The Loving Kindness of God in Nature.")

inst. on "The Loving Kindress of God in Nature.")
"The loving kindness of our God in Nature,"
I've read with care;—and find no human creature
Can merely, from that source, a change receive,
To give a joyful hope beyond the grave;—
Our minds must soar beyond such views, to scan
"The loving kindness" of our God to man.
He gave His Son, a sacrifice to be,
To save mankind from endless misery;
The more we ponder our lost state, we find
That man is "wretched, naked, poor, and blind!"
Stripp'd of God's image, hy a breach of law,
Required to keep, with reverence and awa;
This single crime has given rise and birth
To all the various evils done on earth! To all the various evils done on earth! To all the various evils done on earth! Sin has infected every human soul, Not one exempt,—it has defiled the whole!—This being she case,—how wonderful the love Of God to man! who did in pity move To our relief, and, by Ilis only Son, Redeem'd our loss, and life eternal won.—And notwithstanding we have all incurr'd His wrath, yet by the teachings of His Word, The narrow path of peace to us is given, How we may safely find our way to Heaven. It doth require that all mankind "repent." It doth require that all mankind "repent,"
With brokenness of heart their sorrows vent,—
"Its in this state the Holy Spirit leads
To Christ, before whose "throne of grace" he pleads For mercy,—'till the word of grace is given,—'Proclaiming "peace with God, by sins forgiven." His cross takes up;—begins to "watch and pray," 'And follows Jesus in the narrow way." "Thus, by conversion, doth each christian scan
"Thus by conversion, doth each christian scan
"The loving kindness of our God" to man,
Yes, He the humble mourner "justifies."—
And, by being faithful, also "sanctifies."
"And cleanses from all sin," through Jesu's blood
Presented "pure" before the throne of God,—
"Tis thus by Christ's salvation we God!" to man.
"The loving kindness of our God!" to man. "The loving kindness of our God" to man.

"His works of Nature," which we daily see,
Proclaim His power and glorious majesty,—
But most, we in "His loving kindness" trace,—
In saving man from sin and dire disgrace!
In our salvation,—His redeeming plan,—
Stands highest, in his love to fallen man.

There are some who have never put forth the full amount of their strength and others who only do so at remote intervals; but such cannot expect to rise high in spiritual attainments. Distinction in religious worth is not to be acquired without exerting even the most latent energies.

York, 3rd Concession, Dec. 3rd, 1841.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 15th, 1841.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE OF WALES.

It is with unmingled gratification we have it in our power to announce that the Steamer Acadia has arrived from England, bringing the welcome intelligence, that Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, gave birth to a Prince on the 9th of November. The event was received by her subjects in Great Britain with an enthusiastic joy, and a gratitude to the God of Providence, which we are confident were sincere; -both bespeaking an attachment for a Sovereign whose accomplishments, benignity, and generosity, were never excelled by any former occupant of the Throne. God bless the Queen, her illustrious Consort, and their Royal Offspring; and may Her Majesty long sway the scentre, and be, what she is, the pride and boast of the British Empire!

TO THE AGENTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

We regret that so few of our Ministers have responded to the call we have lately repeatedly made for an increase of subscribers, as we are sure that with only a little unusual exertion more might have done it. We have letters since the commencement of the present volume, when we began to use a superior paper, and made other alterations in the journal, which show that our labours are appreciated. One informs us, that the Guardian is "beautiful in appearance, and much liked;" another, that "it is much approved, and read by more persons;" a third, that "it has a very respectable appearance, and is beginning to be useful also;" a fourth, that " it is increasingly accepta- 1841, under the direction of the Committee;"-" Mr. Spencer's [who was ble and useful;" and with these testimonials we have received the names of once a Minister of the Church of England, but is now a Romish Priest,] new subscribers. To the respected brethren who have thus promptly acted letter expresses the usual quantum of delight at what he calls 'the Catholic on our request, and we may add, promised to do more, we offer our cordial movement at Oxford, which, he says, has arisen, as every one knows, reducing the perplexities, and consequently increasing the pleasures, of an he assumes as an universally known fact, is pretty generally perceived to be an office, which, though exactly to our taste, is sufficiently onerous in its duties. | untruth. Fresh discoveries are daily made, though all are not openly proclaim In consequence of the regulations imposed by the last session but one of the ed, of the machinery employed in producing that movement. Mr. Spences Conference of our Church, we have at present a circulation more to be depended on than that of any former year. But this ought not to satisfy the called 'The Society of Jesus,' alias Jesuits, have succeeded in recently obtain ministry and membership of our Church: most assuredly it does not salisfy ing ordination at the hands of prelates wholly ignorant of their real character, ns. The circulation of none of the Canadian journals keeps pace with the and are now officiating in pulpits of the Establishment.'!!! growing population, intelligence, and wealth of the country. We know not in what way further to improve ours. Its pages are densely crowded with a small type, and exclusive of postage, the price is but \$21; which, considering the amount and variety of the matter, is lower than is charged for any other paper in Canada.

Do our Agents bear these particulars in mind? Do they speak of them frequently? If they do, how is it that only a few of them have responded to and vaunt it as the only christian church, to the degradation of the Wesleyns our call? They have, we are aware, many urgent duties to perform; but it Methodist, and all other charches, and then when we, however reluctantly. is undeniable that their daily intercourse with their members and hearers in defence, expose the errors and evils of that Church, it is an "attack?" Let afford them facilities for considerably aiding this establishment without any not the Church and his correspondent suppose, that we shall formally reply to extraordinary exertion. - In two months we might have 500 new subscribers, from among our more than 17,000 members, and not less than 90,000 hearers. articles. We know what merely asserting a thing, or begging the question, is, We have about 112 travelling preachers, who are agents for the Guardian. In writing those articles we numbered our propositions, that our opponents With few exceptions, it is pretty certain every one of them attends not less might not mistake; and we call on them to fix upon what we say, not what than 15 or 20 preaching places in the month, at many, if not all, of which we they make us say, and then to keep to what we say, and answer us fairly, and have reading and able friends not subscribers. Other of our friends are we shall reply: not without. This, we tell them, they know they cannot do; take it in connexion with others. We have thousands of such friends, and instead of facts; and weekly articles unchristianizing the Wesleyan Methodist our agents should advise them to unite, three or four together, and obtain Church, we shall make still more glaring our exposure of the unscriptural their orders. Where such small associations are called for by limited means, pretensions, and guilty spirit of the Church. they should be encouraged; and many orders will reach us, which have not heretofore. It ought to be a part of our ambition to introduce the Methodist paper into every shanty, and to have its pages read and approved by every dweller in it, young and old. Let the preachers send us on an average four or five new subscribers each, and the five hundred is made up. They can do it; and we hope they wint.

We appeal thus confidently to our Agents, for they, generally, are brahren; not required to act, like some others, from secular, but religious motives; living not for themselves, but the community; one with us in a work which, to a large extent, is tending to make the people wise, and holy, and happy. Methodism is of God, and it is our bounden duty to implant its principles, infuse its spirit, and scatter its blessings everywhere. The number of news papers in the Province is fast increasing, and we are gratified to witness a emerged from the obscurity of an insignificant log settlement with some cun be no perfection. This statement, we doubt not, will have its effect on 50,000;" and that within the last year 800 houses have been erected .- Of our the Agents of the Guardian, one and all, and that within the next two own city Toronto, Ilis Worship the Mayor, George Munro, Esq. in his months their letters to this office will afford the plain and pleasing evidence late charge to the Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court, gives us some interesting they are resolved, that our paper,—one of the oldest in the Province, and, statistics, which we intend to publish. In 1796 this city was surveyed; in to a great extent the rights and privileges of Canadians,—shall not merely inhabitants, exclusive of military, and 400 emigrants now in the city." its present advantageous position, but extend, by their agency, its influence and usofulness. We want, and need, and must have, an enlargement of the Guardian, and shall not rest till it is done. And if it is to be done, and the paper charged no more, or very little more than it is now, of course an increase of aubscribers only can remunerate for the additional expense Week after week we have the mortification of laying aside almost as much matter, original and selected, as we publish. It remains with our Agents to say, whether, and when, we shall have a sheet ample as the design we have long formed to gratify and edify our subscribers and friends, and give the organ of our church a still greater influence in the colony. We know so much of the wishes of the Book Committee on this subject, that we venture to express our belief, that five hundred additional subscribers would induce it to determine on an enlargement. The present appeal to our esteemed brethren is not one of personal interest, but altogether connexional. The object to be attained by the Christian Guardian is as imperative in its claims as it is praiseworthy; as religious as it is noble, humane, and patriotic. It is thus stated by authority of the Conference in every number of it: "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 deficiences of poor Circuits which are unable to support their Preachers, &c , and to the general spread of the Gospel." We wait for the reply, and earnestly expect the immediate co-operation, of all our Agents throughout the country.

A SERMON has been obligingly sent us by a friend, preached at Perth, on the 12th of July last, to an association of Orangemen, by the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins. We profess no ism but Methodism, and shall say nothing of the nature of Orangeism; but the Sermon being now public property, and the Methodists as well as others being comprised in the indiscriminate censures of the preacher on dissenters from the Church of England, we think it would be a develiction of duty not to express our decided dissent from him. . The Sermon is erroueous in some of its statements, dogmatical in its general spirit, and illiberal from the first line to the last; altogether forming a production which comes badly from a man who owes his all to the Wesleyan-Methodist Church in Canada. The Sermon takes for granted, that the great majority of Orangemen are belonging to his Church. If we were not properly ferbidden the discussion of political subjects, we should insert an able letter on this Sermon, sent us by "A Liberal, Irish, Orange Protestant." Who does not know but Mr. Mulkius that there are thousands of Orangemen separation of the Canada Conference from the British Conference." Has members of dissenting churches. There is another assumption of his founded he not read enough of the proceedings of both Conferences to know, that it on this blunder :- that Churchmen only are the defenders of Protestantism. We hesitate not to avow, that Dissenting Charches form the great bulwark of and not the contrary. Again: "God speed our brethren of both parties in daily fast verging, by Oxford Tract means, to Popery. Modesty and gratitude Wesleyan unity, and the undentable rights of the Canada Conference, and is ought to have deterred him from felsely saying, "They never imagined they a delightful exhibition of affection for an injured branch of his own family! could be devoted to the Throne, and yet recreant to the Church." "Are they not often, if not more frequently, at those meetings and gatherings which evince a deadly hostility to the Church?" "Though the Church in which you were haptized holds the truth in purity, and stands an eternal bulwark against Popery, error, and fanaticism, yet how often are they found mingling with her enemies, sustaining and countenancing the oppressors of the national faith." "This, therefore, is a sin into which you have fallen, unknown to your ancestors, one that weakens your energies, detracts from your glory, one from which it is easy to recover-and may heaven help you to do it?" From these extracts it appears the Church is the model of all excellence—those who are not of her, papists or fanatics-neglect of her ordinances a "sin." And by means of the Canada Conference.

LONDON CITY MISSION, SUNDAY TAVERNS, &c .- The London his useful associates are by bishops and ministers of their own church—the Church of England. The friends of this Mission justly conceive, vith Mr. Wesley, that it is better to save souls irregularly than have them regularly lost. So think we; condemned as the Methodists in this country are by the High-Church party, just as Mr. Noel and his coadjutors are by the same party in England. The Secretaries of the Mission have published a Notice in the London Patriot on the subject of Taverns, from which we take this acceptable information :- "The Sunday Tayerns in the Metropolis, recently open to collect, amuse, corrupt, and ruin thousands of our population on the evening of the Sabbath-day, are now closed. The gates of the Eagle Tavern, and the doors of the Royal Standard pleasure-grounds, as of all similar places in London, within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates for the County of Middiesex, were closed last evening, for the first time. Henceforth, on the Sabbath, these houses are to be open, only as ordinary public houses. The Committee of the London City Mission devoutly thank Almighty God for is success. this great blessing; preventing as it will do incalculable evil, especially to the youth of both sexes, and necessarily conferring upon all parts of London

JESUITS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- In England there is what is called the Protestant Association, whose committee is composed, the London Christian Observer says, " of gentlemen, lay and clerical, whose personal veracity is unimpeachable; and the Society enrols, amongst its members, many noblemen and others who are virtually pledged to the truth of the following statement published in the 'Protestant Magazine' for Sept., acknowledgments. Such attention to our wishes does something towards wholly without any encouragement of ours' (the Romanists.). This, which knows, AND so Do WE, that certain members of the society, blasphemously

THE "CHURCH," and one of his correspondents, have been thrown into consternation by our two articles headed "Dissent from the Church no marvel." We are charged with making "attacks" on the Church when our articles are simply vindications. The Church, week after week, editorially and by selections, is to push out into notice the Church of England them until they do something more than run round the point of our two equally worthy, but less able; still they wish to have the paper, and could and should they continue to give us sophistry instead of truth; slander

> MERCHANTS' TEMPERANCE MEETING .- Lately there has been held such a meeting in Dr. Spring's church, New-York, which was very respectably attended. The N. Y. Observer says, the Hon. H. W. Dwight, remarked, "He rose like the Trojan warrior at the command of the Queen. to utter the unutterable griefs of the sack of Troy, 'all of which I saw, and in part of which I also was a sufferer.' At the close of the meeting more than forty merchants and merchants' clerks signed the constitution of the Society." What say the merchants and the merchants' clerks of the City of Toronto to this?

CITY OF THE WEST .- A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says of Cincinnati, that it " has within fifty years laudable emulation among their proprietors and editors. Without it, there dozens of inhabitants, to the strength and beauty of a thriving city with under the able editorship of our predecessor especially, the means of securing 1801 there were men 136, women 66, boys 72, girls 62. We have "14,600

> St. Louis, gave the American Bible Society \$10,000, and after bequeathing \$15,000 to his widow, and \$10,000 to each of his children, gave the residue of his property to the American Board of Foreign Missions, Home Missionary Society, American Tract Society, and Marion College, which would each have received as much as \$10,000 had the property been sold at his decease. The Newbrunswicker says,-" The late Wm. Bartlett, Esq., of Newburyport, left to the Andover Institution the sum of \$50,000 to his grandchildren, 21 in number, \$20,000 each. His whole estate amounted to the enormous sum of £395,000, most of which he accumulated by his close attention to business. He retained his faculties in a surprising degree to the last, and died at the advanced age of 93.

> ELIGIBILITY TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL-Several letters have been received by us from persons wishing to know, whether a Methodist Local Preacher can be elected to the office of District Councillor. We incline to the opinion, he cannot, the 12th clause of the Act stating, " that ne person being in Holy Orders, or being a Minister or Teacher of any religious sect or congregation" . . . "shall be qualified to be elected a Councillor in any District Council to be constituted under this Act."

> FALSE ALARMS. - There has appeared in several papers a letter purporting to be from Bangor, stating, that Her Majesty's and the United States's troops had been fighting on the disputed territory. The affair turns out to be a mischeivous, if not a malicious hoax. Another is, that the Cholera was in London making great ravages, that Mr. Goulbourn had become a victim, and the life of Lord Warncliffe was in danger. Both reports are destitute of truth.

> THE REV. ROBERT BAIRD was to sail in the steamer Caledonia from Boston on the 1st inst. The N. Y. Observer remarks, "He carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends in this country." "Mr. Baird has engaged to keep us informed by correspondence of his labours, and also of matters of general interest to the religious community." So that we may expect often to hear of the proceedings of this generous spirited mm.

A States paper in noticing the Report of the Missionary Society of the Canada Conference falls into two errors. The editor says, "By the is the British Conference which has separated from the Canada Conference Protestantism, and not the Church of England, which every body knows is Canada." This wish shows a delicate perception of the great principle of

> It was our intention to give from the last Catholic, which has ludicrous condemnatory article on our Missions, in reply to the Guardian a third lesson on the etiquette of Rome; but strange to say, we handed the paper on Saturday to one of our Ministers who is to attend many of the Missionary Meetings this winter. We query if any speech to be delivered will bring more dollars to our mission fund, than the Catholic's editorial, when read and commented on by the gentleman who now possesses it; and thus, the Vicar General, the Editor, will this year be one of our most eloquent and efficient advocates!

There is a very interesting sketch of the Life and character of this from a man who was converted, nourished, and ministerially promoted, the late Bishop Moore in the Episcopal Recorder, from which we purpose soon to make several catracts.

REVIVALS .- It is a cause of joy to us to know, that many the first evening of our meeting, viz., Thursday, after a discourse founded on be held on every Circuit, and this winter will be more glorious, for outpourings of the Spirit, than any our Zion has ever known. The last Church has demonstrative evidence that God is with us.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT left England for Canada on the 12th of November, consequently may be expected here shortly. It was incorrectly reported, that His Excellency, on returning to England, in the Styr, would be detained some time. His arrival is anxiously expected.

the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, that in July last a deputation of reformed drankards commenced a meeting in Cincinnati, which has been continued for four months! On one occasion, the whole crew of the steamer

BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.—Dec. 8th, the Rev. J. C. Dagood are appearing, and on some, extensive revivals are progressing."

TRADE.—The Rochester Democrat, in giving a table of Exports of every description, from the port of Rochester to Canada, remarks, "Thus it will be seen that the trade direct from this port to Canada amounts to more than \$600,000 yearly-no small item in the business of a population of

We thank our good-natured objector, the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, for reminding us, of what we are glad to know, of the progress his W. Coleman and D. Madden, for which we render them our sincere thanks.

W. Coleman and D. Madden, for which we render them our sincere thanks.

Yours, &c., James Musakovz. people have made in the work of humanity; and anticipate the period when they, with the British, will be able to say, "ALL are free."

The Philadelphia Repository is always received by us with pleasure, and the last number especially, containing as it does, a triumphan reply to a run away Methodist Preacher, the Rev. John Coleman, now of the Episcopal church.

A magnificent Banquet was given to Lord Morpeth in the city of New-York on the 29th ult. His Lordship's speech is one of the most beautiful unpremeditated effusions we ever read. We hope to be able to copy it from the Albion next week.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, via Halifax, will be closed at the City 'ost Office, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The twenty-seventh Congress of the States met on the 6th inst

To Correspondents.—Communications have been received rom "Bradford," "Romney," and "Ego;" who we hope will "try again."— We regret to have to say to an annonymous correspondent whose plugiarisms we noticed last week, that honesly to our readers forbids us inserting his last (which is nearly all from Parsons) unless he will furnish us with the quotation nerks, or silow us to publish it as a selection .- If our brother, "A Country Housekeeper," will tid his article of all personalities, of which there are none in the article objected to, by "One of Many." and make what he says, a refutation of the statements of the latter, it shall have an early insertion.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District, 3rd Quarter. 15 and 16 Peterburo', Belleville. ... 92 and 23 Kingston, ... March 5 and 2 Poet Hope, ... 92 and 30 Napanee, ... 12 and 1 Bath, ... February 5 and 6 Sidney, ... 12 and 2 J. C. Davidson, Chairman. 5 and 6

THE CENSUS ACT. Murray, December 3rd, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Quardian . DEAR SIR,-In looking over the Act for taking the Census of Canada, I am convinced there will be great confusion in carrying it out, as far as the Methodists are concerned. You will observe that the Methodists are to be arranged under four heads, viz.:—1. British Wesleyan Methodists; 2. Canadian Wesleyan

legan Methodists; 3. Episcopal Methodists; 4. All other Methodists.

I suppose by "British" is meant those who lest the Canada and joined the British Conference. I should be glad to know by what rule these (such as the Rev. Messrs. W. Case, Charles B. Goodrich, &c.) are entitled to the term "British" more than the slxty ministers born on the "British" Isles; the "British" more than the sixty ministers born on the "British" ground, with the near one score thousand members of the same stamp, who compose the Canada Conference. But supposing they have a superior claim to the above term, let it be remembered that the Canada Conference was designated by it for seven or eight years This is one reason why we think confusion will be introduced by taking the Census

Again-by "Canadian Wesleyan Methodists" I suppose are meant those Again—by "Canadian Westeyan Methodists" tappose are meant those of the false propliet Mahomed, and drawing together true believers of every clime and name; but the present article was not designed for expatiation, but merely to throw out a few interesting facts.

Generally Westeyan Methodists?"

Generally Westeyan Methodists?"

Am. Shackford, who died sometime ago in the Canada Conference and formed themselves into a separate compact, with the title "Canadian Westeyan Methodists?"

We have a two-fold object in view in forming our bible Societies in this Preand although they do not now exist, the people, their course, and their name, while affording facilities by means of our numerous Depositories, for supplying our own people with the word of God, to enlist the aid tories, for supplying our own people with the word of God, to enlist the aid and co-operation of all christian people to the more general work of translation and co-operation of all christian people to the more general work of translation and co-operation in foreign and benighted lauds by means of the Parent Instituference, I am sure we shall not have fair play in this business. Indeed, I am extremely sorry that the Legislature should have felt it to be its duty to passe while we have reason to believe that the only two members ing to the Methodists renounstrated against it. In many instances, without further explanation, when our people are asked, "Do you belong to the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists?" the answer will be, "No." What we wish then to suggest as an antidote against the anticipated evil is, that a short standing uticle appear in the Guardian for the direction of the Sessors and the informaion of our own people. Yours respectfully,

> To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Sir. - Upon reading the Guardian of the 1st inst., my aftention was arrested Str.—Upon feading the Council of the 1st inst., my afternoon was arrested by a communication headed "Counsel for those who need it." After prusing it, it occurred to me that your correspondent, who signs himself "One of Many," had omitted one of the most prevalent evils of which we have to complain. I allude to the abominable and filthy practice of some people of bringing their dogs to the abomin ble and filthy practice of some people of bringing their dogs to the house of worship. How frequently have we seen a whole congregation interrupted and annoyed by the yelping of some cur, which a person had seized by the neck for the purpose of nutting him cut of son had seized by the neck for the purpose of putting him out of doors. I know there are people in the habit of allowing their dogs to occupy the same apartments with themselves at home; this, however detestable the practice, they have a perfect right to do if they choose; but this is no reason why an assembly met for religious worship should be disgusted by the sporting gambols. assembly met for rengious worsulp should be disgasted by the shorting galmois of half a dozen dogs, who frequently occupy the altar for the theatr of their amusements. On Quarterly-Meeting occasions, I have several times had my own devotions interrupted with anxiety and solicitude least the dogs should devour the bread that was prepared for the celebration of the Lord's Support. I hope the nuisance complained of will be cured.

A STEWARD ON THE NELSON CIRCUIT. I remain, yours respectfully, Trofalgar, December 4th, 1841.

Religious Intelligence.

It is with much pleasure we publish the following cheering etter from the excellent Superintendent of the Bruntford Circuit, and to fine that he has adopted a plan which we have several times recommended. He says, "Prior to" the "commencement" of the Protracted Meeting, "special means, such as fasting and prayer, were used to secure the Divine blessing." No wonder that sixty souls, as he says, have become "the subjects of saving grace."—ED.]

REVIVAL OF WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BRANTFORD. Brantford, Dec. 6th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dean Str.—The Lord has recently favoured us with a gracious out-pouring of his Holy Spirit in Brantford. The state of religion in our own church, and as I have been informed in all the other churches in this place, has been for some time exceedingly low, and the desecration of the Sabbath, together with were reduced, and the average number of regular attendants at our chapel was less than it had been. To better this state of things we found that some special effort was required; hence we announced our intention of holding a

City Mission, headed as it is by the evangelical and noble-mindel Baptist revivals are now in progress in the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada altar, when a poor backslider presented himself, soliciting an interest in the Noel, continues its novel, but gospel labours, resolutely opposed is he and This is chiefly owing to Protracted Meetings. Let as many as are practicable preyers of the Church;—his penitential sorrow—his tale of self-contrition and reproach, left no doubt upon our mind as to the genuineness of his repentance; and while this caused the angels in heaven to rejoice, it was also a cause of rejoicing to his people in Brantford. We now believed that God was about to come out with an article ridiculing this means of grace. This, to us, is a do something for us; the spirit of prayer and of faith was given to his people; but the meeting closed without any conversion. On Friday evening penitents were again invited, but none came to the altar; but there was much deep feel. ing in the congregation, and it was evident that God was working by his Spirit upon the hearts of the poople. Saturday, on the invitation being given, two came forward—one of them the backslider, and after an bour and half hard struggling in doing his first works, he found himself again dressed in his first robes, sitting at the feet of Jesus and in his right mind. This was the first fruits of our Protracted Meeting; we took courage and looked up. On Sunday evening we were expecting to see great things accomplished; but, when PROTRACTED TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A correspondent of the invitation was given, only one came, yet we were not in despair; our faith said, Though thou delayest, it will come. On Monday evening the congregation was large and respectable, penitent sinners were again invited, but none came; still we were determined to trust in God. I believe that this delay was much for four months! On one occasion, the whole crew of the steamer a favourable circumstance connected with our meeting;—it greatly humbled Gallant took the pledge. The Society now numbers 5,000 members. This us before God; it led us to examine our own hearts,—our motive; it showed us our own helplessness, and where our great strength lies, and it led us to depend upon Him, without whose blessing nothing is wise, good, or strong. Hence, in humble dependence upon Him, we repaired to His house on Tucsday BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.—Dec. 8th, the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Chairman, writes us thus encouragingly:—"The Quarterly Meetings
on this District are well attended. On almost every circuit special tokens of
for soveral nights in succession souls were born of God; so that at the close of the meeting it was found that nearly 60 had become the subjects of saving grace. Forty-eight have been admitted on probation; some of them are young men of promise; about 23 are married persons, 12 of whom are heads of families, and in several instances the husband and wife have been brought in together. This revival has done, and we believe will yet do much good in this place,—and we wish here to record our gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for the good which has been done. Although he has condescended to use us as his instruments in accomplishing his gracious designs towards this people, the work is the work of God, and the glory belongs to him. "Not write the great has instruments had not the glory belongs to him. "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the glory." At this meeting we were favoured for a few evenings with the very acceptable labours of the Revs.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIE,-It will cheer the friends of Bible circulation to learn that the good work continues to progress with considerable effect within the bounds of

my Agency.
Since June last I have re-visited most of the Branch Societies formed and revived the previous year, and found them, with very few exceptions, in successfut operation. We issued from our Depository in Toronto, from May '40 to May '41, 8,721 copies of the Holy Scriptures, being nearly 6,000 copies more than any previous year. The most of these issues were to the order of Branch Societies; and I was pleased to find, on my visits the past summer, at the several Anniversaries, that the local Depositories had distributed, at an average, about two-thirds of their stock; so that if this estimate be the correct ratio throughout the entire field of our labout—and I have very little doubt of its being within bounds—we have actually, within the past year, put 6,000 of the Word of life into the hands of so many persons within that portion

copies of the Word of life into the hands of so many persons within that portion of the Province west of Kingston; the greater part of whom would probably have remained destitute to this time but for the exertions of these societies. Besides which, it is with much pleasure I am now enabled to say, that such has been the increasing demand for the Word of God in this western part of our Province, that more than 9,000 copies have gone forth from the Depository here since the 1st of May last. Thus may we anticipate the report of more than 12,000 at our next Anniversary.

We have now about 100 Branches and Depositories connected with the University. We have now about 100 Branches and Depositories connected with the Un-

per Canada Society west of Kingston. These are scattered through the Mid-land, Victoria, Prince Edward. Newcastle, Colborne, Home, Gore, Niagara, Talbor, Brock, London, and Western Districts. A considerable amount of funds has been raised by subscription to aid the operations of these Societies, and afford something towards the great christian enterprise in which the Parent

Society in England is engaged.

While alluding to the noble institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society. I would just observe that the last Report of its proceedings furnishes with avidity by the people. The Agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society have alone caused 1,546,114 copies to be circulated in France within the eleven years past. But it would encroach too much on your valuable paper to detail at present the doings of that Society; suffice it to say, that more than to detail at present the doings of that Society; suffice it to say, that more than thirteen millions of copies of the pricious Word of the Lord have been, through its means, sent abroad in 136 languages or dialects—east, west, north and south—to the remotest parts of the earth; besides its being instrumental in brioging into existence similar institutions among other nations, some of which are doing nobly,—particularly the American Bible Society, instituted in 1818, which has letely completed the printing of the Bible in the Chinese language, and is supplying South America and the Isles of the Pacific with the Word of life. The aggregate amount of issues from the various Bible Societies through. and as supplying soon America and the tweeton the following in the World is the state of the sound of the sound of the sound of the sound of the world is nearly 23 millions of copies, in 158 languages or dialects.

What christian can contemplate these facts, in connexion with the other various efforts now being made for evangelizing the world, without emotions of various efforts now being made for evangelizing the world, without emotions of thankfulness to Divine Providence for the numerous facilities afforded him for improving in the knowledge of God, and forwarding the best interests of his fellow-men. And if, as we all believe, the word of God be the good seed of the kingdorn, we may surely then, without the least degree of enthusiasm, indulge in the most pleasing anticipations of the future. Yes, "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

(Habakkuk ii 14.) Amen. Lord, hasten the day!

(Habakkuk ii. 14.) Amen. Lord, hasten the day!

Much might be said of the Bible Society as the most efficient means of dethroning the dogmas of the Papacy, removing the long-prevailing delusions of the fulse prophet Mahomed, and drawing together true believers of every

tories, for supplying our own people with the Word of God, to enlist the aid and co-operation of all christian people to the more general work of translation

I have only to add that, in my rambles through the townships and districts, I continue to meet with the most cordial reception and kindest arention from persons of various denominations and parties, and some of our Anoiversaries have been seasons of peculiar enjoyment; and while many have done well, I cannot forbear mentioning the people of Trafulgar in particular, whose praiseworthy exertious and laudable example are so fully set forth in the able Report drawn up and presented by their worthy and indefatigable Secretary, the Rev. N. Bosworth, a copy of which has been furnished for publication, and to which, in concluding, I respectfully refer your readers.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest respect, yours sincerely, JAMES RICHARDSON, Agent U. C. B. S.

[The able Report referred to in the foregoing very accountable and pleasing ommunication is unavoidably laid aside till next week.—En.]

Monaghan Sabbath School .- On the 9th inst. we received the following letter from Mr. Barnard, Secretary :- In compliance with a resolution passed at our Sunday School tea meeting, on Saturday the 16th October, I send you for insertion in your excellent paper the proceedings on that occasion Our toa was provided and conducted in a very pleasing manner, and much praise is due to our female friends who volunteered their services, and provided gratis a most excellent entertainment. The occasion was one of peculiar interest :-- all seemed, to an individual, to be highly gracified with the on the occasion. Betwirt eighty and ninety persons assembled, and participated in the joy and benefit of the meeting. More than one half were scholars; on the occasion. Betwixt eighty and ninety persons assembled, and participated in the joy and benefit of the meeting. More than one half were scholars; and what added to the happiness and gratification of all present was the attendance and instruction of the Rev. V. B. Howard, who preached a very appropriate sermon from Ecclesiastes, i. 12, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," &c.; and which was rendered more edifying by his particular address to the young people. I hope it will be long remembered, and produce a lasting benefit. If I be not too tedious, I would beg to state something of the origin, progress, and apparent success of our school. It commenced in the summer of 1837 under rather difficult circumstances; some who were calculated to assist kept back, and, labouring under pecuniary embarrasaments, the school was for a length of time languid; but exertion and perseverance, with an humble dependence on divine Omnipotence, have finally been ance, with an humble dependence on divine Omnipotence, have finally crowned with abundant success. The first fruit of our labour, under God, was a promising young girl, who was removed by death a little more than a year past; but there was hope in her death. Although we are deprived of a bright example in our school, no doubt her happy spirit has left the church militant to join the church triumphant in that glorious world above. At present we have about fifty scholars, who are regular in their attendance, and our school is in a flourishing state. Those who at first stood aloof from our institution are now coming forward to our aid, and we are looking forward to see many precious souls benefited and brought to God through our united exertions.

A PLEASING REVIVAL IN TEXAS.—The Rev. James Huckens, of Galveston, Texas, in a recent letter to Rev. Mr. Stow, of Boston, says:-"Permit me to assure you that prayer for Texas has been heard by God, some time exceedingly low, and the description of the sabledly operated with a manifest indifference paid to the public worship of God by a very large and that he has already began to answer it. Four of our churches are now majority of its inhabitants, placed Brantford far behind, perhaps, every other place of its age, and population in the Province. Brantford numbers, I believe, about 1,500 souls. There are five places in which public worship is years since a Baptist church was organized, but which soon became extincted the sable and that he has already began to answer it. Four of our churches are now majority of its inhabitants, placed Brantford far behind, perhaps, every other blue of its age, and population in the Province. Brantford numbers, I believe, about 1,500 souls. There are five places in which public worship is performed regularly every Lovi's day.—As far as I can ascertain, by strict one of our missionaries recently took his stand. This town, I suppose, has enquiry, the number of persons who attend divine worship will average some exceeded any town in the Republic for its wickedness. Vice, in its darkest thing less than 400, leaving about 1100 adults and children who seldom ever, and deadliest forms, has, until within a few weeks, maintained an unblushing or never, attend the public ordinances of God's house. Such was the state of front. A few months since a church was organized, and since that time public things when we commenced our Protracted Meeting, which was brought to a worship has been maintained as often as once in a month. Four weeks since close last evening, after four weeks' continuance. This was one of the most was the monthly meeting, at the close of which brothers Tryon and Baylor was the monthly meeting, at the close of which brothers Tryon and Baylor interesting meetings I ever attended. In consequence of the unhappy division invited any who might feel their need of Christ to come forward and be prayed which took place in our Society here about 12 months ago, occasioned by the for. About one hundred came forward. And so overwhelming was the indissolution of the Union on the part of the English Conference, our numbers terest, that the congregation could not be satisfied without a continuation of the meeting. So it was continued. I have heard several times from the meeting: After it had continued ten days, I coceived a letter from a friend, who stated special effort was required; hence we announced our intention of holding a that grocery-keepers had closed their shops, that every kind of business was Protracted Meeting; and, for several weeks prior to its commencement, special laid saide, that vice had left the place, and that the whole population of the means, such as fasting and prayer, were used, to secure the Diviso blessing place were to be found in the house of prayer erging for mercy. Thirty had upon our labours,—and, thank God, we did not fast and pray in vain. We then united with the church, and the work was still going on with increasing found him to be the Author of those means, and, while we went forward in the energy. Some of the most desperate men in the country were there prostrate Rejoice with us, dear broDESCENDANTS OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY'S CREW.

Some months ago, a petition was sent to the Governor of New South Wales from the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, (the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty,) requesting him to send them several articles of which they stood the Bounty,) requesting him to send them several articles of which they stood in need, especially a commentary on the Sacred Scriptures, and some copies of Dr. Wattis Hymns. His excellency at once expressed his readiness to comply with their request provided the means of conveying them could be procured. The missionary brig Camden happened to be at Sydney at the time, and application having been made to the Rev. Dr. Ross, agent of the London Missionary Society, he consented to allow that vessel to touch at the island for this purpose on her next voyage. The diocesan committee, through the Rev. Wm. Cowper, seized the opportunity of supplying that interesting community with several religious works, as did also the Religious Tract Society, through Dr. Ross. Since the return of the Camden, we have learned the following particulars of her visit: lars of her visit :-

The Rev. Mr. Heath, who sailed in her, and took charge of the presents, describes the island as rocky and barren, less than five miles in circuit, showing no good entrance or anchorage. Several cances came off as soon as the Camden hove in sight, and three or four of the principal men, as well as several young ones, came on board. On hearing that they had come on purpose to visit them, with presents from the Governor and other friends at Sydney, their pleasure and gratitude were beyond expression. Having landed in Bounty Cove, Mr. Heath and Captain Morgan proceeded, among the welcomes of the people, to their village, where they found thirteen neatly-built wooden houses, thatched with the pandanus leaf, besides some out-buildings. Their garden plots were very clean and neat, and grew a considerable quantity of yams and sweet potatoes. They have also tara, bananas, bread-fruit, cocoa nuis, and sugar cane. The population amounts to 103 persons. The only survivors of the party who went thither in the Bounty are two old Tahittan women, one of whom remembers both Cook and Wallis. Their laws are very few and simple. They have a magistrate, who is elected annually, and who is assisted by two describes the island as rocky and barren, less than five miles in circuit, showing They have a magistrate, who is elected annually, and who is assisted by two

councillors, but his authority is very limited.

Between two and three o'clock, the people were called together by sound of trumpet for public worship, and nearly the whole population assembled. The chapol it a neat wooden building, which serves also for a school. A person, named George Nobbs, (not one of the original inhabitants,) who acted as schoolnamed George Nobbs, (not one of the original inhabitants,) who acted as schoolmaster, and who is accustomed to conduct the public service, by reading the
Church of England prayers, was requested to read them on that occasion. He
read them well, and the people repeated the responses very reverently, and
sing from Dr. Watts's Hymns. Mr. Heath then addressed them on "the
great salvation." They heard him with fixed attention, many of them with
tears. Afterwards, A. Quintall, the magistrate for the present year, and Capt.
Morgan and George Nobbs, respectively addressed the audience. Mr. Heath
subsequently took an opportunity of questioning several of them on the text and
sermon, and also epon some of the leading Scripture facts and doctrines, and
was much pleased with the ready and suitable answers which many of them gave.
In compliance with the urgent request of the people to spend another day
with them, Mr. H. and Captain M., slept on shore at Nobb's house; but it
was late before they could retire to roat, so many came to ask questions on was late before they could retire to rost, so many came to ask questions on

mentous of all questions.

On the following morning they visited the school, and examined the scholars.

Some of them had proceeded as far as the rule of three in arithmetic. Their copy-books gave very good specimens of hand-writing. Several classes read in the New Testament and in the Spelling-book; they also answered other questions from the Catechism selected promiscuously. On the whole, their educa-tion was very creditable to themselves, as well as to Nobbs, their teacher.

religious subjects, and a few, like the gaoler at Philippi, to ask the most mo-

tion was very creditable to themselves, as well as to Nobbs, their teacher. About two o'clock, the people were again assembled for public worship, and again they were earnest in their attention, and abundant in their thanks. There is much patriarchal simplicity of manners among them, and a very general and regular attention to religious duties, both public and family. They have prayers and a sermon read twice every Sabbath; a Sunday-school and a Bible class on Wednesdays. They marry, baptise, and bury, according to the form of the Church of England.

When Mr. Heath and his friend left them in the afternoon, nearly the whole population accompanied them to the beach, and a few went on board to bid them to the people. Heralds.

them furewell .- From the London Morning Herald.

ONE OF GOD'S NOBLEMEN.

The New York Observer publishes a very interesting account of Solomon Goodel of Vermont. The following is taken from it:—

"His property could not, at any time, have been sold for \$5,000, but be pursued a course of charity, as a business for life, with a laborious self-denial, a hardibood, a perseverance, and an enlarged catholicism, which unitedly formed a character of christian heroism as rare as it is honourable.

"About the year 1800, the writer observed a donation of \$100 to the Connecticut Missionary Society, published in the annual accounts as from Management and Management as from Management as from Management and Management as from Management

necticut Missionary Society, published in the annual accounts as from Mr. medicat Missionary Society, published in the annual accounts as from Mr. Gondall. Such donations were, at that time, very uncommon in this country, and in regard to that society, nearly or quite unprecedented. The thought occurred, that doubtless some gentleman of independent fortune had thought proper to take up his residence in the interior of Vermont, and that he considered the society just named a good channel for his pious beneficence. This conclusion was strengthened by seeing a similar donation from the same source at the return of each successive year for a considerable period.

When the American Board of Persian Missions became its approximation.

at the return of each successive year for a considerable period.

"When the American Board of Foreign Missions began its operations, Mr. Goodell did not wait for an agent to visit him; but sent a message (or came himself) more than fifty miles, to a member of the Board, saying that he wished to advactibe \$500 for immediate use, and \$1,000 for the permanent fund. He to subscribe \$500 for immediate use, and \$1,000 for the permanent tuni. He sent \$50 as earnest money, and said he would forward the remaining \$450 as soon as he could raise that sum; and would pay the interest annually upon the \$1,000 fill the principal should be paid. This engagement he ponctually complied with, paying the interest, and just before his death transferring notes and bonds secured by mortgages, which (including the \$1,000 shove mentioned) amounted to \$1.708 37; that is, a new donation was made of \$708 37, to with he was effected and one then had set revergage of \$350.

which was afterwards added another bond and mortgage of \$350.

"Mr. Goodell had made what he thought suitable provision for his children, as they passed through life. After consulting his wife, he left her such a portion of his estate as was satisfactory to her, gave several small legacies, and

made the Board his residuary legates. He supposed that the property left to the Board hy will would not be less than \$1,000.

"On visiting Mr. Goodel) at his house, you would find no gentleman with an independent fortune; but a plain man, in moderate circumstances, on one of the rudest spots in the neighbourhood of the Green Mountains, every dollar of whose property was either gained by severe personal labour, or saved by strict fugality, or received as interest on small sums lent to his neighbours. His se was comfortable, but with the farm on which it stood was worth only between \$700 and \$1,000. His income was derived principally from a dairy.

From the London Watchman.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. THOMAS DOVE, dated Freetown, Siera Leone, 27th July, 1841 -- The arrival of the Expedition bound for the Great Golliba, or Niger, excited in the colony of Sierra Leone extraordinary interest "We had a day of special prover for the success of this noble undertaking. Our colonial Chaplain, the Rev. D. F. Morgan, delivered a very appropriate sermon on the occasion; and, in the afternoon of the same day, prayers, fervent and devout, were offered to the Father of the spirits of all flesh, that His blessand devour, were onered to the rather of the spirits of all least, that his meaning might rest upon all engaged in this work of highest mercy, that they might find favour in the sight of the people on the backs of the Niger,—that they might prepare the way of the Lord, and make in the desert a highway for our God, &c. Suitable addresses also were delivered by Captain Trotter, W. Allen, W. Cook, Rev. J. F. Schön, Rev. T. O. Miller, myself, and others, at St. George's Church, when the nature and importance of the object was clearly and distinctly stated; and, in the evening of the same day, the same sort of sorvice was held in four of our own chapels in Freetown. Such a glorious gospel-day was never before known in Sierra Leone. There was no market on that day; indeed it was observed with as much sacred solutionity as that of Sunday. I believe that the services of that day were not only pleasing, profi-able, cheering, and refreshing to the souls of the hundreds who joined in that worship and service, but that it was also pleasing and acceptable in the sight of God our heavenly Father, whose name is mercy, and whose naure is love. The three steamers, viz., the Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan, left us on the morning of the 3d inst., being fullowed by the prayers and good wishes of thousands. You will read, as per enclosed, of their safe arrival at Liberia. May the great Head of the church be the head of that heaven-projected enterprize, and then all will end in glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to Africa's insulted and much injured race. Many of our members of different tribes are gone with the Expedition, as interpreters," &c.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—A revival of religion commenced about three weeks ago in Hanover, N. H., (the Rev. Mr. Ellis' parish,) and has been in gradual progress to this time. The attention thus far has been most favourable. Twenty-one entertain a hope of having experienced religion; fifty different persons have at different times attended the inquiry meetings. The work continues without abatement, and precious results are anticipated. Happy would it be should it spread over the whole town, and visit with its eaving influences the 411 young meetings.

college. Let the prayers of Christians be heard in their behalf.

There has been, and now continues in progress, an interesting work of grace in Perkinsville, Vt., as the fruit of united effort, faith, prayer, preaching of the in Perkinsville, Vi., as the truit of united effort, taith, prayer, preacting of the Word, and visiting from house to house. Christians have been greatly revived; many souls have been convicted, who are yet halting between two opinions, while many others have hopefully submitted their hearts to God. A great degree of unanimity of feeling and harmony of effort prevail among Christians and ministers of different denominations. The ministers of the place have been essisted by the labours of the Rev. O. Parker, of Worcester. May revivals of become as numerous and extensive as the wants of our country.-Boston Recorder.

Mns. FRY .- This lady, (whose efforts in the cause of humanity have rendered her well known over the civilized world,) accompanied by her brother, Joseph John Gurney, Esq., paid Dover a visit, on her way home from her mission to the continent, with the view of administering temporal and spiritual comfort to "those that are in bonds." Having expressed a wish to meet some of the inhabitants of Dover at the Friends' Meeting house, that place was crowded on Sunday afternoon by a respectable addience, four-fifths of which were ladies. Mr. Gurney, after a long pause, rose and opened the meeting in a simple, pious, and instructive address. His sister, Mrs. Fry, after another pause, followed in a similar strain, and delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, and a no less impressive exhortation; after which the company separated.—Zion's Herald.

THE McLEOD JURY .- A paper before us asserts that the jury empanelled to try the celebrated case of Alexander McLeod did not avail them series of the privilege granted to them by the Court in attending divine service during the Sabbath the cause was pending. This is incorrect, as the writer of this paragraph knows. The jury attended at the Methodist Episcopal Church both in the morning and afternoon, and heard two excellent sermons from the Rev. Thomas Pearno, of Marcellus, the son of the pastor of the Church in Utica. The jury were attended by an officer of the Court—that is, eleven of the jury attended at the Church; the other juryman, by consent of counsel on both sides, was permitted to go some twenty miles to see a brother, who was supposed to be in the last stags of sickness—he was also accompanied by an officer.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Cemperance Vindicator.

SOCIAL TEMPERANCE PARTIES, ETC.

Toronto, December 13, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-The fact that the wholesome principles of strict Ter are being inoculated into every grade of society throughout the world is not only gratifying but encouraging to the truly benevolent and philanthropic mind. Some may, and do, effect to deny this now glaring truth; but the vague and feeble manner of the denial evidently betokens a latent distrust of their position. Time was when the bottle and its accompaniments graced the board of perhaps every social or friendly entertainment—custom made the practice, if not necessary, at least fashionable. Hospitality was counted niggardly without it. It remained for men of modern enterprise—modern philosophers shall we say !—to discover and prove that conviviality, without mar or after regrets, can be enjoyed by discarding artificial stimuli altogether. This fact is now being most happily and profitably tested by thousands on thousands. The Total Abstinents of our goodly city are not greatly behind others in this matter. Those who had the good fortune to be present at the recent Social Temperance. Those who had the good fortune to be present at the recent Social Temperance Entertainments given at the Temperance House on Yonge Street, I am sure, as they amply testified, enjoyed themselves with a far higher zest of cordial fellowship and satisfaction—the "feast of reason and the flow of soul"—than any convivial hard-drinking ever did or could elicit. It is not my intention to attempt any description of the proceedings had at such highly interesting and attractive meetings. To properly appreciate, and prove the benefits resulting from them, they must be participated in. I am happy to perceive that Tickets are issued for another of these parties for Friday evening next. I would respectfully commend them to all the Temperance Societies throughout the country. For the encouragement of all classes who have signed the pledge, and for the promotion and extension of the salutary principles of Total Absti-

the country. For the encouragement of all classes who have signed the pledge, and for the promotion and extension of the salutary principles of Total Abstinence, no means, porhaps, will be more efficacious.

In closing, permit me to notice one thing which I am perfectly satisfied will tend very much to harmonize, exhilarate, and arouse to increased action the friends of the cause in this city,—I allude to the formation of a Band of Music, both instrumental and vocal. This can be done, and if allowed to consult my own feelings in the matter, must be done, and doubtless will be done.

I would not desire to enter the abstraction with here withheld a

I would not desire to appear too obtrusive; yet I cannot here withhold a final remark, that if the good people of Toronto would exert their energies— and I trust they will—in a few short months we shall see erected the contem-plated Temperance Holl, a desideratum not to be lost sight of. A WORKING TEXTOTALLER.

For the Christian Guardian.

More of "Alcohol's Doings."-In October, the following, as near as I can recollect, was told me by an eye witness:—Near a distillery in this district (London) was transacted a scene which appears to cap the climax. The parties emigrated from the mother country some time since in apparently comfortable circumstances; but ah! the sequel; the man drank him-self to death! And while the nurse was out to get assistance to lay the man sell to death! And while the nurse was out to get assistance to lay the man out, his wife locked the door, collected a quantity of combustibles, to which she set fire, and threw herself into the midst of the flames, and perished! How true, "The wicked shall not live out half their days!" The house was saved, but their souls, I fear, were lost!

S. W.

Foreign and Provincial News.

The Acadia has arrived at Boston, and an English paper has een received express by His Honour the Chief Justice of this City, brought by Captain Richardson, from which we have obtained one or two items of important intelligence noticed by us editorially. The regular files of papers for his city have not arrived.

ENGLAND. More Clerical Intelerance .- A Correspondent of the Willhire Independent at Cironcoster says: - This month, a man of the name of Godwin, who had not been admitted into the apostolical church by swallowing the Puseyite water, was gathered to his fathers. For this crime of omission poor Godwin's body was refused admittance into the "poor man's Church," and the feelings of the unoffending widow, who was a regular attendant, and nine helpless children, were outraged by the peremptory command of that mesk and liberal pastor, the Rev. N. Roberts, that the doors of the parish church of Cirencester should be closed egainst the curpse of the sinner. Finding that many of his late congregation had become Dissenters, the rev. gent. declared on Sunday last, there was no superior out of his church. nday last, there was no salvetion out of his church.

Sale of an Advowson. - On Tuesday last, the advowson, and ext presentation to the rectory of Black Notley, Essex, was offered for sale at to Mart, by Mr. George Robins. It includes house and plea pre-grounds, and a glebe of 26 acres of rich land: the parish extends over 2,000 acres of superior land; the tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £497, making, with the glebe, an annual income of £560. The parochial out goings are low, and there is a land tax of £15. The present incumbent is 37 years are low, and there is a land tax of £15. The present incumbent is 37 years of age; and therefore, according to the tables, his life is worth 30 years purchase, which taking the interest and compound interest, will approach £10,000. After much spirited bidding the property was knocked down for 1,910 gnineas.

POLAND.

A great many singular rumours are current respecting the inentions, on the one hand, of the Emperor Nicholas to restore their old naonulity to the Poles; and, on the other hand, respecting the intention of cer tain eminent Polish exites to trust to the new and generous sentiments of the Emperor of Russia. We have heard a good deal on this subject, of which we should be glad to be made more certain ere we mention it. But it appears certain that the King of Prussia was much surprised, on arriving at Warsaw to find the Russian Emperor filled with ideas very different from those supposed to actuate him—ideas which, if acted upon, would regenerate the Scla vonic nation, and prove by no means agreeable or advantageous to the pros peets of Austria and Prussia. An important pumphlet connected with those matters was expected from Professor Mickiewitsch, but it has been suddenly suppressed. We shall return to this subject .- London Chronicle.

UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

nied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Rev. Mr. Raymond and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, teachers. From Sierra Leone they anti-cipate no difficulty in reaching their own country, which is believed to be at no

The firewell of the missionaries and Africans was taken at the Tabernach The tyrewell of the missionaries and Aircans was taken at the Internacte on Sunday evening, the exercises being generally similar to those at the exhibitions held in this city and elsewhere, for the purpose of increasing the Mendian fund. In addition, the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, in behalf of the committee, addressed the missionaries and teachers, and some other addresses were delivered. The overmanics were repeated on Tuesday evening at the Methodist church for colored people, in Church street. At this meeting the following correspondences.

To the Honorable John Quincy Adams. Most respected Sir.—The Mendi people give you thanks for all your kindness to them. They will never forget your defence of their rights before the great Court at Washington. They feel that they awe to you, in a large measure, their deliverance from the Spaniards, and from slavery or death. They will pray for you as long as they live, Mr. Adams. May God bless and reward you. We are about to go home to Africa. We go to Sierra Leone first, and then the state of the state

We are about to go home to Africa. We go to Sierra Leone first, and then we reach Mendi very quick. When we get to Mendi we will tell the people of your great kindness. Good missionary will go with us. We shell take the Bible with us. It has been a precious book in prison, and we love to read it now we are free! Mr. Adams, we want to make you a present of a beautiful Bible! Will you please to accept it, and when you look at it, or read it, remember your poor and grateful clients? We read in this Holy Book, "If it had not been the Lord who was an our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler; the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made Heaven and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made Heaven and Earth." For the Mendi people, CINQUE, KINNA, KALL. Boston, Nov. 6th, 1841.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York.

Boston, 9th Nov., 1341

Dear Sir,—I received, and accept with thanks, the elegant Bible presented Boston, 9th Nov., 1341. e by Cinque, Kinua, Ka-le, and the thirty-two other' Mendians, who are isme by Chique, Khina, Kare, and the thirty-two that international debted to you, and your benevolent associates, probably for their lives, certainly for their deliverance from an unjust prosecution, and long-protracted imprisnment, and finally for the means of returning to their own country.

I enclose herewith my answer to the address of Cinque, Kinna, and Ka-le, in

behalf of the whole number, inserted before the title-page to the volume. I ask of your kindness to communicate the answer, with my best wishes for their safe return home, to them. I have been unwilling to meet them in any public exhibition, which might have the appearance on my part of an ostenlatious display of the service which it had been my good fortune to render them—a service of which I have otherwise but too strong a propensity to be proud, and of which I feel that all pride and self-approbation ought to sink into the senti-ment of humble and fervent gratitude to God. The silent gratulations of my own conscience, for the part I have taken in these concerns, are too precide to seek for the praise or to hexard the censure of public assemblies. But could not cease to take an interest in their welfare, and to hope for the con-summation of your kindness to them in the accomplishment of their restorstion in freedom and safety to their native land. I am, with great respect, dear sir, faithfully yours, To the Mendian Africans Cinque, Kinna, Kale, and thirty-two others about

to return to their native land. Boston, 19th Nov. 1841. My Friends,—I have received the elegant Bible, which you have presented to me through your true and faithful friend, Mr. Lewis Tappan. I accept it, and shall keep it as a kind remembrance from you, to the end of my life. It

was from that book that I learned to espouse your cause when you were in trouble, and to give thanks to God for your deliverance.

I am glad to learn that you have the prospect of returning safe and free to your native country; and I hope and pray that you may pass the remainder of your lives in peace and comfort there. Remember with kindness those worthy persons who befriended you in your captivity here, and who now furnish you with the means of returning home, and tell your countrymen of the dessings of the book which you have given to me. May the Almighty Power who has preserved and sustained you hitherto, still go with you, and turn to your good and to that of your country all that you have suffered, and all that may be From your friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. ter befall you.

All A-Ground .- The closing of the Canal Trade at Buffalo was hastened, not by ice or snow, but by the unparalleled defficiency of water in the Canal for some miles east of Buffalo—the lowness of Lake Erie preventing an adequate supply of water for the present level of the Canal. Unloaded hoats were houndering in the mud between Buffalo and Black Rock; and if Stair, of Windham, was confined of four children,—two boys and two girls, and take him away.

Lake Eric continues to fall as it has done for sometime past, and should reach who, along with the mother, are doing well.—Brantford Courser.

Scarboro', Dec. 8

the level to which it was depressed in 1809-14, and again in 1820, &c., the

tent from the N. E. angle of the state.

Professor Renwick, who ran the line from the N. E. engle, along the high-

The land throughout this region is remarkably sterile. The growth is mostly fir. The climate is cold. The earliest snow this season fell on the 18th October; I believe later than usual. When the party left on the 20th, the

show was six inches deep.

The joint commission will probably go upon the line some time next year; and doubtless before the year 1843 has expired, the much vexed boundary question will be settled in our favor.

to bring down the lumber, the coming year, business will be unusually briupon the Penobscot.—Correspondence of the Boston Mercantile Journal.

Rail-Road from Albany to Boston .- The Western Trade of New York is about to assume a new channel. The railroad from Boston to Albany direct will be completed the entire distance in three weeks. Soon after that time, the navigation of the Hudson will become uncertain and the Boats will in part suspend their trips between the two cities. Heretofore, a perfect embergo has been laid upon all business, of a heavy nature, after the river closed. Thousands of barrels of flour and other articles of western produce, have annually remained in the storehouses of Albany, from inability to reach the Atlantic market. This will no longer be the case .- Phil. N. American.

The Buffalo Commercial hints that the St. Lawrence would be convenient highway to the ocean. This the people of the West are becoming fully aware of. Articles for a steam navigation company have already been drawn up in this city, and the steamship designed for navigation upon Lake Ontario will be commenced early in the spring. The trade from this city direct Ontario will be commenced early in the spring. The trade from this city direct from Canada now amounts to more than \$600,000 per anoum—and the 2,000,000 barrels of flour that can be manufactured in this city would find a convenient and reliable market through the St. Lawrence.—Rochester Democrat.

Mrs. Jones, the Female Imposter .- All our readers without doubt remember the performances of one Mrs. Jones in Rechester, some months doubt remember the performances of one Mrs. Jones in Rochester, some months ago, who by large stories of high connections in England induced a young man named Hunter to become her husband, whom she plundered of what little money he had, involved him largely in debt and then decamped. A communication in the Rochester Evening Post states that she has been performing similar impositions in Toronto. She there represented herself as head cook in the late Sir Astley Cooper's establishment, who she said had left her an annuity of £100. Godwin, who had not been admitted into the apostolical church by swallowing This soon increased to £300, and a man named Lanesboro' believed her story the Puseyite wafer, was gathered to his fathers. For this crime of omission and manner of the Post gives the following sum-

mary of her exploits, and adds that she has since been heard of at Albany.

"After baving deceived her husband by stories about £100,000 being left her and that Lord Liverpool had sent over his steward to bring her home; after having got a number of others to credit her story and trust her with money; after having, in the midst of sickness, given assurance to the attending minist of her Christian resignation and pious trust in her Redeemer; after having enof her Christian resignation and pious trust in her Redeemer; after having enjoyed herself by driving in a carriage, under a contract to buy it; after having prepared her husband with the necessaries to go to London, to attend to her business; after having borrowed a pair of boots of the wife of the tailor that made her husband's fine clothes; after having gulled every body, also decamped quietly by the Transit one morning in the first of this week, just before her husband was to have started for England. I suppose she has carried off £300, and has gone to play off the same game of cheating on the gullables of some other place.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The tolls on the New York Canals for the fiscal year ending 30th September last, have amounted to \$1,988,020 40; the interest of the debt and all salaries and expenses of management, are \$1,252,864 83; leaving as nett proceeds \$729,155 57. The canals are charged with \$200,000 per annum nett proceeds \$729,155 57. The canals are charged with \$200,000 per annum towards defraying the expenses of the State Government; so that the nett proceeds are \$529,155 57. It will be seen by an extract from the Montreal Gazette in another column, that the tolls on the Welland Conal have increased this year, although the trade has been partially diverted from it to the Eria canal by the state of the flour market.—Kingston Herald.

Awful Accident .- We learn that a hoat with three men went over the Falls of Niagara, on the night of Monday last! They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa.—Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmon passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday, when enquiry began to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls. It is supposed that the boat was struck by a equall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The Departure of the Amistad Africans.—These interesting per-connect, thirty-five in number, being all that survive, embarked on Wednesday names of two were Jehiel D. Kenney, and John York, and the other was years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—Buf. Com. of Saturday.

shalf we find such articles in our American periodicals 11.

We answer, when publishers will give five hundred dollars apiece for them. Scott often had £100 for papers in the Quarterly, and the pay of the Edinburgh for great papers is as good. Blackwood's Magazine pays five dollars a page for ordinary articles. For the tip-top ones often twice and three times that.—

A Wife worth having .- We notice with peculiar pleasure, the eent marriage of Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, to William Wettington. recent marriage of Miss Charlotte Muchell, of Georgia, to William Wattington, Esq. . The lady appeared on her wedding day, dressed entirely in silk of her own menufacture—cap, gloves, stockings, and dress—equal to the best rungee. Girls, do you hear that? Such a girl would be worth more to a young man, just starting in the world, than a thousand dollar farm, and a half dozen pianos

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of York, called by the Township Wardens, and held at Mr. Anderson's Tavern, Hogg's Hollow, on the 9th Dec'r. 1841.—J. H. Price was appointed Chairman. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, Mr. J. Scarlett was nominated a Councillor by Mr. Somerville, seconded by Mr. John Cummer—Carried. Mr. F. Jackes was also nominated a Councillor by Mr. Gro. Bond, berried. Mr. F. Jackes was also nominated a Councillor by Mr. Gro. Bonn, ecconded by Mr. John Cummer—Carried. The meeting then proceeded to nominate School Commissioners, which resulted in the appointment of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. James Harris, Messrs. Batth'w Bull, Clark Bridgeland, Charles McGorqué, John Armour, Elisha l'esse, and James Davis.

Bridgeland, Charles McCorque, John Armour, Linna resse, and James Davis.

P. Lawrence, Esq., being called to the chair, a vote of thanks to Mr Price, for his able conduct in the chair, was put and carried.

Moved, that a vote of thanks be given to J. H. Price, Esq., M. P. P., for his Parliamentary course in the last session of the Legislature—Carried.

Moved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Christian Guardian and British Colonist.

JOHN WILSON, 4th, Secretary.

Welland Canal.-Sir,-In compliance with your request, 1 ook an early opportunity to obtain from the Secretary of the Welland Canal Company a comparative statement of the principal articles that passed through the Welland Canal, to the 31st Oct. 1840 and 1841, which, I believe, can be

elied upon to be correct, and is as follows, viz:-

		1n 1840.			la 1341.	
	Flour	186,864	barrela		193,137	
	Beef and Pork	14,889	do		24,195	
	Salt	153,031	do		149,337	
	Boards 1	,802,622	feet		3,118,122	4
٠. ۵٠	Square Timber	880,107	do		1.151,436	
	Pipe Staves		do			
	W. 1. Staves	765.912	do		1.377.225	
	Whost I	,720,659	bushels		1,212,458	
9.5	Indian Corn	27,088	'do ⊷		90,158	1
	Merchandize	2,769	1 qr—tons		3,718	٠.
1,00	Total amount received	£18,037	3 11	., £18,58	3.9 74	i
5:52	Schooners	1.863	3 number o	f	1.895	
	Cooms and Dants	700	1 3.		070	
ጉድር,	Tonnage	202,282			247,911	i
		m . w .		4 1 1	. 1.	

Owing to a considerable falling off, latterly, in the up freight, and the sudden rise of bread stuffs in the United States in the latter part of the season, much of the wheat and flour trade particularly, was diverted from this route. The eccips are considerably under what was anticipated in the spring; it is nevertheless gratifying to see that there is an increase thus far over last year, in the umber and tonnage of vessels, as well as in the receipts, and I am informed

Destruction of the Quebec Post Office .- The Halifax Mail, In the level to which it was depressed in 1809.14, and again in 1820, &c., the navigation of the western section of the Eric Canal will be wholly impeded. Even as it has been for several months, the impediments to navigation would be most seriously felt.—Western New Yorker.

Bundary Commissioners.—Bangor, Nov. 22, 1841.—The North-eastern boundary commissioners, I understand, have completed their expart labors, with the exception of Major Graham, who has been unfortunated by delayed by reason of a dense smoke, which filled the region where he was located. Six weeks of his time have been unoccupied in the business of the commission in consequence. He will leave the line for the fall and winter, somewhere in the vicinity of the St. John River, and at about thirty miles distant from the N. E. angle of the state.

**Welland Canal Feeder.—We understand the water will be shut

Welland Canal Feeder .- We understand the water will be shut Professor Renwick, who ran the line from the N. E. angle, along the high-lands, to the N. W. angle, arrived at his terminus on the 20th of October, and returned home by the way of Quebec. The part of his party under Mr. Lally returned hy this route. The highlands are of a description that leaves no doubt of their identity with those mentioned in the treaty.

Wettank Cental Freeder to the Welland canal, at its entrance from the Grand river, on Monday next, to afford the several Contractors for widening and deepening that puriton of the work, an apportunity of immediately commencing operations in good earnest. Messrs. Haight & Collier, of this village, who have taken doubt of their identity with those mentioned in the treaty. a short time previous to Professor Renwick's party. The British commissioners followed directly upon Capt. Talcott's line to the highlands. They have left for the winter, and will not again go upon it until the spring. The fact that they were satisfied that Captain T's, line is the true one, augurs favorably to the early settlement of the whole line in our favor. The British officers on the Temiscouta Lake went over the ground and examined some part of the spring.

Fire in Hamilton .- About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire in Hamilton.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Kennedy as a soddier's shop, on corner of Hughaon and King streets, which together with two small houses, were destroyed. The houses were of wood and of little value. Mr. Kennedy, who had just began business, lost all his stock in trade, clothes, &c. The other houses were occupied by Messrs. Duggan, Geddes and Stanton, as law offices, and Mr. McCurdy, Tailor. In Mr. Geddes office, were kept the papers of the Surrogate Court and the Court of Requests, and we learn that the wills for three years, and many other valuable papers, were either burnt, or mislaid.— Mr. Stanton lost all his books and papers, including a number of notes belonging to his clients.—Mr. Duggan fortunately saved all his books and papers. The above information I have from one of the "Highland" party. Our lumbermen are going largely into their business the coming winter. Seldom, if ever, have more teams been fitted out than there have been this fall. One man, I am told, sends two hundred men into the woods. How many others send as man, I am not informed. If we have much snow, and the usual spring rains to bring down that hundred the coming was business of the first suggestion for the consideration of the fire Company.—

In the coming was business the coming winter. Seldom, if your part to be the day of some persons to form lines for that purpose. A great number of persons attend fires, but do not know what to do, and would willingly make themselves useful, if there was any one to direct their efforts. We make this suggestion for the consideration of the fire Company.—

In this said to the fires, there was a great want of system in supplying the ending the day of some persons to form lines for that your persons attend fires, there was a great want of system in supplying the ending the day of some persons to form lines for that your persons attend fires, there was a great want of system in supplying the ending the day of some persons to form lines for that you have the day of some persons to form lines for that you have the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons at each term is a day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form lines for the day of some persons to form Journal & Express.

R. N. WATTS, Esq., M. P., for Drummond, has given the amount of indemnity received for his attendance in Parliament, for the purpose of erecting an Agricultural Hall, except £10, which he has bestowed on a blind man resident in the County .- Montreal Gazette.

Steamboat Launch.—The new steamer Montreal, intended to ply between Montreal and Quebec, and belonging to the Montreal Tow boat Co. was launched on Saturday. She went off the stocks in truly gallant style. A good part of the machinery was on board; she did not rock in the least after touching the water, but sits most gracefully. The Montreal is the longest steemboat in the St. Lawrence.—Montreal Mess.

Firemen.-By an act passed on the 18th Sept., 1841, Firemen are exempted from serving in the Militia [in the time of pence], on juries, constables, and all town and parish officers, during the period of envoluent and actual duty as firemen. Board of Police (where there is no board, then the Magistrates in Quarter Session] to direct Clerk of the Peace to grant circlificates

Statute Labour .- By the Act, explanatory of the power of ommissioners of Turnpike Trusts, passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament, it is enacted that no person living within a mile on either side of a streament, it is enacted that no person aving within a mile on either side of any macadamized road, shall be required to commute for Statute Labour and to pay in money, until the commissioners shall have macadamized or otherwise improved that part of such road lying within half a mile of the land for which such commutation shall be demanded.

Toronto Market Prices - December 14, 1841.

Flour, fine, per	r barrel	23.	04.	25	0	Pork, per cwt 12	6 4	. 17	9	
Wheat, per bo	-chal	4	a.		- 2	Butter Ber ID. arases-eses V			ar .	
Barley, do.			•		n	Turkere	υ μ		•	
Oara [™] . do.										
Potatoes, do		•			- 7	Chickens, her ball,	7F (4		•	
Turnips do.										
Onjous, do.										
Beef, per cwt.	**********	16	3 4	17	6	Fire-wood, per cord, 11	. 3 6	1 12	0	

NEW-YORK MARKETS, December 14:

Ashes.—A few small sales of pots have been taken at \$5,75. A sale of pearls was made at \$5,50. Flour—is higher to-day, the small lots being now out of was made at \$5.50. **Etour—is higher to-day, the smalt lots being now out of market. \$637½ is freely offered and refused for common brands canal. A few sales have been made at \$6.44; but \$6.50 is generally demanded. We quote Ohio \$6.25 @ \$6,50; Michigan, \$6.25; Southern, \$6.50 @ \$6.62½.

EXCHANGE—Foreign—Bills on London are held at 9 @ 9½.—N. Y. Com.

OBITUARY.

Died,—Very suddenly, near his residence in South Gore, on the morning of the 3rd inst., Mr. John Froom, in the fortieth year of his age. He was a man of a very delicate frame and slender constitution; but possessed of a strong mind, sound judgement, was of industrious habits, and a very quiet and amiable disposition in general. He was much beloved by all who knew him,—for he was a peaceable and obliging neighbour, a steady and substantial member of society, a kind fether, and an affectionate husband. Br. Froom was brought to a saving acquaintance with God about fifteen years ago, at which time he united with the Methodist Church, of which he continued an acceptable member, until the fatal accident occurred which occasioned his death.—During the last year of his life he was unusually regular in his attendance on the means of grace, and diligent in the discharge of duty, and evinced many pleasing and convincing signs of a growth in grace. The Sabbath before his death I met him in class, when he witnessed a good confession, to the comfort and edification of all who heard him. But little did he then think that "the time of his departure was at hand." How necessary to be always ready!—The following Wednesday, a little before noon, he came to his wife and snid, "My dear, hasten with the dinner, as I am in a hurry to go back into the woods." Dinner was almost ready at the time, and after a little time one of the children was sent to call him, but alsa! had to return with the heart-rending intolligence, "Father is dead." They found him lying dead in the barn yard, with a whip in his hand; and a short distance from him stood a colt bridled and girthed. It is beyond a doubt that he received a kick from the colt which broke his widelen. Here always graphen medianchy—how affecting!—A man in DtED,-Very suddenly, near his residence in South Gore, on the morning of from Nova-Scotia—Konney had kept tavern eight miles below the Falls for two from Nova-Scotia—Kenney had kept tavern eight miles below the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—Buf. Com. of Saturday.

Death of Governor Buchanan.—The Gloucester Mass. Telegraph says: "We learn by a letter received in town last evening, that His Excellency Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, died at Bassa, Sept. 3d. The bosom of his family, leaving an affectionate wife and six children to mourn their loss, and to travel the journey of life without their parent and head.—May that God, who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, and a Husting in the last Edinburgh Review the Bosom Post mournfully exclaims, "When shall we find such articles in our American periodicals?"

The day after our Quarterly Meeting, which was held has gune before them: The day after our Quarterly Meeting, which was held the 13th and 14th inst., I accompanied our respected chairman, the Rev. C. R. Allison, to the house of the deceased, when another very affecting circumstance took place,—the widow dedicating her infant son to the Lord in the hoty ordinance of baptism, and also receiving the same ordinance herself, "meekly knceling on her knees." The baptism of the widow was neglected until this time, without her knowledge, through some delinquency on the part of her tractice, but hairs informed of the fact the har washer, as this time, the immediate of the fact to the same pattern as this time. parents; but being informed of the fact by her mother, at this time, she immediately obeyed the command of her Lord. May the Lord bless her and her little cnes. And as we know not what a day may bring forth, how necessary and all important to secure the favour of God. W. McCullough. Kemptville, Nov. 22, 1841.

MARRIED, On the 1st November, by the Rev. V. B. Howard, Mr. W. Dobbin, to Miss Mary Jeffreys, both of the township of Mounghan.

Doubin, to wiss mary senreys, both or the township of Mondayan.

DIED,—On Monday, at Saint Catharines, P. G. Benton, Esq., a native of Scotland, late Secretary to the Welland Canal, and for many years the Secretary of the Saint Catharines St. Andrew's Society.

At Ontario Cottage, near Cobourg, on the 5th December, Martha Folingsby, wife of John Evans, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

At Fredericksburgh, on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 83 years, Mr.

Andrew Denike.
At the town of Three Rivers, on the 23d ult., the Rev. John Duty, Chaplain on half pay since 1783, aged 96 years and 7 mouths.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending December 14. J. Musgrove, W. Coleman, V. B. Howard, M. Connor, A. Davidson, Peter Jones, P. Kerr, (the amount of the omission shall be sent to him by the first opportunity.) G. Varey, jr.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the British Colonist

Office, 137, King Street, Toronto:
The District Municipal Council Act—The New Court of Request Act—The Customs Act—The Common School Act—and The School Laws Act, in one compact Pamphlet, Price 1s. 3d. Toronto, 15th December, 1841.

CITY NOTICE.—The List of Persons entitled to Vote at the next Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Hall. No alteration can be made in the said Liess, either of names misspelt or omitted, or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council previous to the application being made to correct the said Liess.

CHARLES DALY. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841. 32 3 w

O S T-A NOTE OF HAND, amount £3, payable to the OST-A NOTE OF HAND, amount too, payable to the subscriber twelve months after date, and given by Mr. John Rutherford, Chingmacousy, May 23rd, 1340; which all persons are forbidden to purchase. Chingmacousy, Nov. 28th, 1841.

PHILEMON SQUIRES.

STOLEN on STRAYED, from the Race Course, (Boulton's Farm) on or about the 15th of November, a COW, about four years old; she had a white face and belly, a white back with red spots, and Whoever will return her, or give information where she may be found, to Mr. Wm. Turress, White Swan Tavern, Lot Street, shell be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM ROSS, Toronto, Dec. 13th, 1841. Market Street.

that the business during the current month will, probably, far exceed that of the same month last year, thus affording further evidence, if necessary, that the trade upon this Canal is still on the increase.—Cor. of Montreal Gazette.

Extraordinary Birth.—On Monday last the wife of Mr. James shoulders, and is about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges shoulders, and is about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him again. s owner is requested to pay charges STEPHEN WASHINGTON.

Scarboro', Dec. 8th, 1841. . 32 3p

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WORK GOODS AND GROCERY Harrison Miss Exth Locas A Madam Jean Maria Lodum Richard have just received a large and well and the state of the control of of the contro ESTABLISHMENT, HANILTON.—M. & C. MAGILL Hasford Sarah have just received a large and well selected assortment of Goods in the above line, which, having been purchased on the very best terms, they are not only lastings Rich'd able, but willing, to dispose of at such a very low rate as must secure to them a considerable share of patronge.

The Subscribers, in soliciting the support of the community, do it from a conviction that Purchasers may not only depend upon getting a good article, Hawkins Francis that at such a unusually low rate as will ensure to them a saving to a layer The's hayless Benj'n annear plain to any candid inquirer that no Establishment in the Gore District Heaven David

appear plain to any candid inquirer that no Establishment in the Gore District will afford Goods on more reasonable terms.

The Subscribers have also for sale a large assortment of the best Spanish Heavy James

Sole Leather, Buffalo Robes, and Boots and Shoes.

Purchasers will be particular to inquire for Magill's Cheap Store, at the Hemings Madison East end of the town, and next door to Mr. Devereaux's New Hotel, King Hemisley Alex Street, Hamilton.

MATTHEW & CHARLES MAGILL.

N. B. In the same Building CLOCKS and WATCHES continue Hennery Mr. Hennery Denis to be Repaired and warranted to keep time, by E. MAGLL, who has for sale Henderson Dan'l a large assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., which he will Henderson Tho's dispose of on moderate terms.
. Hamilton, December, 1841.

631ıf

Office of the Grand River Navigation Company, Seneca, November 29th, 1841. OTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK in the Grand OTICE is hereby given, that all STOCK in the Grand River Navigation Company upon which there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments called in, and which shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of January next, shall be forfeited and sold at 12 o'clock at noon of that day at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON, See's & Treas.

JOHN JACKSON, See's & Treas.

G. R. N. Co.

Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Ellen On the 5th day of January next, shall be forfeited and sold at 12 o'clock at noon of that day at the Company's Office, as the Act directs.

JOHN JACKSON, See's & Treas.

Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Property of the See Thoy's Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Belden Hicks Tho's Hicks Tho's

OTICE is hereby given that Five per Cent of the Capital Stock of the Grand River Navigation Company is called in, payable at this Office on or before the 5th day of January next.

Office of the G. R. N. Co.

JOHN JACKSON, Sec'y & Treas. G. R. N. Co. Seneca. 29th November, 1841. 631

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Holmes WE Rollicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notarics Public, &c. &c. Holmes WE Holmany Mrs. 1104. King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have Horton Mary Just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will hough Ellen in to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

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A. S I T U A T I O N W A N T E D,—
Hude Johnson
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in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Bost Office, or otherwise, where a knowledge
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TENPOUNDS REWARD-Hughes Wm C
Will be paid by the Subscriber to any person that will purchase a 74d Hughes Mrs
Hunter James 2 Cake of LAME'S WATER-PROOF PASTE, and after using it according to the Directions on the Wrapper, has teason to complain of wet and cold feet.

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

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

Toronto, 21st May, 1841. 603 IST OF LETTER

I S T U remaining in the Toronto Post Orrice, December 6th, 1841. Persons calling will please ask for Advertised Letters. Craig Andrew 2
Craig Henry
Crask William
Creagh Richard
Crawford H

Fitz Jarrell Jarr
Flanagan John
Flanagan Mary
Fletcher John

Abbott Ambrose Burkholder John Ackshoro Wm Borland Dr 3 Burk Patt Burk Mrs Burke & O'Neill Akins James Akinson John Allen Capt Eli Allen Wm Allen Wm H Burnett Geo Burnett Wm Burnham Joseph Allen Hugh Burns David Allison — 2 Anders Thos Anderson John 2 - 2 Burr Rowland 13 Anderson Adam Anderson Miss M Butler Hense Anderson Miss E Butler Richard Andrews Miss — Caffry Nancy Andrews Mrs Caffry Nancy Cabill Philip Andrews Mrs. Angus James Archer Miss L A

Burton Robert Caines Robert Darby Thomas
Caldwell Mrs Ellen Davis Nath!
Caldwell George
Callingham Ann
Davis Levi Callingham Ann Caleghan O. Campbell Neal Campbell Daniel Asmour James Armstrong James Arnup Wm Arris Wm A Camptain J E Davison Eliza
Campbell James Davison Samuel 4
Campbell Miss Ann Dawns Mrs H 2 Arthura Thos Ash Wm Atkins W Candy Miss Atkinson Christ'r Aubara Rob't Bacon F Carrothers Mrs Ruth Dieison John Balley W W Parr & Cruthers Denison John Denison John Balley W W Carrothers Arch'd Denison John Denison John

Baldwin Lysander Carter John
Balkwell James 2 Carter Sarah Banks C B Carveth Mrs Bannister — 2 Carey Pater Casey Thos P Castle Edward Barker —— Burry Patrick Borr James Beaty Andrew Beaty James Castell Wm Caulfield Frs Сауапа Јатез Cavanugh Mary Ceirns Andrew Beaucham Louis Beecher George Begg George Bell James 2 Bell John 2 Chapel Jonathan Chapman Henry Charles John Charlton Thomas Chastensy Wm Checkeni D Bell Henry Bell Wm Bell Margaret
Bell Robert
Checkeni D
Hell — Chew John
Beill, Dell or Bull H Child John

Chorley —
Christy Edwin P
Christy Rev —
Christian Rev W Bellew James Benfather John, Berker Win Berny James Bescoley —— Best Joshua Chunell Caroline Church Chas Clarke Alex'r Clarke Rob't Betty M Betty Luke & Beven Miss Bevitt P H Clark James Billings R Bird Edwin Clegg James Elementer John 2 Ebbs Edward Bird —— Bird Benjamin Clerkin Thomas Edmund Clifton Arthur Edwards Ch'lotte Clooney Miss Cath. Edwards Wm R Clooney Riss Cans. Edward Rev. Wm
Clyne Wm
Costes Mrs Hannah Egan John junr
Cockburn John
Cockburn John
Cochrane Edward
Cole Henry
Cole Lucy
Coley Wm
Coley Wm
Elliott William
Coley Wm
Elliott William
Coley Wm
Elliott William
Gray Alex
Coley Wm
Elliott Mrs Usebea Gregg Mrs Blackburn John B Blackshaw Sam'l Blake Mrs Jane 2 Blaney Charles Blanshard Geo Bleakly Geo 2 Coley Wm Coleman James 2
Coleman Lieu't W
T, 55th Reg't
Collins Tho's 2
Collins Tho's 3 Bliden John Bolton Richard Bond Susan Booth John Barrews Win Bosworth Rev F Collum Thomas Bosworth Mrs M 2 Coloal John Bowen George

Collins Tho's 2 Ennis Edward
Collins Miss Ellen Epp Ambrose Collins Jeremiah Erwin Rob't Ewing Miss S Cocy Samuel Comfort Wm J Fagan Ann Falls Miss Maria Boyd George 2 Boyd John Conlan Conlan Boyd John Connel Philip Brady Miss Bridget Connor James Contov James Conroy John Farley Henry Constantine Mrs Ls Farrell Mary Cooks Miss Froom Wm Brophy Ellen Brown George 2. Browne C W Cook Thomas Fenton Stephen Coper John Cooper Robert Cordingly Wm Fergus Mr Fetherstone Miss M Fields Wm 🗸 Corlton Am Filsted John 2 Brown Rev Wm Brown Norman Brownlie Wm rson Dr A W Coster Ann
Coulter Jas & Josh Finlay Rich'd 2
Coulter Andrew
Courtney Mary
Cowen Henry
Cowen Henry
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Cowen H Brue Wm Brumton Thomas Coulter Andrew Courtney Mary Cowen Henry Cox David Brune John 🕟 Finmons Dan'l Bryan Valentine T Craddock Abraham Fish Wm Bryson Robert Crafts Misses Fisher San Bullock St George Crawford T M Fisher Joh Fisher Sam'l Crawford T M
Craig Robert 3
Craig Timothy 2
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Fisher David
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Fitzgibben Miss M
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Harrison Rob't Bordiet Richard

Brett Robert

Brooks Robert

Browne Wm

Bryan Mrs

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Lynch Miss
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Hughes Christopher Mills Michael Hunter James 2 Miller Henry Hunter John Hunter Sam'l Hunter Wm Huntley Simon Mirray George Hurdon Miss Maria Mitchell llussey John Mitchell James Huxtable James 2 Mitchell John

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Hally Michael

Hamilton Geo 2

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Hamlyn Harina 3
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Hamlym Tho 3
Hamlym Tho 3
Handy Wm
Handy Wm
Hannigan Mrs
Hardgrave A
Harkin Peter 3
Harwis Iron

Harough Jno Harred Mrs Eliz'th

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Foster Sam'l

Foster John ,

Creighton Thomas Fletcher Rob' Croan Joseph Bell Flin Tho's 2

Cunningham Wm
Currin James
Cutler A
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Country J

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Dilloy Miss Mary
Dillon James
Dixon William
Galbraith Fran
Gallagher John
Galley Sophy

Dixon James & SonGallougher Andrew Dixon Miss Margrt Galvin James

Dobson Miss Eliza Garevin James

Donaghy John
Donly Mrs
Donovan Sam A J
Dorun Patrick
Gates Charles
Geley James
George Chas
Gest Catharine

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Gibbons David

Dow Luther or Calv Gibson Andrew

Dugles David 2

Gibson John

Crooks Jane Crookshank Robert

Crown William Cull James

Cunningham John

Dalglish James

Davis Samuel

Davies David

Dawson Jane

Dawson James 2

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Doherty John

Duglass Adam Duguid Margaret

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Dunlop Robert
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Keely John elly James (ing M:ss Lelier McDonald Capt McDonald Lack Cingbory Army McEvon Patrick

King Miss Lence.
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Kippan Capt Geo
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Kitton Wm

McEvon Patrick
McFadin Wm 2
MicGary James
McGill Daniel Knox George Lacklin Edward Lake Namell McGrevy James
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Lea John
Lec John
Lecky Mary
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Lee Thomas
Leuven James Lennon James McMoney Jane Snyder W M Levings Cap 43 Reg McMullen Edw'd 5 Snodden Rosaan Guidly or Quidly Groynore Thomas Levings Lewin Jos. Lewis J. Macnab Mrs McNamara James McNamara Thos
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McTary John
McTary Jo Lin Adam
Lin John
Lipsett James
Little Judge
Little James Livingston Angus
Livingston Angus
Lloyde Mis Anne
Lloyd James
Loafman Catharine
Navide 1 noma

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Nosbit Wm Kerr Steep Henry :
Nesbit James Steepon Thoms
Newton Mary
Niblock James 2
Steephenson John
Sterling Philip
Steat John Nicholson John 2 Stuart Charles Nichols Miss Eliz'h Stuart Thomas Noble Wm Stewart M W R Noble Wm Norris Rachel Stewart Alex Stibbard John Stillman Walter 3 Stincen Charles O'Brien John 2 Stinson Gust's Stinson Jas O'Brien Henry O'Connell Wm Stiving Rich'd O'Connor Thos O'Connor Miss M. Stone J
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Cruickston Parl

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Morgan Thomas
Read James junt
Readdon Benis
Redding Mrs Eli
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Morrisson Thos Morrison Wm Morrison Wm Morrison Wm Morrison Wm Mossop Thos, form erly \$\text{B}\$ Drag, \$\text{Gds}\$ Reveny Hugh Revell John Wilpam Davic Reveny Hugh Revell John Walker E A Walker E A Walker E A Walker Geo Mulhollan Joseph Mullian Datrick Multan Patrick Murtany Rev Geo Mulphy Michael Myers Mary Myers Charles Myers Mary Myers Charles Myers Miss Priscilla Neclaie James Moderts Isaac Roche Mrs Edgwth Wall Tho's Wall Itenry Wallow Wall Itenry Wallow Wall Willow Wall Itenry Wall Willow Wall Itenry Wall William Wallias James Wall Tho's Wall Itenry Wall William Wallias James Wall Tho's Wall Itenry Wall William Wallias James Wall Tho's Wall Itenry Wall William Wallias Wall Wall William Wallias Wallias Wall Wallias Wallias Wall William Wallias Walker E A Walker Geo Walker Walker John Walker W Vippam David Walker E A Walker Joseph Walker John 2 Walker Robert Walker David Ritchie Mrs Wallace Alex 2
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Roberts Issae

Wallace John
Wallis James 2 Rodger William 3 Rohan John 2

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McLean Mrs
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Roder William S
Ross Wary
Ross W W
Rowe Elizabeth 2
Rowell Robert
Ryan Margaret
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Waugh Mrs Leti. 3
Walsh Miss Marg't
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Michae Welch John Welch Geo Welsh Lydia Westman Joseph Western Henry Whart Sam'l 14 Reg Shannon Chamb. 2 White Scott . Shanno Wm White Henry Sharpe Wm
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Shaw Hugh
Sheldin Wm
Whitnore Mrs M.
Whitney Peter Whitmore Mrs MA Whitney Peter McGill Paniel

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Market State Geo
Smith Joseph
Smith Joseph
Smith Mrs Emma
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Harris Mrs Rosnan A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R. BREWER'S, 160, King Street, Toronto.

TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

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

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid; plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Colouted Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red lok Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax; Wafers sorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Siates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubbo Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkulves, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted

Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and 8vo. post Manusclipt Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Bnoks, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap. Toronio, September, 1841.

L. PERRIN & COMPANY L. PERKIN & Overline that they respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS. Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable

to the Country Trade. They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort ment of Iron, Steel. Timplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints. &c., all of which they are enabled to sell at very low prices for Cash or approved credit.

To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement—

and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a preference. Toronto, 1st November, 1841.

L E E C H E S. — 1,000 F R E S H LEECHES

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

No. 5, Gity Buildings.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & COMPANY would respectfully call the attention of their Friends and the Public generally to their Extensive and well-assorted Stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS which they have just received direct from England,—and which, on account of the favourable terms under which they have been purchased by their Agent resident upon the spot, they are enabled to dispo them at prices considerably under what their Goods have formerly been sold at. Also,—Kept on hand a good variety of Camblet, Merino, and Orleans Cloth CLOAKS;—together with Silk and Velvet BONNETS.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.,

General Dry Goods and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, Wholesale and Retail, 153 King Street, nearly opposite the Chequered Store.

Toronto, November 9th, 1341.

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

Promine desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a man thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s fd currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of intestates. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rente collected. Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK ROUM. Toronto: Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep.

Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep and blue cloth. Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Families, 18mo. sheep.

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

TUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lia's, Whitings, and Ewon's colebrated Placters, whence Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thompson's Eye Water. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c. Swaim's Panacea,
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy,

Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy.
Battholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liuiment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,
Roach and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Baim of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.
Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.
Ching's Lozenges.
Ramsay's Spice Nuts,
American Southing Syrup,
Cephalic Souff.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below." The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick

English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls. Ground Nicersgua, 100 " Logwood, 100 " Fustic, 400 lbs. Nutgalls 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric Red Sanders, 40 " Camwood, 20 " Madder, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, Olive Oil, 2 tons Alum. " Copperat,
" Blue Vitriol, Pearlash, 2 sucks Sumac, 2 bls. Red Argol, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, 500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, 21st June, 1841.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Actenma, where he intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers.

Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable.

Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

620 tf Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING Continuous the support of the Contingent Function of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Function of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.

3. The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Function of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pacticular than the Copy of the Westeyan Methodist Charakia Carada, for making up the deficiencies of pact

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

ENTAL SURGERY.—A. V. BROWN, M.D.

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

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—

There is issued every fortnight in the quarto form, by an Association of Christian Ministers at Boston, a newspaper called the "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy;" which, for more than a year and a half, has been assiduously engaged in disseminating evidence touching the Second ADVENT.

The labour is to prove that we are in the last days! and, having paid particular attention to it, from the beginning of the second volume, the Agent earnestly and respectfully commends it to all who honestly seek tratk-are grateful for it when found-and who purpose, at any cost, steadily to cherish

The "Signs of the Times" is not a "learned" paper, but neither is it offen-Temperance Streets, Toronto.

Sively an unlearned one. As a help to the understanding of prophesy, it is bold, serious, argumentative, and curious—well worth the purchase money—

J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rugand where this is said, no trifle can provoke the imprudent risk of a reputation

The price of subscription is 5s. per annum, exclusive of U. S. postage.
,A. J. WILLIAMSON, Agent,

Box 104, Post Office, Toronto.

December 1st. 1241 December 1st, 1841.

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

inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calla for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experi-ence, and attention, she will give general antisfaction.

Terms moderate, according to circumstances Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841. 620.

R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Chewett's Buildings, King Street West. 630 tf

CHEAPER THAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gilt Hat, opposite Cheapside House, No. 123, King Street, Toronto.

Cheapside House, No. 133, King Street, Toronto.

T. & W. H. Glassco beg leave to call the attention of the public to their Large and Splendid Assortment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab. Beover and Satin Beover HATS, together with a General Assortment of

Men's and Youth's Hats of every description.

Also—A Large Assortment of Fur & Cloth CAPS. Buffalo Robes, Carriage Mats, Fur Gloves. &c. &c.; which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be found in the Pravince. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing

N. B.—Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal support they have received since their commencement in business, and take this opportunity of informing them that they have made very great additions to their stock as above mentioned.

Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1841.

50 3m

T. & W. H. GLASSCO.

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

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Cod Oil,
200 "Olive do.
200 "Pale Seal Oil,
6 tons 3 15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 4 " Epsom Sal 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauff, Epsom Salts, 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snutt,

20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,

500 bbls. Ground Ginger,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye
LYMAN, FARR & Co. " Copperas,

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers annuage that they have entered into PARTNERSHIP.

and have taken the commodious New Brick House, No. 2, Church Buildings, second door East of St. James's Church, to which place they have now removed. Their Stock will be found to comprise a large assurtment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Fancy Doe-Skins, and a variety of Fashionable Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. An extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES will be kept

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

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

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

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

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

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

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

Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Mis-FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States,

belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

E M O V A L. — JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No 41,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Misses Lyman, Farr, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassingers,
Pancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Festings, &c., of the latest fashlons, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Resignment Clothing always on band.
Toronto, October 20, 1840.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, a bas someoved to his new place, No. 4 Wellington Endlings, where, by diligent election to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Clothers.

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

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

Ranch and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Baim of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.
Dailey's Infallible Pain Extracter,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague,
Ching's Lozenges.
Ramsay's Spice Nuts,
Ramsay's Spice Nuts,
American Soothing Syrup,
Cephalic Souff,
Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir
Astley Cooper's Pills.
Toronto, May 21st, 1841.

Toronto, May 21st, 1841.

Toronto, May 21st, 1841.

Solution Edition of the Edition of the Syrup Represent the Editions and Fever the Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been efficically tried; and yet sufferes have multi-plied—and died: and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but two mach has been done, without the tonic to follow and sessain the system: Purge you must! The stekly humors of the blood must be earled off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and stift retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because the blood—and the blood—and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters.

Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and doily the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters.

There are exess, so numerous, of these brilliant e

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warranted the only genuine.

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

STRAYED from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday last, one Black Cow, one Red Ox. and nine Steers, four and five years old each. Whoever will give information where the Cattle may be found, shall be well rewarded. Toronto, Dec. 7, 1841. 631 if JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher. .

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

Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE. AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada, at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this paper is Twelve shillings and Sixpenesa-year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the irrs number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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Alternating and local proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Westeyan Acthedist Church is Canada, for making up the deficiencies of paor Circuits which are unable osupport their Freachers, &c., and to the general spread of the Gospin.

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