

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

#### Vol. XIII. No. 13.

### 1842.TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19,

G. F. P.

#### For the Christian Guardian WESLEYAN CONTINGEN'T FUND -- No. V.

The fourth number ended with the answer to the question, What ought to be the amount of the Contingent Fund receipts? In this number, an answer will be given to the second question proposed, viz. What are the best means of obtaining those receipts? To have the income meet the demand, all interested to be wished." To obtain the end, which both justice and mercy require, the following means may be employed :

1. Those circuits and those members who may increase the amount of their quarterly payments and the amount yearly paid for the maintenance of families of Ministers. will aid the Contingent Fund in an important degree; for by so doing the claims of the circuits on the fund will be diminished. Already the If the prosent number of preachers can be retained, by the enlargement of now, Sir, if you think that I have illustrated and confirmed my position, Canada circuits on the overage pay better than circuits in Great Britain, as those who have read this article must have noticed. On the other hand, it is equally true, that members in this province possess more of this world's goods than an equal number in any part of the mother country. Hence, the present conduct of the London Missionary Society is so improper to their poor subscribers. Many of our circuits and members do well, and we cannot expect an increase from them: but other circuits and members could do better. If twenty of our deficient circuits would but raise their contributions  $\pm 20$  each, the demand on the fund would be lessened to the amount of  $\pm 400$ : and this would bring down the general claim of £1350 to £950. To assist the circuits in lessening their deficiencies, and to bring the whole work into one good and convenient financial system, the Conference could not have done better than pass the law of last June. As that law is so useful to this fund, it may be here repeated.

"Resolved-That the Preachers on the several circuits be directed, at the renewal of Quarterly Tickets, to ask each member what he is able to give to make up the quarterage of the Preachers ; also, to make the same application to each member as to the amount he may be able to contribute to the family expenses of the Preachers; and that no Preacher shall be permitted to receive any assistance from the Contingent Fund who shall not furnish satisfactory proof to his District Meeting that he has employed his best exertions to carry these directions into effect.

"Resolved-That the Chairmen of each District be directed to explain and enforce the foregoing resolution."

Undoubtedly, every preacher, not only for his own benefit, but for the credit of his circuit, for the sake of those who follow him, and for the interest of the Contingent Fund, has already began the working of the system in each of the circuits, and will continue until our financial system is completely perfected.

2. In 1839, a large number of members and friends subscribed and formed the Centenary Fund, to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the benefits received through Methodism. Since, many have paid their subscriptions and redeemed their promises; but others have delayed. To pay, and to pay immediately, is to assist both the Centenary and Contingent Funds .-For two-tenths of the former fund go to the Book Room, and the profits of the Book Room go to the Contingent Fund; and two-tenths go to furnish parsonages, and this will diminish the travelling expenses. Were all the parsoosges furnished, the Connexion would save perhaps £200 a year; and the claim on the Contingent Fund would be then diminished from £950 to £750. No doubt every circuit has paid in travélling expenses, during the last ten years, enough to furnish any parsonage in the province. Surprising is the small amount paid by the English Connexion for removals from circuit to circuit: and it shows that an itinerant Ministry requires, where properly systematized, but little more expense than a stationed. In 1837, the whole amount for about 85 removals, was only £408 4s. : on the average, of little more than £4 for each removal. Here we see the economy of furnished houses.

3. The profits of the Book establishment will be increased by the prompt payment of the Centenary subscriptions. The profits may also be increased by taking the Conference Journal, and by purchase of books. Up to the present time, the profits of the establishment have been consumed by itself, and but little pecuniary advantage has been brought to the Connexion. How different the English establishment, which, so long ago as 1814, could cast into the Contingent Fund £3000, and lend the Fund £2485 more. An agricultural population is against our book establishment ; yet there appears a stronger desire for books than formerly. Perhaps there is another obstacle to the success of the concern, viz. insisting on the preachers being purchasers of books rather than agents of the Book Steward. On the present plan, there is little profit to the preachers and great responsibility; but there is the advantage of safety to the establishment. Few make purchases, and those few but small On the other plan, every preacher would obtain a stock ; then the sales would be larger in every part of the country, the individual profits would increase, and the general gain would greatly strengthen the Contingent Fund. Still, there would be equal responsibility. (if a good system obtained.) for the property, although not for the sale. More moral good would be effected, also; for every parsonage would have a little depository of useful books; and this being generally known, all who wanted would come, select, and buy.-Certainly our book establishment, worth £2500 besides stock in hand, (letter Certainly our book establishment, worth £2500 besides stock in hand, (letter to preachers of Dec. 1840), should 'pay yearly into the fund an interest of the first value of the the fund an interest of the first value of the the fund the fund an interest of £150 at least, and thus leave the claims at £600 The preachers, seeing the £150 at least, and thus leave the claims at £600 The preachers, seeing the advantage of the Book establishment to the Contingent Fund, would then be more interested in the establishment than they are or can be at present. The the most have been done by themselves, or remain undone. And it was a long the recovery of the sinner. And when the Spirit of God has come, how In view of these considerations, and others which might readily be named. freedom of these, and other remarks will, I hope, be no source of offence; for the object hoped to be gained by them is the general connexional good. 4. But the principal dependance of the Contingent Fund will ever be on the public collections of September and February.\* To raise up these collections from £200 to £600 is perhaps not an insurmonutable difficulty. (1) One way of increasing the collections would be to increase the information of the people on the subject. In 1815, the English Conference resolved as follows: That "An address to our congregations, on the design and necessity of this collection, shall be prepared; copies of which shall be sent to every circuit for the guidance of the preachers who may be employed in making it." We may profitably imitate this example; for the little expense of printing would be anaply repaid. (2) Another way would be, to insist on the principle that a circuit shall never retrograde in its contributions, except under extraordinary circumstances; holding the preachers responsible for a return, at least equal to the former year. Some circuits have lessened instead of increased in the returns. For iostance : Ottawa circuit, 1840, £4 10s.; 1841; £2 18s. Toronto, 1840, £10: 1841, £5 8s. St. Catharines, 1840, £6 14s.; 1841, £3 14s. Other circuits in the last year have increased; as Yonge Street, Hallowell, Clarendon, Bytown, Dumfries. Increased collections is honour able both to circuits and preachers. (3) To obtain the cordial co-operation of leaders and stewards, and others, the detail of our condition should be presented to them in the Minutes. Against every circuit's name should be set, first, what it has contributed to the fund ; secondly, what is its demand on the fund; and thirdly, what it receives from the fund. If it be seen that there is a difference between the domand and the grant, greater exertion will be made the next year; but if this be not seen, what impetus is there for increased exertion ? The deficiencies as well as the receipts have always been published by the English Conference. (4) In the distribution of the fund, it has been thought, that another plan might usefully succeed the present. present plan is, to give the whole amount to the most deficient circuits. The plan proposed is, to give to every circuit according to its deficiency and the ncome of the fund. If the income clear but half the deficiency of the whole Connexion, let every circuit have its half, however small may be the amount. This plan, it is thought, will encourage circuits and preachers to do their best more than the present. (5) Should these four hints be regarded, I hope th effect will be, to increase our public collections to the requisite demand,

appears have already taken in their Missionary establishment, and the English want, is sinful. never spread the Gospel in the first three ages of the christian church,-the like a man stricken with a paralysis : he is not himself, he is some other man. make our way back to the proportions of 1833; for they only afford the proper sufery, and the only ground for lasting dependance. The voluntary principle is a tensible wire; hang to it a given weight, and it bears; increase the ten-

For the Christian Guardian.

sion, and it instantly breaks.

Sidney, Dec. 15th, 1841.

THE GENIUS OF METHODISM NOT SECTARIAN .--- No. V. 4. In proof of our position we remark in the fourth place, that Methodism s not tenacious of any particular form of church government, but existeth in

its vicility, and purity, and efficiency, inder various forms. Though its founder was autached to *Episcopacy*, and provided that form of church order for the societies in the United States, yet he did not make it essential to Methodism anywhere. "They are at liberty simply to follow the scriptures divisions of the Methodist family,-in Eugland, in the United States, nor in Canada,-is the form of church government precisely the same. Methodism regards the externals of Christianity of importance only as they are adapted to the times and circumstances under which it exists, and as they are calculated to promote the end of its existence,-the advancement of pure religion in the world. It can assimilate with all forms that are not contrary to the letter or spirit of Christianity, and drop any when it is fully believed that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the change. There are none of its own peculiar, and tried, and cherished means and ordinances to which it is so much attached, but it could willingly submit to a change, provided the salvation of men and the glory of God would be better promoted thereby. This supposes that the form of church government under different circumstances may innocently and wisely vary, within certain limits. But as great scripture principles and doctrines never vary, as these are immutably and eternally the same, so the doctrines of Methodism are the same in every

part of the world. 5. Mr. Wesley's direction to his preachers shows his anxiety, not to advance the interests of a sect, but to do all possible good to the souls of men. "Go always not only to those that want you, but to those that want you most. And in accordance with this, the brothers and their fellow-labourers visited the most destitute places. They went to the manufacturing and mining districts, where the inhabitants most needed religions instruction, because most gnorant, and wretched, and most depraved. To these places the early Methodist preachers bent their course with the message of mercy, and called apon those for whose souls no man cared-these outcasts of men; and the fruit of their labours was most abundant. It was one characteristic of our Lord's ministry, that "to the poor the Gospel was preached." This was the early glory of Methodism. May it never lose this glory ! Wherever human wretchedness and degradation are found in their extremest forms, there may Methodism, as the angel of mercy, be found, administering the consolations

of the gospel! A sectarian or party spirit would dictate a different course. It would lead to places where the most advantage would be likely to be gained to party. That, by the conversion of persons of intelligence, and wealth, and respectability, would give weight and consequence to the sect. This was not have become hardened in sin affords no ground for the church to disbelieve. their policy or their course.

6. Methodism has never been found waging an aggressive warfare against the interests of other religious denominations, but it has shown a willingness to live with others in peace, and in the mutual interchange of christian affecions. Christ in sincerity" in waging war upon the works of the devil, and in lvancing the interests and glory of their common Redeemer.

If Methodism has sometimes been brought into collision with others, believe that it has been upon the defensive. A necessity has been created by attacks which have been made upon its doctrines, its economy, or its character, which called for defence. And as soon as the occasion which called for the sword of defensive warfare has ceased, its advocates have shown a readiness to "put up the sword again into its sheath;" to forget past differences; to shake hands with their antagonists; and to cultivate the spirit and the fruits

duct show incompetency for ecclesiastical government, or ignorance of the to bring about an oneness between different branches of the Church of Connexion, or total indifference about the matter? We have been brought Christ. It might have fired others with the same bitter zeal, but it could not into the net, and left; and now we have to free ourselves as we can. Now have mellowed the heart with meekness, and gentleness, and love; nor have the issue should be, either a proportionate increase of the fund, or a propor- been a fresh incentive to holy tempers and actions. I shall conclude this tionate decrease of Ministers. The latter step, the American brethren it part of my remarks by an extract from Watson's Life of Wesley :- " In the meantime, we have occasionally been favoured with a smile, though some Conference is on the brink of taking the same. To dismiss labourers from | what a condiscending one, from the lofty Churchman; and often with a frain the prosperity of Methodism will acknowledge " a consummation devoutly the vineyard is painfal; but to keep them in poverty, and afflict them with ternal embrace from pious and liberal Dissenters; and if we act upon the God does not require it; man should not wish it. Poverty principles left us by our great founder, we shall make a meek and quiet spirit an essential part of our religion : and, after his example. move onward parest and best days the church has ever seen ; and poverty is not requisite in the path of doing good through 'honour and dishonour, through evil now. A Minister of the Gospel stricken with poverty in a christian land, is report and good report,' remembering that one fundamental principle of Wesleyan Methodism is ANTI-SECTARIANISX and a CATHOLIC SPIRIT." And the Contingent Fund, I shall be glad. Then, let us with all convenient speed allow me to canclade with some Practical Inforences. ANTI-SECTABIAN.

# From the New-York Observer.

WINDOWS MADE IN HEAVEN-A REVIVAL THIS WINTER.

When we call on the churches to look for an immediate revival of religion, that shall result in the conversion of the thousands living in sin around them;

This was the answer of an unbeliever, when the Lord's prophet assured his that a funishing city should in twenty-four hours have bread to spare. Samaria was starving while the armies of the enemy were encamped around aid that women boiled their own children for food. But in this despairing and the primitive church," was his language. In neither of the three grand hour, Elisha predicted that on the morrow bread should be in abundance in the streets. A nobleman made light of the prophecy, and thought that the such unbelievers in the church at the present day. Speak to them of a revival this winter, of a glorious outpouring of the Holy Ghost that shall full and more earnest in enforcing them upon others. beaven with joy over multitudes of dead made alive, of lost found; and they are ready with many and great reasons why such a revival is not to be expected. Some of these objections are worth naming and answering.

1. The time has not come. Some Christians are fond of speaking of a set time for a refreshing from on high, and they profess to be waiting for the happy day which God has appointed as his season for returning to visit his people in mercy. God has a set time to favour Zion. That time is when her sons take pleasure in her stones and favour the dust thereof. "Return unto me and I will return unto you," soith the Lord of Hosts. He with time and at all times, than earthly parents are to give their starving children church is willing to have the blessing, God's set time has come. Let no one, I have gathered you," said Christ to his beloved city, "but ye would not !" They were not willing when he was waiting.

2. The obstinate wickedness of sinners discourages the hope of their speedy conversion. The heart of the Christian sinks within him as he walks the streets of such a city as this, and sees the thousands who are madly bent on the ruin of their immortal souls. The haunts of dissipation and mirth, the vice is strong. One arm only is stronger. In every community there are those on whom the grasp of the destroyer is fastened. And when we speak of the conversion of men; these hardened men whose sins have made them known above their fellows, and these strongholds of iniquity come up before the mind, and the Christian of little faith is ready to despair of their reformation. "If the Lord would work a miracle in the case of each of these abandoned sinners, their salvation might be secured." But the fact that sinners The power is of God and not of tnan ' The heart may be hard, but the hammer of the truth, with the fire of the Holy Ghost, may break it. It broke Saul's. On the day of Pentecost it came down on thousands, and crushed

then into submission at the foot of the cross. There were doubtless in that It has rather chosen to unite "with all that love our Lord Jesus number some murderers-murderers of the Prince of Life. But grace was highways to hell and singing their own death-songs as they travel down. Select, then, the most hopeless neighbourhood of which you know; where rayers, and that sinner may be this moment a prisoner of hope, held up by

From the Philadelphia Repository

Whole No. 637.

INFLUENCE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS ON THE CHURCH. The minister that neglects his Sunday-School not only deprives himself of one of the most efficient means for doing good, but cuts off the channel through which his church might be supplied with the greatest number of useful and substantial members. A society composed of those who had received an early training in the Sunday School, either as teachers or scholars, is more likely to flourish, and exert an extensive influence through the community, than one formed of individuals gathered directly from the world. In proof of this I shall notice several considerations.

1st. The permanency of early impressions .- The mind of the Sabbath scholar becomes thoroughly imbued with religious knowledge, and is brought strongly under the control of religious principles. This knowledge and these prin-ciples can never be entirely eradicated. They will acquire all the force of innate ideas, and no change of place or circumstances can obliterate them from the memory, or entirely prevent their influence over the feelings and future coaduct of the individual. For example, the child has learned in the school to repeat the fourth commandment; the duty of observing the Sabbath has been enforced by the teacher, by the superintendent, by pious visiters; its sanctity has been familiarly and impressively taught in the library books, in tracts, and in the house of God; and the importance of it is so fully realized especially when we ask them to pray that the Spirit of God may be poured by the scholar, that, in future life, it matters not what course be may take, he out upon a world in sin, for its swift recovery to God,-it is common for un- can never rid himself of the impression. He may be a decided neglecter of belief to say, "If the Lord would make windows in heaven, might this thing God, but God's day will never dawn upon him without bringing up into his bosom the idea of its sacred character, and the resistance within him will be so great as to require all his efforts, assisted by the power of Satan, to overcome it. Should he ultimately become a Christian, his mind will be so strongly impressed with the sanctity of the Sabbath, that its proper observance will be i. In the extremity to which the miserable inhabitants were reduced, it is to him an easy and conscientions duty. Many, when they are converted, bring with them such loose notions of the Lord's day, acquired either by early associations, or by an irregular religious education, that they never become fully persuaded of its real value, or very strict in attending to its requirements. result could be, only as the fruit of a miracle. We have thousands of just So it is with every other daty of Christianity. Those who have learned them in the Sabbath school will be found more conscientious in their performance,

2d. The force of carly habit .- Habit has as strong an influence in religious as in secular matters. We all know how powerfully it operates in the latter. Suppose the case of an individual whose early religious education has been neglected. He is brought by the Spirit of God to feel his need of salvation; he repents, is converted and unites with the Church. He has been all his lifetime a swearer, a Sabbath breaker, a neglecter of all religious duties. Is it not evident that with such an one, whose habits have all been opposed to religion, it is more difficult to comply with the external requirements of Christianity than if he had been always persnaded of their importance, and whom is the residue of the Spirit, is more willing to give that Spirit, at any had in early life continued in the practice of them? The Christian that has been taken from the Sunday school, has acquired, what may be called, a bread. He waits to be gracious. It grieves him to withhold. And if the habit of piety, which, when united to gennine conversion, establishes him in the gospel, renders him less liable to be overcome by temptation, and makes therefore, put away the hope of a revival none, on the miserable plea that him indeed a pillar in the Church of God. He has not only the habit of piety God's time has not come. His time is always present. "How often would to assist him, but not having acquired to any considerable extent the habit of ceil, he is exposed to fewer temptations, has less to contend with from within, and consequently is more likely to be permanent in his profession of godliness.

3d. The ardor of youthful affections .- The ardor of youth is a quality peculiarly favorable to religious excellence. It is more common in early life than in after years to give the heart without reserve to whatever pursuit it enters upon. Unlaught by painful experience to moderate their attachments, the gaming table, the brothel, the theatre, all have their victims. The grasp of young lave ardenily, and if the affections are turned towards God, it is easier to love Him with all the heart, soul, and strength, than in mature years, when these affections have become cold from disappointment or from want of exercise. Their knowledge of Divine things is matured, their attainments in Christian experience are considerable, even at the period of life in which men generally become religious, if they become so at all; so that at the same age the Sabbath school Christian is far in advance of the other in knowledge and personal piety.

4th. The nature of Sunday school instruction .- I refer particularly to the practical lessons of benevelence that are afforded. In the school the child becomes acquainted with the operations of Christianity as exhibited in the various institutions of charity. His mind is not only persuaded of the greatness of the Missionary cause, the Temperance movement, &c., but he is made familiar with all the details of their management, so that he no sooner sufficient for them, and is for these as guilty men who are now crowding the grows up than he is prepared to take hold of these various institutions, and even, if necessary, to be a leader in them. This is an important consideration, and bears strongly upon the point under notice. In many schools the wickedness of the wicked has grown doep and desperate, and religion societies are established for promoting missions, temperance, the distribution has hardly a name to live; from that spot select the most abandoned sinner of tracts or bibles, or for some similar object. In these the habit of benerolence of tracts or bibles, or for some similar object. In these the habit of benerolence whose cup of iniquity appears quite full, and whose damnatico lingers only is formed, which grows and strengthens with advancing years, and exhibits to gather fury for his final ruin, and that spot is within the reach of your itself in after life by a systematic charity based upon religious principle. The permanency of our behavolent institutions would be promoted if this was the God's forbearance, for a little moment, that you may interpose the means of foundation of all charity. So much would not be left for momentary impulse grace for his salvation ! Monuments of mercy are set up all over the fields and occasional excitement; and the fluctuations, which sometimes prove exof Scripture history, to bear testimony to the power and willingness of God ceedingly troublesome and alarming, in the receipts of societies whose the first welcomed Methodism into the field as a fellow-helper in the cause of to save the chief of sumers. He who believes that man's conversion is the dependance is upon popular favour for support, would be far more rare that

5. The English Contingent Fund is often assisted by donations and legacies I know no reason why we may not ask assistance from the same sources. Is it noble and religions to aid the spread of the Gospel abroad by generous donations? it is equally so to aid the spread of the Gospel at home. Is i praiseworthy, when departing this mortal life, to bequeath property to cure the sick, the blind, the deaf, the dumb? More praiseworthy still, to assist the cure of souls. Dying persons ought to be more generally moved to deeds of charity than they are; for with them it is, then or never.

The question proposed is, by the above five particulars, now answered according to the views of the writer. If any one will propose a better way of obtaining the end, he will rejoice and be thaukful to that person. The subject of this article is far from being exhausted ; and some other might begin where this ends, and profitably pursue the subject. The writer would gladly have been saved the trouble of writing on it at all, and has waited for two or three years, hoping that some one would step forward, who knew the subject, and show the importance of the fund for the consolidation, prosperity, and continuity of religion in the form of Methodism in Canada; and at last, he has come forward himself, only from a sense of necessity. The idea of disproportion between the membership and present Ministry, may to some of his brethren be novel; but he hopes, that sufficient proof of its correctness has been addaced. Certainly, the state of the Connexion, when the English Connexion separated from us, reflects no credit on those who presided over us the four or five years preceding; for they increased rapidly the burden of the Connexion, not moving it " with one of their fingers." Does such con-

\* It is worth considering, whether it would not be advisable to change the public collection of February into a class collection for Christmas, as Mr. Wes-ley first appointed. A shilling a member was expected on the average; yet it was seldom obtained. In 1837, the average class collection in England was but 4.4. seldom obtained. In 1837, the average class collection in England was but 43a. I think we could average as much as this, perhaps 6d, a member, if our Quarterly Meetings approved of the alteration, and the leaders were entrusted with the i collecting. This average sum would immediately yield £425. The September to public collection would make up this to, at least, £600; and then the Contingent Fund would have its proper income. If it increased, then we might increase our preachers.

time before other and older christian churches were disposed to ex-retowards Methodism that spirit of cordial fraternal affection which one christian man and oue church owe to another; and even at the present time this exists only to a partial extent-we believe not by the fault of Methodism; for, renewing grace. as far as a kindlier spirit has been manifested, as soon as others have been ready to extend to Methodism the right hand of fellowship, they have not been reluctant or backward to reciprocate the same expression of brotherly kind-

ness. Nor lives there at this day one gennine son of Wesley who retains the east animosity towards others on account of all the hard and unkind things hat have been said and done against them.

7. The readiness with which Methodists lend the use of their pulpits to known and accredited ministers of other Protestant denominations shows the liberality of their sentiments and the catholicity of their spirit. I have now been a member of the Methodist Society more than fifteen years, and for the greater part of that time a travelling preacher in various parts of the Proince, and I can say that I have not known an instance in which a Methodis pulpit has been refused to a minister of another denomination, known to be n good standing in his own church, in which to hold forth the Word of Life where such pulpits were not required for our own use. And this is done in cases where there is no expectation that the same acts of christian kindness will be returned by the other. We welcome all genuine ministers of Jeans Christ to our pulpits, and give them an opportunity of preaching the nnsearchable riches of Christ to our own congregations, and to all that may be disposed to attend, not doubting but the labours of all those whom the Master of the Vineyard has sent forth to work in the same ninst have a favourable influence upon the general interests of his cause. In some instances we accupy the pulpits of other ministers. This is as it should be. Where the doctrines of the Cross are mutually schnowledged, the preaching of these

doctrines is always, and at all times, of vast importance to the world as an appointed means of valvation; and there is no good reason why those who old them should stand at a distance from each other. The same anti-sectarian and liberal spirit is manifested in inviting all genuine christians, without respect to party, to hold communion with us at the table of our common Lord and Saviour. As we expect to "drink of the fruit of the vine" with all God's

redeemed in his kingdom above, so we are desirous that that communion may be commenced and maintained as far as possible in this life. Despite of the tests of membership and bars to the communion which have been formed and established by sectaries of different names, sure we are that there is no good reason founded in the nature of our christianity why all good men may not unite together in the most solemn manner to declare their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and their love to each other.

8. We believe that Methodism has had a favourable influence upon the piety of other denominations, and that it has had the effect to provoke them to

zeal and good works. It is evident to every person accustomed to trace the course of events connected with the cause of Christ and to reflect upon them, that since the rise of Methodism there has been a great increase in spirituality and zeal in the older denominations, both in the old and in the new world. It is also true, that by far the greater part of those great religious institutions which are now moving the world, and accomplishing so much in the increase of scriptural knowledge and holiness, have sprung up within the same period.

More is now done in one year towards evangelizing the world, and accomplishing the purposes of the Redeemer in the solvation of men, than one hundred years ago was done in many years. And Methodism, in proportion to her means with other denominations, is bearing her full share in these

glorious achievements. There is also, of late years, a great increase in chris tian unity among different denominations. Christians of different names feel SURSET .- I have thought a thousand times, that if I were an angel, and had that they can now meet on equal ground ; that they can recognize each other as brethren, and engage in the same blessed cause, without any sacrifice of vings, and no specific gravity; I would soar so far upward, that I could see consistency or interest. These things, a few years ugo, would have appeared the evening glimmering o'er the edge of the earth; and while I flow around on the earth, and, at the same time, against its motion on its axis, would hold very strange. No thanks to Methodism itself for these things : it is God that myself in such a position, that for a whole year long I could look into the

works all in all. But then He works by means; and we believe that one means which He has seen fit to employ is Methodism. By this revival of mild, broad eye of the evening sun; but, at length, I would sink down, drank with splendour, like a bee over fed with honey, in sweet delirium, on religion God has given a fresh impalse to his cause in the world; other the grass.-Jean Paul. churches have been roused from their slumbers, and awakened to more

vigorous action in the cause of Christ. Now, if Methodism has had any share

in working changes of this nature, it must have been by disseminating a spirit Let us take the Cross in our hands, and Christ's name upon our lips, and Feeling acutely, on his return, that he was a mere wreck, he sent a friend to and breathing an atmosphere directly the opposite of sectarianism. Such a the Seal of the Spirit on our forehead, and walk before all men in the strait the lady, informing her of his mutilated condition, and generously offering to spirit might have inspired the breasts of others with selfishness, and have road that loads to everlasting life, we shall soon be disembarrassed of all release her from her engagement. 'Teil him,' replied the noble girl. 'that widened the breach which already existed; but it could have had no tendency worldly company.-Caroline Fry.

often are the stoutest-hearted subdued; as the tempest breaks those trunks I would urge upon ministers of the gospel, the vast importance of the Sabonly that refuse to bow. They, whom we in our ignorance had marked as hath school cause, as connected with the prosperity and stability of the church the most unlikely to be affected, were the first to be made the subjects of for God. Your personal labor ought not to be withheld. It is not enough

In answer to the first objection, we said that God is willing ; in answer to the second we say, God is able. With such a God at the fountain head of mercy, why may not the streams of solvation descend?

3. The Church is not ready for a revival. And when will the church be church will be together engaged in prayer for a revival? There are always matter. To secure the unanimous voice of the church in favour of an immediate revival of religion, before any efforts are made to obtain the blessing, ceeded to fix the day. One proposed to have it now. But another objected, unite in decided efforts for the salvation of sinners. Some will never awake. ] lower in their estimation. They have a name to live and are dead. - They may pass through a revival,

and its fire leave no more mark upon them than Shadrach received in the furnace. But there are some who are willing to be up and doing, who sigh and cry over the desolutions of Zion. They may unite their hearts and call down fire from beaven.

Unbelief, driven out of her objections, may again cry, " If the Lord would make windows in heaven might this thing be." And has he not made the windows? Has he not promised to open them and pour out a blessing? Has he not declared his willingness to exceed the desires of his people, and give his Spirit beyond their ability to receive ?

And more than this-has he not often exceeded his people's faith ! Lool over the heathen would! Nations that the church scarce knew by name, are asking for salvation. The fields of missionary labour are enlarging on every hand, beyond the power of the labourers to occupy. The demand for the gospel exceeds the supply. The Spirit of God has brought this result to pass. We have recently published accounts of revivals in TEXAS, in MISSOURI and among the CHOCTAW INDIANS. , What do these signs mean but that the windows are open? The rain is ready to come. The Holy Ghost hovers over the land, and over the world. God is willing and waiting, and if the pirit comes not down, who will answer for the church that grieves it away ? This subject is pressed upon the churches because the present is a favourable moment for revival efforts. The calm in the political world, the approach of winter when business is not pressing, and leisure inviting to reflection, encourage the friends of Christ to be up and doing. The season now passing will be the last which many thousands of dying men will enjoy as a season of epentance. Shall it pass unimproved ?

If we press this subject too closely, let our apology be found in the importance of the interests at stake. We would not invade the pulpit and usurp the duties of those who watch for souls. But our congregation is large, and we wish to be faithful. If we can aid the pastor, and arouse the church, it shall be well.

that an impression should go abroad that you are not unfavourable to these schools, or that you occasionally mention them in your public prayers. You should visit them-make yourself familiar with the teachers and scholars-

address them frequently in encouraging language-attend the meetings of the teachers, and let them see that you are sincercly convinced of the value of ready? Will the time ever come when one and all of the members of the the school, as an auxiliary in the promotion of the cause of religion; that you regard them as fellow-laborers with you in the vineyard of the Lord; and some who are half inclined to oppose, and others who take no interest in the make them feel that if you were not preaching the gospel you would be a teacher in the school.

I will venture to say that if a preacher is decidedly popular with the teach would be to postpone it indefinitely. An anecdote occurs to us of a minister and scholars belonging to his church, his usefulness will not only be ter who was desired entrestly by his people to pray for rain in a time of advanced, but he will be regarded favorably by the whole society. The Sabsevere drought. He replied that he could obtain it whenever they wished, if bath school interests are generally strong enough to bear him up, even against they would only agree on the time. This was delightful news, and they pro- circumstances that otherwise wight stand in the way of his popularity. But the only way to secure these is, as I have said, by a familiar intercourse with as rain just then would interfere with some business he had on hand. He the teachers and a constant attendance with them at their meetings. I am named another day, which was equally inconvenient to a third; and the result sofficiently acquainted with Subhath school teachers to know that their judgof the council was a general conclusion that they could not agree upon the ment of a preacher is formed very much from the interest he takes in them and time. Similar would be the issue of an attempt to bring all the church to in their school. Every absence from the monthly meetings drops him a peg A SUPERINTENDEN1. Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1841.

For the Christian Guardian.

VERSES TO MC-BY J. MCCARROLL Old Greyheard Time flies on apace, Disclosing Life's uncertain weather; And taking with him, in his race, The days when we were boys together.

What reck we though we've seen them melt Our friendship 's still as " tough as leather;" nd we can feel as we have felt And In days when we were boys together.

Then give that honest hand to me; With hearts as light as any feature, Let's make the days we live to see Like those when we were boys together.

And should a tear our eyelids steep 

TO JAMES MCCARROLL. I knew the days when Hope, with Glory's plnme, Shed o'er thy future its own hallowed light; When rays of bliss were ready to consume The clouded harbinger of Sorrow's blight.

But though that time is past, yet still remains In these the feeling that off thrill'd thy soul, When music, breathing in such melting strains, Infused a spirit Time can not controut.

The flowers of Fancy, in life's morning dew, A wreath around thy soul shall ever be; And stars and moonlearns lend their radiance to

For all will meet and mingle still in thee, Nor dreams of faded juy, nor silent tear, Can lose the spell they ever must impart; For all their pensive glory shall be near, And still encircle thine—a poet's heart.

NOBLE .- The following beautiful unecdote is from a new work by Mrs. Ellis, entitled "The English Maiden: her Moral and Domestic Duties." "Sir Robert Barclay, who commanded the British equadron in the battle of Lake Erie, was horribly mutilated by the wounds be received in that action, having lost his right arm and one of his legs. Previously to his leaving England he was engaged to a young lady to whom he was tenderly attached.

Mc.

I will joyfully marry him if he has only enough of body to hold his soul."

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

# Wednesday, January 19th, 1842.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-COLLECTORS-PROMPTNESS. Not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name be all the praise. The success of

our Missionary Services, while it humbles us on account of the laving kindness of God vouchsafed, inspires us with hope, that the Missions of the higher ground to take, on which our church has long triumphed over preu-Canada Conference will not only be maintained in their present vigorous and dice, pettiness, and party. useful state, but augmented in their number and influence. Our respected 3. Wesleyan Methodism is anti-sectarian. Selfishness is not her sin. The readers to-day will find under the head of " Religious Intelligence" three cheering letters ; one from the Rev. John Ryerson, General Agent of the Missionary dimensions; not tapering like the pyramid to contain no more, but rising, Society, and others from the Rev. Messrs. J. Lever and Peter Jones; all towering higher to make room for all. Wesley rose and lived for the revireporting the increased liberality of our Missionary friends. The speech, too, val of religion in his own church, and in others. Sectional partialities he of Jacob Keefer, Esq., and a letter from an Indian School Teacher, will well despised, and therefore deemed the "world" his " parish," thathe might bless repay an attentive perusal. A delightful Missionary letter from the Rev. the world. His sole condition of membership is, not this dodrinal view or friends, both leaders and local preachers, and doing every thing of themselves Alexander McNab came too late for insertion this week. We know not that—but "a desire to flee from the wrath to come," He preached, and it with a very high hand. I fear a sad stop is put to the prosperity of Methodian, which to admire most, the deeper feeling of interest and ardent attachment was not until persons "desired" him to be their pastor, that he formed his to our cause, evinced at every meeting this year, or the greater generosity societies. Every thing he said, and wrote, and did, made it erident, he was We admire both. The City of Toronto did nobly; every place so far is doing not a sectarist; and though his spiritual children organized a separate church. which to admire most, the deeper feeling of interest and ardent attachment nobly; and we have no doubt the benevolent examples already set, will be it was providential, and not premeditated. Its member combined to followed throughout the entire Province. spread scriptural holiness over the land"-over the workl. They intended

Will our Ministers, Committees, Collectors, and Friends, permit us to the resuscitation and increase of other charches; they intended to make other make a suggestion or two ? We wish the motto which the Rev. Egerton strong who were weak; they intended to be apostles of good will and mercy Rverson borrowed from Dr. Clarke, and recommended to our Missionary to all. And the first Methodist preachers were owned of God in the conver sion of individuals, who, for the reasons we have stated, did not becom Meeting in this city, to be universally adopted :- "A BEGOING WE WILL CO." Let all become beggars-Preachers, Collectors, Local Preachers, Exhorters, Methodists: their object was gained-holiness was diffused ; and they gave God the glory. O, noble souls! Methodism was an impetus to the work of Stewards, Leaders, Fathers, Mothers, Sabbath School Teachers, and Chil dren. The gradifying, important, and necessary duties of collecting should religion to all Protestant England; and since its force was first felt, splendid not be left entirely with the officers called "Collectors," In some places moral and religious institutions have barst forth on the world as the morning sun: and now in England, and Canada, and every where else, when yielding there are no Collectors; they should be appointed at once. In other places the number is insufficient; there it should without loss of time be made ample. to her own native impulses, she is the antogonist of none, and a defender Have the number sufficient for visiting in a few days EVERY family and indi- only when the liberties and privileges of christians are in peril by the assaults vidual in EVERY NEIGHBOURHOOD. Suffer not a school to be without Collect. of their adversaries. De this through all time, what it to-day is, the motto of Herald. His Excellency's Proclamation is published by us in another column ors. Our ingenious friends would acquire a pious fame, were they to begin the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada-"None of us the manufactore of "MISSIONARY BOXES" on a large gratuitous scale; and liveth to himself." have one placed in every house and school-room. And why should we not

4. Considerations of sect are nought to the salvation of souls. Will the queshave Missionary fields, apple-trees, cows, sheep, &c. These are friendly hints tion be put in heaven, Of what sect are you? Never! The point of every But let "No DELLY" be inscribed on every thought, every plan, every deinterrogatory on the day of judgment will be, are we of the universal secttermination, every act, every offering. The business of the God of Canadian that of christians. It is a bounden duty to use every reasonable means for the

Missions requires haste; the Missions of our Church require help now which scripture and affection for souls saved by us dictate; but after all, our Friday evening next. Indians untaught require instruction now ; destitute white settlements require the Gospel now; prophecies require action now; the authority of God is family interests are secondary to the interests of the Cross of the Redeemen imperative now; the work of benevolence demands our anxieties, co-oper-Happy day! when the different detachments of the christian army reckon ation, and gifts now. themselves the soldiers of the same Captain of our salvation, and while they each fill the posts assigned them, have this as a cause of rejoicing, they are

A CASE OF PROTRACTED MEETING CASUISTRY.

one in spirit, one in purpose, one in aim, one in victory. We discover no A Protracted Meeting is a special occasion for spiritual purposes, almost sectarianism in the plans and mediatorial work of the Son of God in coming exclusively in use, in this country, among the Methodists; and its nature, to our world ; he bought all with his own blood, irrespective of name, colour, claims, and object, should be understood and acknowledged. This is so more or character ; souls-sours were His object : and when his people, of what than it was; the fact is a cause of rejoicing to us; the kingdom of the ever denomination, reach the eminence on which He displays his compassion, Redeemer is stretching itself in consequence; and expectation is bright, that zeal, and charity, they will live only to love. and seek, and save souls, immorits extension will reach the extension of the evil of our world. Our own tal and redeemed. opinion is, that the success of Wesleyan Methodism in Canada at the present is in great part attributable to this means, periodically in operation, and that future success, to any great extent, is dependant on the operations of the same means. This being the case, we are jeulous for the honour of God and

of the more extensive spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, and it is gratifyof Methodisto, lest at any time, and in any place, the work of conversion should be cramped in its progress, or terminated, in any instance, in its ing for us to hear, through other channels than those of letters, that on many results, gracious and exhilarating. The grand principles for the government Circuits the brethren are indefatigably employed in holding Protracted Meetings, to which the gracious Head of the Church is giving the seal of His of agents in this work are scriptural and evangelical; and must be rememapprobation ; so that we have sufficient reason for hoping we shall have it in bered, and carried out; the spirit which is to saturate every sermon delivered, overy prayer offered, and every advice given,-is faith; and all are to be our power to present similar cheering statements for several months to come. under the supremacy of a lofty and christian catholicity.

in this City, under the intelligent and zealous care of the Rev. John Roaf, is There is a case of conscience which will sometimes occur at the Protracted at present using special means for the advancement of religion; assisted as Meetings held by Methodists, which may be best stated in the form of an he efficiently is by the Reverend Tutor of the Congregational Academy in DIST MEETING UNITE WITH OTHER CHURCHES, SHOULD THE MEETING, FOR the city, and the excellent Students. Our duties, we regret to observe, have THAT REASON, BE DISCONTINUED? We are not unacquainted with the delic prevented us from participating in any of the services, nor are we sure of cacy of particular considerations to which the question is allied; and we will being correct in what we may say of them. But we bave been informed. not, in briefly discussing it, subject ourselves, if we know it, to an anti-Wes- that they have what may be called a Protracted Meeting, differing, however, somewhat from that in use among us. We understand a prayer meeting is leyan and unscriptural temerity. But what reply does an enlightened conscience make to the inquiry ! The answer is momentous, and involves the held every morning ; that there is preaching every evening ; that social prayer honour of Methodism, and the interests of the Church of Christ.

Partizanship would say, I. " Our own church must have the pre-eminence ;" accessions to the Church. From the Canada Inquirer we learn, too, that the and every thing attered, urged, and effected, is characteristic of those who make the assertion. Distinction is eagerly sought, and the degradation of all Congregational Church in London, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, is active answer. others is not much to attempt, if it can be obtained. No temple far holiest in the same way, for the same purpose. May God vouchsafe to our christian purposes is to lift its head towards the slices, but on the rules of other holy brethren of that church all the success they desire. Reckless religionism certainly ! 2. Partizanship says, " To convert Our joy is increased to know, that the PRIMITIVE M

leads us to say, that in some of the distant neighbourhoods where these new UNWELCOME INTELLIGENCE.-We have received the following converts live, we have not preaching; but others have; and as the converts extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, who lately had it sent him by cannot regularly go far from home, they unite with the people nearest them; one of the most respectable and able Preachers of the Wesleyan body in and if they are pious and zealous, complaint cannot be made. Much as we England, whose opinion may be depended upon. We very deeply regret desire the multiplication of our own numbers, and enchusiastically a we ad- the state of things referred to, and sincerely hope the crisis feared will never mire our Zion, prudence, we think, makes the allowances we have stated, come Thank God, the greatest unanimity and affection pervade the Weswhen the rights of conscience are untrampled upon, and the graces of the leyan-Methodist Church in Upper Canada, and that it was never so prosper-'new heart" are not jeoparded, but guarded and invigorated. Westill have ous, nor favoured with hopes so promising :

(THIS ARTICLE DEFEREED FROM LAST WEEE)

Good is doine.-Week after week we are enabled by the

We have sincere joy in being able to say, that the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

that an Euglish Missionary had gone to Belleville ; and in another column to,

day will be found a letter from our respected Minister at that place, the Rev.

Wellington Jeffers, stating, that "eight" members have been taken from our

ociety there. A month since we received an excellent communication on

the subject of this invasion at Belleville, from "A Member of the Canada

Conference :" but disliking any further agitation of a most disagreeable affair,

we determined to keep it from public view. The conduct of the Missionary,

and the evil done our society, however, make it a duty to depart from our

first intention, as will be seen to-day. We cannot witness a fresh infringement

of the rights of our Chutch, without offering a fresh rebuke, ungrateful as is

the task, and sincerely as we deplore the occasion for it. Such proceedings

as those of the London Missionaries at Belleville are not only unjust, but

characterized by a littleness which shows itself elsewhere. Last winter our

Church commenced a Protracted Meeting at a place; souls were converted;

and it continued successfully for six weeks. But about a week after we com-

while we went on, they unwearledly continued their unseemly rivalship.

souls were converted. Some half dozen of them, on account of their residing

near a school house where the Missionaries have service, joined them, though

they got their good at our meeting. They are our children ; but their uniting

with an opposing body on prudential grounds drew not a complaint from us;

rather, we rejoiced we could do good in any way. The grateful return is,

vices on the Province, telling us they are the only legitimate and honourshie

Methodists in it, we must speak the truth. Honour indeed ! Such a petty

sign of the manliness of christianity.

" I am much concerned about the Canada Missionary disputes. I never augured much good from the Union; it appeared to me to have originated in vanity of some persons rather than in singleness of eye to the glory of God, and it was easy to see that the friends of the Guardian and of the Watchman edifice was laid on a foundation broad and massive, and has preserved its full could not long act in concert, but that the weakest must yield to the strongest or else be cast off again as they have been. I entirely disapprove of the pro-ceedings in reference to you, and think them to have been for from righteous ones; and I most entirely disapprove of the manner in which our affairs are conducted at home. The old affectionate attachment which used to substat betwixt the Preuchers is gone, and we have now one settled systematic plan

> INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC .- There is something too salutary, and yet something too extreme, to be unnoticed, in the following resolution, passed at the late session of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We copy it from the N. Y. C. Advocate and Journal.

The conference adopted the following resolution on instrumental music, and structed me to forward it for publication :---Resolved,-That instrumental music in our congregations is unnecessary

and productive of evil, and that we will use our influence against its introduc-tion in our places of worship. Yours most respectfully, 11. COLCLARE, Ann Harbor, Sept. 30, 1841. See'y of Mich. An. Conf.

Sir CHARLES BAGOT, the Governor-General, whose presence we have long desired to be favoured with, has at length arrived at Kingston as will be seen from an extract under our news head taken from the Kingston to-day. We sincerely wish for Sir Charles health in his Canadian home, and brilliant success in his Administration.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL SOIREE .-- Among the exhibitions of a charitable feeling in our day, none is more pleasing or useful than that which has for its object the religious instruction of Youth. Under this conviction we earnestly call the attention of our readers to a notice of an perpetuation and multiplication of our own ecclesiastical and beloved family. Entertainment to take place in the Wesleyan Church, Newgate Street, on

> THE HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Editor and Proprietor of the Novascotian, has terminated his connexion with that paper, and Mr. Nagent has become the Proprietor, and Mr. Johnston Editor of it. The Novascotian is a respectable and influential journal, and we have no doubt will remain what it is. Mr. Howe has shown the world what genius, application, and perseverance can do; and we conjecture his retirement, required by his duties as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, will be as deeply regretted, as his past literary efforts have been highly appreciated.

COURTESY .- We beg to offer our respectful acknowledgments to the Editors of the Colonist, Examiner, and Patriot Journals for their friendliness in inserting notices of the Missionary Anniversary of our Church recently held in this City; and we have reason to know it is thankfully apkindness of the Ministers of our Church to lay before our readers statements preciated by our Missionary Committee and all our friends.

> CAUTION .- We are desired by two of our Ministers, who have knowledge of the facts, to caution the members and friends of our Church not to encourage a person of the name of Muirs, who is travelling from place to place soliciting aid, it is said, on false pretences.

H. SHERWOOD, Esq., has been elected Mayor of this City.

A pleasing article will be found on our last page to-day.

The Rev. C. VANDUSEN's address is Willon post office.

TO COBRESPONDENTS .- The communications from the Rev. C. R. Allison, "G. R. S." and "G. F. P." are very acceptable .---- A gratifying letter from the Rev. A. McNab came too late for publication this week. -A gentleman who has written to us from Aylmer is informed, we are not publishing what he names; but his letter shall be kept in mind.----We do not know how our Snake Island friend can make "J.," which stands meetings are held at different houses; that these are nided by an assidnous for another Correspondent, have the connexion he thinks it has, when it is system of pastoral and christian visits, and that all are resulting in namerous separated from what goes before by a period and dash ------If "A Subscriber" will be good enough to give us his name, we will give him an

> We are extremely happy to inform our esteemed brother who tells us, he advanced f----- dollars Centenary money," that what we have already factory to others, and that the contents of his letter sl one is quite at

been sorely pained for more than a year past but for various reasons I have These latter encroachments, however, are suppressed my feelings heretofore. so glaring a nature; so opposed to the principles and practices of honest men, that silence on our part would seen to convey a sort of tacit consent to the encroachments of our British brethren. Not that I suppose it will have any effect in inducing them to render us even-handed justice,--- I say justice, e are not pleading for mercy ;-but we may sometimes be placed in a situation that an avowal of our sentiments may be called for, and may be an imperative

atty. I believe I am pretty correctly informed as to the description of persons in Belleville who have asked for a British Missionary so called . If I am not much mistaken, the petition to Mr. Stinson's district meeting was signed by persons, scarcely any of whom were members of the Methodist Church, but individuals who are, and ever have been, the enemies of Methodism --men individuals who are, and ever have been, the enemies of Archivoism ;—men who have always dreaded our influence and envied our prospecity; and wisely conceived that the best and most effectual method to desurvy Methodism is to array one part of the Church sgainst the other. The solo cause of this move-ment is political considerations. The Canadian Conference is supposed to be disloyal; and it is necessary to insure the peace and unity of the empire, to perpetuate British feeling and British influence through the means of missionsaries from the parent connexion in England. Thus they try to make a neces-sity in the tase to justify themselves before the Christian world in tearing our ocieties to pieces, which have been gathered together with many years of hard abour, Yes, many have fallen victims to excessive toil in cultivating the moral wastes of Upper Canada; when our British brethren were basking in the ann of prosperity in their futherland. There is something very strange and rather unnaccountable in the proceedings of the Missionary Committee in this dis-graceful affair. They bring no charge against any individual member of the Canada Conference except Rev. Egerton Ryerson. Not only so, they express erent respect for, and aftachment 30, all the metabors of our Conference beside. If Mr. Egerion Ryerson were blot el out of existence to marrow, the rights and privileges, interests and dutics of the Canada Conference would be the same they are now; though we should regret the loss of that distinguished individual; and as an act of injustice towards us now is the same as it would have been if Mr. E. Ryerson had never had an existence. Or do they mean to punish us because our Conference did not punish him according to their arbitrary demands? If so, I must say I think the punishment exceeds the offence; for it is making the innocent softer with the guilty. What excuse had they, in 1316, when they were carrying on the same ucholy warfare? Egerion Ryerson was then only a stripling of a boy; still our societies were divided in the same way that they are now being divided. Often have members of the same family been set is opposition to each other,---the peace of the domestic circle in some measure distorbed, not in the way our Saviour supposed when he uttered the prediction foretelling the orposition of the wicked to his Gospel, he uttered the prediction foretelling the orposition of the wicked to his Gospel, but by members of the same family, who were members of the Methodist Church, taking different sides. The same scenes are now being acted over again. Facts are stubbern things. These facts still live in the remembranes of many. And how can our English brethren justify themselves to God and the Christian world for their unboly proceedings? I might say much about the unnecessary expenditure of their funds in this country when, to all appearance, they are so much more needed in other parts of the world—funds that are raised from the limited earnings of the industrious and poor peasarity of Eng-land, given for the wrongerium of the Graspel in healther countries. But as land, given for the propagation of the Gospel in heathen countries. But as this is not properly my business, I let it pass. Still I am at a has to know how they can give a proper "account of their stewardship." Responsibility

must rest somewhere. Their proceedings in these divisive measures are unchristian. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." Again : " Love is the fulfi ling of the law." Where is, I will not say love, but ustice towards our Conference when our societies are invaded isunder? Have we not a right to expect better treatment from our fathers? Who is to account for all the strife, evil speaking, contentions, hearthurnings, and evil surmising occasioned by such unboly work I is it Egerton Ryerson? I think he will find his "punishment greater than" he "can bear." Is it

justice, impartial and even-handed justice to us? Any man entering the Methodist ministry in this country must make up his mind to sever many earthly ries. His friends must be given up; all his pronects of respectability and earthly comforts must be abandoned to enco the sneers and scolls of an angody and gainsaying and ungrateful world. Fra-may be pre-eminently useful or instrumental in the conversion of souls; base how soon may his labours be given to the winds, when one of these disciples of division enters his fields? Now where is the benevolence towards these self. denying and self-sacrificing men? Is there, in such unchristian work, the presence or influence of that " charity that thisketh no ovit?" I have said above that our English brethren find no faolt with our moral characters, with one exception. Nor have I, in all that has been said against us, ever heard one sullable of disapprobation about our doctines, our discipline, or the method of administering discipline. I believe, in this respect, we are clear; and that Methodism is quite as well understood, and as much appreciated, in Canada as is England. Nor do they pretend that any part of our work has ever suf-fered through our indulence. It is a fact that is known to the world, that Metho-dist Councils. dist Cauadian preachers have ever been pioneers in preaching the gospel to the desitute new petiters. This is so evident that it seems hardly necessary to mea-tion it. And our English brethren do not seem at all anxious to each out new settlements where the people are destitute—but they seem rather inclined as weit till Canadians—who are supposed to possess less refinement than thetaselves—break up the ground, plant the incorruptible seed of the groupel, hedge about the vineyard; and when it is in a flourishing state they can come in. "sow discord among brethren." and turn out the former occupant and enjoy it themselves. Have they, in a single instance, sont a protcher to form a new circuit? I wish to be corrected if I am wrong t but I do not now recollect a single instance of the kind – Look at Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Grand River, Goderich, Guelph, Barrie, Rice Lake, Alawick, and Peterboro How many years of hard toil has been spent in all the above-mentioned places by members of our Conference 1. The inhobitants on the Peterbone' Circuit were followed into the wilderness when they were almost wholly without roads, when the preacher carried his saddle-bags on his back, and the only guide h the late in the predict of the sate of the second and the second and the only good the had through the woods from one settlement to another was marks on the trees. It has been said that English and Irish Methodists much prefer their owns countrymen to Canadians. I have no doubt that in some instances it may be seeking out places to make divisions f is it doing "the work of an evengel-But we have both English and Irish preachers, as the Rev. G. F. Playist 1" ter, in his admirable communication, has stated; so that the innocent predilecions of all may be gratified.

I am a native Canadian, and have mostly, since I entered the travelling connexion, laboured among Europeans; but never have I had reason to think they esteemed me any less on that account. I have ever found both English and Irish Methodists ready to give me the right band of followship; and should

souls for other churches is to endanger our own." This is a specious; but are actively engaged for the salvation of souls. They have just concluded spurious sentiment. It has its origin in the persuasion, that those who obtain three protracted meetings, and we believe have gathered into society many jously expecting him to write the series, and shall be pained if he should individuals. Another meeting of that kind is now in progress here, and sevreligion amongst us, and unite with others, are transformed into our enemies. In some instances, when the religion obtained at our meetings has been lost, eral more are to be held. May the work go on and prosper.

or nearly so, it has been the case; but let it be retained, and the individuals, The WESLEYAN-METHODIST Church in this city and neighbourhood, with unforgetful of their spiritual birth-place, will evince the spirit, bear the likeothers, has its tokens for good. At a place about ten miles distant, partially ness of the people by whom they have been blessed, and leavening the supplied with preachers from the city, but on the Rev. S. Belton's circuit, a churches of which they are members, make them friends of that which God protracted meeting is now being carried on, and sinners are saved. At another has used in their conversion. Danger is lessened. 3. Partizanship says, place on the Yonge Street circuit, but supplied with preachers on Saldatha "In no instance should our converts unite with other churches." This is from the city, there is a protracted meeting which has been continued already sweeping; and let the principle be advocated and submission to it insisted on, for sixteen days with gladdening effects. We commence another next Salbath and there is, in this particular, popery unadulterated and flagrant. - Can any in connexion with the city ; and four or five after that are to be held at different church he so sure that she is the only receptacle of the truth as to be justified places within ten miles of the city. Particulars we have not room to give, but in thus acting towards others? That she has all the elements of an amering we thought our friends elsewhere would like to have some intimation of what infallibility? That she only can save instrumentally, and watch over, souls? God's people are doing here. Still be the expectation for greater things, and That she is the only church, and all besides heretical ? These are legitimate the prayer of the Church of Christ for the speedy universal establishment of inferences from the rash assertions of party. The genius of WESLEYAN His kingdom. Methodism frowns at such positiveness and meanness; and when she smiles THE LONDON MISSIONARIES .- Some weeks ago we just observed,

at them, her glory is enveloped in blackness.

It is not to be conceded, that this is the infirmity-rather, sin, of ignorant and weak minds only : men of intelligence and piety have too frequently been conquered by temptations to it. It is not, however, an irresistible temptation ; and when it is perseveringly resisted, the person has a tranquillity of mind, and an expansion of heart, which ennobles him in our estimation a one akin to St. Paul, who said, "Though I be free from all men, yet have I made neveel servant unto all, that I might gain the more." Apostolic latitudinarianism this !

Let not our meaning be misapprehended. An enlightened conscience can famish an answer to the inquiry we have stated at once congenial with the tendency of Christianity, and the circumstances of Christian Churches. Two or three remarks we hope will make this obvious.

1. The nature of the case dictates, that, WHEN PRACTICABLE, an indicidual should join the clurch made the agent of his conversion. This is just, and at the same time not at all illiberal. The benefits conferred by a church impose on the receiver of them what is of the character of a solemn, pleasing obligation. to be performed when possible. The church where he has been blessed has instructed, and, under God, saved him; and as the offections of the child are towards the parent, his heart is towards those by whose prayers, and faith, be has been begotten in the Lord. This may very properly be stated to the person as a reason why he should present his hand with his heart to them. And, in most cases, this is done, and an indescribable oneness is the result.

2. There are several grounds of exception to this sound general rule; and in stating them we intend our remarks to have a general application to christian churches, and notion exclusive one to our own. One is, the church where a person has been converted, may not possess as many religious privileges as nome others, and therefore he cannot be blamed for becoming a member where he can better prosper in divine things. Another ground of excepgion is, doctrinal; and every man has his preference, and may have it, and statedly share the instructious of a ministry most accordant with his views of scripture truths. Another ground is, family connexions, which is allowable where there is no sacrifice of conscience demanded, and the attendance of its members is on orthodox and spiritual ministry. Another is, distance from the place where the person has been converted. A Protracted Meeting will Church in the States is preparing for an institution in Obio, to be called the

never, he may be assured, be made known by us to another. We are anxrefuse to send it, or something else, from his intelligent pen.

	· ·
APPOINTMENTS FOR A	AISSIONARY MEETINGS.
January. o'ck	January. o'ck.
London Samone Sup 23 11 6	Cavan and Thomson's Frid 21, 11,
do. Meeting Moa 24, 6	Cobourg and Port Hope
North St., Westminater Tue 25,	Gumman
Muncey Town Wed 26,	Dant Dana & Mandan Mar 01 C1
	Sidney, 3rd Concession Thu 27,
Dolson's and Chatham,	
Sermons Sun 30, 11, 6	Bellevillo Sermons San 30, 11, 6
	do Namio Man 21 el
January, o'ck	do. Meeting Mon 31, 64
Roadhouse's & Newlove's Thu 20,11,6	AUGUSTA AND BYTOWN DISTRICTS.
Hampson's Frid 21,	Prescott Sermons Sun 23, 11 61 do. Meeting Mon 24,
Shell's Chapel Sat 22,	do. Meeting Mon 24.
Gardner's and Switzer's	Matilda Tue 25,
	Marintown Wed 26,
Gardner's Mon 24, 6	Moulinette Thu 27,
Switzer's Chapel Tue 25,	Hawkesbury Frid 23.
Kennedy's, Esquesing Wed 26,	St. Andrews & LaChute
Bowes's Chapel / Thu 27,	Sermons Sun 30, 11, 6
VenNorman's Frid 28,	LaChuto Meeting Mon 31, 64

Toronto, 12th January, 1842. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR .- Please insert the following names in the next Guardian. They

mitted in the Annual Report of our Missionary Society: Sarah Gardner ..... £0 12 6 
 Joseph Gardner, jun.
 0
 5
 0

 Sarah Ann Gardner
 0
 2
 6
 The above, with several small sums, were returned in the Report, but the Yours, very sincerely, names not given.

the City Sabbath Schools of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. are making the necessary arrangements to give an EVENING'S ENTERTAIN-NENT for the benefic of the Schools under their charge, which is appointed to take place on FRIDAY Evening, the 21st instant, in the Newgate St. Chapel, The increase in their Schools, and the consequent increasing demand for menced, the Missionaries began one within a few doors of our church, and more Books, require a present effort to meet the exigency. Every possible exertion is being made to render the occasion one of delight

Near a month ago we commenced another meeting of the same kind four and profit; and in order to know the crowd and consequent unpleasancess miles from this city. Night after night the interest increased, and about forty heretofore experienced. Tea will be served in the Galleties of the Chapel, at ) o'clock .-Tickets may be had at the Wesleyan-Methodiat Book Room, of J. R. Armstrong & Co.; Lyman, Farr, & Co.; A. & R. Stewart; A. Christic & Son; G. Walker, and at other places on King and Yonge Streets.

CLAIRVILLE, ETOBICOKE, near R. Bouman's Slore, Gore of Toronto. - The CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL will be opened Wednesday, the 26th day of Jan. 1842, when Two Sermons will be preached : that though our meeting is still in prosperous progress, the Missionaries last Sabbath began an opposition meeting not very distant from ours. It pains us to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say these things; but if the Missionaries will obtrudo their unwonted ser-to say the when Addresses will be given by several Ministers.

policy, while it is utterly destitute of pions affection, does not show a solitary INVASIONS OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER, -- By your remarks in the Guardian of the 1st inst. I learn-ed that the British Missionatics, so called, had lately sent preachers to two or three places, and among other places Belleville was one. This causes much METHODISM .- It is exceedingly gratifying to see from a late three places, and among other places Belleville was one. This causes much pain to my mind, because 1 had hoped the British Conference would have seen number of the Western Christian Advocate, that the Methodist Episcopal the impropriety, not to say wickedness, of this unholv warfare, and have with-drawa their men from this Province; which, by the Providence of God, seems the place where the person has been converted. A Priparate Record will Church in the States is preparing for an incommune in which he read is s bring persons from places not contiguous to that where it is held; and many Delaware University. Beyond contradiction the march of Methodism in the to have been given to us for a possession, and have put an effectual stop to such an autible manner in which he read is s an autible manner in which he re

r English breihren retite from the Frovince few, except some bigoted reslots, influenced principally by political motives, would regret it; but would hail such an event as a happy omen for Canada. I am confident one of the greatest obstacles to the civil and religious prosperi of our country is the unholy strife occasioned by our British brethren might now have been something leside a British Province, if sative Canadians had not split so much blood in its defence. Again: The proceedings of the British Conference in this matter are undig-

nified, as well as unchristian. Does it become these brethren to treat us thus ? Does it become the fathers of Methodism ? Let us look at the matter candidar. The Province is ours by right:--It is our notive soil. Our fathers, and many of ourselves, have laboured with our hands in turning a howing wild-rness into fruitful fields. Many of as bave given up all our prospects for this life--and in some instances these were not small--to cultivate these moral wastes; and we have the strongest of all proofs of the genuineness of our call to this work in the conversion of many souls. The Lord bas blessed us, and he will still bless us, if we are not unfaithful to him and ourselves. As Mr. E. Ryerson has said, I cannot see why our English brethren, who are possessed of so much wealth and influence at home, and seek immense fields of labour is Europe, Asia, and Africa, should envy us our fields and cottages in Canada. After all, I must ask what they mean ? Do they mean to annihilate us as a Conference ? or do they think that by little and little they will draw away our people from us, and leave us to ourselves? And should they do this, will they not destroy more souls than they will save? And can such men rejoice in such devastation? We have, however, too much confidence in the piety, in-

tegrity, and stability of our people to believe for a moment any such thing. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnel, but might through God to the pulling down of strongholds. Our record is on high." God is our judge-new cause is his cause; therefore he will bless us. We may new have difficulties, because these obstacles are thrown in our way and our work bindered. Mer may now, through interest or prejudice, think ill of us, but future historiana will do us justice, and hand down with infamy, to future generations, the authors of this unliely contention. A MEMBER OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE. December 10th, 1841.

### For the Christian Guardian.

THE MATILDA ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH held their Half-yearly Examination, at their school-house in the first concession of that township, on the 23rd and 24th of December, 1841; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a number of persons of both sexes interested in the "march of intellect" attended to witness that vivifying scene. The Rev. Benjamin Nankevill and George Brouse, Esq., having been unanimously chosen Judges, and taking their scats accordingly, directed the Teacher, Mr. John Irwin Ker, to proceed interrogating the first and second classes in Grammar, which he performed with much ability and in a lengthened

manner. The following pupils distinguished themselves: First Class--Master Guy Ault, Miss Frances Redmond, and Miss Louise

Brouse. Second Class-Muster Benjamin Nankevill, Master Cyrus Brouse, and Master Michael Ault.

The Historical Class was examined in a very able manner by Edw'd Bronse, Esq. Master Guy Ault, primus; Master Hiram Carman, secundus; Miss Louisa Brouse, tertius.

The Judges next requested Mr. W. Brouse, Student of Victoria College, to examine the Geographical Class, which be did in a very lucid and satisfactory manner. Master Hiram Carman, primus; Miss Louisa Brouse, sec.; Master Guy Anit, ler.

The Judges next heard the following young gentlemen recite :- Master Rufus Carman, Adherbal to the Roman Schale; Master James Ault, Apostle Paul's Defence; Master Guy Ault, Charles V. resigning his Crown. Miss Fanny Redmood, Miss Mary Brouse, and Master Bidwell Coons, some juvenile pieces, all of whom gave universal satisfaction, and made their

Sorents feel quite proud on the occasion. In Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping-Master Guy Ault excelled in Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Miss Louisa Bronse in Writing; Master John Ker do.; Master Guy C. Brouse do ; Miss Maria Anne Coons do.; Muster incent Coons do

In Scripture Knowledge and Catechism. Reading and Spelling, the following showed great proficiency:--Miss Mary McDonald, reading; Master Benjamin Nankevill do. and Spelling; Miss Emily Coons do. and do.; Miss Mary Carman do.; Miss Mary Brouse, Reading; Master Gideon Car-man do.; Master Bidwell Coons, Spelling;---and Master G. F. Harlburt, a child of only three years and a half old, got unbounded applause for the correct in which he read is several parts of Mavor's Spelling

A. GREEN. WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS .- The Managers of

# Religious Intelligence.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS-CHEERING SUCCESS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BR .- The Missionary Meeting for this place (50-mile-Creek) was held last evening. It was a good meeting. The amount subscribed and raid was double that of last year; indeed, in almost every place where we have held last evening. meetings, the sums subscribed and paid have considerably exceeded those of Inst year. This was the case at Brown's Bridge, Lyon's Creek, Lundy's Lane, Sc. At Ningara we had an excellent meeting : the collection was between fifteen and sixteen pounds; but we took up no subscription there; some of the fifteen and sixteen pounds; but we took up no subscription there; some of the friends thought, as we had notive and efficient collectors appointed, it would be of no use to have a subscription at the meeting. In this opinioù I did not at all concut, but out of pure necessity submitted to their, perhaps, better judg-ment. The meeting at the Beaver Dams, owing to the inclemency of the mont. The meeting at the beaver bank, owing to the incentionary of the weather, was thinly attended; yet it was interesting, and rendered especially so by the opening speech of the Chairman, Jacob Keefer, Esq.,-a copy of whose excellent address I send you for insertion in the *Guardian*. We had a very interesting meeting in the village of Thorold; collection and subscriptions whose excential address there is the village of Thorold; collection and subscriptions rery interesting meeting in the village of Thorold; collection and subscriptions 225 10s.—an advance on last year of nearly one-third. The services at St. Catharines were well attended and interesting; the amount realized for Mis-sionary purposes was between £40 and £50. I understood that brother MoNab intended to communicate an account of the Hamilton meeting, together with an account of a most interesting Subbah School Tea Meeting which was held the evening after the Missionnry Meeting. There seems to be no abate-ment in the deep interest which the friends of the noor and destitute in Hamil-ton have taken in the cause of Missions. The subscriptions and collection for Missionary purposes amounted to some £20, and I was told that from the Sabbath School Tea Meeting the society would realize more than £30 for the benefit of their excellent Sabbath School. You will doubtless receive from several Superintendents a particular account of the meetings on their circuits. I have only time, in great haste, to write you this notice of some of them. So far as we have gone, there will le, no doubt, a considerable eggregate gain on last year. I herewith send you a copy of a letter I, a few days ago, received far as we have gone, mere with up, no norm, a considerance aggregate gain on last year. I herewith send you a copy of a letter I, a few days ago, received from brother Tobeca, an Indian youth who is now teaching the mission school at Saugreng, on Lake fluron. Should you have room, I should like to have is inserted in the Guardian. Yours truly, J. RYERSON. Sallfeet, Jan'y 12th, 1842.

COCKEVILLE MISSIONARY MEETING. January 7th, the Rev. Join Lever writes ust-" Last night was held our Missionary meeting, and it went off in final-rate style. The people of Cocksville showed that they valued the labours of the Ministers of the Wesleyan-Methodist Church. We were favoured with the presence of Dr. Crew, (who occupied the choir.) our worthy President, the Rev. Wm Ryerson; the Rev. David Wright, and the Rev. Jas, Mingrove, whose speeches were delivered in the most happy manner. The collection and subscriptions mounted to more than £16, and it is believed they will amount to twenty before Conference. Our excellent President informs me that the meetings he has attended were as good, and in most places better, than last year. — Whilst witing on this subject, I would just say, for the place during the last eighteen months. In the Fall we held a Protracted Meeting " on the small scele," at which ten professed to bave four COOKSVILLE MISSIONARY MEETING. January 7th, the Rev

MISSIONARY MEETING AT WATERDOWN, January 13th, the Rev. Peter Jones writes us: --- We had a good little Missionary Tolli, the evening at this place. The collection and subscriptions were larger than last year's. *Priomition* is the order of the day, and from every appearance we may conclude that the Caunda Missionary Society will receive a general pro-motion this year. Br. McNab intends to send you an account of the meetings held on his circuit."

BRANTFORD CIRCUIT. January 11th, the Rev. Jas. Musgrove writes us :--- "A few days after the close of our Protracted Meeting in Bran-ford, (an account of which we gave you a short time since.) we commenced another at Mount Pleasant, about five miles from the former place, which, after another at mount creatant, about two block from the normer place, which, and four weeks' continuance, was closed on Sunday evening last, and resoluted in the conversion of a great many souts, fifty-two of whom have been received on probation. Immediately after closing this meeting we commenced another at Paris, seven miles from Brantford, in another direction, which promises to do well. Six penirents were at the altar last evening. There are seven or eight other pieces on the ercoit where our people are calling loudly for l'enricted Meetings; and in order to attend to as many of those calls as we possibly can, we intend, as soon as the one now in progress shall have terminated, to carry we intend, as soon as the one now in progress shall have terminated, to carry on two in different parts of the circuit at one time. Our increase this quarter will be considerably more than an handred. Our berthere, the Local Preachers, have greatly assisted us in carrying on those meetings, and through their laboure, and our own, and the blessing of God upon them, we are expecting function more good to be effected before the close of the present year. May the Lord grant that our most enlarged expectations may be fully coalized !"

BELLEVILLE. Junuary 7th, the Rev. Wellington Jeffers writes H-Amider some awkward discouragements, we have reason to thank God "United, Liberty and Law will prevail." us t-Amider some awkward discouragements, we have reason to thank God for the favour he has shown us in blessing two special efforts which we made a short time age, in the country. We have held meetings for several evenings gentle successively three miles from Belleville, in the second concession of Thurlow; at 12. and also five miles farther on the same road. At the first more than fifteen experienced the sense of parton, ten of whom have united with our Church. The second meeting was held where there had been no class; and there we had The second meeting was held where there had been no class; and there we had the privilege of witnessing nearly thirty rejoicing in their first love, more thad twenty of whom now compused very promising class. The work seems to be advancing in both places, and there are others whom we hope soon to see happy in the Saviour. At neither of these meetings has there been any sort of mis-conduct from the world; there has been no extravagnace of zen, and no restruint the source of the second meeting from between two buildings open Wood discovered issuing from between two buildings open Wood contractions feeling. The reality of these conversions is evinced by those expres-sions which show a simple and definite faith in the atoming blood, by a steady advancement in religious joy, and by a promptness in discharging dury. From the influence in society of those who have experienced the love of God, we hand the state of the state of the moral aspect of their respective neighbour-hoods. May they all be found rejoicing in the great day of final joy, and final oe! I have great pleasure in mentioning the valuable assistance of the official

brothrea on the station, and especially of the exhousts. The society are caractly looking and praying for a revival of the work of God is the rowat and, I think I may add, they are expecting it; but we greatly regret that while we were attending the above meetings, one of the English ) missionaries should arrive among us, for the purpose of raising a rivel society, must be extra arrive arrive about able yet, but the rinder and of course of drawing away our members. Their friends have been very attempted now for the destruction of the devoted race. The swamps of Florida active indeed in exercise every soluble.—Tourist of the Woods. way eight of our members. The revival of past animosities is the only thing away eight of our memory. In revival of past annuounces is the only thing I know of to support the division. It is a very easy thing to enlist people's zeal by appealing to the prejudice of country or publics, or former dialike; and I only wish we could appeal effectually to the prejudice of concord, or unity, or pence, or some such thing, if there he any such prejudice. In the Apostles' peace, or some such thing, if there be any soon prejunice. In the aposities that our attended at an accompany him to town; but the ice was too weak to bear time there was neither Jew nor Greek, nor barbarian, nor any other national Wolfe Island, and accompany him to town; but the ice was too weak to bear or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight. A large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight. A large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight, a large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight, a large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight, a large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight, a large company of persons went to the or workily distinction in Christ Jeans. They were all one in Him. It is a the passage of a line of sleight bar which bar work the prize at the Kingston Regat-tion the prize of the state of the sleight bar which bar work and civil a sline a sline. I far of

church have accomplished in the Missionary field in this Province compared with others, you all have the means of judging, and can say whether they are not in labours more abundant, and zealously affected always in some good thing. The very genius of Methodism is efficiency, united with the strictest economy. The present position of this religious body presents strong claims upon our patriotism to sustain them. They are now, as you all know, entirely free from recelesistical connexion with any other country-inst as they should be, although the time and the manner of their separation from the English Conter-ence placed them in circumstances of considerable embarrasement; but the timely support so liberally and so nobly extended to them the past year, shows well the people of this Province can appreciate the value of their services, and the postice of their cause. Long may they cominue to deserve and to re-reive our support, and, under the blessing of a kind Providence, to labour for the best interests of the people amongst whom they live, free from all foreign controul; and, if they deem it necessary to do so, to speak or write in defence of our civil and religious rights, without the hazard of foreign impeachment.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- This society celebrated its nineteenth anniversary last evening, when upward of two hundred persons par-

took of an elegant dinner at the Washington Hotel. Among the guests were his Honor the Mayor and the president of the Board of Aldermen-the district In the course of the evening, executed some fine overtures. The report of the bund of directors, setting forth the condution of the society, and the constant claims from immigration, was read by Judge Noab, and followed by an eloquent uppeal from the few. Mr. Isancs; upward of Two THOUSAND DOLLARS were collected in aid of the funds, and offerings were also made in the most liberal It was quite an interesting occasion, and awskeeped to the days. Here were the the society of the most liberal is the was therefore discharged, under an engagement to sppear from the few. Mr. Isancs; upward of Two THOUSAND DOLLARS were collected in aid of the funds, and offerings were also made in the most liberal it was quite an interesting occasion, and awskeeped to the days. Here were the the most liberal

days. Here were the pilgrim from the Holy Land—the merchant from the Saveral marks testified to this fact. We trust the Pacific Ocean—the trader beyond the Cope of Good Hope, and dwellers on and punished as he deserves — Cobourg Star. the borders of the Doriper, the Danobe and the Desister; representatives as Patriot Movements.—We understan it were from every quarter of the globe, peaceably assembling under our free institutions-enjoying the protection of equal laws, and in common with their Christian br-thren, dispensing charity to the aged and needy.—At the lower end of the beautiful and spacious half, between the American and English flags, we saw the banner of Judah, with Bebrew inscrimtons in gold letters. How strange! That banner has not been unfurled for 1800 years, and was last seen floating on the walls of Jerusalem when besieged by Titus Vespasianus !

The provide probability of the provide prov of the two daily papers, the Free Press and the Advertiser, were both in this block. The loss of property cannot be less than \$150,000. Insurance from \$30 000 to \$40,000-most of which, however, is considered of no value, as the Company is unable to pay its losses. This is the second time the proprietor of the Free Press has been burnt our within four years. His loss upon both loccasions cannot have been less than \$25,000. Another exemplication of a contact which we level use than \$25,000. Another exemplification of a remark which we lately saw in one of our exchanges, viz :- that when fires occur in cities, the printers usually come in for a full share of loss.- Wes. Her.

The war in Florida is not near about done yet, but the Indians

Sir Richard Jackson .- We learn that when the late incendiary outrages committed upon the Odeltown frontier were made known to Sir Richard Jackson, His Excellency immediately transmitted to Licut. Colonel Taylor to order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the

beil been rubbed of about \$100, and set on fire, the cuts of some bundles of letters being binnt off, but the doors having been closed the fire had gone out

to want of air. It was therefore concluded that the place had been set on fire to conceal the robbery. In the store the fire had been placed at the hottom of the book shelves, and had burnt upwards to the top, where the smoke finding its way into the chamber aroused Mr. Watson. Fortunately the shelves were

Several marks testified to this fact. We trast the miscreant will be discovered

Patriot Movements .- We understand that an express passed brongh here on Wednesday night, on its way to Kingston, with, it is said, some very important information for our Government from Mr. Fox at Washington, respecting the intentions of the sympathisers, who are again assembling in large numbers along the western frontier. It is stated that these desperadoes intend to stack Fort Eric and to burn our war steemers now at the mould of un farand River. We would advise them, as they value a whole skin, not to make any such foolish attempt. Captain Brown, at Fort Etic, is a rum cus-tomer, just such mother as his name ake at Point au Pelee. "Who stond as firm as a stone wall, only a little steadier;" and as for Captain Beere, on board

the Minos, he is never caught napping." Colonel Gourlay, commanding the 1st Incorporated Militin here, on receiving information of the above attempt, and supposing that his "light bobs" might be required "down west," had his men ready to march while you would say trap stick." Orders to that effect not having yet arrived, the gallant Colo

sching four fronts, which will enclose an open inner court. - A de building is to be executed upon an open lot of ground, three stories high, commencing upon the level of the ground. The first story is intended for offices, with the excep-tion of a large Dining Hall, forming in the exterior a substantial and character-istic base; the main entrances to which are from the inner court, but the principal normances are from the exterior. We shall be glad if these very beautiful designs are successful in winning the prize offered, of \$200."

#### From the Canada Gazette of January Ist.

Legislative Council of Canada, adopted in the First Session of the First BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

#### OBITUARY.

Die n. On the 12th November, 1841, in the thirty-first year of her age, after Richard Jackson, His Excellency immediately transmitted to Liout. Colonel Taylor ao order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order for £10, to be given as a private donation to Wm. Gibson, the Jarger and order and order and order and the private and order and order and order and order and order and order and the private and order and order and order and order and order and the and order and the private and order and order and and the and size children, her aged parents. a numerous I rain of relations, and an extensive circle of a continuets are left, by her, to mourn the departed sister Montreed Courier, January 5. Affire.--Mr. Stanton's Book and Stationary Store in Front street was discovered to be on fire about five o'clock last Statarday morning by his foreman, Mr. Whison, who sleeps in the chamber above, and who, assisted by Mr. Jrons, Wr. Lynch, and others, succeeded in putting oot the fire; but a number of ledgers and other blank books and stationary were hurnt so as to be usgless. On further search, it was found that a Bureau in the adjoining room bail bren rolbed of about \$100, and set on fire, the ends of the fire hudles of Letters bland books and set on fire, the end DIED .- On the 12th November, 1841, in the thirty-first year of her age, after

Frewericksburgh, Dec , 1811.

MARRIED, -Dec. 6th, by the Rev. G. F. Playter, Mr. Harvey Hoskins to: Miss Eliza Anne Carr, both of the township of Thurlow.

MARIELD, The out, by the Key, G. & Myler, Markey, Markey, Miss Eliza Anne Carri both of the township of Thurlow. Dec. 24th, hy the same, Mr. Samuel Alien to Miss Rachel Adams, both of the lownship of Madod. Jan. 5th, by the same, Mr. William Haserman to Miss Gatrey Ketcheson, laughter of Wm. Ketche.1001, Esq., and Colonel of 4th Hastings Millia, both of

the township of Sidney. In Percy, Dec. 22nd, by the Rev. J. Black, Mr. James Douglas to Miss Lois Flatt, both of said Township.

Plait, both of said Township.
DIED—At Antherstburgh, on the night of the 23d ult... Anne, relict of the laig Dr. Robert Richarlson, aged 60 years; and within one hour of her decease, Dr. Robert Richarlson, aged 21 years. —This melancholy occurrence took plane only a few hours after the funeral of H. W. Richardson, whose death was' announced in our last paper. Thus have three members of one family, a son, a' mother, and a daughter, been hurried into eteraity within the short space of Mirs-Richardson and her daughter was attended by more than three hundred persons. They were deposited in one grave.—Western Hernid. In Amherstburgh, on Wednessday evening last, the 20th ult. Mr. Those Lewis, aged 64 years. On Wednesslay the 22nd ult., at his residence on the river Thuntos, Bryce Woods, Esq., uncle to Joseph Woods, Esq., M. P. P.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week onding January 18. C. Vandusea, J. Carroll, J. Armstrong, S. Rose, H. Wilkinson, J. B. Allison, Musgrove, R. Corson, P. Kerr, G. Forguson, A. M.Nab, H. Byers.

Books have been forwarded to-

S. Rose, J box, per stage ; P. Kerr, 1 box, per stage,-carriage of both paid to lamilton

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

It is to be styled THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER, and will be poh-lished Monthly, at Toronto-each Number to contain 32 pages, 8vo. Price 3s, 9d. exclusive of Postage, to be paid in advance.—An allowance of twenty per cent will be made to Sunday School Societies taking twenty-five copies.

It is expected that all Superintendents or Secretarics will act as Azents. All Letters and Communications must be addressed to the Publisher, and post-paid. Toronto. Dec. 27, 1841.

**51** 

Surgeong Mission; Dec. 14th, 1841. DEAR BROTHER.—Having an opportunity of sending a few lines to you by brother Herkimer, I forl avself much felicitous to let you know about my school. The school is attended regular, and the children are increasing slowly in teacning, but much better when you was present. I have about a wenty-one in number, all there is at home. Numbers of them are gone bunding with their Bouse, parents; but I expect to have those twenty-one in the school through the win- Railway ter, both males and females. When they are all at home have about twenty-seven in number, and three or four boys are now reading in the following passugges in the scripture; the rest are slowly increasing, but reading in are blowing page books; and also many attend both public and class meetings,—are very fast ripening the way to heaven. And all I can and with all my heart trying to teach them what little I do know, and with all my beart love them. And at the same procession. The day was remarkably fine, mild and clear. time I need instruction myself, and I beg leave to ask you whether you could not give me more education than what I have; for indeed, sir, it does reuire more educated person to bus school luscher than what I and If would receive education I would then often assist to teach my native Indians in the forest, for without it I can't get on. for I really want more knowledge. But now every day trying how to do better and better than what I have been formerly. Dear Sir, I hope you will favour me with few lines on brother Her-kimer returning. Excuse my hasty writing, &c. I am, my dear brother, and ever will be, youra, while life remains.

To J. Ryerson, Toronto.

HIRAM TOBECO.

this meeting by stating the object for which it has been coovened; and this I shall do as briefly as possible.

this meeting by suring the output at the structure of the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the religious instruction of the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to the surviving fragments of that aboriginal for the Province of Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to the surviving fragments of the surviving fragments of the aboriginal for the Province of Canada, which we are occustomed to call ours.

bers and weakened in energies as they receded, exhibit now only a remnant of what was anciently a numerous and powerful nece; —and of this remaining por-tion it is said with too much truth, that they have received from us, in exchange for their wide domain, our vices only, without any of the blossings which attend the civilized state. the civilized state.

Fortunately for us, as tending to remove this repreach, the efforts of more than one religious body have for some years past been directed towards supply-ing these poor heathen with some of the arts of civilized life, the knowledge of letters, and, above all, and more important than all, with the knowledge of the Word of God, which maketh wise unto salvation; and to aid in this purpose we are called upon to contribute according to our means.

Is not the object worthy of our favourable consideration ? Let us bear in mind, my friends, that we ourselves have nothing that we have not received from Ilin who is the common Father of us all; "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof." — We are but the stewards of the good things which the Almighty has put into our hands, the very bestowing of which imposes upon us the obligation to use them to His glory, by doing all the good that in us lies. Taking it for granted that we have both he will and the power to contribute something from our abundance towards this benevulent enterprise, the next

something from our abundance towards this benevalent enterprise, the next appoint George Stephen Jarvis, Esquire, to be Judge of the Eastern District proper consideration is—In what way can we apply our hounty to the best advantage? What men, or body of men, can accomplish the lurgest amount

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. Arrival of the Governor General.—His Excellency Sir Charles any person or persons to apply to the Legislature for its interference, respect-Bagot arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A splendid procession ing any local matter, has been publicly given in the Official Gazette, at least had been arranged to meet Sir Charles at Hinckley's, on the south shore of once in each month. for six months preceding the Session in which such appli-

Wolfe Island, and accompany him to town; but the ice was too weak to bear cation is to be made. Use Jasarde of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went in the *Fifty First Rule*.—That when a Private Bill shall be brought from the other or workity distinction in Christ Jesus. They were all one in Him. It is a great plug that anything should occur to cause us to have English. Irish, Scotch and Americant to have radical, reformer and tory, in Christ Jesus. In the Church of Christ them things make no difference, and olight to be forgettern. It cuts me to the heart, hat our English brethren should be in any position in they so well deserve, and which we desire to exercise towards them. Buy great object which the Head of the Church has placed before us. Surgeeng Mission; Dec. 14th, 1841. Date Browner — Having an opnoprivate Bill shall be forget to be and and a company of persons went to the standard of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the private all they so well deserve to cause us to have radical, reformer and tory, in Christ Jesus. They so well deserve, and which we desire to exercise towards them. Surgeeng Mission; Dec. 14th, 1841. Date Browner — Having an opnoprivate Bill shall be forget to be affected a standing instruction of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the private all they so well deserve to cause us to have realized to a standing instruction of the private all these orbits to exercise towards them. Surgeeng Mission; Dec. 14th, 1841. Date Browner — Having an opnoprivate Bill shall be forget to be affected a standing instruction of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the slamine of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the standard with masts and togging like a slip, a flag of They so well deserve, and which we desire to exercise towards them. Surgeeng Mission; Dec. 14th, 1841. Date Browner — Having an opnoprivate Bills and further that they re-bills chocked to be address and one chock were were the Royal Artillery first the cuttory they shall meet upon private Bills and further that they re-bills chocked to be address and no acheer were the Royal Artillery first the cuttory they shall meet upon private Bills and further that they re-bills ch

to all Committees who shall meet upon private Bills; and further that they re-quire all persons, whose interests or property they shall consider to be affected thereby, to appear in person before them, to give their consent thereto; and if British cheers and one cheer more, the Royal Artillery firing the customary salute. His Excellency controls acknowledged his reception by uncovering and repeatedly bowing to the assembled people, and stepping from his minis-ture frigate into General Clitherow's sleigh, he drove off to the Government they cannot personally attend, they may send their consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses; and that when any Committee shall be appointed on a private Bill notice thereof shall be set House. A light boat had also been fitted up like a brig of war at the Marine Railway, and fixed on Ronners. The Prince of Wales dag floating at her mast head, the Union Jack, St. George's flag, and other colours, at different parts of her rigging, and with her crew of six true blue sailors aboard, she p in the Lobby of this House, seven days before the meeting of the said Com-

Fifty Seventh Rule.—That this House will not proceed upon any privateBill, unless upon Petition addressed to the House, and that no such petitionwill be received unless presented within thirty days after the commencement of

The Session. Fifty-Eighth Rule.—That to prevent surprise, and to afford time for proper investigation in matters that may affect the Private Rights of Individuals, it is expedient to make it a standing order of the Legislative Council, that no peti-tion for a private Bill, which can affect the vested right, interest, or convenience A more formal procession would have been formed, but it was [Iis Excellen-cy's wish, communicated by the Chief Secretary to the town authorities, that If | no procession or formal reception should take place. - Kingston Her. Jan. 11.

CHARLES BAGOT.—By His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majrsty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor Gon-after the fortieth day of the Session, and that no private Bill, of the nature above described, which may come up from the Legislative Assembly, eral of British North America and Council Council, Governor Gon-after the fortieth day of the Session, shall be proceeded upon it the Assembly. eral of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. Conneil

Town of Kingston, in the said Province, the twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand right hundred and forty-two, and in the fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign. By His Excellency's Command. D. DALY, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Kingston. Jon'y 7th, 1842. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to ppoint Dr. C. Widmer. Rev. 11. J. Grasett, John Ewart, James F. Smith.

James R. Armstrong, William Ross, and George P. Ridout, Esquires, Trustees

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint John Stoughton Dennis, of the City of Toronio, Genileman, to be a Deputy Provincial Surveyor in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to

Emigration .- The London merchants have taken up the subject

for the Management and Regulation of the Toronto Hospital,

Court.-Canada Gazette.

Seventy First Rule .- That no printed petition be received by this House. JAMES FITZGIBBON, Clerk Leg. Council.

To J. Ryerson, Toronto. HIRAN TOBECO. HIRAN TOBECO. AN ADDRESS delivered by JACOB KEEFER, ESQ., on being called to the Chair at the Missionary Miceting held at the Beaver Dams on the 6th instant. Gas Light.-Every one is delighted with the appearance of the As Lights. So are we-but with profound deference to Mr. Furniss, we would venture to suggest the propriety of slightly enlarging the apertures of

blb sastant. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my duty to open the proceedings of British North America, and Cantain General and Governor in Chief, in and his meeting by stating the object for which it has been convened; and this I hall do as briefly as possible. This object, then, is not circumscribed by sect or party; it is literally and and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belong to the and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belong to the and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belong to the and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained. the burners. This might occasion a greater consumption of the fluid, but would certainly make them look more like Grae-lamps, and not remind an old countrymon so forcibly as they now do of those "latterns dimly burning," discarded Oil-lamps of some twenty years since .- Patriot.

### Toronto Market Prices -JANUARY 13, 1842.

							Pork, per cwt 12 6 a 15	
Vbeat, p	er bublik		4	6	a d	- 3	Rutier, per 20 0 8 4 0	8
							Tarkeys, 2 6 a 3	
hata .	do.						Geese, 2 0 4 2	
olatoes,	do.	******	. 1	9	a l	3	Chickens, per palz, 1 0 a 1	-3
urnipa	da. 📜		1	Q	a 0	- 0	Eggs, per dozen, 1 3 a 1	6
luions,			5	0	a 5	- 6	Hay, per ton, 70 0 a 80	0
ecf, per	cwt	******	10	Û	a 16	3	Fire wood, per cord, 11 3 a 12	6
		NE	<u>17</u>	VI	DV	21	ARKET'S Lun's 8	

#### EW-YORK MARKETS, Ja

Ashes-The market for Ashes, as is usual at this senson of the year, has been dull throughout the week. The sales do not exceed 200 barrels of pots-brand of 1841 at \$6, brands of 1842 are held at \$625. In pearls the transac-

tions have been confined to small lots at \$5 50. Flour and Grain—There is more doing in Flour, both to the trade and for export. During the week, there have been sold for export to England about 10,000 bbls. at \$6, and in some cases at 6 1-4 cents under that rate. The bulk of the quantity was at the latter rate, and mostly disposed of yesterday. About 1000 barrels of Troy was a taken yesterday at \$5 874. These transac-tions have rather stiffened the marker, and Canal is firm this morning at \$6. Several parcels of Obio and New Orleans have been sold at \$5.75. There is

very little duing in Southern flour. Georgetown is held at \$5 @ \$6 124. There are now about 20.000 bushels of Illinois wheat effort, via New Orleans, hesides 5,000 bushels of Long Island, all unfold. It is held at a little over

\$1 20, but purchasers do not seem disposed to operate at oven the price name Corn is lower, and Southern new has been sold at 60 cents weight, to be taken

CUMPANE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Fight per Cent per Annum on the Canital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the list instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Bock will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the Sth day of Lanuary for the Context of the Declared from the 1st to the Sth day

of January inclusive. By Order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, 35-3 Toronto, Dec. 27th, 1841.

**TORONTO** MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:-A SECOND LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms. in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 21st instant, at Eight o'clock, on the CAUSES OF NATIONAL WEALTH. by the Rev. D. RISTOUL ADMITTANCE Free. CHARLES SEWELL, Scoredary. Toroulo, January 17th, 1842.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, & On Saturday Evening newl; the 22d inst AT THE NEWS ROOM, English. Irish. Scolch Newspapers. from 1st January. 1838, to 1st Jan	., the Subscriber will sell, American and Canadian
Also, the following <i>Periodicals</i> , viz. : United So Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London, Edinburgh Quarterly Review; Army and Navy Listsand 4	ervice Journal, Blackwood's Foreign, and Westminster
Terma-CASII. Sale at 7 o'clock, P. M., procisoly. January 17, 1841.	R. McCLURE.» Auctioneer.
Grand River Navig Senec: POSTPONEDSALE The Sale of FORFRITED STOCK in the Grand s postponed till Tuesday, the 22nd of February m or sale at the Company's Office, at 12 o'clock, non-	ext, when it will be exposed
(Signed) JOHN JAC 637	G. R. N. Co.
	S E E D for Sale by MAN, FARR, & Co., No 5, City Buildings.
CASH paid for TIMOTH January 10, 1842.	Y S E E D, by MAN, FARR, & Co.; No. 5, City Buildings.
A. S I T U A T I O N W by a man of religious character, and credita in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Boat Office, or oth of writing and accounts would be required. Sal- may be made (postage paid) to the Editor of the	ary moderate. Application
J. E. P. E. L. L., Looking, Glass. Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, Temperance Streets, Toronto. WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BOIL J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Work, which be will be happy to let out for short Ladies' Needle-Work ready formed.	S.c., corner of Yongo and CDERING made to order. Patterns for Ladies' Rug-
<b>FOR SALE.</b> —THE FARM of the late within 34 miles of the City of Toronto. we taining 109 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns. Sheds, Stable good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas.or S Township, or to either of the undersigned. PETER L	the north half of Lot Na. e are on the premises two es, and other Outhouses; a c. For further information tewart Grafion, of Tornato Chiff.
Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS	SNIDER. Excontors.

of good with the smallest amount of means? On this point I believe I express the opinion of nine-tenths of them that hear me when I say, that the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, whose representatives are now present to tender their services in this matter, are descriving of our fullest confidence. What the ministers of that that he ingration.—Kingston Herald. Matter ministers of that that heral herald. Matter ministers of

#### From the Liverpool Times.

OPENING OF GREAT GEORGE-STREET CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL. This beautiful and spacious place of worship, which has risen with unex-ampled rapidity from the ashes of the chapel destroyed by fire in the month of February, 1840, was opened for Divine worship on Thursday last, by a series of interesting services, all of which were numerously, and some of them most numerously, attended by not merely Dr. Rafflee's own people, but by friends and ministers of religion of every Christian denomination. There is, we believe, only one opinion as to the laste and beauty of the interior as well as of the exterior of the building. The workmanship of the building is in every resneet worthy of the plan of the architecr, and throughout everything is in keep-ing with the rich and elegant order of architecture adopted by the committee.

The services of Thursday commenced at seven o'clock in the morning with a meeting in the locture mom, for thanksgiving to Almighty God for all his mercies to the people and minister for the many years that they have been connected with each other. The weather was dreadfully inclement at that early hour, but still this meeting was very numerously attended. The first service for Divino worship ever held in the chapel commenced at half-past ten in the morning, when it was filled to overflowing. The Rev. Dr. Ruffles con-ducted the earlier part of the services, and the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, formerly of Blackburn Academy, now of Stepney, preached the introductory address. For some time previously it was uncertain whether Dr. Fletcher would not be reasome time previously it was uncertain whether Dr. Fletcher would not be rea-dered unabled to preach by the state of his own health and the alarming illness of his father; it was, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that those who knew his eminent fitness for the duty saw him escend the pulpit. He took for his text the 9th verse of the 2nd chapter of Haggai, consisting of the following words:—"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will 1 give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." From this text the Rev. Doctor prenched a discourse distinguished Hests." From this text the Rev. Doctor prenched a discourse distinguished by the noblest style of pulpit elequence, and alike remarkable for the intellect-ual vigour of its reasoning, the fertility of its illustrations, the classical elegance of its language, and the elevation of its sentiments and spirit. In the course of its language, and the elevation of its sentiments and spirit. In the course of its language, and the elevation of its sentiments and spirit. In the course of its language are the sentiments and spirit. In the course and the outs of the sentiments and spirit. In the course is a sentiment of the sentiment of the sentiment, and expressed his great satisfaction in being able to prove his affection for the min-ister and his regard for the people, by taking part in the dedicatory services of this new and beautiful edifice, as he had done a quarter of a century ago in these of the adifice out of whose mins, it had risen. those of the edifice out of whose rains it had tisen. The morning service concluded at about ten minutes before two o'clock.

According to previous arrangement, that portion of the congregation which in-tended to partake of the public dinner proceeded immediately to the spacious and elegant school-rooms underneath the chapel, where ample preparations had heen made for them. The partition between the two school-rooms, consisting partially of folding doors, was thrown open, so as to make of them one apart-ment; and five tables, stretching across the whole breadth of the two rooms, ment is and not table was capable of uccommodating about 70 persons. The head table, which ran at right angles with these, was fixed upon an elevated platform, and the scats were reserved for the principal ministers in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Ruffles presided. On his right and left sat the following gentlement---The Rev. Dr. Byrth, Rector of Wallassy, the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. James Parsons, the Rev. John Harris, D.D., author of "Mammon," the Rev. Dr. Halley, the Rev. H. Stowell, the Rev. W. Bevan, the Rev. John Kelley, the Rev. Mr. Birrell, the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, &c. The repast was Reley, the Rev. Mr. Dirich, the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, ec. The repart what has varied and elegant as it was abundant. The school-rooms, when the pre-parations had been completed, presented a very neat and cheerful aspect. The diamer consisted principally of cold dishes. The company probably amounted to about 350 persons, including a considerable number of ladies. The Rev. Dr. Beaumont implored a blessing, and the Rev. Mr. Birrell said grace. The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES then rose and aid that it wanted but three minutes to the how approximate for the company company probably and he

to the hour appointed for the commencement of the afternoon worship, and he would not on any account that the hour should be passed and the congregation Would not on any account that the hole sound be passed and the congregation kept waiting. There were, however, nots of courtesy suitable to all occasions like the present, and though they would by no means invitate the customs of the world on convival occasions,—drinking healths, and wine, and make long speeches and shouting at them in approbation—yet they onght to give expression apecines and should get the interprotection were they ought to give expression to the sentiments and ferlings appropriate to an occasion such as that which had brought them together. And first let them express their fervent prayer and wish that Almighty God would grant health and long life, and preservation under her present peculiar circumstances, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the sovereign of these realms. (Cheers.) And now he trusted that there would be nothing unscendly, or at which Her Majesty, if she should hear of it, would take offence, if he took the iberty of placing next to her his reverend and beloved friend, and he would, for he knew that the Doctor would not quarrel Sept. 28, 1841. beyond inferring and he would, for he knew that the Doctor would not quarter with him for it. They were both grandfathers, and both were getting into ad vanced age. And if he might mingly a tinge of melanchuly—not he would re-say of melanchuly, but of solemnity, in their proceedings, he would refer t circumstances in which the Rev. Dr. Fletcher had shown attachment to him circumstances in which the Rev. Dr. Fletcher had shown attachment to him and his; and their fervent proyers had that morning been mingled together in the great assembly, in terms appropriate to the poculiar circumstances to which he referred. Then there was his (the Rev. Dr. Raßles's) excellent friend and coadjutor in the town, his pattern in all great and good and excellent works-the Rev. John Kelley-great was his honour; he stood next but one to the Queen. (Laughter and cheers.) And then there came to close the solemni-ties of the day, the Rev. James Parsons, of York. (Cheers.) He meant no disparagement to the Archbishop of York when he said that the diocese of the Pars. Ma. Parsons was not more extensive then that one which he from the Arch Asparagement to the Archolsney of 16% when he said that the diocese of the Rev. Mr. Parsons was even more extensive than that over which he (the Arch-bishop) presided. If any one were to ask, "Is that Mr. Parsons, of York l'i he (Dr. R.) would say, "No; it is the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Great Britain and treland." (Loud cheets.) The company must now pardon him if he passed by the morning service of the coming Sabbath, landed at once in the evening, and mentioned the name of an anoiable, most talented, and accomevening, and mentioned the name of an amiable, most islented, and accom-plished writer, a most powerful and efficient reasoner, and a most persuasive preacher, the Rev. John Harris, known to all this world, and he believed in the upper world, as the author of "Mammun" (Loud cheers.) The author of Mammon! There was, as applied to tim, some bing ludierous in the term. The destroyer of Mammon would be the more fitting designation for his rev. friend. He was glad that the Rev. Dr. Harris was present on the occasion; it was only fit and proper that he should be there; for—and they must forgive this boast—if he had ever witnessed the destruction of Mammon it was in the bosom of his own people. Was in the love of Mammon which reared the edi-fice in which they were then assembled? Was it love of Mammon that, within six days after the destruction of the temple in which they had for many years worshipped, placed them in a position to proceed with the exerction of the new building; and without one solitary misgiving as to the result? Was it a love building; and without one solitary misgiving as to the result? Was it a love of Mammon which had enabled them to evert that temple, leaving them only of Mammon which had enabled them to error that reapply, having them only encumbered with a dobt that was no encumbrance? Ilis friend, the Rev. Dr. Byrth, had a few minutes before said that he did not reason logically. Was he reasoning logically when he described the encumbrance as no encounbrance at all? He thought so. It was a more ingatelle, which his congregation, if it chose to arise in its vigour and might, could shake off with as much ease as the lion of the forest shock the dew-drops of the morning from his mane. Theo, "last, but not least,"—he would not say to whom Milton referred in those words—(Laughter and cheers)—came his esteemed and beloved friend, the Rev. Dr. Halley, the successor of his beloved and now sainted friend, the Rev. Dr. M'All. And if he had one ground of lamentation in his theme, it was that that belowed and sointed individual was not present. Oh! with what delight would be have welcomed him there, had he (the Rev. Dr. M'All) been delight would be have welcomed him there, had he (the Rev. Dr. M'All) been living! And how would his bright and heaming countenance have glowed that day with intelligence, and affection, and love ; and how he would have fasci-nated, and charmed, and affection, and love ; and how he would have fasci-nated, and charmed, and there is a power of his transcendant clo-quence ! But he was present; his spirit was mingling with them; he was bending from his throne of glory, and rejuicing in their joy that day. But let them do honour to his successor—the worthy successor of so great a man-(Cheers)—whose laboure had been crowned with distinguished success, and who was gaining favour and increased nsefulness in the midst of the great com-minity to which he had at length, by the providence of God, been directed, and where, he (Dr. R.) trusted, he would spend the residue—and long might [the=of his days. (Cheers)] He (the rev. spenker) had said, "last but not least;" but he had more last words still. There sat by his side one whom he hoped he might be permitted to call his fir nd. (Very great applause.) The company honoured themselves by that expression of foring. There sat by his side one whom, he trusted, he might be allowed to call his twice belowed and honoured friend, a distinguished ormament of the Established Church of and honoured friend, a distinguished ornament of the Established Church c these realms-(cheers)-a man of whom he knew not how to speak in terms that might not appear, to one of so delicate and sensitive a mind, as approach-ing to somewhat of adulation. He leartily wished that the Rev. Doctor was away just then—though that was the outy time he had ever wished that his revorend friend was not present-and then, without wounding the doctor's revorence intend was not present—and then, without wounding the doctor's delicacy, he might unrestrictedly indulgs in those expressions of esteem to which be could not forego giving utterance. If he wished for a personification of sound learning, of extensive erudition, of powerful and all-commanding elo-quence, of skill in unraveling the subtleties of controversy, and putting to flight which the proceeding the subtleties of controversy, and putting to flight all that was specious, and false, and erroneous he would point to the Rev. Dr. Byrth. (Much applause.) Now, if the minds of the company were vast enough to grasp all those whom he had named in one expression of sentiment —(for he would not say the drinking of their health; that was poor and con-- (for the would not say the drinking of their meaning into was poor and con-temptible indeed)—let them give expression, as their feelings dictated, to those manifestations of honour, respect, and love with which he was desirons that they should greet those illustrious names, the Reverend Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. James Parsons, the Rev. John Harris, the Rev. John Kelly, the Rev. Dr. Halley, and the Rev. Dr. Byrth. (Much spplause.) The hour fixed for the commencement of alternoon worship having arrived,

Dr. Raffles.

The personal oppearance of Dr. Harris is very prepossessing. He is cast in A fine personal appearance of Ur. Traris is very prepossessing. The is ensering a small mould, but of fine and beautiful proportions. His delicate features are marked with the lines of thought and feeling; a sweet gravity is the prevailing expression of his countenance, which is irradiated by eyes of beaming intelli-gence. His voice is not loud, but clear and musical; and his emanciation is so distinct, that he is perfectly heard in the largest building. As he generally reads his sermons, his action is sparing, but it is elegant and appropriate, and his manner is considerably more animated than that of most preachers who read their discourses.

Dr. Harris took two texts-viz. : 57th Isalah, 15th verse : "For thus sainh the high and lofty One, that inhabiteth aternity, whose name is Holy; I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the bent of the contrite gas, and and the nearly corresponding passage in the 66th Isniah, 1st and 2od verses. The outline of his discourse was briefly this :-- That from eternity the residence of God he to an intervent of the state of the state of the contrite gas. of God has been in accordance with his nature and perfections; that if he con-descend to hold intercourse with man, it must be in a manner equally accord ant with his nature and perfections; that no religious worship can be acceptable to God but as it harmonizes with his own character, and that all human instrumentality in the service of God depends for its acceptance on the same condition—namely, that of being in harmony with the Divine character. The dedicatory services concluded last night (Oct. 25.) when the Rev. Dr.

The desicatory services concluded last night (Oct. 20,) when the new, pr. Halley, of Monchester, preached an impressive sermon to a full congregation. Dr. H., before giving out his text, said that a circumstance had occurred which had occasioned him a little unessinges. He had directed his attention to a passage of Scripture, and a train of thought in reference to these services, and he found, on Thursday morning last, that his honoured friend Dr. Fletcher ind selected the same passage. He had that morning been enderscouring to fix his thoughts on some other passage; but he had found it extremely difficult to do as, and as, on consideration, though such a text must suggest a certain of reflection to every mind, he thought there would be found in it a sufficient diversity of illustration to warrant bim in so doing. he should on that evening mer, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give prace, saith the Lord of Hosts." At the conclusion of the sergion a collection was made.

We believe that the collections after the several services will yield a very andsome sum; but we have not been able to ascertain the precise amount.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Con-ty that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and nunity COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronege. Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841: 351f JOHN FOREMAN. T E M P E R A N C E HOTEL RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET. 

 Image: Character of the second sec

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

DENTAL 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?

d- I			*****
ot	TMT R. WOOD, SURGEON	DENT	IST.
to im	R. WOOD, SURGEON Chewell's Buildings, King Street West,		630 tf
			<u>+</u>

TO THE PUBLIC .- Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying-In Hospital. DUELIN, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE: Street, Hamilton. where she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladics, for upwards of twenty years, hoth in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city. Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any calls

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

Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841.		•	620
GEORGEAND JO Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-a 1104, King Street, Toronio, two doors Ed			
F O R S A L E, at No. 8, Cita 80 Chests and Buxes Young Hyson, To 35 Casks Refined and Museovado Sugar	wankay, : r.	and other Te	a9.
46 hogs Java, Sumatra, Rio, La Guira, a 66 kega and boxes Plog, Cavendish, Na Bunch Muscatel, Bloom, and Sultana A Pranes in glass, Currants, Figs, crop,	ailrod, an Raisins, d	d Ladies Tw	ist Tobacco.
Pickles and Sauces, Spices. Paint, Lamp, and Tagners' Oils.	<b>,</b> .	•	

Paint, Lamp, and Lamers View. Window Glass, Putty, Spirits Turpentine. Paint, Varnish, Scrubbing, Shoe, Whitewash, Cloth, Floor, Horse, and other Brushee. Copal Varaish. . Tar. and Rosin.

**F** Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort mont of ENGLISII STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and \$to. Post, wove and laid; plain, silt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bilstoi Board, vatious sizes, Nusic Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasieboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Fowders; Glass lok Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax; Wafers assoried sizes and colouts, in boxes or parcels of an onnce each : Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slates and State Pencils of different sizes; Palat Soxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubber ndian luk, lyory and Bone Folders, Penkuives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorte, Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Silps, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also – Sketch Books assoried, Scrap Buoks, Athums; Foniscep, Fost and 8vo. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, piain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with penetic, Day Books. &c. &c

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841. TUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-

	ι-
Hay's Liniment for the Files,	ſi
Liu's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters.	
Acoustic Oil for Desfness,	İ۰
Thompson's Eye Water,	iΠ
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.	1 7
Swaim's Panacea, Daixal's Frances, { for Purifying the Blood.	ļι
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, { for Furnying the Blood.	[1]
Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy,	I .
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,	Į≁
11 - I Norman and David To take 1	
	ŧ,
dividential a basence of Mustalu, . )	17
Ronch and Bed Bug Bane,	
Oldridge's Baim of Columbia-for the growth of the Hair.	14
Dalley's Infallible Pain Estracter,	I I
Roward's Tonic Mixture-a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.	Jŧ
	10
Ramsay's Spice Nuts, { for Worms.	ŀ.
Kameny a Opte Mais, )	۱.
American Soothing Syrup,	) fe
Cephalic Snuff,	a
Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Leo's, Marrison's, and Sir	18
Astley Cooper's Pills.	P

Toronto, May 21st, 1841. 603 -LYMAN, FARR & Co. JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED.

SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Frequente Pieces; solected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thicl Ine third and correction control of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neathy half-bound. For sole at the Wesleyna Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build-ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyna Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Frovince. Price 5s. IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who

### rder from a distance will please state which kind they want.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY LY ESTABLISHMENT, HAMILTON. -M. & C. MAGILL have just received a large and well selected assurtment of Guoda in the above the, which, having been purchased on the very best terms, they are not only oble, but willing, to dispose of ut such a very low rate as must secure to them considerable share of patronage. The Subscribers, in soliciting the support of the community, do it from

conviction that l'urchasers may not only depend upon getting a good article, but at such an unusually low rate as will ensure to them a saving to a considerable extent, and they unticipate very little difficulty in making it appear plain to any caudid inquirer flat no Establishment in the Gore District will afford Goods on more reasonable terms. The Subscribers have also for sale a large assortment of the best Spanish

Sole Leather, Buffalo Robes, and Boots and Shoes. Purchasers will be particular to inquite for Magil's Cheop Store, st the East end of the town, and next door to Mr. Devereaux's New Hotel, King Street, Hamilton. MATTHEW & CHARLES MAGILL.

N. B. In the same Building CLOCKS and WATCHES continue to be Repaired and warranted to keep time, by E. MAGLL, who has for sale a large assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, Sc., which he will dispose of on moderate terms. Hamilton, December, 1841.

MACHINE CARDS .-- The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantiry. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co. Toronto, December 4th, 1341. EDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C .- LYMAN, MOORE,

& Co. Wholesalcand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, ye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841. 588 L M A N A C K S F O R 1 8 4 2-Just published, and to be had of the subscribers, by wholesale or retail, he People's Almouack for 1842 by Andrew Marvel, and The Farmer's

ad Mechanic's Almanack for 1842 by James Watt, containing much valu-Id Mechanic's Almanack for 1912 by our times. No information adapted to the season and the times. LESSLIE BROTHERS. P. S .- " A powerful antidote" to the above is promised shortly from the Diocesan Press of Western Cauada. L. B.

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1841. 634 4w

audience. The devotional part of the services in the chapel was conducted by Dr. Raffles. The recent because of Dr. Unit is a service in the chapel was conducted by Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort: The recent because of Dr. Unit is a service of the Convergence of Office, Yonge Street.

Office, Yonge Street. This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Seling, Exchanging, Mongaging, Letting, or Renting Neal Property. Persons 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 map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 25 6d. 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 rates. In cases of a montgage, the montgage will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a montgage, the montgager will be charged at the above rates. Arohizations and is to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Laod, and to

These is cases of a morigage, the morigager will be enarged at the bower fates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Concil, under the Beir sind Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Renit collected Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission bachaes 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. \$7 All communications to be post paid.

Teronto, March 12, 1841.

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, n one compact Painphlet, Price 1s. 3d. Toronto, 15th December, 1841.

L Y M A N, F A R R & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now reveiving 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

X E S.-GEORGE DODDS A Le bega to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a bitle West of Yonge Street, when he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province,

Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory. Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manu-facturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champio 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. 091f

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

A llouse 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 throughout; a superior Also, A valuable Lut of Land, Lat No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Charence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a nu nler of excellent

FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, clonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Cunuda. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

**R** E M O V A L. — J A M E S SANDERSON bas removed his FASILIONABLE TAILORING ESTATLISHMENT to No 44, City Baildings, King Struct, next door East to Messes Lynaw, Faue, & Co's, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Bradd Clotha, Cassmerce, Pancy Des-Skins, a variety of Fastings, &c., of the intest facilons, which he will make up to order in superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the nous reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. Toronto, October 20, 1840. 72tf

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, h as removed to his new place, No 4 IFellington Buildings, where, by diligen attention to his customers he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.
 I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADY CLOTHERS,

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and TUSCAN BONKETS, of the latest Fashions. Toronto, December 22nd, 1840

E M O V A L-WILLIAM HAMILTON has R removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Boilding on Yongs Street, three doors particle LSTANDISTANDENT to me new Boilding on Yongs Street, three doors partie of Mr. Kuchum's, where he intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOIS 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 16

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING G ESTABLISH MENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street. G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity

of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Casts, or approved Credit. Toronto, September 1, 1841. 617

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colls, Asthma, Dificulty of Breathing, Pains in the Sude of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palmitation of the Heart. Op-pression and Soreness of the Chest. Whooping Cough, Plcuriey, Hectic Fever, Night Sucats, Difficult or Profuse Expectora-

tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver.

DF This Medicine is for eale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New-York.

Liverwort, even in the common way of preparation, is universally known as the best article for diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered; and it is obvious that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inesti-mable nech, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1841. THE S.IGNS OF THE TIMES. There is issued every forthight in the quarto form, by an Association of Christian Ministers at Boston, a newsymper called the "Signs of the Tames and Expositor of Prophecy;" which, for more than a year and a half, has been assiduously engaged in disseminating evidence buckling the SECOND have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, suffity and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to any peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their physician. To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at sight, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and bound not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most fluttering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our <u>Suizena</u>

The hour fixed for the commencement of internoon worship having arrived, the company returned at once into the chapel. The service in the afternoon was opened by the Rev. John Ely, of Leeds, and the sermon preached by the Rev. John Kelley, of Cresceut Chapel. His text was taken from the Book of Paalms. The reverend gentleman's discourse was marked throughout by that force of reasoning, closeness of application, intensity of purpose, and zeal for trath which form the uniform characteristics of the averable of a particular sector. of his preaching and life.

In the evening the Rev. James Parsons preached a most powerful and impressive discourse to an immense congregation, which filled the building to

overflowing. On Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, by the special desire of his people, filled his own pulpit, and, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the chapel was crowded. We observed among the assembly many gentlemen belonging to various denominations. It was exceedingly gratifying to the congregation to see their pastor in the enjoyment of full health and vigour, and to hear from him one of his most earnest, energetic, eloquent, and faithful sermons. His text was from 1 Cor. ii. 2, "I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified." Next month it would be thirty years since be first opened bis lips in Liverpool, and during that whole time he had preceded no other doctrine; and should his life be presonged, even to the decrepitude of old age, he was resolved never to preach any doctrine but this.

reach any doctrine but this. The sermon on Sanday evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Cheshinii College. Such was the curiosity to hear the author of "Mammon," "The Great Teacher," that forty minutes before the service commerced there was a dense crowd round the portice of the chapel, crushing and straggling for admission. The chapel was filled in every part, and the distribution of the chape of the Bartis of the Barti and arrangeing for admission. The chapter was there in every part, and the aisles choked, considerably before the hour of commencement; and in order that the many hundreds who could not obtain admission into the chapel might still attend divine acrvice, the Rev. W. H. Stowell, the able President of Rotherling College, who formerly belonged to Great George-street congregation, kindly undertook to preach in the lecture-room, where he had a crowded

Colours, Dye Stuffs, Drugs. STATIONERY. With a general Assortment of GROCERIES. Also, a complete assortment of EARTHEN, CHINA, AND GLASS-WARE, just received from the Manufacturers, of the latest styles, and best IF Assorted Crates, expressly put up for the Country Trade. Toronto, Nov. 1841. 34 6 ANDREW HAMILTON. PERRIN & COMPANY • respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS. Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable o the Country Trade. They bave also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort-ment of Iron, Sieel, Tinplate, Liverpool Salt, Paints. &c., all of which -----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. 6m 627 JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, Toronto : Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 2vo. 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. Memorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Missionary, 12mo. slicep. nondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mo. sheep. Edmondson Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern Travels, 18m., sheep. Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo. sheep. "Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to-ordain."-J. Wesley TYE STUFFS. JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs,

IL DIOLLO, DUDI MOULIUM	at not of only Duting 60.
D 100 bls. Ground Nicaragua,	400 lbs. Nutgalls,
100 " " Logwood,	10 carboys Oil Vitriol,
100 " " Fustic,	Turmeric,
40 " Camwood,	Red Sanders,
20 " Madder,	Verdigris,
2 tons Alum,	Copper-Ashes,
2 " Copperas,	Olive Oil,
4 " Blue Vitriul,	Pearlash,
2 sacks Sumac.	Press Papers,
2 bls Red Argol,	Clothier's Jacks,
500 lbs. Indigo,	Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.
Torento, 21st June, 1841.	LYMAN, FARR & Co.
T. EECHES 1,000	FRESH LEECHES
	I VMIN PIDD & CL

consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blouk Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

aprecedented low prices. Also-all kinds of BINDING nearly executed ; Blank Books Ruled or Bound to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varnished; Music, Periodicals, or old 631 (f

A FEW R BR	' SETS of ewer's. 168, 1	Wilson's ling Street,	Tales o Toronio.	f the Bo	rders for	Salo at	
<b>BLAI</b> and C	NK DE CHAPEL D	EDS EEDS fo	A N'D or sale at	M E this Offi	MOR ce.	IALS	18   11

ADVENT.

The labour is to prove that we are in the last days ! and, having paid par ticular attention to it. from the beginning of the second volume, the Agent carnestly and respectfully commends it to all who honestly srek fra the-are grateful for it when found-and who purpose, at any cost, steadily to cherish and defend it. The "Signs of the Times" is not a "learned" paper, but neither is it offen-

Box 104, Post Office, Toronto.

h	December 1s	rom e 1, 1841	dista:	nce l	o be post	-paid.	· .		630 IE		
								-		-	

	<b>THE following articles FOR SAL</b>	E at No.5, City Buildings,	1 20
	- 2000 gallons Boiled and Ray	w Linseed Oil,	ci
ļ	1000 gallons Cod Oil,	15 casks Venitian Red,	1
ļ	200 " Olive do.	10 " Lampblack,	T
	200 " Pale Seal Oil,	6 tons Whiting,	-
	' 100 Kegs l'lug Tobacco.	4 " Epsom Salts,	11
	1000 lbs, Maccaboy Snuff,	2 " Copperas,	13
	20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,	1 " Alum,	1 D
ļ	500 bbls. Ground Ginger,	1 " Sulphur,	1 P
	With a complete and extensive assortment	of Druge, Medicines, Paints, Dye-	
	stuffs, &c. &c.	LYMAN, FARR & Co.	er

L I L L Y WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION Р when a perfect, safe, and over remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the LUKGS, such as Conghs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping-Cough, Bron-chitts, S.c. S.c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegm: it also strengthens the parts from the inflummatory oction which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. FISH, Esq., *Rochester*, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:--Lesslie Brothers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Niagara, Queenston, St. Catbarines. the Forty, and Brockville. J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

LIFE SAVED !- Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup :

 2 bls Red Argol,
 Clothier's Jacks,

 500 lbs. Indigo,
 Toner Hooks, &c. &c.

 500 lbs. Indigo,
 Toner Hooks, &c. &c.

 Variable
 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

 I E E C H E S. - 1,000 F R E S H LE E C H E S
 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

 Just received by
 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

 Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841.
 EVMAN, FARR & Co.

 C A L L A N D S E E FOR Y OUR S E L V E S!
 No. 5, City Buildings.

 C R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 163, King
 Street, Toronto, keeps on hand consumity a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and so f Blank Books, Manufacturer, 163, King

 Street, Toronto, keeps on hand consumity a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Wobesule or Retail, which he offers for sale at it.

I forchester, Oct. 9, 1841.
I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testimony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of Fieh's Lilly Sytup in a case of philisic in my family has been eminently successful. Also that my youngest child, about the months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a severe attack of inflammation on the lungs. I. B. PETTINGILL.

STRAYED from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday last, one Black Cow, one Red Cow, and two large Steers, both red and white, about five years old each. Whoever will give information where the attle may be found, shall be well rewarded. Joronio, Dec. 7, 1841. 631 tf JONATHAN DUNN, Butcher.

DF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Foromo, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

T	1	V	Е	R	C SICKI	0	Μ	Р	L	Α	I	N	Т	s,
		AN	D.	ALL	SICKI	VESS	SES	AN	DL	DISE	ASI	zs.		. *

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered !- Purge-purge-purge-bas been the

The Greatest Secret Discovered !-Purge-purge-purge-parge-bas been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have multi-plied-and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must The sickly humors of the blood must be carded off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent the the fore the blood must be carded off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent the the fore the blood must be carded off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent the the growth of such humors. Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pulls-so called because they work upon a and cleanse the blood are the standard remedy. These Fills will do it; and the TENPRANCE BITTERS, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accountation of the base immore which infest the blood, and which only increase by purge, solves the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these fills and Bitters. Take weekly the Fills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are no have been invalids for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and pre-vented from a return, and the saling yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful baryancy. There are cases, so humerons, of these invition effects, that time and space forbid an antempt to put them down. Buy and use those mericines, and was or so ther, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them. FRAUBULENT COUNTERFEITS

### FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. Ltr, 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 Uni ed 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

# 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 Sixpence a year, payable in advance Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Your Shillings a year; and must also be taid within one month after receiving the first number \*\*\* Alltravelling and local Preachers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are author.

\* A Altravelling and local Preachersof the Werleyan Methodist Charch are author-ized Agents to produce subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and no all authorized Agents who shall produce the responsible subscribers, and aid in the collection, & o, one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions sent by them us the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discon-tinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this All communications. Unless from authorized Agents, wast be past paid. QCT The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Charchin Congod, for making up the deficiencies of pror Circults which are unable osupport their Preachers, & c, and to the general spread of the Gornel.

the Gospel.

13 Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.