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### For the Christian Guardian. THE UNITY OF THE METHODISTS.

That nearly forty intelligent Methodist Preachers, composing the Canada Committee of the English Conference, with certain other Preachers in Canada, should commence and continue, and resolve on continuing, a work injurious and destructive to the unity of the Methodists, is both unexpected and unaccountable. Shall we attribute this conduct to ignorance of the maxim of unity? or to forgetfulness? or to wilfulness? The first would be strange; the second, stranger; and the third, the strangest. Or, shall we leave to time the discovery why other men's boundaries are leaped, and why other men's "line of things" is entered? However, this conduct, and the opposition to it, make it necessary that the inquiries, "Is THERE A UNITY AMONG THE METHODISTS?" and "In what does that unity consist?" be the reasonableness of the defence.

In 1784 the unity of the Methodists is first declared. At the Baltimore Conference the organization of the American Methodist Episcopal Church was formed. There and then the following question was proposed and

"What can be done to promote the future union of the Methodists?

"During the life of the Rev. John Wesley, we acknowledge ourselves his sons in the Gospel, ready, in matters belonging to church government to obey his commands. And we do engage, after his death, to do every thing that we judge consistent with the cause of religion in America, and the political interests of these States, to preserve and promote our union with the Methodists

From this we learn, 1. That the revolutionary war did not destroy the union existing previously; for a union existed at the time of this conference. the year after the recognition of Independence. 2. That the American Preachers were anxious to preserve the union, and cleave to Mr. Wesley as the principal link connecting the eastern and western Methodists, promising obedience to him. In 1785 there were more than 18,000 persons members of the American societies.

In 1786 Mr. Wesley wrote his "Thoughts of Methodism." The article thus begins:

"I am not afraid that the people called Methodists should ever cease to exist either in Europe or America. But I am afraid lest they should only exist as a dead sect, having the form of religion without the power."

From this it is evident that Mr. Wesley considered the two bodies of Methodists but one people, applying to them the term "sect," although one lived under a democratical and the other a monarchical government.

In 1789 the Bishops of the American Methodists introduced in the Minutes

Who are the persons that exercise the opiscopal office in the Methodist Church in Europe and America?
"John Wesley, Thomas Coke, and Francis Asbury, by regular order of suc-

The preceding view of the unity of the bodies is here confirmed by the

appellation "Methodist Church." Though there was a Methodist Church and a Methodist Episcopal Church, there was no violation of unity, the former containing the latter. Logically considering it, Methodist Church is the species; Methodist Episcopal Church, the individual. In 1791 the great sentiment of unity was penned and published by Mr

WESLEY. In his farewell letter to the American Preachers, (addressed to Rev. Ezekiel Cooper.) he entreats them not even to think of a separation; he declares that the two bodies are united; and he commands them to publish to the world their unity and their determination to preserve it. But twenty-nine days before his death, thus writes the Founder of Methodism:

"See that you never give place to one thought of separating from your brethren in Europe. Lose to opportunity of declaring to all men that THE METHO-BISTS ARE ONE PEOPLE IN ALL THE WORLD, and that it is their full determined to be a continue.

'Though mountains rise, and oceans roll, To sever us in vain."

In 1820, twenty-nine years after his decease, the English Conference believes and acknowledges the principle. In the Address to the General Conference of the United States, the English Conference states,-

"That this Conference embraces with pleasure the opportunity of recognizing the great principle, which it is hoped will be permanently maintained, that THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS ARE ONE BODY IN EYERY PART OF THE WORLD."

Complaint was made, this year, by the American to the English Conference of the infringement of this principle in Canada, on the part of English preachers. After a consideration of the case, the Conference makes a second recognition of the principle, resolving,-

"That as the American Methodists and ourselves are but ONE BODY. would be acconsistent with our unity, and dangerous to that affection which ought to characterize us in every place, to have different societies and congregations in the same towns and villages, or to allow of any intrusion on either side into Mr. Wesley to send more than one, made the necessity of two going frem each other's laboury "

In this important resolution a doctrine is published, that the Methodists formed but one united body; and a corollary deduced, that for the two parts of the body to have societies and congregations in the same towns and villages is to break that unity.—In the same year, the principle is a third time acknowledged. To the British Missionaries in Canada, the Missionary Committee by their Secretaries, Messrs. Taylor and Watson, thus write:

recognized the principle that the Methodist body is ONE throughout the world; and that therefore its members are bound to cordial affection and brotherly

Until the year 1804, the visits of Dr. Coke to and fro the Adantic kept up the familiar intercourse with the European and American Methodists. After, until 1820, the intercourse was suspended; but it commenced again by the American Methodists deputing Mr. Emory to visit the English Conference. In return, the latter deputed Messrs. Reece and Hannah, in 1824, to visit the former. And the intercourse is still continued.

In 1828, the American General Conference, in the Address to the English Conference, echoes back the same sentiment, recognizing and gladly

also our desire that the intercourse between us, by the mutual exchange of delegates, may be kept up and continued." In 1838, the CANADA CONFERENCE, in a vote of thanks for the company of

several preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, follows in the same

"That we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our unabated attachment to, and our affectionate union with, our brethren of the south side of the St. Lawrence; and our earnest prayer to Almighty God is, that the great principle of Wesleyan Methodism may ever be maintained and strengthened, that THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS ARE ONE BODY IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD."

Whether the IRISH CONFERENCE ever attered, in any of its resolutions and addresses, the maxim, is unknown. But there is no reason to suppose that it differs from the English Conference.

there still is, a union of the Methodists. This conviction would be strengthened were the practice of the Conferences towards one another mentioned; have to oppose on unequal terms,—the former drawing their incomes from but omitting this, we approach to the second question, In what does this foreign sources; the latter, from a distracted people. If the English Conferunity consist? Let the English Conference first answer:-

"Why should the ocean entirely sever the branches of the same family? or distance of place, and distinct scenes of labour. wholly prevent that interchange of the sympathies of a spiritual relationship, which cannot but be felt by those who, under God, owe their origin to the labours of the same apostolic man?"—Address to American General Conference, 1822.

And now the American Conference:

"We have been made to feel more sensibly than ever, that in doctrine and discipline, in experience and practice, and in the great object of evangelizing the world, the British and American Methodists are one,"—Address to English Con-

Observe, 1. The uniting properties are not "chemical affinities," nor abstract opinions on civil and ecclesiastical questions, but the same religious origin, the same religious faith and discipline, the same religious experience and practice, and the same religious object. To these have been added (with a late exception) religious courtesy and religious affection. 2. The terms applied to the persons thus united: They are called "relations," "a family," a "sect," a "church," "one people," "one body," "one." Can any terms describe a closer affinity? In representing the essential union in the Godhead, the hypostatical union, and the conjugal unity, the Inspirer of the Scriptures did not select other and stronger terms. As the ocean is one, though formed of innumerable globules of water; and as the atmosphere is one, though composed of an infinity of particles of air; so is the Methodist body one, though made of eleven centenaries of thousands of people.

.To all the branches of the Christian Church, the Methodists are united on some grounds; but to neither are they united by ALL the properties by which they are united to one another. Even between the true Methodists and separatists there is a wall of partition; built, not by the former, but the latter; and built of, chiefly, differences of affection, discipline, and practice. Yet, doubtless, Methodist separatists, whether in England, Ireland, the United States, or Cauada, are not at such a distance from the standing trunk as are thankfulness and encouragement in the party suffering. other branches of the militant church; and therefore, would they but submit, "might be graffed in" again.

In 1832, the London Wesleyan Missionary Committee thought that the unity of the Methodists only meant "fraternal affection" towards one another. Perhaps the present Committee think the same. Therefore, this singular understanding had better be noticed, and applied to those sentences in which the maxim is found.

The English "Conference embraces with pleasure the opportunity of part of the world. Wonderful principle! This would be practice, rather than principle.

"As the American Methodists and ourselves," (English Conference) " are but one body, it would be inconsistent with our unity, and dangerous to that answered; and then all may discover the unlawfulness of the aggression, and affection which ought to characterize us in every place." Here unity and because of the former. Thus the Conference and the Committee are in com-

> "We \* \* set our seal to the maxim that the Wesleyan Methodists are one throughout the world." A strange piece of folly for the American General Conference so formally and gravely to set their seal to a maxim which every body knows, and every body allows, that Christians should love one another!

The meaning of the Committee, Mr. Wesley's words will never bear; and being, also, in opposition to the general understanding, must be false. However, the meaning suited the purposes of the Committee in 1832; and the fraternal affection" is neither felt nor shown. Thus, the second question

From the hostile position of eighteen preachers employed by the English Conference against (certainly neither is neutral, and certainly neither is for) CLOSE OF THE BLACK RIVER CONFERENCE—BISHOP SOULE the preachers of the Canada Conference, and the infination that it is "the intention of the Conference and Committee to maintain and strengthen" that position; and from the principle of unity among the Methodists, three

important inferences may be deduced, 1. THAT THE UNITY OF THE METHODISTS IS EROKEN.

The great union, the "spiritual relationship," is not and cannot be broken The relationship of children to parents, or of brothers to brethren, can never be removed. A member of a family may be disowned; but disowning does not destroy the relationship. Disowning the Canada connexion, however, | 8 has not been attempted. even by the body in opposition to it; for the term "branch" is still applied to it, and the term "brethren" to its members. An as we can; but when individual interests, or individual gratification, seems attempt to disown the connexion would be evident folly; for it is as truly and to conflict with the general good, it must yield. We bind no burdens upon directly derived from the original source as the American, Irish, and English any man's shoulder which we are unwilling to touch with our fingers. The pray and labour, if the rest remain cold. You take one stumbling-block out connexions. The lesser union is that broken: the unity of which the Psalmist superintendents share with their brethren the privations and toils of the itinerspeaks, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" The unity between two connexions, and the unity of one of the We do the same. Are you likely to be sick among strangers? This is free.

We do the same. Are you likely to be sick among strangers? This is free.

We do the same. Are you likely to be sick among strangers? This is free. connexions, is violated, because eighteen preachers, and those employing quently our lot. Are your wives and children liable to illness and death in gets his own heart right and has a spirit of prayer, the revival has already bethem, will not be restrained by, but will go in the face of, our common Founder's carnest entreaty.

"O beware, I will not say of forming, but of countenancing or abetting any parties in a christian society. Never encourage, much less cause, either by word or action, any division therein." "Be not content, not to stir up strife; but de all that in you lies, to prevent or quench the very first spark of it. Indeed, it is far easier to prevent the flame from breaking out, than to quench it afterward."

The English Conference of 1820 declared its solemn judgment, that "to have different societies and congregations in the same towns and villages, or to allow of any intrusion into each other's labours," is "inconsistent with our unity" as a family. But now, that very Conference is committing that very

inconsistency! performing now what it then condemned!

Perhaps the Conference of 1820 expressed its judgment too strongly. Th preachers of two conferences stationed in the same country or circuit, is no violation of Wesleyan unity, provided the first occupant consents. Contingent events may make this occasionally necessary. Should the English or American preachers diminish, and the others be superabundant, the one may supply the deficiency of the other. Or, if the American Conferences have supplied the American continent with Missionaries, and have money and men on hand why may they not use the surplus in the British empire? Or, if the English Conference, after having supplied the English dominions, should have a surplus, why may it not be sent into the United States territory? In neither case would there be a violation of unity; provided the first occupant did not remoustrate, but consent. That this view of the case is correct will appear from one circumstance: In 1790, Mr. Wesley appointed Mr. John M'Geary as a Missionary for Newfoundland; and the same year two preachers were appointed by the American Conference. The three, labouring together, were rendered very useful to the people. This was not considered by either party as a breach of unity; for the destitution of the people, and the inability of the United States.

But there is no precedent in the history of Methodism which can justify, r even extenuate the present unconstents, ungenerous, and unbrotherly roccedings of the eighteen preachers employed by the English Conference. And those proceedings are characterized by such personal meanness, as is brothren, should stoop to imitate the vulgar and pernicious practice of the discontented leaders of the Ryanite and Episcopal factions, and other demagogues,-in fact, to stoop to all the actions necessary to produce a disruption of one party and the organization of another,—is wonderful to many who formerly respected them. Most becoming is the exclamation of the Psalmis, Lord, what is man !"-The first inference, that the union of the Methodists

is broken, leads to a second, 2. That the dissolution of the Methodists is begun.

The assumption may be thought premature, while there is such outward and ostensible prosperity. It should be recollected, however, that the body often presents the aspect of health, while the inward vitals have begun to "We take much pleasure in giving to you the renewed assurance of our man-bated attachment to those doctrines and that discipline by which both you and we are distinguished, and to set our seal to the mixim, that "THE WES-LEYAN METHODISTS ARE ONE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,—and the family of Methodists is directly begun. The perception must not be evaded, by either party, that more than one hundred Methodist preachers, itinerant and superannuated, lie at the mercy of the English Conference for their livelihood and ministerial standing! That the Conference intends to exterminate the Canada body is improbable; but that the Missionary and Canada Committees intend to do so, appears certain from the London Watchman and Montreal Wesleyan, the organs by which those Committees indirectly speak. Of course extermination is not, and will not, be proclaimed in words; but actions will and do proclaim the intention as truly and perfectly as expressions. Whether the Committees will command a majority of the next Conference is uncertain, but very probable. If so, the eighteen preachers will be maintained in their hostile position, and probably others added to them. Opposition to them will then begin, and their hostility will increase. Party spirit in Canada will create an increase of party spirit in the London Committee; and party spirit in the From the above it clearly and fully appears that there has been, and that | Committee will probably leaven the Conference; and the effect will be, a great increase of preachers to oppose the Canada preachers. The latter will ence increase their preachers from eighteen to a hundred, as can easily be done from their copious list of men on reserve; and, if thoroughly determined sacrifice the Missionary, and perhaps Contingent, fund for their maintenance what can save the integrity of the Canada Conference and Connexion, but tniracle of Divine Providence! (2) The dissolution of the other part of the family is indirectly begun. If it be not now obligatory on the English Conference to observe Mr. Wesley's maxim, it will not be binding at any future time; and, then, this may be but the commencement of a series of aggressive operations. If the Irish Conference, or the American General Conference, do not keep on good terms with the English brethren, they need fear lest they should suffer as their Canada brethren are suffering. If the Wesleyan family are in arms against each other, what can hinder their coming to nought?-Much can be said on this topic; but we shall stay no longer from the third inference, of which the record is preparatory,

3. That, in the present conduct of the English Conference to-wards the Canada Preachers, all the Methodists theoughout the

All are interested, for three reasons. First, because Mr. Wesley's great principle relates to the Methodists " in all the world." Second,-hecause, by the observance of this principle, the Methodists "in all the world" are bene fitted in various ways. Third,-because, by the violation of this principle the Methodists "in all the world" are injured immediately or prospectively. Though all are concerned, but few are acquainted with the conduct of the English Conference. Intelligence must be disseminated, that all knowing may condemn the authors of this family jar. Our countrymen in England and Ireland, could they but know the position of the two parties, would doubtless be enlisted on the part of the injured. Our brethren in the United States appear to have received some information through three of the Methodist journals; and the favourable opinions expressed by their editors create

As all are concerned, the combat should not be entirely left to the Canada Conference. This body will not pusillanimously surrender its right, obtained by nearly fifty years of exclusive labour and occupancy; but will, with Christian boldness and prudence, resist anti-British, anti-Wesleyan, and anti-Christian aggressions. Not to resist injustice, would be encouragement to

. Wesleyan, March 18th.

"Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men," cries Mr. Wesley, "that injustice. And the defence of a religious right is as justifiable as the defence the Methodists are one people in all the world." That is, says the Missionary of property or person. Yet, unassisted, this Conference may not work out Committee, that the Methodists in all the world have brotherly love. Surely the understanding and observance of the Wesleyan principle so perfectly as Mr. Wesley did not mean that the Methodists should proclaim, like a trumpet, it might if aided by other Conferences and other journals. Upon the assist ance of other Methodists we cannot so much rely, at present, as on the brethren in the United States. And if the largest body of Methodists in the world step recognizing the great principle \* \* that the Wesleyan Methodists are one forward in defence of the smallest, its threatened annihilation may yet be body in every part of the world." That is, says the Committee, the great prevented, the English Conference may yet be restrained, and the former principle that the Wesleyan Methodists are in "fraternal affection" in every concord between the two jarring bodies may yet be restored. Most of the great maxims in the sciences and the fine arts, in philosophy and ethics, in ecclesiastical and civil government, now received on demonstration, and followed without demur, have had, however, their day of dispute and battle .-So the present seems the day, and Canada the field, of conflict for the pruaffection which ought to characterize us in every place." Here unity and dential maxim of Wesleyan unity. For the conduct of the different bodies affection are rendered distinct; and it is reasoned that the latter should exist of Methodists towards one another, there must be some general directive and restraining regulations, or prejudice and passion may at any time create anarchy and alarm in the sect. Let the four bodies,-the English, American, Irish and Canadian,-unite in devising and establishing such regulations, so that the present anomaly may never be repeated.

This article contains but a few hints on the great subject of it (and "great" it must be, when the interest of thousands of christian societies and congregations in various nations is concerned by it); and ample scope is left for further discussion. Further inquiry may be made,-In what consists the unity of Methodism? What are the advantages of that unity? What are same narrow meaning, the conception of but narrow minds, will be extremely the evils resulting from its violation? How shall a delinquent body be treated convenient for the Committee of 1841. Yet some will object, that even by the other bodies? The answers would be both interesting and beneficial. Sidney, May 3, 1841. G, F. P.

### From the Auburn Northern Advocate.

Mr. Editor,-The Black River conference has just closed a pleasant and armonious session of only six days and a half. Before reading the appointments, our venerable Bishop Soule made some excellent and stirring remarks to the preachers, which I arrived just in time to hear, and a brief sketch of tion of sinners to the subject of their salvation. See the condition of sinners which I will endeavour to furnish for your readers.

After speaking of the difficulties and perplexities of the superintendents in naking out the stations at the annual conferences, he remarked substantially

We disregard the feelings of no man. We endeavour to please all as far your absence? I have passed through this ordeal.

I have often remarked that our happiness does not depend upon external ircumstances so much as we are apt to imagine. During the term of my public service in the Church, I have travelled extensively in the United States and in every state in the Union, from the Atlantic to the western frontier, and from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico. I have met with a great variety of fare, and have been in a great variety of circumstances. More times than I can now remember, I have found myself, at nightfall, in the wild forest, many miles from a human habitation; and there upon the earth, or the snow, with nothing but the heavens for my covering, have I spent the night, alone with God. I have slept with the Indian on his bear-skin, and aten with him upon the earthen floor of his cabin; and I have gone thence o the stately mansion, and fed at the rich man's table, and slept on a bed of own, and under damask curtains; and I solemnly declare to you, that, as far as my happiness is concerned, I would not turn my hand over for the choice. The soul of man is an empire in itself, and depends for its enjoyment upon none of these things; and the Christian minister, especially, is above them all.

Brethren, the vineyard of the Lord is before you. You cannot expect to be all equally pleasantly situated; but the work is one, and you will all find enough to do. Some of you may not be as well supplied with the good things of life as others; but you will all have food to cat, and raiment to put on, and a Methodist preacher ought with this to be content. Some will have a small garden, like Rome, to cultivate-let it be cultivated well! Others will have a large farm to take care of, and it will be necessary for them to be industrions and persevering. The forests must be felled—go and fell them! The fallow ground must be broken-go and break it, and drive the Gospel plough all over in its soil!

The Bishop said he would close his remarks with two anecdotes, which he ad several times repeated on similar occasions.

Many years ago, continued he, I visited the Creek Indians. They had a ission among them, and their missionary was the venerable Isaac Smith, one of the first Methodist preachers in South Carolina, and one of the holiest men I ever knew. I found it necessary, for certain important reasons, to remove him from the mission. I knew that I had a difficult task to perform; degrading to the office and character of those Ministers. That the late Prefor you must convince an Indian of the fitness of a measure, if you would legrading to the office and character of mose samueles. This was for you must convince an inman of the interest, and his chiefs, in council; have him approve. I met the prince of the nation, and his chiefs, in council; and employed an hour, aided by the United States Interpreter and Agent, in setting forth the reasons for removing father Smith. Then I asked the prince whether they would desire another in his stead. He replied: "We love can know, to see her son. But now the storm had arisen, and as she expectable Smith. father Smith. He has been a great benefit to our nation. But the reasons you offer for removing him, are good reasons. We cannot object. We want another, though we do not expect to get one so good as father Smith. You may send another: but if we do not like him, we shall ask you to take bim away, and give us another. But you know it will take six moons for us to know whether he will answer for us or not. We shall not object till after six moons: but then, if we do not like him, we shall ask you to take him away." Now there was some philosophy on the part of the Indian prince: and if our people would imitate him, we should hear less complaining among us; especially, if they would spend the "six moons," and all the time they spend in petitioning and fault-finding, in praying for the blessing of heaven

> This anecdote was for the people. The second was for the preachers. I was once superintending a conference, said the hishop, far down on the Mississippi river. In that conference were some very hard circuits; and, as is the case in some other conferences, there was one particularly dreaded by the preachers. It lay over the river, in the swamps of Louisiana. Whoever travelled there, frequently heard the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, and the croak of the alligator. These terrible monsters abounded here, and the inhabitants somewhat associated with them. I was reading out the appointments, and I kept my eye on the preachers. All was attention and interest as I approached the name of this dreaded circuit. The brother who was appointed there sat in the middle of the house. When I announced his name in connexion with the circuit, he sprang upon his feet, clapped hands, and exclaimed, "Thank God, that I have any appointment at all! Now, brethren, I am very sure that no one of you will have so hard a circuit

> The venerable servant of Christ thanked the members of the conference for their respectful and courteous behaviour toward him, their personal kindness, their counsels, and their prayers. Not a single prayer, said he, have I heard offered, since I have been with you, but what has included a distinct mention of myself. Brethren, I feel grateful for these your prayers. I believe in their efficacy, and doubt not they will be answered. Let me ask their continuance in my behalf. When you are next assembled, I expect to be on the other side of the Atlantic. I hope you will give me your prayers, that whether in Europe or Africa," or on the ocean, or at home, I may still be doing the whole will of God.

The bishop's simple, affectionate, and apostolic eloquence seemed to dissolve every heart; and when the conference closed, I saw not a gloomy countenance, nor heard a solitary murmur from any one respecting his Rome, July 27, 1841.

\* It will be remembered that at the last General Conference, Bishop Soule was appointed the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States to the Wesleyan Conference in England, and requested to visit the Liberta appearance in Westeran Africa.

A Noble Example,-Many years ago, in an obscure country school in Massachusetts, an humble, conscientions boy was to be seen, and it was evident to all that his soul was beginning to act and thirst for some intellectual good. He was alive to knowledge. Next we see him put forth on foot to settle in a remote town in this State, and pursue his fortunes there as a shoemaker, his tools being carefully sent on before him. In a short time he is busied as the post country surveyor for Litchfield county, being the most accomplished mathematician in that section of the State. Before he is twenty five years old we find him supplying the astronomical matter of an almanac published in New York. Next he is admitted to the bar, a self-fitted lawyer. Now he is found on the bench of the Superior Court. Next he becomes : member of the Continental Congress. Then he is a member of the committee of six to declare the Declaration of Independence. He continued a member of Congress for nearly twenty years, and was acknowledged to be one of the most useful men and wisest counsellors of the land. At length, having discharged every office with perfect ability and honored in every sphere the name of a christian, he dies regretted by his State and nation. This man was four sides are richly adorned with hieroglyphics, sculptured one inch in Roger Sherman .- Connecticut paper.

### From the Cincinnati Watchman of the Valley.

· HOW TO PROMOTE A REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Disciple of Jesus, do you indeed desire to see a revival of religion in your church, or neighbourhood? If you are a christian, you say yes. How much do you desire it? Enough to induce you to labour in earnest for it? for it osts labour. It is labour to pray when you have a spirit of prayer; when the Spirit maketh intercession for you with gronnings that cannot be uttered." Do you desire to have such a spirit of prayer given you? Then,

1st. Examine your own heart, and ascertain your state before God. Ilave you left your first love? If so, while you remain in that state you cannot pray for a revival. That you may ascertain this, answer the following questions:-Is your closet a precious and privileged place; do you daily have sweet communion with Christ? Do you know what it is to sit, Mary-like, at the feet of Jesus, and pour all your heart into his? Or, are your closet visits few, and your prayers short and heartless? Then the tale is told; you have left your first love. Again, is Jesus your favourite theme of conversation? Do you love, and seek the society of warm-hearted disciples, who will probably propose prayer before you part? Is your Bible read with evident pleasure? You may now see how the case stands. If you have left your first love, return at once to the dear Saviour, and he will return to you. Confess, repent of, and forsake your sins. Yield yourself entirely up to him, and he will again breathe upon you, with the command, "Receive ye the Holy This being done, consider,

2nd. The importance of a revival of religion. To wake up the church, and bring it into a state of real enjoyment. To break up the worldliness of the church, which is eating out its piety. To heal divisions. To unite different denominations. O how delightful 'tis to see Christians united with one heart in a revival! how fervently they pray! how sweetly they sing! how joyfully

they go on their way! Truly do they sing, " Jesus all the day long Is my joy and my song."

A revival is as important as the honour of God. It is as important as the salvation of souls. Few, as a matter of fact, are converted except in revivals. There must be some extra effort, some powerful influence to get the attenaround you, treading the path to death. You know not how soon your wife, husband, brother, sister or child may be in hell. O Christian, how important that there should be a revival immediately! If you will let your mind dwell upon the importance of a revival you will soon find yourself on your knees, crying in earnest "Lord, revive thy work"—" Wilt thou not revive us again that thy people may rejoice in thee?" And it will come. One caution:—Don't say you are only one and it will do no good if you should wake up, and of the way; who knows how many others will follow? "Behold how great a gun. It is an individual work after all. Now, Christian, do you really want a revival? If you are not willing to use the means, don't mock and offend God any longer by praying for a revival.

## The Louth's Friend.

For the Christian Guardian.

THE LOVING KINDNESS OF GOD IN NATURE.

The love of God is manifest
in every thing we see—
in the beauty of the landscape,
in the monnain's majessy;
in the pomp that spans the tempest,
Ruse, azure, sold, and green.—
The loving kindness of our God
. To sinful man is seen.

The simple Indian reads it

In the pages of the flowers,
And his thanks to the Great Spirit,
In simple pager he poors.
In the tribes the mighty waters
Of the boundless occurs.
The loving kindness of our God
To sinful man is seen.

In the flocks that graze the pastures, In the inects of the wine,
In the bending boughts of Ausma,
In the bending boughts of Ausma,
In the binding bloom of Spilog.
In the singing brooks that wander
The quiet hills between,—
The loving kindness of our God
Toginful man is seen.

To the rose that gives in blushes
To the kisses of the breeze,
In the rushing of the rivers,
In the rolling of the sens,
In morn and eve's magnificence,
In night's refulgent queen.—
The loving kindness of our God
To sinful man is seen.

In the old majeste forests,
Which extend from zone to zone!
In the glory unapproachable,
The starty basis embrone!
In the down that drink the smallight,
In the sliver fountsha's sheen,—
The loving kindness of our God
To sinful man is seen.

In the majesty of darkness,
The sublimity of day!
In the ever blooming Islands
Mid the billows far away.
In the kine that from the valleys
The tender herbage glean.—
The loving kindness of our God
To sinful man is seen.

In the cloud, and in the sunshine,

And in the enumer rain; And in the golden barvers That cover all the plain: In the happy birds that warble
'Neath the wild wood's roof of green,—
The loving kindness of our God
To sintul man is seen.

In our frames which are so fearfully, And wonderfully made ! And in the angel intellects With which they are arrayed !

In the paradise prepared for them Immortal and serine !--The loving kindness of our God

To sinful man is seen.
Thropore C. Wheeler.

# A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

A weather-beaten sailor on making his homeward passage, as he doubled the "Stormy Cape," a dreadful storm arose. The mother had beard of his ted, when the ship was in the most dangerous place. Fearing that each blast, as it swept the raging deep, might how the requiem of her son, with faith strong in God, she commenced praying for his safety. At this moment, news came that the vessel was lost! The father, an unconverted man, had till this time preserved a sullen silence, but now he wept aloud. The mother obser-"It is in the hands of Him that does all things;" and again, in a subdued and softened spirit, bowed, and commended her son and her partner in an audible voice, broken only by the burstings of a full heart, to God.

Darkness had now spread her manile abroad, and they retired, but not to rest, and anxiously wanted for the morning, hoping at least that some relic of their lost one might be found. The morning came. The winds were husbed, and the ocean lay compar-

atively calm, as though its fury had subsided, since its victim was no more, At this moment the little gate in front of their dwelling turned on its hinges. The door opened and their con, their lost, their loved son, stood before them! The vessel had been driven into one of the many harbours on the coast, and he was safe. The father rushed to meet him. His mother hanging on his neck, earnestly exclaimed, "My child, how came you here?" "Mother," said he, while the tears coursed down his authurut face, "I knew you'd pray me home!"

What a spectacle; a wild reckless youth acknowledged the efficacy of prayer! It seems that he was aware of his perilous simution, and that he laboured with this thought; "My mother prays; Christians' prayers are answered, and I may be saved." This reflection, when almost exhausted with fatigue, and ready to give up in despair, gave him fresh courage, and with renewed effort he laboured, till the harbour was gained.

Christian mother, go thou and do likewise. Pray over that son who is likely to be wrecked on the stream of life, and his prospects blasted for ever.-He may be saved.

# MARKS OF A GOOD SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

He is sure to be in his place before the opening of the school, in all weath--whether it rain or shine, whether it be cold or hot. As he is never late himself, he can recommend to his scholars, both by precept and example, the virtue of punctuality. He keeps his place during the whole time of school, and never engages in any conversation, with his class or others, but such as is connected with his duties as a teacher. He is always acquainted with the lesson, and is ready to answer any question that may be proposed by the smartest scholar in his class. He will not allow himself the mortification of knowing less than those whom he has undertaken to teach. He does not confine himself to the questions in the book, but interspenses with the lessons such as are suggested by the subject in hand. These are generally practical, and are designed to make the scholars think for themselves. He is familiar with the books in the library, and knows which are the most suitable for his class; and when they return them, examines them in reference to their contents. If any scholar is absent, he visits him at home in order to ascertain the cause of his absence. He sympathizes with those that are afflicted and supplies the wants of such as are in necessity. He is especially anxious for the salvation of his scholars, and does not think his work done when he has beard them recite their lessons. He gives them much good advice; points out the temptations they will have to meet with and endeavours to guard them against them. He is kind, affectionate, and cheerful, and has acquired a perfect control over the hearts of his scholars. They cannot fail to love him, and there is but little doubt of his being instrumental in their conversion. Such are some of the traits of a good teacher; when any of them are wanting, the effect will be evident in the minds and manners of the scholars .- Philadelphia Repository.

THE NEEDLE OF CLEOPATRA, and POMPEY'S PILLAR, colossal objects, which have been celebrated for ages, and excited just admiration for exquisite workmanship and antiquity, and formed one solid block of red granite, originally conveyed from the quarries of Upper Egypt, near the Cataracte, and situated close to the shore. They are each about 73 feet in height, from 180 to 190 tons in weight, and upwards of seven feet square at the base. The

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, December 1st, 1842.

OUR APPROACHING MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

We have no doubt there are many persons anticipating, with ourselves the period now drawing near when the Missionary services will be held, and that they are purposing in their hearts what gifts they will lay on the Lord's ed, and reasonable remonstrances of our Conference, the English Conference altar, and how much farther they will go in their benevolence this year than has shut its enr to them, and the Missioneries pursue their disgraceful course. they did last, when they gave with a noble generousness; which we cannot think of without calling to mind St. Paul's address to the Corinthians: "For within a few days we have heard that Belleville has been made the head quar-I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of ters of one of the Missionaries; at which places the seeds of Wesleyan america; Macedonia, that Achaia was ready a year ago; and your zeal hath provoked are scattered widely by men commissioned by the English Conference! A very many.

Perhaps our Ministers and Missionary friends generally will allow us to sti up their minds this year by way of remembrance; for we greatly desire that it should exceed the past. We have again published the list of Missionary and comfort of speakers and hearers. The building in which a meeting is last, entitled, "Reply of the Canada Wesleyan Conference June 1841, to the convened should be large enough; well aired; when necessary, a platform erected for those who deliver addresses; and, to make the occasion as agreeable and attractive as possible, the attendance of good singers should be secured. Perhaps we may add, there is not a meeting at which, if possible, one or both these hymns should not be sung :- " From all that dwell below previous to a meeting. It is a pamphlet which cannot be read without a conviction that the Missionary Society of the Canada Conference is needed, usefully employed, and liberally supported by the community. Gain an admission for it, then, into every family, that the people, old and young, may have information: for we ask not an ignorant support of this, or any of our institutions. The better they are known, the more they will be approved. 4. Special prayer should be offered. There is nothing connected with the Society too trivial to be made a subject of intercession ;-the Officers, still, a remark or two shall not be withheld. 1. Judging from their proceed-Speakers, Contributors, Missionaries, Missions, and parts of the country needing missions. We think there ought to be Monthly Missionary Prayer- dissolved. In order to this, the Articles of Union should have been adverted meetings as there are in England and the States. It is a fine axioun:--Much to, their infraction proved, and the contracting parties mutual in their abrogaprayer, much success. 5. The Collectors, at every place, in sufficient number, should be quite in readiness to solicit subscriptions at and immediately after a meeting; and, perhaps, none are more suitable for this office than pious, respectable young persons, male and female. Will they give their interesting talents, time, and tongues to this good work? We know from experience some of its gratifications; earnestly call on them for their co-made, nor a defence attempted on the simple and only binding ground of the legal joining. On this occasion his prayers were unusually short, not extending operation; and their reward shall be the instruction of Indian children; their conversion and the conversion of their parents; the supply of white settlements with the Gospel; the satisfaction of their own conscience; and the approbation and blessing of the God of Missions. How great the privilege there some scoret Articles referring to a Church establishment and politics, watch in one hand and the candle in the other, continued talking at a great rate of being permitted to perform any service for the Redeemer, and when per- known only to one party! With such the Canada Conference, fortunately, had

Districts, we have no doubt, will be punctual in their attendance at the meetings, and laborious and acceptable, as they were last year; so that no disappointments, as formerly, need be feared. The appeals they will make, avoid all designedly divisine measures; to repress an unchristian spirit of and honourable to those who appeal as to manner; and God will give them | tered feelings, or injure mutual charity." Here is intention, determination, success in their "labour of love." One of the most delightful occurrences and profession, hopeful enough; but where is the practice of unity and love ? handsome subscriptions from Montreal and Quebec; masked, and therefore elsewhere, for the answer. There is practice; but it is unworthy the greatness banked their neighbourly and christian deed is registered above.—Let being broken; but when a crusade against our Societies was associated with a us shew our ingenuity for Christ. Our Report has entries of a pleasing supposed dissolution, that law was trespassed. It is unnatural and cruel for description:—" Master J. C.'s Missionary Box," "Miss C. A. M.'s Missionand White settlements; and the encouragement to it is derived from past success and the promise of God. The receipts of the Society last year were by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United £2310 8s., and the liberality of its benefactors induced the Missionary Committee to add to the number of their labourers; and the whole work must be Methodiats to the rights and privileges of the Wesleyan bousehold. Its Minis part of a letter in the N. Y. Observer, written in the way of response to a late appeal of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which at the time was in debt upwards of \$50,000. The whole letter breathes a fine missionary spirit; love, and honour them as their children and brethren. We shall not forget in the family of the writer." He remarks,-

"We said, Lord, we will make the sacrifice-we believe heaven will approve "We said, Lord, we will make the sacrifice—we believe heaven will approve, and that we shall feel no regrets for so trifling, so manorthy a sacrifice, when we meet our Saviour and the heathen at the last day. Thus having arrived at the day of easting in our mite, and of doing something now, permit me in conclusion, with the hope that other friends of the Saviour may be encouraged to taste the joys of Christian self-denial for Christ's sake, to mention our plan of retrenchment for raising our donation.

Our sources of retrenchment and contribution are from furniture, dress, the table, and from industry, as follows:

table, and from industry, as follows:
Astral lamp, (sold.) small lamps and candles do very well,

Hair mattrass, (sold.)
Extra table cover, (sold.)

Extra table cover, (sold)
Suit of clothes for myself and silk dress for my wife anticipated this year, but now to be dispensed with in aid of our humility and without injury to our influence and usefulness.
Having but one dish of flesh at a meal, and usually but once a day; and

dispensing with all strong drinks, and all rich pastry and confectionary greatly to the advantage of our health and comfort, we save at least

A little daughter of ten years deeply interested in Foreign Missions, and who we hope ere long to give away to this blessed cause, insists upon it that \$5 from the avails of her needle shall go to help to keep the dear heathen children in school till she shall go ou to teach them.

And a pious female domestic in our family whose only dependence is her

dollar and a ball per week; claims her high privilege of depositing 85 in this Savings Bank, though she bus recently made the same deposite in the same bank for the Bible cause, . . . . . . . . .

We are astonished and delighted to find with what facility we can save \$110. and yet greatly increase, instead of diminishing the comforts of life; and should another similar crisis occur in any of our benevotent institutions, we enticipal the high pleasure of following up the present experiment.
Yours fraternally, A Pr A FRIEND TO MISSIONS.

East Florida, Oct. 5, 1841. SCHISM IN THE ROMISH CHURCH .- Where there is so much

pretended wisdom and infallibility, a schism is a prodigy. Such is the case with the Romish Church in India, as we learn from the Calcutta Christian Advocate. The affair was recently brought under the notice of Parliament by a Roman Catholic Peer. That paper save,-

The Uniter, the Pope, doubtless felt that this schism in the system was undermining the stability of i.is throne; and accordingly he sends forth a party of the well-beloved and trusty disciples of Loyola—men well skilled both in mollifying and healing the divisions of the system. They have tried to effect that which the infallible ranguetism of the Pope could not accomplish; and they have, of course, failed. The consequence has been confusion worse confusion of the Pope could not accomplish; and they have, of course, failed. The consequence has been confusion worse confusions of priests are fulminating their anathemas against the other.

Jesuits are contending with the Dominicans and Franciscans, and the poor bewildered laity are thinking for themselves, and importmently asking strange the inquisition. Fra Sta. Maria de Paula writes pamphlets against Fra O Donovan, and anonymous lay and clerical scribblers, with all the bitterness of party animosity, pay their orisons even in advertisements to the Commercial Advertiser. Nor are these subjects of dispute at all minor ones. They involve the very truth of the system. The main point at issue is whether the Pope is the Supreme ruler of the Romanists, or whether the Bishop of Meliapore shall hold the rule in this portion of his dominions over more than half his subjects. The men annt by the Pope brand the men of Goa with the While the Gos priests designate them as intruders and busy-bodies in other men's matters. A Gos priest is elevated to the Vicar-Apostolicship—the The Romanist periodical, the approved child of the inte Vicar-Apostolic, is advertised as no le suspension, and the Government do not interfere.

DIVISIVE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARIES.

This is a subject on which our dislike to strife has made us silent for some onths, and which we should now leave unnoticed, but for a renewal and ncrease of provocation on the part of the Missionaries of the London Wesleyan Committee in Western Canada. For our reserve we have been blamed by some persons, who would still have to blame us, were we not at length convinced add conference—the spiritual parent of Methodism in the country. In such that something should be said. Notwithstanding the invasion of many circuits wafare you have, possibly, from 4 to 10,000 supporters in Upper Canada; bu and missions by the Missionaries last Conference year, and the solemn, repeat-Inroads have been made on the Peterboro' circuit, and the Brock circuit, and Sunday or two ago they opened a chapel at Pottersfield, built within a few yards of ours, where there is a rival Sabbath school, and rival services. So far these doings have strengthened our interest at that place. Within a few weeks a fresh impetus has been given to the trade of society-rending; affording a demonstration that the Rev. Messrs. Richey and Evans have returned from the English services for the winter, and we would say,-1. Take care and give the earliest Conference. To say nothing of the un-christian and un-Wesleyen character of notice of them in every neighbourhood where they are to be held. No place these proceedings, their barbarism is their condemnation. To the perpetrators has a Missionary meeting oftener than once a year, and it is important that of such deeds as those whose existence we deplote and denounce, we might all the inhabitants be informed of the time it is held, and interested in the address ourselves in the forcible language of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson. In object of it. 2. Sufficient preparation should be made for the accommodation his fast letter to Dr. Alder, contained in a pamphlet published by Tegg in July proceedings of the English Wesleyan Conference and its Committees, August and September, 1840. With an Appendix, containing the Rev. E. Ryerson's Replies to the Wesleyan Committee, Rev. Dr. Alder, Rev. W. Lord, etc.;"in this letter Mr. Ryerson says, "I would ten thousand times sooner bear your heaviest execuations than share your responsibility in this affair. It involves the peace of a noble country; the character of Methodism; and the blood of sisting of incidents of his history since he left Scotland at the age of four years the skies," and "From Greenland's icy mountains." 3. The Annual Report souls. I forgive you freely, while I rebuke you sharply. There is still an and a half. His parents died Missionaries in the West Indies; -- for thirty of our Missionary Society should be industriously circulated in every vicinity opportunity for you to retrieve the errors and wrongs of the past, as there is a years be was the conductor of a paper; at the close of this period the inhabitdisposition in my mind to bury them is oblivion." Shortly before last Confer- and of Sheffield, (his place of residence,) of all classes, gave him a dinner, and ence we received a communication from "G. F. P." on "The Unity of the presented him with two hundred guineas, which he applied to the revival of a Methodists," which a desire for peace has prevented us from inserting till to- Moravian Mission, delicately wishing it might be called after his father. His day. With the exception of two or three passages, we commend it to our principal theme as a Poet was "liberty and patriorism." On one point he had we should not have published at all, had we not been compelled by the extend. his writings was to promote the glory of God and the peace and happiness of ng unrighteous operations of the Missionaries. It is not our intention to go largely into this subject, having done it before

ings, the London Missionaries take it for granted, the Union is legally brillient has been thy day, and peaceful shall be thy grave; and when at res tion. Has this been done? In what document proceeding from the English Conference or its Committees are objections made to the Canada Conference founded fairly on the Articles? They have been kept back altogether from the English public and the Canadian, by Dr. Alder and his party. It were natural contract. And yet it is preposterously affirmed, "The Union is dissolved."-If it be, what Union is it? Certainly not that agreed on by the two Conferences in 1833, the Articles of which are in the discipline of our Church. Were formed, the honour to be rewarded for having done no more than our duty! nothing to do. 2. The proceedings of the Missionaries are in flat opposition the principles by which that Conference proposed to be guided in Canada were exhibited wonderful cheerfulness of spirits. - Life of the Rev. R. Housman. both just and liberal." They say, "It is our wish and determination to we know will be worthy of the cause for which they are made as to matter, controversy." Then nothing is to be done by them "that might produce embitassociated with our Missionary operations last year was, the transmission of We send our readers to Hamilton, London, Guelph, Peterboro, Belleville and unexpected, it is true; but the more welcome for that reason. We have and goodness of the English Conference. 3. That Conference is the first to thanked them more than once in public, and oftener in our heart, and we trespess on the grand law of Methodistic Unity. Had that Conference justly dissolved the Union, no objection could have been made on the score of the law in the Quebes Gazette of the 24th ult. ary Box," "Sabbath School Missionary Box," "Prayer Meeting Missionary without a cause. 4. Its proceedings are a virtual expulsion of the Canada Box," "Missionary Tea Meeting," &c. &c. We once heard Dr. Clarke Conference Methodists from that family. Would they be treated as they are if eny, "When I was unconverted I was a dull lad; but when my heart was they were considered legitimate Wesleyans? Two inferences are to be drawn changed, I seemed able to learn any language." When a person is influenced from their present treatment :- first, -cither that they are not true Weslevans. by the Missionary spirit, he can do much. Let us show our charity for Christ. and it is right to treat them as enemies; or, secondly, that they are true Wose The command to this is from Him; the call to it is from our Indian Missions leyans, and the English Conference does wrong in using them as enemies.— Either position practically excommunicates them from the family. 5. The States. That Church does not deny the claims of the Canada Conference sustained. There are twenty-five Mission Stations, or places in part Missions, ters and members have not learned of Dr. Alder and the English Committees dependent on the Committee for pecuniary support; besides contingent how to disinherit the original, Parent Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada, expenses. The operations of a christian principle, and the excitement of a | The Address of the Bishops of the Method at Episcopal Church in May, 1840. generous sympathy, beget in us the expectation, that this year will surpass the is worthy of their Wesleyan views and Christian feelings. They say, "Our last in the income and utility of the Society. In order to this, let us show Methodism is onz;" "we have one object, one interest, one spirit;" "we shall our self-denial for Christ. We shall conclude these suggestions with the latter ever cherish towards you a BRANCH of the same great Methodist family to children to the Lutheran font. They are complained of on account of the which we belong" "assurances of our fraternal regard and affection." Thus. out of doors, our fathers and brethren in the States (a noble Body) acknowledge, Ray. Mesars. Giles and Dawson have been sent from England if possible to but we have only room for that part of it which states the fact of self-denial their Methodistic courtesy and christian affection. 6. In Wesleyan consistency and Clergy on the subject; with what success it is not said: we hope no the English Conference is outdone by the Canada Conference itself. This in vain. Conference was prompted by pure regard to agree to Articles of Union with that, and in no case has broken them. Questions foreign to them were agitated, and the Union was endangered, but, every thing was done by this Conference to preserve it. Letters were written, addresses presented, deputations sent remonstrances made; but the party addressed listened not to, or heeded not, those who desired differences to be amicably adjusted, and the Union to continue The Conference held in Munchester in July last paid no regard to the reiterated statements and remonstrances of our last Conference; resolved on measures for the further prosecution of the work of division in Canada; and declined a ontroversy with our Conference! Who ever heard of the wise and powerful British Conference declining a controversy of this nature before! The obvious inference is, the cause espoused by that Conference is bad and cannot longer be on. In the last Address of the Canada to the English Conference acknowperpetuate the Union which now happily exists." The Rev. Messrs. W. and C. Ryerson were sent to England to present this address, and to settle differences; but in vain: the Conference to which they were our representatives persists in their purpose to dissolve the Union-have, as far as they could, done it, and made the Societies of our province scenes of enmity, rancour, and misaccount, arises from their just perception of the great principle of Weslevan unity, and their sincere and deathless affection for their Methodist brethren throughout the world. We have said more than we intended, and cannot dismiss the subject without quoting two beautiful and touching passages from a letter by Mr. E. Ryerson to the Canada Committee of the English Conference contained in the able and unanswerable pamphlet from which we have already

> made an extract. He says,---"Gentlemen, when I think of your costly and magnificent Centenary Hall, your great wealth, your numerous missions, your expansive operations (and God grant you still more abundant success in them!), the numerous calls upon your ions and benevolent exertions, from Europo, Africa, Asia, the West Indies, Sec.; and yet that you cannot allow your laborious brethren in Upper Canada to live in peace, but must waste your resources in waging an expensive and wanton warfare against them; employing from twelve to twenty missionaries (so called), not one of whom, as far as I have learned, has formed a new society since you dissolved the union without dividing a society of the Canala Confe ence, and the majority of whom do not preach in a single neighbourhood where the Canada preachers are and have not been accustomed to preach. I say, when I think of these things, I am reminded of the exclamation of Caractacus, when exhibited as a captive at Rome! Alas! how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage Your Canada brethren, in labours, and perils, and poverty, have erected more chapels, and collected more converts and congregations in Uppe Canada, than your missionaries, with your assistance, have done in all the other provinces of British North America, yet are our cottages envied."

"I therefore call upon you once more, by the obligations of contract, by the principles of justice, and by the considerations of religion, to pause, and calmly review the past, before you rashly proceed further, in the work of injustice, op-The one party declare the property and the mean of Gos with Habitanian priests, before your reasy proceed intrast, in the work of injustice, opening the Pope brand the mean of Gos with Habitanian priests, before your reasy proceed intrast, in the work of injustice, opening the Pope brand the mean of Gos with Habitanian priests, before your reasy proceed intrast, in the work of injustice, opening the Pope brand the mean of Gos with Habitanian priests, before your reasy proceed intrast, in the work of injustice, opening the Pope brand the mean of Gos with Habitanian priests, before your reasy proceed intrast, in the work of injustice, opening the Habitanian accounts in the Carssian Additional acts under beautiful design of your official appointments? Is it the glery in which you wish to the country, to give its Editor the credit of ignorance on all the Catholic to enshrine Methodists if Is it the design of your official appointments? Is it the glery in which you wish to the credit of ignorance on all the Catholic to enshrine Methodists if Is it the design of your missionary funds?

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The design of your official appointments? Is it the glery in which you wish, either to the country, and funds? Apostolic at all: while the nearest inquestionable authority says that he is societies, instead of employing them amongst the destitute who are 'perishing religion—to set down the unanimous Catholic millions, of all ages and countries, The other party oppose his for lack of knowledge. — I leave your own imaginations to complete the picture.

Apostolic at all: while the nearest inquestionable authority says that he is societies, instead of employing them amongst the destitute who are 'perishing religion—to set down the unanimous Catholic millions, of all ages and countries, for lack of knowledge. — I leave your own imaginations to complete the picture. But what a work for a missionary committee and missionary agents to be em-

ployed in! What will be your view of it on a death-bed? What will the nex generation say of it? A work which probably makes as many infidels as it converts sinners! A work which must and will be judged, not by the word or worthlessness of Egerton Ryerson, but by its own fruits of hatred, strife,

schism and division!
You may be told that you have many supporters and friends in Upper Canada. So you have; but not in unnecessary and unholy wasfare against the Canada. these form the exceptions to the religious and provalent sentiment of the country, rather than the index of them. In the Hume and Gore districts, two of the metropolitan and wealthiest districts in Upper Canada, where your agents have endeavoured far and wide to establish themselves, your supporters form the exception, and the friends of the Canada conference constitute the general rule. Let two facts speak, and be not imposed upon by interested and partizan Pepresentations. 1. You have some twenty missionaries, so called, in Upper Canada; there are, say 113 Canada conference preachers. The people of Canada support the latter; help must be obtained from England to support the

2. The Canada conference builds its own chapels throughout the province your agents cannot build chapels even in Toronto or Hamilton (your two strong-bolds in Upper Canada) without going to England to borrow or beg money to do it. These facts speak volumes. The Canada conference, a large majority of whose members, as well as of the members of its societies, are like yourselves natives of Great Britain and Ireland, -ministering to 850 congregations, whose labours are associated with the carliest recollections of the earliest set lers of Canada, -is not to be swept away by the breath of your resolutions or the wand of your (in this province) misapplied funds. You may retard,—you may rex, trouble, and agitate; but you cannot annihilate. In such a work, in more ways than one, you will gain a loss in Upper Canada."

MONTCOMERY, THE POET .- This amiable and popular man has recently visited his native country-Scotland, and been received with the cordinlity and honour he deserves. He was entertained at a public breakfast in Glasgow, and delivered to the ministers and gentlemen assembled on the interesting occasion a speech in the Poet's own simple, thrilling style, coneaders as an excellent article, likely to do good at the present time; but which differed from many of his contemporaries; -" that noint was, that the aim of mankind." This is highest praise, which will live when the names of some others shall rot. During the delivery of the speech applause frequently broke apon his ear. Venerable man, fast "verging upon three score years and ten. there, it will be said of thee in thy own beautiful language-

"Grave! the guardian of his dust,
Grave! the treasury of the skies, Every atom of thy trust Rests in hope again to rise."

REV. JOHN WESLEY .- John Adams, Esq., of Broomsgrove to expect if those Articles had been violated, that the particular Article or in Worcestershire, Mrs. Housman's only brother, recollects having seen John Acticles violated would have been adduced. But, no; a charge has not been Wesley at his father's house at Asbby; be also heard him preach in a field ad beyond a period of four minutes; and his sermon, which lasted scarcely hal hour, was plain, direct. and unimpossioned. A little before ten o'clock a ulght Mr. Wesley lighted his hed candle and took out his watch; and with the until the hour was completed. " He then abruptly retired, leaving the conversa tion to be resumed in the morning. Mr. Adams says, that the popular por The able and respected Ministers forming the Deputations for the different Address (received) of the English, to the Canada Conference, it is said, that was neither so thin as he is represented, nor did h, wear his hair so long. H to their Conference's professions of justice, charity, and peace. In the last traits of the illustrious founder of Methodism are exaggerated. Mr. Wesle,

> Sin Charles Bagot .- The steam-frigate Styx, having or hoard His Excellency, has been obliged, late English papers say, to return to Portsmouth, having had her machinery damaged. Sir Charles was to sail or board the war ship Illustrious for Halifax; and, therefore, cannot be expected to arrive in Canada for some time yet; which is much to be regretted, import ant duties requiring his presence. His Excellency, Sir Richard Jackson, was expected in Kingston last Monday from Quebec, whither he had gone to mee Sir Charles. Since writing the above we have found the following official letter

> Quebec, Nov. 23rd, 1341. I am commanded by the Administrator of the Government you, that by a despatch received this morning, it appears that H. M. steame Styx; on which the Governor-General and his suite were embarked, had been compelled, in consequence of an accident, to put back to Portsmonth, and that Sir Charles Bagot would, therefore, proceed to Canada on board H. M. shi Rhustrious, which was expected to sail about the 10th instant. As, however it would be impossible for that ressel at this season to enter the St. Lawrence His Excellency would proceed at once, either to New-York or Boston, an rom thence direct to Kingston, where he may be expected to arrive about th middle or end of December.

> The despatches contain no other intelligence which His Excellency consider The despatches contain no other intelligence which the honour to be. Sir, you there is a communicate to the public. I have the honour to be. Sir, you T. W. C. Mordoch. His Worship the Mayor.

PERSECUTION OF THE BAPTISTS .- From a late number of the Soston Watchman we learn, that the Baptists in Copenhagen and Largeland Denmark, are suffering from persecution. Two Pastors, Messra. Monster ave been imprisoned, one four, and the other nine months; a poor man aimed Andreas, has had to lose all his goods, and be incarcerated; and fine and punishments are threatened against oll Baptists who do not bring the having no confession of faith, on the subject of marriage, and their alleger while our fathers and brethren in England would turn the Canada Methodists intability of sentiment. Here is National-Church dominancy again. The remedy the evil, and have addressed the King of Denmark and the Bishops

> MISSIONARY DEBT .- The N. Y. Christian Advocate and fournal contains an address to the ministers and members of the Methodis Episcopal Church on the subject of a debt of more than \$50,000 incurred b the Missionary Society of that Church, and states a plan for its liquidation .-But the most surprising and painful part of the address is that which says, the in consequence of the debt, the Society's Missions in South America are to be abandoned. We fervently hope this will not be done. There are members sufficient in that Church to pay the debt, and increase the number of Missions, without even great exertion.

TEMPERANCE.—It affords us pleasure to see from the last Kingston Chronicle, that the cause of Total Abstinence is promoted more and vindicated; notwithstanding its business of disseveration in Canada is carried more. The meeting held there on the 26th ult., at which the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson was chairman, and the Rev. Mr. McEwan, Mr. McDonald, (Temperledged by the latter, it is said, "We most anxiously desire to strengthen and ance Agent,) and others, speakers, is in proof. The intended Ward Meetings will do good there, as such meetings have in this city.

MR. Copp's ROBBERY.—It will be remembered that sometime ago, Mr. Codd, of King Street, in this city, had his house roubed of an iron chest containing, we believe, £1000. Last Sunday week, a man of the name chief; and the very poignancy of the grief of the Canada Methodists on this of Earnest was arrested and is now in jail, whose apprehension, it is confidently supposed, will lead to the discovery of the persons concerned in the robbery, if not to the recovery of the property. It is very desirable that a band of regues who have too long infested this city should be suppressed.

> OMENS .- In the last Church we have, I. A wandering fallacious editorial of three columns on the "Succession" against the Weslevan! 2. "A Plan for the Union of Wesleyan Methodism with the Church"!! 3. "A Proposal for the Reconciliation of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches"!!! What next?

> BRAZILIAN CORONATION .- The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 19th ult publishes an account of the Coronation of Don Pedro II. Emperoof Brazil, and in a very respectful way says, it "appears to have been conducted with not the least omission of the soleron inanities which belong to coronations on the other side of the Atlantic." We are struck with one circumstance :-The motropolitan gave the crown to the Emperor, and it is said, " His Majesty put it upon his head:" in fact crowned himself. The description of his dress is a novelty, and of the whole ceremony, entertaining.

ETIQUETTE OF ROME—SECOND LESSON.—Last week we gave an example of the politeness of the Catholic at Hamilton to the Church; this week, we are amused to say, the courtesy of its editor is extended to us. We wish it to be borne in mind, that the following extract is from the pen of the Yery Reverend William P. McDonald, Vicar-General!-

We still find that newspoper, styled the Christian Guardian, whenever i ened screamers of his discordant conventicles.

It is very satisfactory to us to know, that the TEMPERANCE HOTEL on Yonge street, opened by Mr. Elliott some months ago, is well supported by the public. Will other Tavern keepers in the city discard at once that mischief maker. Alcohol, from their bar-rooms? It will be done sometime, and it is high time; for during one week lately we saw six or seven persons laying drunk in the streets of our sober city!

A recent London Watchman has a long and decisive article against the war in China. The N. Y. Albion says, "It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver." This is "tit for tat."

A Mr. Gould has published the full trial of Mr. McLeod in an ctavo volume of 400 pages, at a dollar; which may be had at Messra. Goulde ... Banks & Co., New-York, and Gould & Co., Albany. Mr. Fowler of Canada seleted in the preparation of it.

On Wednesday last the Hon. J. S. Macaulay was elected an lerman for St. Patrick's Word, in place of W. H. Boulton, Esq., resigned.

For several days we have had fine sleighing in this vicinity, so hat we query, whether even Kingston has been favoured with as much bustle and music as Toronto.

A mail for England, via Halifax, will be closed at the Office n this city, on Saturday, the 4th of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

We have received "The Self-Instructor," which is entertaining nd useful; though rather enthusiastic on self-instruction.

To Correspondents.—Communications are received from Observer," " Wilson," and " Whitby." " One of Many" will please send es the remaining paper, and what else he may have lessure to prepare. What Anti-Sectarian" has sent will make three papers, which we hope will be folowed by what he names. The communication from Mount Pleasant is hardly

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS. These Meetings will be attended by the several Deputations named in the Missionary Report, and other Ministers.

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of	December. o'ck.	City Toronto, Sermons Sun 9, 11, 6 do. Meeting Mon 10, 64 Brick Chapl, Yonge St. Tue 11. Washington's Wed 12. Whithy Thu 13. Colemen's Frid 14. Bowmanville Sermons Sun 16, 11, 6 do. Meeting Mon 17, 64 Hope Chapel Tue 13,
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1	Niagara Meeting Mon 3, 63	Emily Thu 20,
e,	Lundy's Jane Tue 4, Allenburgh Wed 5, Beaver Dums Thu 6, Though Frid 7,	Cavan and Thomson's Frid 21, 11,
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COUNSEL FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MR. EDITOR,-I am an Itinerant Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; I have been employed in the field between thirteen and fourteen ears; and, belonging to one of the inferior grades of ministerial talent, I have been occupied a good part of the time in cultivating country and bush Circuits. And in the course of my extensive and diversified travels and labours, I have observed several things, not immediately connected with religion, yet of importance in their place, among some of our people, which require amendment; but which, on account of their peculiar character and delicacy, I could never, to any considerable extent, in my personal and ministerial capacity, bring myself to interfere with-on which, however, they need counsel; but which counsel they are not likely to get, unless they receive it? from us. And, after revolving the subject in my mind, at intervals, for a length of time. I have come to the conclusion to address them, with your kind permission, through the Guardian. I know there are those of your readers o whom these counsels are unnocessary; and there are others who need them much, who seldom or never see the paper. But if the intelligent readers of your excellent journal think these thoughts calculated to serve a useful purpose, let them circulate. And now the impatient will by this time say,-What, in the name of wonder, would you be at?" I answer, candid friends, I would give the pious some advice on two subjects: viz. routzerss and CLEANLINESS. But some will exclaim-" What have these things to do, with religion? or a Methodist Preacher with them?" I answer, much every way. Does not the Bible direct us to be "courteous?" And is it not an aphorism, the truth of which is admitted by all, that " cleanliness is next to godliness?" Allow me then-1. To make some remarks on POLITENESS. But let none suppose that I am going into all the particulars which might be mentioned ander this head; much less that I propose teaching them to bow and scrape-accomplishments in which I am no great adept myself. I merely intend to mention some of the more palpable violatious of propriety and decency which I have observed from time to time. (1) It is a breach of all propriety to run bolt into a room occupied by another, though it be in the ame house, without tapping at the door. How often is the privacy of a person, in dressing or devotion, invaded or interrupted by this blunder. (2) How exceedingly offensive and disgusting to any person of common decency is the practice, at table, of datibing the spoon, or knife, or fork, which has een twenty times half-way down the man's throat, into the common dish of neat or vegetables. And what an oversight in any mistress of a family not to provide the butter-plate with a knife, and the other dishes with implements accordingly, if she has them in the house. (3) How excessively sickening it. is to see a person one moment with his hand in his pocket, or his finger in his nose, (both of them utterly abominable,) and the next handling the bread, or in the dish of entables. (4) A man should not grasp his knife or fork so far in the middle as to bring his clows in a direct line with the table and in contact with his neighbour's ribs. (5) I should consider it unnecessary to say, if I had not seen the direction violated a thousand times, that the practice of interrupting a person in the middle of a story or remark, by telling him we have heard it before, or by commencing one of our own, is very impolite. (6) That the practice of spitting on the floor, especially in the house of God; and of lawking and spitting at the fire, when cooking is in progress, is superof whom are a thorough nuisance wherever they are.

shall trouble you no more, Sir, at the present, knowing that you are fond less than the number of those who neglect public worship altogether. Chris "short chapters;" and being anxious to know the fate of this before I tians, one and all, what do you say to these facts!—Boston Chr. Watchman hazard my reputation in an article on CLEANLINESS. I would barely make one observation, viz: that a neglect of these and some similar points—such as the filthy state of some of our chapels; our want of attention in seating strangers; and the vulgar practice of gabbling at the door before and after service-has kept persons of respectability in many places from associating with us and attending our meetings-from the impression that we were a low, ONE OF MANY. I am, with submission,

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Sin, You will please to insert in the next Guardian the name, with the merit table, of the following young gentleman, which was in some way omitted : Master Walker Powell, in Spelling, 717; Reading, 64; Writing, 64; Master Walker Powen, in Specials, 1127

Arithmetic, 71; English Grammar, 6; Composition, 711.

J. Hurlburt.

# Religions Intelligence.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER, -After the Elizabethtown, the Crosby Quarterly Meeting was the next in order. This section of the country changed its position in reference to other circuits for a long time almost annually. At one time it would be the Crosby Circuit, and another the upper part of the Rideau, and a It is an acknowledged another the back part of the Elizabethtown circuit. fact, that many of the inhabitants have been greatly given to change. O, how rapid the road to utter ruin, when the narrow path is once forsaken! But this as not the case with all on the Crosby circuit. Many of our brethren knew their calling better; and not only remained firm to their post, but resolved upon doubling the amount of their liberality in sustaining the good work. This they have done ever since the division, and the work has been sustained, and is now rising in almost every part of the circuit. The meeting on Saturday was now rising it almost every part of the circuit. The meeting on Saturday was well attended, and the prayer-meeting in the evening very powerful. The Love-feast was most interesting, in which one professed the blessing of a clean heart. The Great Head of the Church remembered to bless his people while they remembered him at his table; and during the administration of his word,

is presence was realized.

From this we visited Prescett. This, as far as the economy of Methodism Is concerned, is a fittle world in itself. She gives no countenance to schism in the church; hence, all who have attempted to break her ecclesiastical ranks. eded no better than the Patriots did on the point, a little below But notwithstanding this characteristic of stability, and the superior advantages which the society in Prescott for several years past had possessed, we found the spirit of internal piety rather low, and the congregation not so large as we saticipated. However, the Quarterly-meeting was not altogether without interest. There was some animation in the Love-feast, and some intimations for good in the Prayer-meeting on Sabbath evening. And upon the whole, there is such a great change for the better, both in a temporal and in a religious point of view, between Prescott of '41 and Prescott of '27, (when we visited it occasionally, and preached to a scattered few in a small school-house) that

every philanthropist and christian should be encouraged to " labour on at God's command, and offer all their works to Him." From this we went to Kemptville. This little circuit holds the same situation with regard to several other circuits, as the celestial empire thinks she halds in reference to the whole world besides .- viz. in the centre of them. Hence, In all the Camp-meetings held, whether to the East, West, North, or South, Kemptville claims a part, and generally receives more or less addition as the fruits of them. Kemptville itself (which is the county town of this circuit) is one of the most pleasantly-situated villages in all the back country. The land near it is of the best quality, and the inhabitants genetally of the right kind, and prospering finely in the good things of this world On Saturday the congregation was large, attentive, and serious; and the official members evinced a determination to make their preacher and his family comfortable, and to assist him in carrying on the great work. The Love-feas was interesting and powerful, and much of the experience very satisfactory Some twelve years ago I went on board of the old Methodis ship; but, in consequence of my expecting she would be lost in the great storms which were beating upon her, I three myself overboard, and made for land. I found it to be an aufriendly coast, only visited by mischievous persons. ld out some promises to me if I would take passage with them I could not do, in consequence of their hard speeches against my old ship' company. At length I turned my attention towards the ship I had left, and saw her fearlessly rising above every wave; by which I plainly discovered that, maniths anding all the opposing power, she in safety would make the port at last. I immediately again committed myself to the deep, made my way along side, and entreated for re-admittance. In great compassion this was granted and I praise God I am again on board, where, by his grace, I am determined to abide, as I am fully convinced it is the best way by which I can be saved."

Another said—" After I served God for a short time, I came to the conclusion that I could serve Him as well out of the church as in. I left the church, and soon found to my great grief. Out of the church, out of Christ. I have rned; God has forgiven me; his church has received me; for which I am akful." The Great Head of the Church was present at His table, and in

the public assembly. We preached in the evening again; and on Monday evening penitents came to the altar, and some found mercy. By the blessing

of God upon the labours of the laborious Superintendent, we have but saving additions will be made to the Kemptville Circuit this year.

### C. R. ALLISON. Yours affectionately, THE PIOUS GENESEE GIRL.

For the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. -In your paper of the sixth is a note from a correspondent with GENTLEMEN the initials D. W. He wishes to know something about the story of the Genesce girl and her little red book, which he read in the Commercial of the 26th November, 1831, and being pleased with which, he gave it a place in his scrap-This being so, I think he would like to read the sequel of this self-same girl's history; I will only remark that the history of the girl and her red book is a simple tale of unvariashed truth without addition, subtraction or romance. She was the adopted daughter of the Hop. William Campbell, surveyor General She was the adopted daughter of the mon. William campuen, surveyor denoral for this state, a worthy gentleman, and possessed of great riches. She was married in the Presbyterian Church, Cherry Valley, on the 6th of April, 1835, to Asshel Grant, M. D., of Utica. In a few days thereafter, they sailed from Boston to Constantinople, as missionaries, destined to the city of Ocroomiah. In the Commercial or Spectator of the 10th of October, 1836, is a very inter-eating letter from this young lady to her father, dated from Constantinople; while the writer, and her husband, were on the way to their station. In the Commercial of June 13th, 1340, is a letter from Dr. Grant to her father, making mention of her death. She died while prosecuting her laboure of love among the Nestorian Christians in Persia, on the 14th of January, 1839, aged twentyfive. The same faith in the doctrines of her little red book which kept her cal composed in our perilous sleigh-ride on the Hudson River in February 1831, was now her support, and carried her triumphently over the swelling Astoria, November, 1841. GRANT THOREURN.

CYPRESS CAMP-MEETING.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Camp Meeting at Cypress, some thirty miles above this city, which closed on last Monday morning, was one of the best which has been held there for many years. The congregation was unusually large; the religious services highly solemn, spiritual and impressive; the Missionary meeting fine; and the immediate effect of the bold, clear, Spirit-attended preaching of the cross of Christ, cheering to the hearts of all. From twenty to twenty-five whites, were brought to the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, through faith in Christ; and left the meeting in the happy enjoyment of the direct witness of the Spirit "crying in" their "hearts, Abba, Father." Some of these were aged men-an uncommon circumstance by the way; some of them youthful ;-all of great promise to the church. There were admitted on trial thirty-five; twenty-two whites, mostly males; and thirteen coloured.

The Methodist Church at the South will be slow to abandon the system of "field preaching," so long as Camp-Meetings are as efficient an instrumentality as they have proved themselves to be the present year, in the spread of Scrip-tural holiness over these lands. Their influence has been felt among us, from the central rallying points of religious attength, to the remotest orbits of our frontier circuits, diffusing light, warmth and heavenly energy, throughout the

whole. They are eminently calculated to act upon the mass of society as it is found out of the large cities; and the earnest, inartificial, matter of fact style of address;—the abeyance for several days together, of worldly cares;—the concentration of prayer and faith which command "the Spirit of grace;" all token together, give to the master-truths of Christianity there taught an expansion for the several days to the content of the several days to the master-truths of the several days there taught an expansion for the several days to the master-truths of the several days to the several days together, of worldly cares;—the taken together, give to the master-truths of Christianity there taught an expansive force and sweeping energy, seldom witnessed under other circumstances. Such results as the awakening of thousands of careless men, and bringing to God multitudes of wandering sinners, and filling the chorches with humble, spiritual and thriving Christians, we hold to overbalance a thousand fold, any occusional breaches of ceremonial niceties, any incidental exhibitions of extravagant feeling, or violations of correct taste. Let these meetings be judged by their FRUITS .- Southern Christian Advocate.

REVIVALS, -A letter from Bro. Langhorne of Portsmouth informs us that upwards of forty souls have been converted since the commencemen

In Norfolk we learn from a private letter that up to the 11th of October one hundred and thirty-three had professed religion, and ninety-five had joined the

In Lynchburg also we understand a gracious revival is in progress. Many promising young persons have been added to the Church.—Rickmond Christian Advocate.

STATE OF RELIGION IN BOSTON .- It has been ascertained by careful calculations, that there are at least 35,000 people who are habitual neglecters of public worship—enough of themselves for one large city. This is an affecting fact, to say nothing of the fact that many who do attend public worship, come under the influence of pestilential error. Here is an army of human beings, living, so to speak, professedly without God in the world.

DENOMINATIONS IN BOSTON .- A writer on "city missions" in

Orthodox Congregationalists,	Churches.	Members.
Daptist, eresee rear stage and and address.	. 0	3,750 <b>,</b> 3.000.
Methodist	10	1,890,
Other Evangelical, (including Episcopal.)		1.000, 4.600.
The second secon	G. ·	4,000,

latively execrable. This is mostly the work of that filthiest class of all ani- ations can be ascertained only by a general estimate," and considers this estimate mals-(excepting one)-snuffers, smokers, and tobacco-chewers, the latter larger than the actual numbers. He also says, that "more than one balf of the actual attendance on public worship is in evangelical churches," but that I shall trouble you no more, Sir, at the present, knowing that you are fond worship altogether. Chris

### Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 20th. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 16th, at 10 A. M., and at Boston on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock thus making the passage in fourteen days and six hours.

Official notice has been given of a change in the departure of the Cunary packets, from Liverpool to North America. In future there will be two mails in November, instead of one as heretotore, and only one in March. During the other months there will be two. We learn from the Transcript that the Caledonia brought 14,000 letters, of

which 5,025 were for New-York, the postage on them amounting to about \$1700. The postage on those for New Orleans amounted to \$307. Of news papers the quantity was immense. Those which came directed to Harnden &

The intelligence of McLeod's arquittal, and also of Grogan's release, had eached Lundon, and afforded the highest satisfaction. The report of the trial

published at large in the papers.

The Styx steam frigate, having on board Sir Charles Bagot, had been obliged to return to Portsmouth, having carried away her connecting rod, and sustained other damage in her machinery. Sir Charles was to re-embark oa board the

Illustrions ship of war.
The Lords of the Treasury have authorized the admission of rough rice from

the United States at one penny the quarter.

The abortive attempt in Spain had been completely crushed. Montes de Oca, another of the leaders, had shared the fate of General Leon. Isturitz was taken and in prison, and O'Donnell had fled. It is confidently affirmed that negutiations are in progress, with fair prospects of success, for a political amnigamation between the moderados and the Carlists, to be cemented by a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the young Queen; the Don formally abandoning all pretensions to the throne in favour of his offspring.

A conspiracy had been detected at Brussels, and a quantity of arms an mountain seized. The ultimate object of the conspirators was variously reported—some alleging that it was a republic, others a restoration of the

O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin without opposition. On being wested with the robes of office, he declared his intention to not with perfec impartiality, and to dissever himself completely from party in his

To increase the distress that forms so large a portion of the difficultie attending the position of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, it is now said that the potatoe crop in Ireland is likely to prove a total failure.

potatoe crop in Ireland is likely to prove a total rature.

Theodore Hook, it seems, has left his family—a widow and five children—utterly destitute. A subscription for their relief has been got up, but the paper complain that its proceeds are altogether inadequate. His income must have been large, but he appears to have consumed it all in "rintous living."

The Mediation of France.-The following paragraph appears in the Landon Herald of October 30. The Herald, by the way, is said to be the organ of Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary.

We have reason to believe that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the United States of America, relative to the trial of Mc Lead, the north-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both nuntries, our Government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good-will between the

Capture of a Slaver .- Despatches are published in the Gazette

Dreadful Fire in the Tower of London .- Total destruction of national calamity, occurred on Saturday night last, in the entire destroction, together with its contents of that magnificent building forming so prominent s feature in the far famed Tower of London, denominated "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armory," containing, in addition to an almost incumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than

The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine building of brick of this building is situated the church founded by Edward III., and sedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are deposited the remains of many noble and until his own strength is exhausted, or all sign of animation has left his ans some royal personages, executed either in the Tower or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situate the newly-erected jewel tower, in which the regalia and all the crown jewels are kept.

The first discovery of the fire was made about half-past ten o'clock by the

sentry on dury at the jewel office, who perceived a bright light is uing from the windows of this tower, which is situated at the Northern extremity of the building and immediately attached to the grand storehouse or armory. The engines intioned in the Tower (of which there are several) were immediately on the stationed in the lower tor which there are severally were immediately on the aport, and were quickly followed by those of the neighbouring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment. The flames had by this time gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire had made its way from the round table tower to the centre of the grand armory, and burst forth rom several windows with extraordinary fury, rapidly extending both East and West.—The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, and it was not until the hose had been conveyed to the water's edge that mything like a sufficient quantity was obtained, and even then the distance was so great to the burning pile, that the labours of the firemen were frequently

In the grand acmory, which is stated to have been the largest ro-Europe, were deposited 200,000 stand of arms, besides a vast quantity of milltary carriages, bombs, and other spoils of war, captured by our troops in various parts of the world. The flames having once penetrated this hall, no hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the exertions of the firement were confined to the preservation of the surrounding buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crown jewels deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the Eastern extremity of the grand armoury, and the yeomen of the guard, under the direction of their captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful models of the lss. and other appile of was deputed to undertake the removal. I has service was sainly performed without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful models of the white tower, were consigned to the care of the Governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. The heat from the burning pile had now becom so excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it was quite impossible to attempt to save any portion of the arms, &c. contained in the grand storehouse. About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpossingly grand. The flames at that time having extended to nearly the whole length of the armory, shortly after the roof being completely burnt through, fell in with a tremendous crash, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the Southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the judicious exertions of the brigade establishment they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the round tower, and hones were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrito excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it hopes were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrificed. This expectation happily proved correct. The fire was not subdued, however, until near five o'clock, and the mass of ruins was hurning fiercely throughout the whole of yesterday. It was hoped that this calamity had been ndrd with loss of life, but we regret to record the death of a fremma named Richard Wivell, of the brigado establishment, a fine young man aged 24, who was killed by the fall of a mass of stone from the top of a wall under which he was holding the branch.

Meny rumors are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire ; but no thing is known at present on which confidence can be placed. Over-heated flues are stated to have caused the disaster, by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will be, no doubt, set on foot by the government. It would be utterly impossible to estimate with any thing aprestore; but there can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the buildng, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one million sterling.

Removal of the Jewels,-Notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the Jewel room, Mr. Superintendent Pearse of the H. division, having broken the Jewel room, Mr. Superintendent Pearse of the H. division, having broken the iron bars in front of the regalia, succeeded in handing the new imperial crown and other portions of the regalia to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the regalia, by whom they were placed in the custody of the several warders, as follows:—Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the fort-major; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same practicus materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with billiants. In the centre a magnificent supplier of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; it stood within a revolving plate-glass bell.

The celebrated six scaptres and gold walking-stick were carried by Mr. Dorrington. These comprised the King's scaptre and cross, which is covered with precious stones, beneath which is a fine amethyst, the pommel similarly ornamented, and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery: the well known placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the

ornamented, and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery; the well known King's respire and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and cross, fancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III.; an ancient sceptre, discovered in the jewel-office, in 1814, and was supposed to have belonged to William III; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II., mounted in gold, numounted by a dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor,

golden plates, spoons, &c. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our Sovereigns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in Franco, by Thomas a Becket:—it had been there reverenced as the gift of an angel from Heaven-the sword of mercy and some other articles The Prince of Wales's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velver cushion in the House of Lords before the sent of the seic-apparent. The asscient imperial crown, the arches, flowers and fillets covered with large jewels of every colour, inclosing a purple-velvet cap, faced with treble rows of ermine; as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cross is a remarkably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the

During the operation of breaking down the bars of the jewel-chamber, and i getting them out, the keeper of the jewels was clamorously pressed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine fountain,) to its fate, as the des getting them out, the keeper of the jewels was clamorously traction of the entire of this building then appeared inevitable.

Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upward of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount, looking upon then as relics of antiquity.

The Earl of Coventry, who made a very brief but very extraor dinary speech, not long ago in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the curr laws, (noticed in our columns at the time,) has been removed to an usune has pital. His lordship was labouring under incipient insanity when he made the peech, though nobody suspected it.

London, Nov. 3 - One O' Clock-The bill-brokers are preparing for to morrow, it being the 4th of the morth; but the amount of bills falling due, principally the retail trade, is not expected to be heavy.—Money is light out of doors at five and six per cent., but at the Stock Exchange is not worth note than three per cent, on Consols,

The Weather and the Crops .- The weather has, throughout the week, been exceedingly wet in and near the metropolis; but to the north and west of us not so bed; in many districts a stop has been put to field work, some of the low lands are quite under water, and even in the most favoured sinua-tions it will require eight or ten days of fine dry weather before ploughing can be recommenced. It is to be apprehended that sowing will be very late.

Settlement of the Scottish Church Question .- The new Lord Advocate, (Sir W. Rae,) in his address from the hustings, at Bute, on Monday week, briefly referred to the Church question, and assured his hearers that i was one which, in his opinion, required the most serious and mature consider ation. and one not to be hastily taken up and decided upon :- nor would it be so :- that he had been only three hours in London after receiving his late appointment, but that a portion of those three hours were spent by him with distinguished member of the Government in the discussion of this question, and needed only further to add, that it was the intention of the Government to which he had the honour to belong, to prepare and bring forward, not a partial or instalment measure, as the Doke of Argyll's Bill was characterized by many of the members of the General Assembly who advocated that measure, but such a measure as would insure a satisfactory, full, and final settlement of this long otracted and painful question, and place the Church of Scotland upon a surand lasting foundation, securing to it all its undoubted rights and privileges,

Present to Her Majesty .- Previous to Her Majesty's departure from Windsor to Claremont, a table of very elegant workmanship, formed from a portion of the wreck of the Royal George, was presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsmouth. The table is of a circular form, resting on a pedestal, and supported by four carved lions; the surface is composed of after nate shades of black and white oak, the former being that portion discoloured by the action of the water, and the latter that which the water had not acted pon. On its margin is inserted a piece of silver, on which is bentiful agraced a profile view of the Royal George, and underneath an inscription of Her Majesty, stating the name of the donor and the material of which it is composed. After it had been inspected and much admired by Her Majesty and he Prince, it was placed in the corridor, among the numerous articles of verti

Lord Stanley .- If there is in his speeches less of order and of Nov. 2, from Captain Tucker, senior officer on the Western coast of Africa, its critical from Captain Tucker, senior officer on the Western coast of Africa, its critical from the Captain slaver, called the Firme, by fifteen men this power of wounding the herits of his adversaries, and exciting the enthusiasm of his friends. No orator ever possessed in a greater degree and officers in a cutter and gig from the brigantine Dolphin. stasm of his friends. No orator has ever raised greater storms, or made the vaulted roofs of the chapel of Westminster ring with louder acclamations that te Grand Armory.—An event which will be long remembered in the annuls Lord Stanley. Whatever may be said to the contrary, Lord Stanley at heart English history, and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly tories. He is the almost personal enemy of O Connell, and for this the tories extel him to the skies. One should see him rise, and with his tail form slightly inclined, his pale countenance, and his eye fixed and piercing, cast at O'Connell and the ministry his sercesm and disdein; one should see him seize on the murmurs, the cries of interruption with which his remarks are iner, an nake use of them to point their sting still sharpers. Lord Stanley has not the The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine building of brick and hewn stones. It extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad; it was commenced by James II. and finished by William III. On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the small armory. At the west end is a sword, and with Sir Robert Peel, a machine. Woe on the individual who

> Artificial Skating .- Skating in Summer .- One of the new British inventions, is a pian for accommodating the lovers of skating at all seasons of the year. We do not find any particular description of its details, but gather

the following general notice from a late London paper.

The proprietors of the patent artificial skating floors have taken the extensive The proprietors of the patent artificial status; more mave taken the extensive grounds in the New Road known as Jenkins' nursery-grounds, where there are about to exhibit publicly their skating-floors. One room will be 300 feet long and 100 wide, testefully arranged and decorated with scenic effect by Mr. Bradwell, the celebrated machinist of Covent Garden Theatre, to whose ingenuity the public will probably be indubted for what can scarcely fail to become a place of great attraction. These artificial fluors have all the appearance of ice; and upon it the common skate is used with the same facility as upon realize. The invention is patronised by many members of the Skating Club. Besides the public rooms and promenades, there will be rooms for private societies and individual practice, where this elegant art will be taught. The artificial ice is capable of being laid on floors in gentlemen's houses—and we anticipate that more of them will have a skating-floor than a billiard room in and when not in use, and covered by a carpet, it will have the ordinary appear ance of an apartment arranged for domestic comfort.

Hint to the Working Classes .- The reason why "our export manufacturers" demand a repeal of the corn-laws is, that a repeal of them would equalise the price of English with the price of Continental labour. Now for the price of Continental labour. Mr. Gregg, the Manchester repealer, states it to be in

France..... 5s. 8d. per week of 72 hours. UNITED STATES.

A Wine-drinking Doctor of Divinity .- The following was recently related to us as a positive fact. A certain Doctor of Divinity in Philadelphia was delivering a lecture on Temperance in which he undertook to defeed wine drinking from the Scriptures. After he had clussed, a gentleman rose, and requested permission to address the meeting. Permission being granted, he remarked he had known a young man, who was addicted to interm prenace, who at length, by the affectionate and persevering persuasion of his friends, was induced by them to their great joy, to sign a pledge of total abstinance from all that intoxicates.—Still the appetite was strong, and he found in difficult to control it. At length being present where a glass of wine was offer ed, he saw a clergymen take the intoxicating cup, at the same time saying a few words in defence of the practice. This was too much for the young man's resolutions.—If a clergymen could drink wine, and quote scripture for author ity, why not he?—He yielded. His downward course was then rapid, and he ity, why not he?—He yielded. It is downward course was then repid, and he soon died of delirinm tremens! Pausing for a moment, while his bosom seemed bursting with emotion, he added—that young man was my only sun; and the Reverend Doctor, who has addressed us this evening, was the clergyman by whose example he was induced to break his pledge.—Maine Temperance Gazette.

Something New .- Mr. Levi Bissell, an ingenious mechanic of proaching to exactness the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disas-trous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to Judicious friend of the Newark daily, for the superior case and comfort of motion which it gives, and for divers other advantages. The clastic principle of the thing is not steel, whalebone, caoutchouc, sturgeon's nose, or any thing of the kind, but atmospheric air—a commodity which has the merit of being cheap and abundant, at all events. The spring has the form of a cylinder, with a piston and rod—air-tight of course. The elasticity is obtained by the compressed air which is contained within the cylinder; the weight impinging on he piston rod. Theory says that such a contrivance ought to work well, experiment says that it does .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Fire.—Early this (Friday) morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mesers. Whan & Maclean, of this town, which consumed the whole of their premises, furniture, valuable stock of goods, cash box—in fact almost every thing of the large amount of property on the premises. The large backing establishment of Mr. Tune, is also a total ruin—most part of the furniture saved, but a large stock of butter, potatoes, &c., consumed. Happily the fire was here stopped.—Nagora Chronicle.

Law Society, U. C .- During Hilary Term, November, 1841, the following gentlemen, we are informed, were called to The BAR of this Province, viz 1 W. J. Firzgerald, G. A. Phillpotts, H. B. Hopkins, and O. Mowai, Esqrs.; and the following gentlemen were admitted as students at Law, viz:—Messrs. R. J. Turner, John Beldwin, jun., (student of U. C. College, and eldest son of J. S. Baldwin, Esq., of this city.) N. B. Wright. John Bievins (student of U. C. College, and eldest son of Mr. Comme man Blevins,) Wm. S. Prince, (eldest son of Colonel Prince, M.P.P.) Richard Rottan, (student of U. C. College and son of Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg.) and G. R. Van Norman .- Toronto Herald.

## The Periodical Press.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND EMIGRATION .- The public improvements in the Province, which have been authorized by Parliament presents large and extensive field for the employment of industrious laborers. The public works that have been decided upon, must be gone on with, and various others of a more local description cannot fail to be pressed forward by the District Councils. Already introduced have been the analysis to the description cannot fail to be pressed forward by the District Councils. cils. Already intimation has been given that several hundred laborers will be wanted in December, for the Welland Canal,—the inhabitants of Quebec have heen moving in the matter of the St. Lawrence nevigation improvement. The Sydenham Road Company in the neighborhood of Dundas, are making the ne-Sydemam Road Company in the neighborhood of Dundas, are making the necessary preparations for commencing their operations, and those more immediate by concerned in the other public works of the Province are fully alive to the importance of procuring funds and entering upon the discharge of their duties without delay. But the difficulty which appears to present itself after the funds have been procured, is, to find in the Province a sufficient supply of men to do the work—and this is a difficulty which may not be very easily overcome. Immigration to the colony this year, has been considerable—we admit that it has even been hare,—but where are the Emigrants? Some will tell us that they have gone to the United States. This, were it true, would be matter of deep regret, for, properly directed, employment could be found in Canada, for a far greater number of Emigrants, than has come over to us in any one year. But the truth lor, properly directed, employment could be found in Canada, for å far greater number of Emigrants, than has come over to us in any one year. But the truth is, that the great body of them are dispersed throughout the Province, maintaining themselves and their families in comparative comfort by honest industry. It is obviously, therefore, the interest of the people of Canada, to render every assistance in their power to further Immigration. Taking a general view of the face of the Province and its population, it would be difficult to point out among that class of its inhabitants who have emigrated from the British Isles, and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of surjenture, even solitary instances in which that class of its innabitants who have emigrated from the Define faces, and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, even solitary instances in which the emigrants have been unsuccessful, or have real cause to regret the change of habitation. Having set themselves down in the forest, they have by industry and perseverance, not only secured a permanent provision for themselves and their families, but they have also been the means of adding materially to the gencondition and future prospects, with the state in which they existed before leavconduon and surve prospects, with the state in which they existed refore leaving the land of their nativity, that they will be fully convinced of the former; and by comparing the state of the Province now with its condition twenty years axo, that those who then resided and still reside in it, are perfectly convinced of the latter. And even the few cases in which emisrants have been unsuccessful, can be traced to some particular misfortune attending them, for which the country cannot be chargeable;—for those individuals have had the some opportunities before them as their more successful fellow-countrymen, had they only availed them. British Colories of them. - British Colonist.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.-The question of peace or war between these countries is one of interest for beyond the mere consideration of dollars and cents, or demestic comfort, or even of the lives of men-The question is identified with the progress of the world's conversion, and of consequence ought to be regarded with reference to the interests of men as candidates for eternity.

We have no idea that politicians, or statesmen as such, will regard the sub-

ject in this light. To them the mere allusion to such a view of the question will appear ridiculous. But we speak not to them. We are speaking to the church; to those who look by prayer to Him who holds the hearts of all men in his hands, and can turn them as the rivers of waters are turned. We speak to those who may control the influences that decide such questions as peace or war, and who might step forward in almost any emergency, and east oil on the troubled waters of political strife.

To the churches of God in this country and Great Britain, we say that a war

ween our two nations may put back the world's conversion a century. Identified as we are in language, in literature, in commerce, in religion; united as we are in the advancement of every enterprise that seeks the moral elevation of man and his final salvation, a war must prove to the last degree disastrous. The suspension of social and commercial intercourse; the drying up of sources of wealth now freely conscirated to the spread of the gospel; the disruption of ries that now unite the bearts of multitudes on both sides of the Atlantic; the destruction of concerted plans of aggressive action on the fields of heathenism: the withdrawal of mutual protection from missionary stations; the exposure of these stations to the lawless violence of wicked men who would rejoice in an opportunity to vex and destroy; these are but a few of the evils that would follow in the train of a collision between these great nations. There are missions from the American churches, now in foreign fields, that could not be sustained a month if the shield of British power were withdrawn. Shall this conservative influence in the pagan world be lost by folly or rashness at home.

It has often been said that the union of heart between Christians in Great

Britain and the United States will farever preserve the peace of the nations. But itdid not twenty years ago and may not now. . The truth is that great and man whose exalted talents have bren sanctified by the grace of God-have in too many instances shrank from the exercise of their appropriate offuence in the conduct of political affairs, and hence it is that the power of religious sentiment is so little appreciated in affairs of state. The popularity of a measure with the good is not so much a matter of anxiety as its support by the multitude. The good have been willing to follow in the wake of the mass; to upport those men and those measures that their party supports, until their ofluence is in a great measure paralyzed. Now there can be no doubt that the religious community in the United States and in England regard a war at this time as foolish and wicked, inexpedient and uncalled for. But they yield to none in attachment to country and to principle. They would not sacrifice right or honor for a trifle. Fet they are not ready to hazard the precious interests identified with the question of peace or war, until they see more reason for a rupture than has yet appeared. In this view we are pleased to notice the brightening prospects of uninterrupted peace. If the eves of British states-men cannot see the points in dispute between us as we see them, and in the face of the clearest evidence of fact and reason they persist in embroiling us in war, we have not a shadow of doubt as to the righteoneness of our cause, nor as to its ultimate approval by a candid world. Nay, more; as we act wholly on the defensive, and look, not to the injury of others, but to the protection of our own rights, we are confident of the smiles of heaven. At the same time, so intimately is this question connected with the morals of the people, with the progress of the gospel, with the salvation of immortal souls, that we should deem no sacrifice short of principle too great to be made for the sake of averting such a calamity as war with the mother country .- N. Y. Observer.

MARRIED.-On the 13th ult., by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, Mr. Brian larey to Misa Maria, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Cornick, all of Niagara, On the 17th September, by the Rev. C. Flumerfelt, Mr. John Botishill, of Mersea, to Miss Ruth Bruner, of Gossield.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Henry Ramsay to Miss Margaret Bruner, both of Gosfield,

October 20th, by the same, Mr. Solomon Wiele to Miss Eliza Thoraton. Also in the same day, Mr. George Wigle to Miss June Thornton, -all of Gosfield. -DIED.—On Monday morning, November 22ed, in his 45th year, James Macdonald, Esq. The deceased for many years was well known to the Mercantile community of Canada as keeper of the Commercial and British American Hotel, whereby he accumulated a very handsome competency. A native of Nova Scotia, and by profession a Printer, he early made Upper Canada his home, where he was also known to the public as Printer of the Chronicle & Gravite and Pariot newspapers. Gazette and Patriot newspapers.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending November 30. J. R. Healy, J. L. Hughes, E. B. Palmer, W. McCullough, J. Carroll, 2, C. R. Allison, D. B. Madden, (the arrangemen's you desire for the Missionary meetings will be made.) W. Coleman, G. Poole, (you will find them at Mr. Lewis's.) C. Flumerfelt, A. Huriburt, W. H. Williams.

Books have been forwarded to-W.H. Williams, 1 box, care of H. Calder. J. Currie, 1 box, care of H & S. Jones, Brockville, to be forwarded thence to Porth by Stage.

TORONTO MECHANICS INSTITUTE. A PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered at the Society's Rooms, in the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 3rd December, at Eight o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. Dwyer.

ADMITTANCE—Free. CHARLES SEWELL, ADMITTANCE—Free. Toronto, November 29th, 1841. Secretary.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. There is issued every fortnight in the quarto form, by an Association of Christian Ministers at Boston, a newspaper called the "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy;" which, for more than a year and a half, has been assiduously engaged in disseminating evidence touching the Second Alvest.
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 earnestly and respectfully commends it to all who honestly seek truth—are grateful for it when found-and who purpose, at any cost, steadily to cherish

and determ u.

The "Signs of the Times" is not a "learned" paper, but neither is it offen-sively an unlearned one. It is worth the purchase maney—and where this is

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M. R. WOOD, SURGEON Chewell's Buildings, King Street West. DENTIST, OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRACE, Toronto, 24th Nov., 1941.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned GENERAL QUARTER SESSION will be held in the Coort House, on Thursday the 2d December next, for the purpose of Auditing the District Accounts, and wirding up the Fiscal affairs of the District, previous to the New District Council Bill going into operation,—When all persons having any demands against the District are requested to present them for payment.

GEO. GURNETT, Clork Peace, H. D.

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

An extensive assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHES will be kept GEORGE SIMPSON, GEORGE BALFOUR. Toronto, November 15, 1841. 628

J. E. P. E. L. L. LOOKING-Glazier, &c., coverer of Yonge and E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, Temperance Streets, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order. Ladies' Needle- Work neatly framed, 611 6m

### The Gleaner's Chapter.

The Rail Road Pile Driver .- But after all, the greatest sight I saw on my way here was a pile driver—a sort of steam engine, with which some emerprising men are making the New-York and Eric Rail Road. Hence the secret of the astonishing success which attends the efforts of those engaged in that enterprize. They go by steam; they are not only making a road for the use of steam, but they use steam power in making it! Steam, steam, thought I, every thing goes by steam but Jn. Sykes. I was welking leisurely along, with my rifle ander my arm, head down, solving a problem in ethics, when I beard something blowing off steam. Cato flow back, growling and barking as when he saw the dying parther on the Delaware. Looking forward in the direction of the river I saw, as I supposed, a steambout coming up the Susquehannah. It then occurred to me that a steambout had been built at Oswego namah. It hen occurred to me that a steamboat had been built at Oswego under the patronage of one George Pumpelly, and that this must be it, but then I had subsequently heard that the steamboat had proved a failure. Pretty soon I heard the report as I thought of a cannon. What! said I to Cato, are there armed steamships on this river? The roar of cannon continued. Cato

there are determined steamships on this river? The roar of cannon continued. Cate seemed to be districted, and I confess that my own hair stood on end "like quilla upon the fretful porcupine." On coming nearer to the object I found that the supposed steambout was on shore high and dry. My confusion was greater than ever. It however turned out to be no steamboat, but a pile driver, itself driven by steam, in the act of making a rail road. I stood amazed for some time to see it operate, moving as it did like a thing of life. What I took to be the firing of cannon, was the sound of the hommers driving piles.

The machine is, as I judged, about forty feet in length, about eight feet in width, and not far from thirty feet in height, and made of large and solid timbers. On the hindermost part there is a well-regulated steam engine, with a vast amount of rigging and genring. At the front, or working end, there are four upright posts, two over each track of the toad, standing about eighteen inches apart. Between these posts there are two iron hammers, weighing about twelve hundred pounds each, which are moved by steam and with each of which the machine strikes five or six blows in a minute. Under the whole is hung, in a horizontal position, one of the largest kind of circular saws, which is also propelled by the steam engine.

They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort They have also received, in addition to their present Stock, a large Assort They have also received, in the divine, State, Timplate, Liverpool Sait, Paints, &c., all of which their present Stock, a large Assort They have also received, in the close of the which that the supposed steamboat was a greater of the wis greater than each of the mean of Iron, Steel, Timplate, Liverpool Sait, Paints, &c., all of which the men of Iron, Steel, Timplate, Liverpool Sait, Paints, &c., all of them of Iron, Steel, Timplate, Liverpool Sait, Paints, &c., all of the

is also propelled by the steam engine.

Wherever the grade of the road is near the surface, and where the ground is free from rock and hard-pan, the plan adopted is to drive piles of white oak, from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, into the earth as a foundation for the sills and rails; instead of making embankments of clay and loam, as in the case of many other roads in this and the neighbouring States. This machine is used in drivother roads is this and the neighbouring States. This machine is used in driving these piles, and when ready to operate it is put up on the line of the road. The piles are scattered about in every direction within sixty or eighty feet of the spot where they are to be driven. The large end of each is cut square off, and the small end is sharpened to a point. The "grappling irons" are thrown out on each side, and are fastened to the heads of the piles, and by the application of steam-power they are quickly suspended over the place they are to be driven. The word is given, the work begins, the piles are forced into the ground far below frost and as far as required to make a permanent foundation. The hammers are suspended, and with the circular saw the piles are cut off, as quickly as the twinkling of an eye, at the requisite height. The pile driver then moves itself along five feet, picks up two more, drives them home, saws them off, and moves forward again on the top of the piles already driven, leaving the road in the rear of the machine ready for the rails and cross ties. Six them off, and moves forward again on the top of the piles already driven, leaving the road in the rear of the machine ready for the rails and cross ties. Six or eight men are required to keep the machine in motion, and with one pile driver, I am told, they can make on an average about a mile in a month.—

There is apparently an abundance of timber and the soil is admirably adapted to this mode of construction. I regard it as one of the greatest inventions of the age.—Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Blind Clergyman.-In my rambles last summer, on the borders of Wales, I found myself one morning alone on the banks of the beautiful river Wye, without a servant or a guide. I had to ford the river at a place ful river Wye, without a servant or a guide. I had to ford the river at a place where, according to the instructions given me at the nearest hamlet, if I diverged over so little from the marks, which the rippling of the current made as it passed over a ledge of rock, I should sink twice the depth of myself and horse. While I stood hesitating on the margin, viewing attentively the coorse of the ford, a person passed me on the canter, and the next instant I saw him plunge into the river. Presuming on his acquaintance with the passage, I immediately and closely followed his steps. As soon as we had gained the opposite bank, I accosted binn with thanks for the benefit of his guidance; but what was my astonishment, when, bursting into a hearty laugh, he observed that my confidence would have been less had I known that I had been following a blind guide. It turned out that he was a clergyman who had about thirty years before been engaged in the curacy to which he was now travelling; and though it was at a distance of eight long Welsh miles from the place of his residence, such was the respect of his flock towards him, that at the commencement of it was at a distance of eight long Weish miles from the place of his residence, such was the respect of his flock towards him, that at the commencement of his columity, rather than part with him, they sent regularly, every Sunday morning, a deputation to guide their old pastor on his way. After taking some refreshment at the nearest house, we went to the church, where my veteran priest read the prayers, psalms, and chapters of the day, and then preached a sermon in a manner that would have made no one advert to his loss of sight. At dinner, which it seems that four of the most substantial farmers of the vale provided in turn, he related the pragress of his increased powers of memory. For the first year he uttempted only the prayers and sermon, the best readers in the parish making it a pride to officiate for him is the parish making it a pride to officiate for him is the palms and chapters; he next undertook the labour of learning these by heart, and at present, by continual repetition, there is not a psalm or chapter of the more than two hundred appointed for Sunday service, that he is not perfect in.—

If EDICAL HALL, London, U. C.—LYMA Biography of the Blind, by a Blind Man.

Effect of Singing on Health .- 'A fact,' says an American physician, has been suggested to me by my profession which is, that the exercise of the breast, by singing, contributes very much to defend them from exercise of the breast, by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them.' A music writer in England, after quoting this remark, says, 'the music-master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informs me that he had known several persons strongly disposed to consumption, restored to health by the exercise of the lungs in singing.' But why cite medical or other authorities on a point so plain? It appears selfevident that exercises in vocal music, when not carried to an unreasonable excess, must expand the chest, and thereby strengthen the lungs and vital

The amount of exercise derived from the practice of singing is much greater than would be imagined by those not versed in it; and the fatigue incident to prolonged exertion in singing, is as positive as that which follows sawing wood or riding on horseback. During a residence of nine or ten months in Germany some years ago. we were much struck with the fact, that diseases of the lungs of all sorts are far less common there than with us. Is there any difference in the situation or babits of the people, to which this result may be ascribed with so much probability, as the different customs of the two nations with regard to vocal music? In Germany, every body sings—in America, nobody. In Germany it is an art, honoured and loved; in America it is treated with indifference .- N. A. Review.

What I don't like to see .- I don't like to see a dirty shirt covered with a clean dickey; a working-man, who has two hats, wearing the best every day; the windows patched with paper, rags or turf; a sweep or baker passing through a crowd; a woman's boot-lace dangling loose; orange peels without attendants; a rich man's funeral blocking up the street; a workbeating her child because it had nearly got run over; a country overseer put-ting out a poor woman by the shoulders; two men fighting a pitched battle on Sunday afternoon, with a large attendance of men and women, while an outbearing her child because it had nearly got run over; a country of door preacher is almost without heavers; a man, after breaking a square of glass in a window, running away to escape detection; a child crying for hours together in a cradle; a poor lad or girl, at five o'clock in a winter's morning, going to factory much out of health; a man stuffed with rich food until his going to factory much out of health; a man stuffed with rich food until his legs are obliged to be tied up; a servant waiting at table with dirty hands; a woman slipping in at the back door of a public house, with a little jug, at teatime; a justice fining a person for gerting drunk, who frequently gets "fresh" himself; a beggar exhibiting his wounds and deformation by the road side; an old man of seventy and a young girl of saventeen going to the church to get matried; a drunken coachman driving his horses at full gallop down a nerrow street; clothes lying to be moth-eaten, while there are so many backs without covering; coach horses with bleeding shoulders; a dog in a poor man's house, who gets relief from the parish; children's shoes unbuttoned and out at the heel; an umbrella on a windy day with two broken bones; a shop with dirty windows: the halliffs carrying the led and chair of a poor widow to the obelish. meet; an umbrens on a windy day with two broken bones; a shop with dirty windows; the bailiffs carrying the land and chair of a poor widow to the obelish, to sell for rent; a poor, ragged wife scaking her bushand at 12 on Saturday night; a man exceedingly drunk and noisy at a temperance meeting; a tectotaller coming out of a "Tom and Jerry," wiping his mouth.—Educational

BECOMING DRESS IN MEN. " Dress well, but let it be like other men, Nothing particular—as if you'd say

'Look at me, Ladies; how do you like me?' What
A question for a man! and do not speak
Between a simper and a lisp; it shames
A mouth with a beard; and don't tread mineingly:

'Tis bad enough in a woman,—what, then, in
A man! And in the act of courtesy m man: And in the act of courtesy
Give not your hody such a away as though
It were a miracle the trunk and limbs
Did hold together; but in all your acts
Be simple and at home."

Anecdoles, translated from the Persian .- A certain sheikh said to his wife. "I wish to have such an one as my guest," naming one of the the fithe city. "We can ill ufford," observed she, "to entertain shall a man of his rank; but if you must needs ask him, be sure to slaughter an ox, a sheep and an ass."-"I can understand," said the sheikh, "the propriety of slaughtering the ox and sheep, but I do not quite see what purpose is served by the ass." "When the great and the noble," replied his wife, be regaled." Mansur said to an Arab of Syria, "Why do you not give thanks to God, that, since I have been your ruler, you have not been visited with the plague?" "God is too just." replied he. "to afflict us with two scourges at once." Mansur was mortified at this retort, and afterwards found some pre-text for putting the Arab to death.—Asiatic Journal. text for putting the Arab to death .- Asiatic Journal.

Dandies .- There are some fools in the world who, after a long incubation, will hatch out, from a hot-bed of pride, a sickly broad of fuzzy ileas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self-importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have an antipathy to such
people.—They are mere walking-sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass
heads, did I say? No.—Their caputs are only half-ripe musk melons with only thick rinds, and all bollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about with a vast quantity of sap. Tinkered up with broad-cloth, linger rings, safety chains, soft sodder, vanity and impudence, they are no more men than a plated rea-space is solid silver. I detest a dandy as a cat does a wet floor. -- Dow. Jr.

Steam Engine for Rocking Cradles .- I saw on Saturday perfect little scam-engine of "a child of two-year-old power," to which a simple apparatus is firted, by the action of the steam-engine, upon which a cradle containing an infant was rocked to and fro with infinitely more regularity STRAW and Tuscan BONNETS, of the latest Fashions. than the toe of the most experienced nurse could accomplish. - Dublin Monitor.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian. First insertion, in Brevier or Minion type, six pence per line.

Every subsequent insertion of do, one penny halfpenny per line. Advertisements set in Nonpareil to be reckoned at the rate of six lines for four-

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted six months, unless previously ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Note.—The Guardian containing only four columns on the page, six pence a line is equal to four pence of the common measure.

J. PERRIN & UU in A respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they have now nearly completed their Fell Importations, comprising an Extensive

Their Wholesale department will be found replete with every article suitable to the Country Trade.

Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep. Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep and blue cloth. Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers an

Families, 18mo. sheep. emorials of Southern Africa, by the Rev. Barnabas Shaw, Wesleyan Mis-

sionary, 12mo, sheep.

Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mo, sheep.

Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Modern Travels, 18mo, sheep.

Lard King's Account of the Primitive Church, 12mo, sheep.

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

TOR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Wellisgion Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort ment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid; plain, glit, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper. Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Carridge Paper Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass lok-Stands; ditto, with screw tops Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stomps, different sizes; Quille of every quality; Drawing Pencils Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Sintes and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, to great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Penells, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkuives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Silps, Rulers assorted sizes, &c.. &c. Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Doors, Copy Supe, Luies assorted sizes, Soc. 20.

Also—Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Evo. post
Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Sealing Waz, sheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED, SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tunes, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleysa Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Favourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, accient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below." The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for thet purpose, and is neatly half-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodian Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province. Price 5s.

IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who

MEDICAL HALL, LONDON, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Relait Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Olls, Dye-stuffs, Grass and Gorden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plesters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, hompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaim's Pansees, Bristol's Extract of Sarssparilla, for Pucifying the Blood. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy,

Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup, 

Roach and Bed Bug Bare, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.

Dalley's Infallible Pain Extracter,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozenges, Ramsay's Spice Nute, } for Worms.

American Southing Syrup,

stuffs, &c. &c.

Cephalic Sauff, Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astiey Cooper's Pills. Toronio, May 21st, 1841. 603 · LYMAN, FARR & Co.

I'HE following articles FOR SALE at No. 5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red. 200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco.
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snuff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 4 " Epsom Salts, 2 " Cooperas, 1 " Sulphur, Drugs, Mcdicines, Points, Dye LYMAN, FARR & Co. With a complete and extensive assortment of

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

 $\mathbf{T}$  ,  $\mathbf{H}$   $\mathbf{E}$ E N D OF DOUBT I have been hald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two end a helf COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my hend entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair,

which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford. Ct.

Aov. 12, 1840.

TOTHEBALDHEAD HEADED.

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

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839.

WHO WILLL GOBALD?

New-York, Sept. 28th, 1339.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article.

of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

L. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR to U 1 11 to U 13, and the state of their orders.

• has removed to his new place, No. 4, Wellington 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-Made Clothisa.

MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

and other Booksellers in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston, price is. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE, by Rev. John A. James, with a preface, by Rev. Henry Wilkes, A. M., of Montreal. First Canada Edition. Published by Campbell and Parket Montreal. Becket, Montreal.

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

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.,

General Dry Goods and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, Wholesale and

Retail, 153 King Street, nearly opposite the Chequered Store, Toronto, November 9th, 1841.

DENTAL SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist .- Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tonth preserved for life

OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real 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 man thread. Every person entering his mane for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sate the vender will be charged two and a haif per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates.

Apolications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates.

Instalments on Land paid to the Coverment for persons entitled to caims of intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Coverment for persons residing to the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rente collected. Leans on Rest Estate procured Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

OST POCKET-BOOK .- Lost on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, on Yonge Street, between Mr. Barwick's farm, near Thornhill, and the Toll-gate near the City of Toronto, a brown coloured Pocket Book, con-taining four Notes payable to the Subscriber, from Peter Wise, Thos. Shaw, William Shaw, Levi Bostwick, and one from James Watson payable to John Arnold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber; and the makers of the above-mentioned Notes are hereby forbid paying the to any person but himself or his order.

THOMPSON S. ARNOLD. Yonge Street, 37, 1st Con., Vanghan.

REMOVAL. — JAMES SANDERSON
has removed bis FASGIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 45,
City Buildings. King Street, not 1 door East to Messrs Lynan, Fare, & Co.'s, where
he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Bread Clothe, Cassimers,
Fancy Doe-Skins, a variety of Festings, &c., of the latest fashious, which he will
make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. A thoice and extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand.
Toronto, October 20, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.
LYMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

LYMAN, FARR, & Co., AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto. These Medicines are indebted for their uame to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigour, and in the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their bistory they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostroms of the day, prescribed by physicians, had unterly failed; In which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial bisessing. So great indeed had their edicacy invariably proved, that it wassearcely less than intraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of beath to a glowing vigour throughout the constitution, as the Phonix is said to be restored to life from the askes of its own dissolution. The Phonix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western causary, which will infallibly cure FEVERS and AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury Infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsapartila, and will intendiately cure the determination of Rhood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of servous debitily and weakers of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and lafamentary Rheemattim, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters with defence treated by the effects of the most impaired constitutions.

Head; never fall in the sickness incident to young femoles; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debitity and neckwess of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and laganematory Rineumatism, the efficacy of the Phonix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single hottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the apportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIVE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every Individual in the commonity. Unlike the host of perticions quackeries, which boast of veretable ingredients, the Life Pilbs are purely and solarly vegetable, and contain meither Mercury, Anthony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any farm whatever. They are enthely composed of extracts from rate and powerful plants, the victures of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some entineat pharmaceutical chemists, are abnorther miknown to the ignorant pretents to medical science, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various importines and enudities consenting around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanes these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its tuals of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to centure of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to centure the hump from the agency of the liver and the lungs, the heatiful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urbary urgans. The blood, which takes its red colour from the agency of the liver and the lungs the brainful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urbary urgans. The

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which th Vegetable Lite Fills are well known to be infallable: DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a

table Life Pills are well known to be Infailable:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stornachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatislancy, Pelpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite. Heart burn and Headacke, Restlessness, Ill traper, Askiety, Languer, and Melanchely, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a hairant consequence of its cure. Costineness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without vholence; all violent purpes leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaa and Cholera, by removing the bland to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Bledicine-base been known to cure Ricemanican permanently in three weeks, and Gent in ball limit lime, by removing local infiammation from the muscles and legaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Grazed. Also Worms, by disadging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lurgs from the mucus, which were night coils will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scarzy, Uteers, and Institute Sories, by the perfect purity which these Life Filis give to the blood and all the fluinds that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occadons all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cresdy, and other disagreeable complainess. The use of these Filis for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Resear. Eryspicae, and a striking improvement to the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will struays be curred by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—us a remedy for this most distre

cince excitity according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that be himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is sione by the results of a fair tolal.

Advice to Females. - Females who value good health should never be with out the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skir a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to its, headache, giddiness, dimnees of sight, or drowsiness, from too great a flow of blood o the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take then it any time, as they do not contain increary, or any lugredient that requires confinemen

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Maffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep of the infamilies of age.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of audden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morlous, Cout in the stounds, Cramps, Sposms, Fevers, and other atarming complaints, which too often prove felal, may be speedily cuted or prevented.

I V E R C O M P L A I N T S

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

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

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

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and stiff retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Ckinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These Vills will do it; Bud the Texperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which lifest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Citters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalidate for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of healts and youthy in buygancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—
"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thus. Connet, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warranted the only genuine. For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

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

inhabitants of this city.

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

, and attention, she will give general satisfaction. Terms moderate, according to circumstances

Toronto, 15th Sept., 1841. Drumliffin Glebe, May 14, 1841. Copy.) (Copy.)

The bearer, Mrs. Mahon, has resided in this Parish and been known to me for a great number of years. She is a person of unexceptionably good character, and much esteemed in this neighbourhood; and has given great satisfaction in her professional capacity. She attended in my family for some years back, and her departure from the country is regretted by her employers.

W. A. PERCY, A. M.,

Parism for all Killenhand Counter of Leitning.

Rector, &c , of Kiltoghard, County of Leitrim. N. B. Mrs. Mahon has other testimonials of a similar character from a Clergy-man and two Medical gentlemen.

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on liberal terms. Toronto, 21st May, 1841.

CHEAPER THAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gill Hat, opposite

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

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

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

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

Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1241. 50 3m T. & W. H. GLASSCO.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchom's, where he intends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 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 sait Country Customers; all which ne will sell chang for Cash, or approved Credit.
Toronto, September 1, 1841.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1101. King Street, Toronto; two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. X E S. - G E O R G E D O D S

bega to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a chaice 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 manuactoring the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion, Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

0916

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

A House and Lot, 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 well of water, wood-house, &c.

Also, A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres—will be sold cheap.

Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States,

belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada. Toronto, May 1, 1841.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!! "

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

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

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71. Maiden Lane, New-York; and I work.

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

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT, FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT, Coughs, Colds: Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catorrhs, Palpitation of the Heart. Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectora-

tion, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs, & Liver. TF This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, ctween Fourth and Fifth Streets, New York, George Taylor, M. D.; and Comstock & Co., 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 irestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the lust few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely vegetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. Physicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and exteem this medicine sate 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

To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inestimable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and tound not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most flattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our

F For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto, and by all other Druggists in the Province.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

# Christian Guardian.

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J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.