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Religious Intelligence.

A SHORT TOUR IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have just returned from a visit to the Guelph Mission and to my friends residing on the Grimsby and Simcoe Circuits, and beg to communicate for publication in the *Guardian* the following brief memoranda thereof. In company with my family, I left home on the 4th inst.; rode to the Credit, and arrived at night with my esteemed friend, the Rev. David Wright, Superintendent of the Credit Mission. The Credit Mission is in a prosperous and healthy state; the congregations in the village are unusually large, and the prospects at the several appointments in the surrounding country are more flattering than they have been for several years past. Br. Wright is labouring very industriously and successfully in promoting the temporal, as well as the spiritual welfare of his interesting and prosperous charge. Sabbath the 5th I spent on the Grimsby Circuit; preached twice for Br. Gilbert, the junior preacher; at the Fifty in the morning to a small congregation; and in the afternoon at the Forty to about a dozen persons. I was glad to observe a great improvement in the congregational singing at the Fifty since I was there last; but I was annoyed in learning that, instead of using in their singing school our *own* Music Book, they have been induced by their teacher to use the Harmonist published by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. This Book, for aught I know, may contain Tunes equally good, if not better than those found in our own; but still it does not contain the Tunes which our does, and which are in general use among us; its Tunes are not arranged in reference to the Hymns in our Hymn-Book; and however excellent for the American Societies, is not the Book that should be patronised and used by our Societies and congregations in this country. It is the duty both of preachers and people to set their faces against the introduction of any other Collection of Tunes but those contained in our *own* Harmonist in our Congregations and Societies. Sabbath the 15th I spent on the Simcoe Circuit; I preached in the morning in Simcoe, and in the afternoon at Woodhouse. Simcoe is the County Town of the Talbot District; it is a beautiful, flourishing Village, containing seven or eight hundred inhabitants. Our congregation is large and respectable; our friends are now engaged in building a new church—35 by 50 feet on the ground, with an end gallery. The day we arrived in Simcoe, there had been held a general convocation of principally all the Sabbath Schools, consisting of both Teachers and Children, and also patrons and friends, in Simcoe and all the surrounding country for many miles distance. I was told that there were not less than seven or eight hundred Sabbath School children present, and as many more of adult years; and although they had wagon loads of excellent provisions provided for the festival, when they mostly all had taken a little they had just nothing to spare; that there was no necessity of "gathering up fragments that nothing might be lost." Somewhere in the neighbourhood of the town the multitude turned themselves into a procession, and, preceded by a band of music, they marched through the village, and then to a beautiful grove, where, after having partaken of the rich things provided for them, they were highly interested with a number of excellent addresses, delivered by ministers of different religious persuasions and by gentlemen. With the exercises of this Sabbath School festival, all seemed to be highly delighted and much profited; and at a suitable hour returned to their homes, with renewed resolutions to do more than ever in promoting the religious improvement of the rising generation. In the neighbourhood of Simcoe my aged parents reside, with whom I had the pleasure of tarrying for a few days. My father has now arrived at the age of four score years, and my mother at the age of three score and sixteen; but, although somewhat feeble, they still retain much more mental and physical energy and strength than most persons at that advanced period of life. The Quarterly Meeting for the Guelph Mission was, on the 21st and 22nd, held in Woolwich, a country neighbourhood ten miles west of the town of Guelph. The exercises of this meeting were, to me, profitable and interesting throughout. I was seldom, or never, in a better Love-feast than we had on Sabbath morning. Not a moment of the hour and three quarters were speaking of God's gracious dealings with our souls, "lingered unemployed;" all the while some one or other were on their feet, pouring forth the overflowing of their hearts in praises to God, and in declaring what great things He had done for them. I never heard better speaking in Love-feast; speaking more strongly expressive of good sense and deep piety. Full half of the persons who spoke were females, several young women. After I had preached on Sabbath, Br. Sears, from Galt, who kindly conveyed me in his carriage to the Quarterly Meeting, and back again to Galt, most powerfully exhorted the people. I could hardly help addressing him as the venerable Grimsby exclaimant to one of our primitive itinerant preachers, whom he heard preach in the kitchen of his parsonage: "God bless you, my dear Jerry," said Mr. Grimsby, "one of your Sermons is worth twenty of mine." I could hardly help saying "God bless you, my dear" Dutchman, one of your exhortations is worth twenty of my Sermons. Sabbath evening at half past six I preached in Guelph; the congregation was pretty large and very respectable. Here the divisive proceedings of the Missionary Agents have done much harm to the cause of Methodism and true religion. After the separation, very few of the Society remained with the church; in the town we number only eight or ten persons. We erred in not sending a Missionary to this place immediately after the October Conference; and this was not the last nor greatest of our errors respecting this Mission. The work on this Mission is very extensive and laborious. Br. Adams travels through seven townships, and returns to preach in Guelph every Sabbath evening. At half-past four on Monday morning we left Guelph, and arrived at Galt—distance sixteen miles—at seven. Galt is a thriving beautiful village, situated on the Grand River, eighteen or twenty miles above Brantford. It contains 100 or 120 houses, and perhaps six or seven hundred inhabitants. There are three churches in the town; one belonging to the Kirk, one to the Seceutors, and one to the Episcopal Church. We have no church here; but Brother Sears has fitted up a room with every church convenience, which is sufficiently large to comfortably seat 240 or 250 persons. This spacious room will accommodate our congregation until they are able to build a suitable church.—I understood Mr. Sears to say that he was making arrangements to procure a lot of ground for that purpose. By public conveyance I came on to Nelson Monday night, and from thence home on Tuesday. Toronto, August 27th, 1841. J. RYERSON.

L'ORIGINAL CIRCUIT.

West Havelock, August 2nd, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Since my arrival on the circuit, I have preached an unusual number of funeral sermons. Within the short period of a week, I have solemnized the funeral obsequies of six persons. Among the number of the deceased, the Society has to regret the loss of two pious sisters. Yet we sorrow not as those that have no hope. We know that they lived by the faith of the Son of God, that they died the death of the righteous, and we doubt not they are now—
"Far from a world of grief and sin
With God eternally shut in."

Such afflictive dispensations without doubt "work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." In the present instance there is reason to believe very serious impressions have been made on many persons who hitherto have lived in utter disregard both of their own imminent danger, and of their duty to their Maker. To the Church, the present sickly season has doubtless been overruled for good. Under the unguish influence of certain secular matters, some individuals were in danger of lowering the standard of their piety; but, by the bereavements above mentioned, sympathy has been excited, and some whose hearts were in a measure estranged from each other, have, while weeping with those that wept, been drawn together by the bonds of brotherhood. Feeling that they too were hastening towards that bourne whence no traveller returns, that they also must soon appear before the judgment-seat of Christ to give an account of the deeds done in the body, they were ready to say—
"Together let us awfully live, Together let us die,
And each a starry crown receive, And reign above the sky."

Yours respectfully,
G. B. BUTCHER.

ST. THOMAS CIRCUIT.

St. Thomas, 13th August, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—I do not wish to be found in the ranks of "croakers;" nevertheless I must say I found this most delightful Circuit in a strange state. It has been said, by works, to this people, The plague is in the Canada Conference. Under such circumstances, what could we expect but "death in the pot," especially when we find that the *Guardian* has been much neglected, if not, in some instances, rejected as dangerous; add to this, the Temperance cause almost unopposed by opposition to the Teetotal principle. In passing round this Circuit and visiting, I find, to my grief, that the people are nearly prostrate in their religious feelings, and discouraged. Yes, I have found different individuals who have been so affected by a false alarm, that they have fled from the pale of our church; and others had made up their minds to follow suit. Their confidence in us, as Methodist Preachers, for the unjust reason assigned, has failed; and no marvel. Since my arrival here, the Temperance men have rallied and formed again under Captain Teetotal, and are now beating up for volunteers. Between 50 and 100 have fallen into the ranks in this town. The Rev. Mr. Clark has kindly aided us in this good work. In order to save us from despair, the good Lord has, in answer to prayer, converted one soul at the London Camp-meeting who

resides on this Circuit; with him I do take sweet counsel; he promises usefulness. Some others give signs of penitence. But I have my trials. I find by preaching from one to three times a-day, it works up my strength pretty close, especially when I visit from three to five families besides. The Circuit is dead, and I shall die on it unless there is a resurrection.
Yours truly,
S. WALDRON.

MATILDA CAMP MEETING.

Matilda, August 21st, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. SIR,—Whoever attentively reads the pages of ecclesiastical history, will find reasons for melancholy reflection, on the short-lived revivals, and long intervals of darkness, which have taken place in almost every age of the Church, since its first foundation. A number of reasons might be assigned for these things too tedious to mention, but there is one cause which (as far as my reading extends,) has been seldom or never taken notice of, and that is a want of sufficient variety of ministers, means, and ordinances. In most churches all that ever can be held or listened to may be seen or heard at one or two visits. They are, indeed, to all intents and purposes, *Samuel Jorden*, and the human mind, prone to desire variety, becomes wearied with perpetual sameness, and sinks by swift and slow degrees into its former indolence and incapacity for spiritual enjoyments. It is, however, matter of thankfulness that the period in which we live affords shining exceptions to all this—Churches might be easily specified in which may be found persons answering to all those different characters so beautifully enumerated by the great apostle in his epistle to the Ephesians, 4 chap. 11th and 12th verses, together with all that variety of means and ordinances so perfectly adapted to exalt human nature in the present world.

The Camp-meetings so well known in this country, and so numerously attended, are like the concentrated solar rays in this respect. Here may be heard the most solemn addresses to the Supreme Being in praise, prayer, and supplication, together with the most impressive discourses delivered by men of upright hearts and upright conduct. Here also may be seen in smaller companies a number of persons, whose united prayers ascend as incense to the heaven of heavens for the conversion of themselves and others; and all this under the open firmament, surrounded by lofty trees and all the majestic scenery of nature. Can anything be more beautiful or interesting to a rational mind, which beholds things not only as they are, but as they ought to be?

The Camp-meeting at Matilda was a lively instance of what is here imperfectly described; it commenced on Thursday the 8th of July, and ended on the 12th. It was attended by the Rev. Messrs. Allison, Chairman of the District, Healy, Berney, Young, Goodson, McCullough, Taylor, Tulce, Harmon, Chittister, from Waddington Circuit, State of New York, and Buffalo, from Ogdensburg; each of whom in their turn preached useful and appropriate sermons. The Sacrament was administered on Monday morning, in the most becoming solemn manner. The parting scene between preachers and people was truly affecting, and calculated to awake the kindest sympathies of which the human heart is susceptible. A considerable number of persons were added to the Society, and the whole was concluded in the name, and under the benediction, of the great Head of the Church. What is here related was again realized in miniature in the Quarterly Meeting which took place on the 7th and 8th of August. Two very appropriate Sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs. Nankivill and Harmon. In the Love feast many spoke their experience scripturally and rationally; and peace was felt, and "Holiness to the Lord" was, I trust, engraven on every heart.—Perhaps I ought to apologize for thus obtruding upon your attention; but it is at the request of the Superintendent, Br. Nankivill, who has been prevented by personal and family affliction from doing it.

Yours affectionately,
WM. GILL.

CREDIT MISSION.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. D. Wright, dated August 4, 1841.

I have the agree and every other day: hard times indeed. Some good has been done since we came; six or seven added to the church lately, and a very good feeling seems to prevail in this and all my other appointments. Last Sabbath was our Quarter Day; it was my well day; and, blessed be God, it was a high day. The chapel could not hold half the congregation,—so we took the field until the rain drove us home. A good time indeed.

SNAKE ISLAND MISSION.

Extract of a Letter from the Teacher, Mr. John Williams, dated Aug. 21, 1841.

I have some reasons to take courage as I believe many of our Indians are growing in grace. I find that their walk is more even and uniform,—thus delights my heart; for it has always been my impression that a christian is known by his fruit,—and if there be no fruit, there is no grace. Preaching, class-meeting, and prayer-meetings are well attended, and much good is derived from these precious means,—we often have melting times. We surely can say "Truly God is with us;" yes, Sir, this has been realized by several on this mission in their dying moments. Several instances I could give; let one or two suffice. One of the sisters (sister Ingersoll) departed this life on the 10th inst. She left a pleasing testimony that her peace was made with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Sister Ingersoll had been in a decline for about two years, and when I first arrived at this mission, I found her in a very feeble state. I visited her regularly, and always found her prepared for her departure. I went to see her a few days previous to her dissolution when I asked her (through the Interpreter, and I received her answer through the same medium) if she was not tempted to think that God was too hard with her by keeping her sick so long and causing her to have so much pain? She replied in a very low, faint voice, and said "I cannot say much to answer you, for my throat is sore; this I can say, I have never thought it hard for God to make me sick; I have always been taught to believe that God knows everything, and He knows what is best for me; I wish His will should be done. I try to think about Him all the time; and upon what my Saviour has done for me; this makes my mind feel very happy. I have no comfort in anything else, but thinking about my Saviour." Sister Ingersoll was about 23 years of age; she had been married upwards of two years; she had had two children—both are dead; and she told me she cheered her heart to think she was going to meet them. Br. Wm. Charles died about six weeks ago. He was about 19 years of age,—had been sick a long time. He enjoyed the comforts of the Gospel, and the last words he was heard to say, were, "I am going to Jesus." Br. Abraham Crooks died near three months ago. He was a Chief belonging to Big-Bay—(Lake Huron)—was about 50 years of age—died happy—has left a wife and five children to lament their loss.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM DAWSON.

AS PORTRAYED IN HIS "FUNERAL SERMON," PREACHED BY REV. R. NEWTON.

(Abridged from the "Leeds Times.")

With the Wesleyans of Leeds and the neighbourhood, Sunday week was a solemn day. Every pulpit in the district was covered with the sable emblem of death, and in the evening special sermons were delivered by the various ministers of the Connection to improve the death of the above distinguished member of the Wesleyan body. Such was the interest excited, that at St. Peter's chapel, where the Rev. Robert Newton was expected to preach, hundreds of individuals were assembled before the doors upwards of an hour previous to the usual time of commencing worship. About twenty minutes after five the doors were thrown open, when the rush to secure admittance and favourable seats for hearing was so tremendous as to occasion considerable alarm that severe personal injury would be sustained by many of the females and children present. In about ten minutes, all the seats, and every aisle and standing place, were occupied, hundreds of persons having to go away disappointed. The service at length commenced. The text was from the second Book of Samuel, xiv. chap. and 14th verse:—"For we must needs die, and are as water spilt upon the ground, which cannot be gathered up again; neither doth God respect any person." But he had scarcely uttered ten sentences of the exordium, when a shout was raised at the north entrance that the chapel was giving way. This announcement was followed by an appalling scream from a number of females, and a simultaneous rush towards the door. It was speedily discovered, however, that the alarm was false, and the pressure became less violent; otherwise it is probable that many serious accidents would have occurred. As it was, the injury was confined to various articles of wearing apparel, which were torn or trampled underfoot in the general confusion which prevailed. The Reverend Gentleman, after assuring the congregation of their safety, and expressing his regret that anything should have occurred to interfere with the solemnity of the occasion, proceeded with his discourse, but it was sometime before perfect order was restored. It was a rule of the Connection, Mr. Newton said, to refrain from expatiating upon the virtues of brethren deceased; but he believed no one would think, whether Wesleyans or persons connected with other denominations of Christians, that too much could be said in praise of the late William Dawson.

Garforth, which is situated about seven miles from Leeds, had the honour of being Mr. Dawson's birthplace. He was born in the year 1773, of parents religiously disposed, and conscientiously regular in their attendance on the Established Church. His father, Luke Dawson, occupied a small farm and tannery a colliery under the late Sir Thomas Gascoigne. His son William was the eldest, to whom he gave a good English education. And here Mr. Newton rectified a mistake which had gone forth from the press, that Wm.

Dawson was an uneducated man. Now, if by education was meant an acquaintance with the philosophy of Greece and Rome—of the Latin and Greek languages, then, in this sense, he was an uneducated man. But he was not altogether an uneducated person. He possessed a good English and commercial education; he possessed a competent knowledge of the nature and construction of the English language. He would appeal to them as persons who were capable of judging—when did they ever hear Wm. Dawson violate the rules of syntax? And did not his numerous letters—hundreds of which were preserved by his friends, and which were to be met with in various parts of the country—contradict the statement. Were they not excellent specimens of good English composition? Was not every sentiment sensibly and explicitly expressed? And every person who had seen his hand-writing would bear testimony that it was elegantly neat; indeed, it was much to be questioned (without meaning any offence to the people of Leeds,) whether three men could be found within the town who could write a hand so beautiful as Wm. Dawson.

The Rev. gentleman then went on to say, that if to be well read in the best theological works in addition to what he had already named,—if to be acquainted with the first standard productions in theology were to be educated—then William Dawson was an educated man. He had often conversed with him, and he always found him an adept in theology, and especially in the old Puritan divines; and no person could have been long in his company without discovering that he had learned in that school.

It was not till Mr. Dawson was seventeen years of age, that he was brought under the deep impressions of divine truth, and became more thoughtful and seriously concerned for his soul's salvation. This serious turn of his mind proceeded from the impression made upon it by the powerful and evangelical ministry of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, a minister of the Established Church, now residing in Hull, whom he always afterwards considered as his spiritual father. He profited much also from the ministrations of that popular preacher, the Rev. J. Graham, of St. Saviourgate, York. About this time he was urged by many of his clerical friends to become a clergyman of the Church of England; they pressed the subject upon him repeatedly, but his mind appeared in a state of equilibrium. His diary, however, showed how much he reasoned upon the subject; for at this time he had commenced a Diary, which consisted for the most part of statements of his own thoughts and feelings. But Providence had a wider field of usefulness in reserve for him than if he had been employed in the pulpit of the establishment.

About this time, it appears, he went to hear the Methodist ministers. Mr. Dawson, that man of vigorous intellect and zealous exertion, one of the first preachers among the body in his day, went into that neighbourhood. Mr. Dawson went to hear him, and was profited; but now he clearly began to see that it must either desert from going to listen to the Methodist preachers, or incur the displeasure of his clerical friends. He now became more acquainted with that body; and in the year 1800, (he states the month and day in his Diary,) he wrote a letter to the Rev. J. Graham, in which he gave a decided answer to the question respecting his going into the church; and of his intention to join the people called Methodists. Although William Dawson had delivered several lectures, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surrounding villages, in which he told them that a change was necessary, yet it was clear, as he afterwards shows, that he himself had not experienced a new birth into righteousness, and was a stranger to a clear evidence of his acceptance with God.

He was deeply impressed with divine things; and was exceedingly uniform and regular in his conduct, yet he possessed not the evidence of sins forgiven. He joined the Methodists in the village of Scholes, and there learned from Mr. Pawsen the paramount importance and necessity of a knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins; and saw that it was his privilege to have it. He earnestly began to pray, and wrestle, and agonize; and in answer to his importunities and prayers, God for Christ's sake was manifested, and William Dawson was filled with life, and light, and love. He could "read his title clear, to mansions in the skies;" and from that time to the day of his death, he never lost what he then received; but often spoke of it afterwards with feelings of the most inexpressible gratitude and delight.

But he did not remain satisfied with what he had already attained. It was his privilege to rise—and he saw it; he saw it to be the peculiar privilege of every child of God. He sought after, therefore, and enjoyed that "perfect love which casteth out all fear;" and this he enjoyed for many years. In the following year, 1802, he began to officiate as a local preacher. John Barker was then superintendent of the circuit; and it was unanimously agreed at the regular quarterly meeting of local preachers, that his name should be placed upon their list; when the venerable father, Mr. Barker, made the observation "that it was his firm conviction that Mr. Dawson ought to travel as a regular preacher." There was, however, a tie which most probably prevented him from doing so. His father was no more; he was the eldest son of the family; and family claims seemed to urge him from every side to refrain. The entire management of the family devolved upon him—they looked up to him for regulation and support. He saw that if he gave himself to the ministry, he probably would be removed to some distant part of the country, where he should not have the opportunity of looking after them. But Providence had reserved for him a sphere of usefulness;—and while a local preacher, there was scarcely a pulpit in the Methodist society, throughout the country, that Wm. Dawson had not occupied. How much good was effected, eternity alone will unfold. As a local preacher he had laboured, as they were all of them fully aware, until about six years ago, when he gave himself entirely to the Society; and since that time there was not a preacher in the Connection that had been engaged in a more extended sphere of usefulness, in preaching missionary and Sunday school sermons, and delivering speeches on missionary and other occasions. It was not in Leeds only that his preaching attracted such large congregations; but the pious, and good, and excellent William Dawson was sought after, and listened to by persons of every rank, and of the most refined judgment and exquisite taste in every place. Who in the whole range of the country had not heard the preaching of their excellent but departed and deeply lamented friend? William Dawson was a thorough Methodist—and in his views of the doctrines, rules, discipline, and church order of that body, was firm and unshaken to the end; and there had been times when his fixedness had been put to the test. Some of them would remember an instance, about five or six years ago. His need not mention names or circumstances; they would not doubt vividly present themselves to the minds of that congregation. He was tried; and he determined to remain with the old body, and proved his sincerity and attachment by writing a letter, and showing the improper conduct of the opposing parties. This letter, which was published, and copied into many of the public prints, might say something of the talent and education of Wm. Dawson.

Though William Dawson was a firm Methodist, yet he was no bigot; he possessed a truly Catholic spirit, and never reviled those of another denomination. He did not think that all the good in the world was confined to the Wesleyan Methodists. Wherever he met with the image of his Master, whether in Churchman or Dissenter, to them he would stretch out the right hand of fellowship, and with all his heart wish them success and prosperity in the name of the Lord.

William Dawson was a great man—he possessed extraordinary powers of mind; and this was shown in various ways. He had a reason for everything that he advanced. Could they have forgotten how often he used the word "consequently." Now this showed that he was reasoning. The first time that Dr. Adam Clarke saw him was at Chester. The Doctor, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Newton, had been preaching anniversary sermons there; and Mr. Dawson and the Doctor had to go to Liverpool, after these services were over, to preach on a similar occasion. It was about eighteen miles distant, and they went in a post-chaise; and Dr. Clarke was quite delighted with him, and said to Mr. Newton the following morning, "Your friend, Mr. Dawson, and myself, were talking all the way to Liverpool yesterday evening; and what an astonishing mind he has got! he assigned reasons all the way for everything he had done." Yes, he was a reasoning man; and had his mind been well disciplined in the art of logic when he was young, he would have been one of the first logicians of the day. Then he might mention, as another proof of the greatness of the mind of William Dawson—his great originality. He always thought for himself; and, though he knew well how to take a hint from an old puritan divine, yet he was no servile imitator. His originality was so great that he led every one to admire him. On one occasion, when he had to attend a missionary service at Birmingham, the Rev. J. A. James, (one of the first dissenting ministers of the day,) went to hear him. He preached that remarkable sermon of his on justification by faith—"Be it known unto you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this faith is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins;" and by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses." As soon as the sermon was over, Mr. James came up to Mr. Newton, and he (Mr. N.) asked him what he thought of it and, after a striking exclamation, he replied, that he had heard some of the holiest and most original conceptions that he had ever heard uttered, and clothed in language equally remarkable and powerful. And could these be the indications of a feeble mind? It was seldom that strong reasoning powers were combined with great fertility of imagination; but in him they were happily united. He used strong provincialisms sometimes in his mode of expressing himself; and any person might easily discover that he was a Yorkshireman. But what of that? Truth and thought are the same, however communicated; and no matter with what accent it was delivered so long as it answered the end. But, notwithstanding his provincialisms, who was there that could not see flashes of real genius sometimes blazing forth into a constellation; and even the exuberance of his eloquence was sanctified, and happily brought to bear upon the truths which he intended to inculcate. He was an eloquent man; but this was not a stilted or strutting eloquence to please the ear; it was the eloquence of nature, of thought, of sentiment, and of feel-

ing; the only eloquence which can reach the heart. William Dawson was a powerful preacher; and many people would say they knew he was a powerful man—because he had a powerful voice and frame! Aye, but William Dawson possessed another power—the power of the Holy Ghost! and, therefore, his word came with such assurance, and was exceedingly powerful to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan.

His taste for music was very refined and correct;—as a poet, he ranked far above mediocrity;—and he cultivated his talent in this respect, he would have stood high in the estimation of the public.

William Dawson was not a mere moral lecturer; not one of those class of persons who give long disquisitions on the beauty of virtue—on the excellency of shedding tears of repentance (however excellent they may be,) and the loveliness of moral perfection; nor did he simply dwell on what are the prevailing topics of most of the infidel lecturers of the day—the infidelity and power of the Supreme Being; wherever he was, he introduced Christ—he knew full well that a Christian sermon would do nothing towards allaying the fears or exciting the hopes of a poor penitent sinner; and therefore he laboured with all his might to point poor perishing men to their only Friend; and how often he used the lines—
"See all your sins on Jesus laid,
The Lamb of God was slain;
His soul was once an offering made
For every soul of man."

And—
"Behold the Saviour of mankind
Nailed to the shameful tree;
How vast the love that him inclined
To bleed and die for me."

Such was his energetic mode of preaching; powerful because experienced, practical, and accompanied with fervent prayer. He wished that all ministers would imitate him in this respect.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in the City of Toronto, August 18th, in hope of everlasting life, Miss MARTHA FROCK, aged 26 years. Little is known of her first religious impressions, but it is thought by those who were best acquainted with her, she was seldom, if ever, from her childhood, without them. Often was it seen while she heard the word preached, and when she had retired from the sanctuary, that scriptural truth had come with power to her heart; and I have it from her nearest kindred, that many times that truth, under the energetic ministrations of it by the Rev. William Ryerson, now President of the Canada Conference, had such an effect upon her; and though it was not until within a few months of her decease she became fully submissive to its enlightening and renewing influence, there were in her deportment many indications of its operations on her mind. She had naturally a generous spirit, and, expanded as it was by a portion of grace even before her conversion, she evinced a disposition ready to befriend the destitute; so that once when a missionary subscription was made for the heathen world, her offering was not silver or gold, but a small parcel of Bibles for the Sandwich Islanders. This was characteristic; for the chosen vessels of her reading hours were—the Scriptures. She was sedate in her general demeanour, and somewhat taciturn; but she thought the more; and her meditations in the Scriptures had an effect upon her, which her strict observance of brevity rendered from being fully apparent.

For many years she was a subject of disease, and seven years ago it was evident her complaint was a consumption, which required, and had, the attention of skillful medical men. Sometimes a partial recovery gave hope of long life; but no skill could ensure it; and the disease, after protracted, and often severe sufferings, brought the body to the tomb. It was not until within six months of this event, that I heard of her protracted state, and made my first call at her house a perfect stranger to her family, but a stranger who met with a respect from every member of it which increased as his visits were repeated; visits invariably rendered gratifying by the gratitude of her who was in affliction, and by the kind and unfeigned solicitude of her amiable relatives and friends to relieve and remove the affliction. I found Martha with her Bible by her on her bed, and at every subsequent visit, so long as she could read, it was generally there, her precious and prized companion. She sought sincerely the meaning of its pages, and its divine commands convinced her of her sinfulness—she confessed to me her past wickedness—her improper posturing of the time for seeking religion—and with a sigh and tears of contrition told me, she had "lived without it too long." About a month after this, through the application of the promises by the Holy Spirit, in compliance with the reiterated advice of christian ministers and friends who visited her, and in answer to her prayers and theirs, she relinquished the world and sin, and clung to the Saviour; and then, the pendency of her spirit, the confidence of her hope, and the joy of her thankfulness, gave satisfactory testimony she had become a child of God. For five weary months this testimony was continued and confirmed, in the opinion of attached relations, and others, who saw, and heard, and cared for her. She was a sufferer meek and resigned. But she must die; and she died as the Christian dies. Many a time did she answer—"I have," when I asked her whether she had a good hope. Her final decline was gradual and calm; and her reasoning faculties unimpaired to the last. Three nights before she died, she showed an unusual anxiety for the salvation of souls, and said, "If others only knew what I know, they would not put it off." The night before her departure, she observed, "I have been receiving a fresh blessing every day." Not many hours before, with deep solemnity she adverted to the wise and the foolish virgins, and recited with much emotion our Saviour's lamentation over Jerusalem; and some of her dying words, were, "Blessed Jesus! make my last end peace." Peaceful and blessed it was; and when, the next day, I entered the room where the cold corpse lay, her countenance glowing with a smile told me, the spirit that was fled, had fled to rest; and unbidden I said,
"Ah, lovely appearance of death!
What light upon earth is so fair?"

Wise were those neighbours of hers whom she warned her, if they are impressed by her words, to rely upon nothing but the love of God, if they love her Redeemer! Happy—forever happy her endeared relatives, and all who knew her, if they imbibed the spirit, and pursue the course, and reach the heavenly home of MARTHA!
August 27, 1841. J. S.

DIED,—In L'Original, on Thursday, 15th July, Miss MELISSA P. JOHNSON, daughter of the lamented Rev. E. A. Johnson, in the seventeenth year of her age. Sister Johnson expected to be married, six years ago, during a protracted Meeting on what was then denominated the Ottawa Circuit. From that period to the day of her death she lived in humble dependence on the atonement of her Redeemer. Among "the virgins her companions," she walked in the path of the just, as "a bright and shining light, shining brighter and brighter until the perfect day." In the spiritual heavens, as a star of more than ordinary magnitude, she shined for a little while with peculiar lustre; but long ere she reached meridian altitude, set on earth to rise in heaven. While living on earth in the enjoyment of health, she trod in the steps of her pious father, and exemplified in her deportment the practical efficiency of natural admonition and example. When enveloped with sickness, she enjoyed the blessed visitations of the God of consolation; when disease had made fearful inroads on her perishable body, her happy spirit rejoiced in God her Saviour. The night before she died, addressing those who watched with her, she said,—
"Our conflicts here will soon be past,
And you and I ascend at last,
Triumphant with our head."

When told the hour of her departure was at hand, she cast her last lingering look upon the world, and then with humble resignation submitted to the will of Heaven. William would say still have suffered in the earthly tabernacle, but felt willing "to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." In compliance with the direction of a pious relative she sought and found a great increase of faith, and in the fulness of joy exclaimed,—
"Thrice blessed Miss, inspiring hope,
It lifts my fainting spirits up,
It brings to life the dead."
This lived and thus died our pious sister. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."
G. B. B.

DIED,—On the 19th of May, 1841, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN MORRIS, wife of Mr. THOS. MORRIS, of West Flamboro'. She was deprived of her father while an infant; and she, with her only brother, was left to the care of a pious mother, who brought them up in the fear of God. In 1834 she removed with her mother to the Falls of Niagara, and was convinced of the sinfulness of sin under the preaching of the Rev. Alexander Irvine. After receiving the forgiveness of her sins, she joined the Methodist Church. The family shortly afterwards removed to West Flamboro'. Her brother died in the Lord; but she lived his death with christian patience, determined, by the grace of God, to meet him in a better world. In the year 1836 she was married to Mr. THOS. MORRIS, of West Flamboro'. She took the measles in the year 1841; and, after some time, it was evident she was the subject of a pulmonary consumption; but she retained her faith in her afflictions. Her departure took place May 19th of that year, under circumstances which gave pleasing assurance to her friends she was gone to a world where sickness is not. As a daughter, wife, neighbour, and christian, her memory will ever be grateful; and favoured indeed will those be who are left behind should they die her death and meet her in glory. May this be the happiness of all.
J. A. CORNELL.

DIED,—On the 18th inst., aged 31 years, Mrs. MARTHA ANN, wife of Mr. Geo. Carpenter, of Townsend, County of Norfolk. Sister C. was brought to the knowledge of God in her 15th year, united with and until her death, remained a steady member of the Methodist Church. She was married to Mr. C. when she was in her 23rd year and removed from New York to the above place. Mrs. C. received the blessing of perfect love, at a Camp-meeting held in Pottsville, 1831; and always after lived in the enjoyment of that blessing, giving evidence to all around that the grace of God can—
"Lay the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And open in the breast a constant heaven."

Steady and uniform in her piety, regular in her devotions, and kind to all, her last days were greatly felt. In October last she was attacked by a consumption which terminated her existence. During her afflictions she expressed an unshaken confidence in God, and a desire to depart and to be with Christ. Calm and happy, she murmured not. A short time previous to her death, her husband inquired the state of her mind, when she answered all was peace, "perfect peace;" and soon after fell asleep in Jesus; leaving behind her an affectionate husband and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.
JOSEPH SHIPLEY.

P. S.—The "Christian Advocate & Journal" is requested to publish the above.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, September 1st, 1841.

SWITZERLAND—THE VAUDS CHURCH, &c.—Switzerland is a name which sets the mind a-choir, and kindles the passions, and transforms a stoic into an enthusiast, whose spirit we envy, and even whose excesses we are tempted to practise. There is beauty, there is sublimity, there is romance in the mountains of the land; what is better, there is liberty; and every "Wanderer" born on Alpine summits can say, as Montgomery's did,

"Born in Freedom's eagle nest,
Roused by whitebirds in their rage,
Nursed by Freedom's stormy breast,
Lived my Sires from age to age."

But there is more in that land of natural pyramids on pyramids piled: there is a living, a presiding, an ancient spirit of heroism—the heroism of Christian faith; long contended, persecuted, persecuted, but never conquered,—and, we verily believe, unconquerable. The emissaries of Babylonish Rome, and the Princes of maddened crusaders, with their sanguinary armies, have penetrated the fastnesses, and scaled the ramparts, and rushed into the homes of the Alps, to teach their hardy inhabitants the gospel by the Pope's bulls, and make Christians by the sword; and because the artless mountaineers had no logic, or conscience, or faith, for all this, thousands for ages became hapless victims. What glen of that magic land has not echoed with the wail of their woe; what torrent has not been crimsoned and swelled with their blood! Milton himself never sang more effectively than when, in sonnet-measure, he sang of the infants of Alpine Christian mothers dashed from rock to rock when persecution raged. But the blood spilt is under the altar, the tears shed are treasured by God, and the plaintive cries of Switzerland's confessors have come up before Him for an imperishable memorial.

We have been led to these remarks by various accounts in the papers for some time of the novel ecclesiastical laws which have been passed by the Grand Council affecting the Church in the Canton of Vaud. To us, it seems that persecution has again appeared, though in a new form. The Pastors of that Church, who transacted, undisturbed, its affairs, are now the mere servants of the state. The Council has abolished the Confession of Faith, which, from the time of the Reformation, has been adopted by the Church; notwithstanding the pastors, with only one exception, were opposed to its abolition. The Council reserves to itself the privilege of making a new liturgy and a catechism. In doing this, the opinion of a majority of the people is to be consulted. Men of the world, of infidelity, and sin, are to say what the Church shall, or shall not do. The reason assigned for this course is, the Council pays the Church, and the Church must be ruled by the Council; an inference which is not just. The law, however, has its qualifications. Every pastor is to take an oath, to preach the word as contained in the Scriptures; but the Confession of Faith being abolished, every man preaches his own views of Scripture; and perhaps every error but atheism has been preached under the supposition that the Bible sanctioned it. The doctrines of a church are its fundamentals, and how it can be preserved from heterodoxy when its articles of religion are gone we know not. Again: there is a jury of pastors to decide on the belief a pastor entertains and preaches; but the articles of faith of the Vauds Church being no longer in existence, what is to be the test of orthodoxy? The Pastors have openly declared they will refuse to compose such a jury. Again: a Synod is to be held; but all it can do, is to offer its humble advice, or make, as the *N. Y. Observer* says, its humble remonstrance; both which the Grand Council can reject. Such proceedings have been productive of the most painful emotions among pastors and people. It is said in that paper from which we get most of our information, that some of the pastors will not conform; that others protest against the law, but continue in the church; others altogether submit. The law was to be in force last January. Conjectures are many as to the result of it. It seems that METRODIO is in fault for all that has been done; and we should wonder if it were not so. When the Persecutor meets his forces, we invariably expect to find he has been incensed by the holiness, ardour, and success of a primitive zeal, whatever may be the name distinguishing its professors and promoters. The same journal says,—"The changes introduced into the ecclesiastical constitution of the canton of Vaud had their first origin in the hatred of worldly men against Methodism. If there had been no extensive revival of religion in this country, the affairs of the church would have occupied the attention of political men. But when piety revives, infidelity seeks also new weapons to oppose it. The Vauds converts were, at first, cited before the courts of justice, imprisoned, exiled, persecuted in every way. But these unrighteous acts having been condemned by all enlightened men, infidelity has devised other means of checking Methodism by attacking the authority of the church. We shall see if this new kind of persecution will succeed better than the former."

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The third National Temperance Convention was held at Saratoga Springs in July last; and a most imposing and interesting one it was. Many of the States papers give the fact, but we take our particulars from the *N. Y. Observer*. It was attended by 500 Delegates from various, and the most distant, parts of the Union. During the session Prayer meetings, well attended, were held each morning. The meetings for business were convened in three churches, and two of them in the open grove; and every one was "permeated by an unusual spirit of grateful acknowledgment to, and strong confidence in, the Most High. The land of God in the extraordinary Temperance reformation commenced at Baltimore, and already resulting in the recovery from ruin of more than 10,000 drunkards, was duly recognised. We are glad to learn that the Convention was highly respectable; many excellent and learned ministers of the gospel were present, and not a few honourable gentlemen, and gentlemen; thus no longer rendering it doubtful whether such men will sanction this great and growing work of moral reform. The Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of New York, was chosen President, and the Rev. J. C. Hamner, of Maryland, Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Jersey, and the Rev. J. C. Warren, of Connecticut, Secretaries. A very able Committee on business was appointed, consisting of nine ministers and gentlemen. Many topics were discussed, and about thirty important resolutions passed; all which should have a place in our columns had we space. Some of them must have our notice. The 1st refers to past success, and expresses unfeigned gratitude to God for it. The 2nd records the remarkable event, that five of the eight millions of people in Ireland have renounced the use of all intoxicating drinks. The 3rd directs, that the executive committee of the American Temperance Union shall correspond with the directors of the National Temperance Societies in other countries on the subject of a CONVENTION FOR THE WORLD! We have often heard it said, there is nothing which an American cannot do. Certainly, this resolution goes to convince us, that there is nothing which he will not attempt. Not many days since we met with the opinion, that before long steamers would be built to come from England to America in seven days; if so, what is to prevent a Convention in the City of London having delegates from Oregon and China? We have the inspiration from the present Temperance achievements of the gracious Providence of God, and we predict it will be done. The 8th is expressed on the evils of licensing the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. The 10th states the impropriety of furnishing fruit, grain, &c., to distilleries and breweries. The 11th appoints a committee whose duty it shall be to offer a premium of \$500 for the best essay or essays on the subject of intoxicating liquors, imported and domestic, in which it is supposed a variety of baneful ingredients are used, besides the element, alcohol. The 13th reprobates the sending liquors to the heathen, and urges missionaries, travellers, naval officers, and masters of vessels, to be the enemies of such a traffic. The 17th becomingly applauds the exertions of Females in the cause. The 21st determines on the Post Master General being petitioned to discontinue and withhold orders from all places where alcoholic drinks are vended as a beverage. The 23rd calls the Press to Temperance action. The 24th recommends the fast Tuesday of February in each year as a day of simultaneous Temperance meetings. Such are the resolutions of this meeting in their character and design, and are of a kindred stamp with what were passed at the late Montreal Convention. We conclude this imperfect outline with the 25th resolution passed at Saratoga, which we trust will stop the mouth of every anti-temperance objector who tells us the Temperance cause is founded in error, and promoted by disorder, and advocated in an unchristian tone. "Resolved—That while new developments in the character and instrumentalities of the Temperance cause are always interesting and to be wisely improved, our chief reliance, under God, for its continued progress must be upon the spread of truth in a spirit of Christian love; and that it is incumbent on the long-acted friends of the cause to adhere closely to their fundamental principles, hold up their regular organizations, and maintain an enlightened Press; and, in a spirit of wise liberality, toil on to the consummation of their blessed enterprise."

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.—The London *Watchman* of July 28th states, that the preparatory committees had met, and that Conference was to commence its sittings that day. It is said, Dr. Hannah is Secretary. The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st August informs us that a letter has been received from a friend in London, dated August the 2nd, which says,—

"The Wesleyan Conference began on Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Dixon was chosen President. I have not heard the amount of our increase. In foreign stations it is very considerable. One or two of the preachers in England have assumed the gown, which has caused some stir in the places where it has occurred. The question of the expediency of this measure will be brought before the Conference, but I think it will be disposed of without coming to any expressed vote on the subject. Last week we had a mysterious event in the case of the Rev. Mr. Dyer, a most excellent man, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society, who drowned himself in a water cask, during a fit of temporary insanity."

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—In a list of Bills which received the Royal Assent on the 27th ult., published by us in another column to-day, we are gratified to say is one Incorporating the Upper Canada Academy under the name and style of "Victoria College." On this subject we are pleased to have in our power to present our readers with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, dated Kingston, August 27th:

"I am happy to say that His Excellency the Governor-General has this day assented in Her Majesty's name to the Bill for the incorporation of the Upper Canada Academy under the name and style of 'Victoria College,' with the usual privileges of Colleges to confer the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties."

"The establishment of such an Institution by the members and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada attests their estimate of Education and Science; and the passing of such an act unanimously by both branches of the Legislature, and the Royal assent to it by His Excellency in Her Majesty's name, is an ample refutation of recent statements and proceedings adopted by the Wesleyan Committee in London and its Canadian Agents against the Wesleyan Conference and Church in Canada, while the act itself will advance the paramount interests of literary education amongst Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. But, for the accomplishment of this purpose, a grant must be added to the charter—a measure which will be both important and acceptable to a large portion of the inhabitants of Canada, and honourable to the enlightened liberality of the Government and Legislature. When they are seen laying a broad foundation for popular government, and devising comprehensive schemes for the development of the latent resources of the country, and the improvement of its internal communications, and proposing a liberal system of common school education, free from the domination of every Church, and sifting colleges which may have been established by any Church, we may rationally and confidently anticipate the arrival of a long-looked-for era of civil government and civil liberty, social harmony, and public prosperity."

LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS.—It is almost beyond belief how large the number is of new publications which yearly make their appearance in England, the lists of such on the covers of the leading Magazines and Reviews being long every month. In America there is the same itching after authorship. In other parts of Europe, besides England, authors are multiplying. Messrs. Bagster and Sons intend soon to give the public a complete Polyglot Bible, to include all that is valuable in the four most valued editions, the Complutensian, the Antwerp, the Paris, and the London. A Leipzig catalogue contains the names of 4513 books that have been published. Niemeyer's "Book of Religion," which had already reached the seventeenth edition, is suppressed in Prussia. The largest Universities in Russia at the close of last year contained 2,300 students, and the libraries 282,290 volumes. The Papiests in Russia amount to 202,608; Convents 91; Monks 1834; Nunneries 51; Nuns 569; Churches 1231; Chapels 1176. The Armenians have 619 Churches and 310 Chapels, 1307 Priests and 40 Convents, with 133 Monks and 31 Nuns. The Lutherans have 992 Churches and 434 Priests. The Jews 536 Synagogues, 2377 Temples, 595 Rabbis, and 2097 Elders. The Mohammedans 5296 Mosques, 14517 Priests. The Calmucks 76 Temples in the worship of Buddhism.—The *N. Y. Observer* further says, there is a paper lately published in Jaffa in the Tamil language, at the American Mission Press, called the *Morning Star*. We regularly receive a paper from Africa—neatly printed, and well conducted, called *Africa's Luminary*.

SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.—It is known to travellers that there are thousands of inscriptions on the rocks in what is called the Written Valley of Sinai, which are supposed to be Arab proper names, without one Jewish or Christian name being found among them. It is said they have been there since the sixth century, forming an alphabet which was once well known, but of which perhaps nothing can now be known, except from these remains. Up to 1833 no scholar had been able to decipher them, though many attempts by learned men had been made. In the winter of 1838, Professor Beer, of the University of Leipzig, it is said, applied himself a second time to the task, and after several months of painful application, was able to decipher the alphabet, and read all the inscriptions; which have been copied with great accuracy. The results have not yet been fully given to the world; but the *N. Y. Observer* says, a summary of them, furnished by Professor Beer himself, will shortly be given in the Biblical Researches of Professor Robinson. The life of Beer is closed, at the age of only thirty-six years; and it was one of deep poverty. The remarkable discovery of his mind of which we write was productive to him of no pecuniary reward; but posterity shall honor his name, as it has others, when they who bore them, the sons of science, had left a world mistaken, thoughtless, or thankless.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have been favoured with an "Occasional Paper" issued by the Committee of this Society, showing its pleasing progress. It supports eight agents, and an "Appeal" in their behalf, which commences the paper, deserves attention. Auxiliaries have lately been formed, one of which is called the Ladies' French Canadian Missionary Society. The Rev. Robert McGill, of Niagara, has generously raised \$11 in his own Church for the Society; and we see that the Juvenile Missionary and Temperance Association, in connexion with the United Secession Church Sabbath Schools, has resolved to support one agent of the Society at an expense of \$50. Its agents seem to be men of fervent piety, and unaffected zeal, and likely to do much good in their present sphere of labour. The first of the following extracts is from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Wesleyan, showing the conversion of a Dr. Cote. The other extracts are from the reports of the Agents of the Society—which we wish great success in their arduous endeavours to spread the truth as it is in Jesus.

It is well known that Dr. Cote, originally a respectable member of the medical profession, and an influential member of the late House of Assembly; and it is said, otherwise a person of very gentlemanly demeanour; though nominally a Roman Catholic, was at the same time an avowed unbeliever in Christianity; and since his residence in the States, he has taken a more decided stand as a bold opposer of the Redeemer of the world! This may sufficiently explain the whole chapter of his practical errors: for

"No foe to God was e'er true friend to man!"

But praised be the Lord, as in the case of an ancient and celebrated apostle, so also in this, the "Galilean" has been "conquered." I refrain from mentioning some very interesting particulars connected with the conversion of Dr. Cote, with which we were made acquainted, and on which I place the fullest reliance. But I may add, that he professes the experience of heartfelt religion; and on a recent occasion, at the conclusion of divine service in the Swanton Union Church, made a public avowal of what God has done for his soul, and addressed a most affecting appeal to those who had been his former companions in a ruinous infidelity. To God alone be all the praise!

On the 14th May some persons came and broke our windows, making three attacks on our house the same night, but the Lord did not permit that any harm should be done to us. The footsteps of these persons were traced to the seminary or college grounds where the priest and his students resided. Some days afterwards an attempt was made dark to set fire to our house, but through the Lord's goodness, the fire went out of itself, or rather the Lord extinguished it by his power. There is little doubt also but that an attempt was made to poison a well which is behind our house, but we did not drink of it. On the night of the 9th June, some persons again came to do us violence, but the hand of the Lord delivered us once more from the mouth of the lion.

The Priest has also openly said, that no person must sell to us, but open their doors and send their dogs after us, and chase us from the place.

The family of Mr. — gives me much satisfaction. It is very remarkable that there are eight persons in it, all well disposed. Two of his sons-in-law are learning to read, and making considerable progress, besides one of the neighbours more than 45 years of age. I commenced also this morning to send their letters to four of his children.

Passing near a house where they had borrowed a Testament for some time, I found there was a woman dying, surrounded by a large number of people. Being permitted, I went into the sick-room, saying that I was doing what every Christian should do in similar circumstances. They then said, "our priest has been here this morning, and has done all that is necessary for her, we have no need of you, go away." "Is this one of the Swiss?" said the dying woman. Seeing the great opposition that had arisen on all sides, I had only time to invite the poor woman to place all her confidence in the Lord Jesus, before I was thrust out of the door with imprecations.

I have just learned that the priest of our parish has re-commenced preaching more strongly than ever against us. This morning, Madame D. — and her sister-in-law were chased out of a house on account of us. May God grant that this may be a favourable means of making them leave entirely the Church of Rome and the world.

The superstition in which the French Canadians are sunk will be conceived from the following circumstance—

Fanaticism and confidence in their Priests exists not alone with those who are unable to read. The other day I visited a person who has a Bible, and my heart was grieved by the fable which he related to me, which he nevertheless believed to be true. "At C—," said he, "a woman died lately who was rich and miserly. Soon after her death they tried twice to place a crucifix upon her body, without being able to get it to remain. Greatly surprised at this they went to the Priest who told them to try again, and if the crucifix would not lay on the body to put it back into its place. The crucifix would not stay the third time, and they concluded therefore she was an unworthy person."

THE TEMPERANCE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT inserted elsewhere to-day, was received since last Wednesday from the Rev. DAVID RINTOUL, the respected Minister of the Scotch Church, at Thorold, and merits immediate attention; which we earnestly hope it will have. Surely Temperance Societies and the colonists generally, will awake to the subject, and not allow our Legislators to close their Session without first finding their table loaded with Petitions, calling for, and then obtaining prompt action for the future morality, prosperity, and happiness of Canada.

For some time we have seen notices of the New-York "*Sunday School Advocate*" in many papers. Since our last, the excellent "specimen" number has reached us. It is a semi-monthly quarto periodical of eight pages, price 75 cents a year, published by the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and edited by the able conductors of the *Christian Advocate & Journal*. It is neatly got up, the original articles well written, and the selections suitable; altogether, we should say, it is more than a substitute for "*The Youth's Magazine*," which we regretted to see discontinued, and will doubtless be a benefit to the Sabbath School institution.

There has been obligingly sent us a pamphlet containing "*An Enquiry into the Authority for the Rite of Confirmation, as held and practised by the Protestant Episcopal Church*." The author is the Rev. LEROY M. LEE, the intelligent Editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*. It would afford us pleasure to make extracts from it had we space for them. Mr. Lee is scriptural in his positions, cogent in his reasoning, and perspicuous and elegant in his style; places his opponents in a dilemma; and, in our opinion, demonstrates, that the Rite of Confirmation is "the corrupt addition of an unscriptural age."

Several Journals are bestowing considerable attention on the case of Captain Sutherland, of whom all speak with high respect, and of whom it is exceedingly gratifying for us to say, a more honourable person, or a better Captain, is not to be found on our waters. We repudiate the policy by which Mr. Gallego, a respectable man, was excluded; but so far as the worthy Captain is concerned, we think the reason he assigns for his conduct should be satisfactory to all,—"*He had orders from his employers not to admit persons of colour as cabin passengers, without the consent of the other passengers*."

An interesting sketch of the life, labours, and character of Mr. William Dawson will be found on our first page to-day: not that we think it complete; for Mr. Newton has forgotten the good and great man's remarkable peculiarity as an orator—his comic powers, which ought to have been delineated for the portrait to be natural.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications have been received from "Verns," "Port Hope," "W. McF." (No. 1), and "Abstinentia." Two of these articles are sent us as the result of the Rev. H. Wilkinson's late spirited advice on original papers; and though one is written in blue ink, we shall not do as a very respectable journal in the States lately did, that is, publish its interdict on communications in that colour. Only let our literary friends send us golden thoughts well expressed, and they may do it in ink coloured as the rainbow.

CENTENARY FUND.—The following sums were received at the Conference, and would have been acknowledged in the *Guardian* of July 7th but for the error of the General Treasurer in supposing that it was the same list published in the *Guardian* of the 9th of June:

By the Rev. H. WILKINSON, *Angusta District.*

Angusta Circuit.	C. H. Peck	£1 5 0
Geo. Heck and the family of	N. B. Mallory	5 0 0
the Rev. S. Heck	Mr. and Mrs. Crano	3 0 0
Ann Dillmege	Miss M. Dunn	0 10 0
Isaiah Stephenson	Mrs. S. Hines	1 0 0
Prescott.	Captain and Mrs. Hillard	0 15 0
Mrs. Ann and Miss Ann	C. Robinson	0 5 0
Margaret Davidson	Rev. William Patrick	6 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. Sea	Rev. Henry Wilkinson	0 5 0
Mrs. R. Coons	2nd instalment	3 15 0

CENTENARY FUND.—The Subscribers to the Centenary Fund are most respectfully reminded that the Third Instalment on their subscriptions is now due, and are earnestly requested to pay the same to their respective Circuit Treasurers without delay, in order that the entire amount of the Third Instalment, and any unpaid balances on the Second and First instalments, may be received by the General Treasurer before the first of February next. The meeting claims made on the Centenary Fund, and the incalculable good likely to be effected by the means of it, we hope, will not fail to have their due weight with the Subscribers, and induce them to make every exertion in their power to bring this commemorative effort, so nobly begun and sustained, to a auspicious conclusion.

The Agents Treasurers are respectfully requested punctually to remit all the subscriptions they have received, or may receive, together with a correct list of the subscribers' names.

W. M. Book Room, Toronto, Aug. 30, 1841.

A FIELD MEETING will be held on Sunday, the 12th of September, near Nadan's School House, 3rd concession of York; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. Messrs. J. Wilson and J. Scott are expected, with others, to assist in the services of the day.

A FIELD MEETING will be held on Sunday, the 19th of September, at Lambton Village, on the Hamber, Dundas Street; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. Messrs. Colman and Scott, assisted by others, are expected to render their services on the occasion.

TEMPERANCE PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Thorold, 21st August, 1841.

To the Editor of the *Christian Guardian*.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested by some friends of the Temperance movement in this place to send you a copy of a Petition (now in the course of receiving Signatures) to our Provincial Legislature, regarding the Licensing of Taverns, &c. The subject matter is one of such vital importance to the temporal and eternal well-being of the community, that I am hopeful (though no friend to agitation) that this matter will be agitated all over the Province. I doubt not that you will agree with me in thinking that the remedial measure suggested in the Petition would be hailed as a boon by all the well-disposed among us. It appears to me, also, that the line of demarcation between an Inn and a Drinking House is so broad, as to afford a principle sufficiently defined to warrant a legislative measure. I leave the matter, however, in your own hands. Meanwhile, believe me,

Yours, very truly, DAVID RINTOUL.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Canada.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Thorold,—

HUMBLY SHeweth,—That your Petitioners, impressed with the grievous consequences resulting from the uncontrolled multiplication of taverns and other drinking houses in Canada, have considered it a duty, as members of a professedly Christian community, to bring this matter under the consideration of your honourable House, that you may provide such a remedy as, by the blessing of Almighty God, may save the people of this Province from great and numerous evils.

Your Petitioners do not require to adduce any documentary evidence to prove to your honourable House that Taverns have increased to a much greater extent than either the necessities or well-being of the country requires. They believe it is only necessary to pass through the various towns, or to have ocular demonstration of this fact; and when it is remembered that in the fallen nature of man there is a tendency to the use of intoxicating liquors, it must surely receive ten-fold force when not only is all restraint to its gratification withdrawn, but it is cherished and stimulated by an active agency subsisting in every village and hamlet of the land. It will be all in vain that our lot has been cast in this noble Province, and that your honourable House makes the wisest laws for the development of its great resources, if the vices of intoxicating liquors are thrust, by means of a constantly increasing agency, into the very heart's blood of the people. Your Petitioners might expatiate at much length on the frightful evils, such as disease, crime, debility, and death, which follow in the train of drink sellers—evils which, it is well known, have contributed more than all other causes besides to destroy from the face of this continent a large proportion of its ancient Indian population; and which they may be allowed to say will go far to work out the same catastrophe, in reference to all other races, unless a timely and effective remedy is provided. That the most of your Petitioners are members of Christian churches, and while in their several spheres, by precept as well as by example, they have sought, and still seek, to check the great and growing evil of intemperance, they cannot hide from themselves the conviction, that unless some legislative measure is adopted to reduce the number of Taverns and Drinking-houses in the Province, their efforts, as well as those of others like-minded, will be of little avail. Your Petitioners, therefore, in the hope that your honourable House are impressed with the necessity of revising the present regulations respecting the licensing of Taverns, would offer a suggestion as to the extent of the remedy they earnestly desire to see provided. They conceive that what is required, is a law reducing the number of Taverns to what the true interests of the country demand; licensing in short, not according to the demand originated by the thirst of the drunkard, which is insatiable, but according to the necessities of that class of poor people who have either no home, or who have gone from their homes on the call of business, and who consequently stand in need of the hospitalities which an Inn supplies; and believing this is the principle which should guide your honourable House in legislating on this matter, they would further suggest, that in towns and villages the number of Inns should bear a certain fixed ratio to the population,—say one Inn for every five hundred inhabitants; and that in rural districts, these establishments should be separated from one another by a space of five or six miles. By a regulation founded on this principle, your Petitioners humbly apprehend that the wants and comfort of the community would be duly provided for, and the deplorable evil prevented of allowing Drinking-houses to be set up in countless profusion over the length and breadth of the land; thus subverting at every step the productive powers of the people, damaging the good effects of all our educational establishments, and ruining souls both in time and in eternity. May it therefore please, &c.

Education.—This all-engrossing subject is now engaging the attention of many respectable and talented Members of both Houses. The Hon. Mr. Morris alluded to it on Monday in his place in the Upper House and expressed a wish that a Parliamentary commission by a bill, of Members from both Houses, may remain (and to include a minister and a layman of the leading denominations of Christians) after Parliament adjourns, for the purpose of maturing and preparing a well digested system for the better education of the youth of the Province. We are also informed that the Hon. Mr. De la Bequeria has turned his attention also to this all-engrossing subject, and that he is preparing to bring forward suggestions of a most valuable kind.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the Mirror of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

NATURALIZATION BILL.—CONTINUED.

Non. Mr. Harrison had no hesitation in saying that the amendment would be exceedingly inappropriate. The object of the bill was to confer certain privileges; to give not only the right to hold lands, but to give political rights. It becomes, therefore, a matter of serious consideration whether we should extend this prospectively. We know those who are at present within the Province—we know their political character; and it is a serious consideration whether we will allow persons of whom we know nothing to be placed upon an equal footing with them. With regard to holding lands, as the law now stands, they have that right. It would be much better that this amendment should form a separate measure.

Mr. Roblin said he could not agree with the hon. gentleman from Lennox that the Americans make the best Tories. He considered them the worst Tories. When I see a man who has been nurtured and bred a Democrat come into this country and declare himself a Tory, I cannot believe him. With regard to the principle of the bill, he (Mr. Roblin) was in favor of doing something in behalf of those who are now domiciled in the Province, but he thought it wrong that this measure should be encumbered with an amendment of this description.

Mr. Johnston said that although he should feel it his duty to oppose this amendment, he would not allow it to be supposed that he was less liberal than the hon. and learned gentleman from Essex himself, whose bosom is completely overflowing with liberality.

Mr. Hincks said he was opposed to the amendment, although he had no objection to the principle contained in it if brought in as a separate measure; but attached to this bill it might endanger its success. He (Mr. Hincks) thought the country was very much indebted to the government for bringing in a measure of this kind. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

Col. Price said, from the turn which the debate had taken he felt quite assured that the amendment, not as an amendment but as a separate bill, would be an extremely acceptable measure. And although he consented to withdraw it with great reluctance, yet lest it might endanger the passage of this very excellent bill he would do so.

Capt. Steele said he was happy to find that the gallant Colonel was willing to withdraw the amendment. He (Capt. Steele) would give the bill his cordial support, and he would also support the bill of the hon. and gallant Colonel founded upon the amendment whenever it was brought forward. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that all must agree in the propriety of giving to the industrious classes of settlers the advantages and privileges of British subjects. The amendment was withdrawn.

THURSDAY, July 29.

Upon the third reading of the Naturalization Bill.—Mr. Cartwright moved that the order of the day be discharged. He for one would not be instrumental in bringing about such a state of things as they had already sufficiently experienced the sad effects of, and which the bill was well calculated to do—that state which those united colonies had but just emerged from—a state of anarchy and rebellion. (Hear, hear.) It had been asserted by an hon. gentleman in that house yesterday that the greater part of the Americans who came to this country are good and loyal subjects. He [Mr. Cartwright] would assert, and fearlessly assert, that they are disloyal! (Hear, hear.) The feelings which they were actuated by were not patriotic, portrayed upon their countenances and in their words were those of rebels. He would never consent that the privileges of British subjects should be conferred upon them. The present situation of the country was such as would prevent him from recording his vote in favour of naturalizing any citizen of the United States until we have some better assurance that they will make good subjects.

He was desirous that his vote should be recorded on the journals of the house, and he would therefore move that the order of the day be discharged. Mr. Durand said he hoped the motion would be rejected and that the bill would pass. They had no reason to suppose that the Americans who settle in this province are disloyal; on the contrary, he (Mr. Durand) was convinced that they were for the most part better subjects than those of British origin.—(Hear, hear.) The mismanagement of the affairs of government in this colony had led to the dissolution of the union, and the sad side with which we were now a part of the country which is almost entirely settled by persons who are Americans by birth, and Canadians by adoption. Among them so much as a whisper of rebellion was never heard. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, ninety-nine out of every hundred had been in arms in defence of the country. It would be extremely ungrateful, therefore, to refuse to admit them to the same privileges which we ourselves enjoy. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Allan McNab said he did not suppose that anything which he could say would have the effect of changing the determination of the house; but he did not desire to shrink from expressing his opinions upon this important question—upon one of those great measures which have been promised to us by the government, and which will affect the rights of the people to be taxed and to possess in this province; a measure respecting the views of government; conferring all the advantages as well as the proud honour of being British subjects, upon people who have not even made application for that purpose, and without any recommendation from the home government. All who then heard him must admit that he (Sir Allan) had never hesitated to extend this advantage to all who apply for it by petition; but he could never satisfy himself that it was proper to pass a measure of this description, throwing open the door to all, even the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, who as soon as liberated would be entitled to claim the rights of subjects. After what he had witnessed within the last few years he could not believe it was right or proper, by a sweeping measure, to naturalize all, without exception, who are within the province, and who are strongly imbued with republican feelings and prejudiced against the British government. He desired nothing more than to assimilate our noble institutions to those of the United States. No man can hide from himself the fact that we have, with some few worthy exceptions, the very dregs of society coming from the United States, and a measure of this kind, therefore, though no doubt it will be exceedingly popular, will be exceedingly injudicious. If I suppose the measure I believe it will be admitted that I do so from no other than a good motive. I believe the bill is fraught with danger to the safety and welfare of the country, and for this reason I oppose it.

Mr. J. S. McDowell said he was opposed to a general measure of this kind. He could not exactly discover the reason why it had been made so comprehensive unless it were that the learned gentlemen were anxious to void the numerous applications which would be made to them for separate acts of naturalization. He (Mr. McDowell) was opposed to opening a door for the admission of all Americans indiscriminately, and he was especially satisfied that they would soon find the River St. Lawrence turn its current towards Niagara, as they would find Americans becoming good subjects of this Province. (Hear, hear.) Where the greatest number of Americans were settled, there had been the very focus of rebellion: in the Eastern District on the contrary there were no Americans there was not the slightest suspicion of disloyalty. He believed this bill was calculated to do a great deal of harm in this country and he would therefore vote against it. He was not in favour of making subjects of those who had never asked for the boon: he would at all events allow them to petition the legislature before he granted them the privilege of becoming subjects of this Province.

Mr. Simpson said he had but one thing to object to, which was, that instead of five years residence as the bill provides, the period should be seven. If he required seven years to learn a simple trade, he thought there should at least as long a probation be required before a foreigner should be endowed with the highest attributes of a British Subject.

Mr. Merritt said it was amusing to hear the apprehensions which were expressed by hon. members concerning Americans. There was no reason to say to that house some living witnesses of the conduct of those very persons, who had been so mercilessly treated, on occasion of the late war with the United States in 1812. And who were the originators of the late rebellion? Were they Americans? No, they were the English, Irish, and Scotch! (Hear, hear.) When hon. gentlemen talk of Americans disseminating their republican principles in this country; he really thought it was very like a tacit admission that their institutions were better than our own; else where could be the danger to be apprehended from their attempts. He (Mr. Merritt) would be ashamed to make such an admission; particularly as we have now responsible government! (Hear, hear.) He hoped the bill would pass; and more than that, he would have been better pleased if the government had sent down a measure which would have embraced foreigners from all parts of the earth! He thought it was high time that they should abandon the Chinese policy hitherto pursued and adopt a more liberal and extended policy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cartwright said he believed that the gallant and learned Knight had on a former occasion been in favour of a measure of this description which was introduced in the House of Assembly of Upper Canada by the learned and gallant Colonel from Essex. He (Mr. Cartwright) was in a minority upon that question, but subsequent events had justified the vote he then gave.

Colonel Price said he only regretted that this bill did not go to the same extent as the one to which the hon. and learned member had just alluded. But he [Col. Price] was one of those who was willing to get half a loaf if he could not get a whole one. He was astonished to find the gallant Knight from Hamilton so strenuously opposing this bill. He was quite at a loss to imagine by what consideration he was actuated, whether it was because the bill emanates from the government [hear, hear], or whether the events of the last year have changed his opinions—those events which have conferred upon the gallant Knight a great deal of renown by very little inconvenience to himself. (Hear, hear.) If it could be ascertained, the gallant Knight would discover that the majority of the individuals for whom this bill is intended are those who stood by in

cleared our forest and converted our wilderness into productive fields. As to their being wedded to republican principles, he (Mr. Hicks) would affirm without fear of contradiction that those who are so wedded to republican institutions would never come into this Province to become inhabitants thereof.

Sir Allan McNab said he would reply to one observation of the learned gentleman from Essex, who said that he considered the Americans were perfectly justified in their revolution. He [Sir Allan] believed it was admitted that, upon the same rate of reasoning, he should also be rebels in this Province. [Hear, hear.] The learned gentleman might be assured that he [Sir Allan] had no desire to oppose the government or to support it. [Hear, hear.] So long as he considered the government to be right he would of course support them but no longer. [Hear, hear.] He [Sir Allan] was not to be driven from his position by ridicule or by the terror of being thought an opposer of the government.

The motion was negatived and the bill passed.

Bills assented to.—Yesterday at one o'clock, P. M., his Excellency the Governor General came down to the Legislative Council Chamber, and the members of the House of Assembly, with the Speaker, having appeared at the Bar, his Lordship gave the Royal assent to the following Bills:—*Kingston Chronicle* Aug. 28th.

1. An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted Upper Canada, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities there, and to amend the Acts in that behalf made.
2. An Act to amend the Acts in that behalf made, and to make other provisions therefor.
3. An Act to secure and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects.
4. An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, relative to the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
5. An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Academy, under the name and style of "Victoria College."
6. An Act to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of Convictions and Fines.
7. An Act to secure to, and confer upon Jacques Alexandre Taillefer, an inhabitant of the Province, the civil and political rights of a natural born British Subject.
8. An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Woodstock, in the District of Brock.
9. An Act to grant authority to Licensed Surveyors in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, to administer an Oath in certain cases, and to protect them while in the discharge of their duty in Surveying Lands.

The following Message has been sent down by the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly:

SPEECHES. The Governor General transmits to the House of Assembly an estimate of Salaries for the various Officers of the two Houses of Parliament, as well as of retiring allowances to Officers of the late Houses of Upper and Lower Canada, whose services have been unavoidably dispensed with—all which he recommends to their consideration.

In framing the estimate for the salaries of officers of the Legislative Council, his Excellency has been guided by the wishes expressed by that body, that their establishment should be provided for, as much as possible, by annual vote, and not, as heretofore, mainly defrayed out of contingencies, which does not afford the same specific information as to the items of the expense to the public.

In submitting the estimate for the House of Assembly, the Governor General has followed the precedent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with regard to the officers to be paid by annual vote, or from the contingencies, not having been made aware of the wishes of the House; but he will be happy to adopt any alteration in this respect which the House of Assembly may desire, and to give to it the recommendation of the Governor.

Government House, Kingston, Aug. 16, 1841.

Estimate of Salaries to be granted to the Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.
Speaker £1000	Speaker £1000
Clerk 600	Clerk 500
2 Clerks Assistant at £300 each 600	2 Clerks Assistant at £300 each 600
1 Clerk of Committees, to act as English Translator, to perform the duties of Law Clerk 250	1 Clerk of Committees, to act as English Translator, to perform the duties of Law Clerk 250
Master in Chancery 100	French Translator 250
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod 100	Sergeant at Arms 100
Sergeant at Arms 200	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery 150
Chaplain, to act as Librarian 200	
Door Keeper 60	
Head Messenger, to take charge of the House 100	
2 Messengers, to attend the Session, & 8 days after its close, at £45 each 135	
	£2,750
	£3,145

Proceedings of the Legislative Council.—The House has been very much occupied in numerous matters of public and private importance. The time of this House is chiefly occupied in the most rigid examination in detail of every measure submitted for their consideration, whether of a public nature or solely affecting the rights of individuals, and therefore the real work of the Council is not at first view so apparent. Every measure of the least importance is subjected to the closest scrutiny of select Committees before being brought under the special notice of the Council, and this mode of investigation is at once calculated to test the merits of every case, divested of all party or local prejudices or inclinations. We cannot give a stronger illustration of the effect of such checks, than the result of merely two individual subjects thus examined last week.—The Quebec Canada Assurance Bill, in which, amongst other most important and precautionary amendments for the security of the public against the Shareholders, has been added the compelling a due proportion of the capital to be paid up and invested, for the due satisfaction of the insured or their just demands.—In the other case a bill, we believe, relating to the additional burdens upon the people of the District, for the erection of a New Jail and Court House in the County of Simcoe, at a heavy additional expense, which the Council have been called upon to sanction without evidence of any kind as to its necessity, while it appears a Jail and Court House, at a great expense to the inhabitants, had been already built, thus tending to saddle the community with a double charge for an object that ought to have been effected by the first outlay, and this bill has been very properly suspended. We mention those amongst many that we could select, merely to show the necessity for the strictest inquiry into all Bills that are passing, even after they have been subjected to the ordeal of one branch of the Legislature.—Z.

Provincial Expenditure and Resources.—The general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the Province for the year 1841 has been laid before Parliament.—It is calculated in sterling, which is rather curious, seeing that we have a provincial currency, in which the public accounts one would think ought to be kept.

The total revenue is stated at £333,390 1s. 1d., and the total expenditure at £357,258 1s. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of revenue of £26,131 19s. 6d. The amount of revenue is made up of the following sums:—Revenue of Upper Canada £121 1s. 1d., of Lower Canada, £115,392; duty on imports by sea, £181,580. In the sum total is included the casual and territorial revenue.

The expenditure is caused by the following items:—Interest on the public debt, payments to the clergy, civil list, permanent charges, civil expenditure, expenditure not provided for by law, payments authorised by law, contingencies of the Legislature, (£12,000), repayment to the military chest for expense of forwarding emigrants, and the probable expense of a geological survey of the Province. For this last estimable object the sum of £1500 is put down. It will be found that the estimate which the public have a right to expect from such an undertaking, but it is probably calculated that the Legislature will not hesitate to grant a further sum at a future period if needed.

The item of payments to the Clergy [of Upper Canada] is put down at £1500; to Missionaries of the Church of England, £2500; Church of Scotland, £1540; Presbyterian Synod, £700; Roman Catholic Bishop, £500; Roman Catholic Priests, £1000; Wesleyan Methodists, £700. Total, £6940.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

House of Assembly—Wednesday, 19th August.

Among other petitions, one from the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto was presented by Sir A. McNab, who afterwards moved that it be referred to a select committee to consist of Messrs. Cartwright, Burnett, Dunn and Price, with himself as chairman. This gave rise to a long debate, the motion being opposed by Messrs. Baldwin, Small, Hinch and others. Sir Allan withdrew his motion, and the petition was then referred to the committee on the Yonge-Street affair, which consists of Mr. Small, chairman, Messrs. Neilson, Christie, Daly and Merritt. On motion of Mr. Hinch the name of Sir Allan McNab was added to the committee.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE COLUMBIA.

Of English news the papers are very barren.—They abound, indeed, with long editorial speculations on coming events, but in the present anomalous condition of the country, politically, the scribbles of both parties seem much puzzled what to say of a definite character. Both Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had made speeches and published long letters, but both appear very careful not to give any precise intimation of what they mean to do. In fact nothing will be done until the meeting of Parliament.

The journals give immensely long accounts of the Royal progresses, which took place in order, as previously announced. There seems to be a general anticipation, among the moderate liberal journals, such as the Sun, Spectator, &c., that Sir Robert Peel will introduce measures in some degree analogous to those proposed by the Melbourne Cabinet.

The most distinct announcement in Lord John Russell's address to his constituents is that, Ministers will without delay submit their policy to the test of a vote in the House of Commons, contemplating retirement in consequence. What they will do in opposition he intimates very indistinctly. Two remarkable state papers are among the contents of the journals brought by this arrival—the protest of Queen Christina, addressed to the Spanish nation, against the decree depriving her of the guardianship of her children, and the King of Hanover's explanation of his conduct in dissolving the Chambers.

Meeting of Parliament.—A general impression exists that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 19th (August), but that is by no means certain. The writs are returnable on that day, but the meeting of the Legislature must be convened by proclamation, agreed upon by Her Majesty in Council.

At a meeting of the "Irish Repeal Association," held at Dublin, on the 26th of July, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Brennan, County of Hastings, Canada, enclosing £18 4s., being the subscription of 120 persons.

We have another report touching the ill-fated steamship "President," in one of the English papers, as follows:—"The wreck of a large vessel has been seen off the coast at Drammen, in Norway. It is believed to be the remains of the President. It is well known that almost all the vessels wrecked between America and England came upon the coast of Norway. It is probable now that the ice is melted in the North Sea."

Extraordinary Crop of Wheat, self-sown.—Mr. W. White, of Hynds Farm, Yelton, in the parish of Silvertown, in this county, has a field of wheat of four acres, which has sown itself by corn falling from the ears at the last harvest. Mr. White's intention was to have sown this field with turnips, but conceiving that the ploughing up such blades of wheat as presented themselves would be a species of destruction, he determined to risk the matter, and the result is a crop of wheat such as has not its parallel in the parish, some of the ears being nearly a quarter of a yard in length. The most respectable judges calculate there will be from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and curiosity leads numbers to the spot to view it. It will be sufficiently ripe to cut in less than a fortnight, should the weather prove favourable.—*Deerport Telegraph.*

Wesleyans in England.—During the late elections in England, some of the Methodist preachers have openly acted, in the most zealous manner, in behalf of certain candidates, and have won, in the pulpit too, a liberal or favour. In many Societies the Tory Whigs have been driven to a very offensive. The *Watchman*, of July 23rd, expresses "regret not unmingled with indignation" at the conduct of the Rev. Henry Ransom, Wesleyan Minister, of Gainsborough, who had applied to Earl Brownlow for a piece of ground for a chapel at Torksey, saying, at the same time, "it would greatly promote amongst our people the interest of the Hon. Mr. Cust," his Lordship's favourite candidate. His Lordship's reply was, I cannot "enter into any compromise of religious principles with reference to the possible results of an election," and declined to contribute to the "propagation of dissent" by giving the land asked. And yet there is a strong bearing of the leading preachers towards the Church of England, with all the Puritanism which prevails in it. "A Wesleyan" in the *Patriot* newspaper says, that two of the students in the Wesleyan Theological Institution have gone over to that church; and adds, it appears inevitable that an extensive division will soon take place among the Wesleyans. I should hope this will not be the case, provoking as are circumstances of so anomalous a character.—*A Looker On.*

CHINA. The ship *Eben Peble*, from Canton direct to New York, brings three days later intelligence from China. The temporary suspension of hostilities continues in full effect; but it would appear that while Capt. Elliott is acting in good faith, immense preparations for hostilities are making on the part of the Chinese. Several blistering proclamations have been made by the Emperor; in one of them he gravely threatens to place himself at the head of his army and exterminate the "English barbarians"—to carry the war into India—and even to invade England!—*Toronto Herald.*

FRANCE. The papers announce the signature, by all the parties, of the treaty which closes the passage of the Dardanelles against the ships of war of all foreign powers. This was the last step remaining to complete the return of France from her isolated position among the great powers. The census of the doors and windows was still in progress, and had caused in many places partial outbreaks of discontent, but no such violent proceedings as at Toulouse.

The anniversary of the three days was celebrated in Paris as usual, with great display and ceremony, but without disturbance of any kind. The weather was unfavourable.

The Government had taken very decided measures with the refractory inhabitants of Toulouse. An extraordinary commissioner had been sent there, with two royal ordinances, one dissolving the National Guard and the other the Municipal Council. Large bodies of troops were posted in and about the city, and every symptom of disturbance was promptly and rigorously put down. The King and royal family had gone to Fontainebleau.

It was reported that the finance Minister, M. Humann, had resolved to move the Chambers without contracting the proposed loan. The advice from Algiers, on the 20th of July, Mascara and Mostaganem were occupied by the French troops, and several partial engagements had taken place, but none of great importance.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

From the Bombay Gazette.

Murder on Board the Freck, and her seizure by convicts.—An express boat under the Rajah of Acheen's flag, entered the harbour on Thursday morning from Acheen, with the distressing and melancholy intelligence that the brig Freck had been cut off in the Surat passage, and her commander and chief mate murdered. 45 convicts, who were on board, under a sentence of transportation from Bombay to Singapore. It appears that on or about the 13th of last month the Freck was seen entering Acheen road, nearly midway, with a favourable breeze, when all on a sudden she lurched her sails and anchored some distance off, where she continued the whole night and part of the following day, which, with other circumstances, excited an apprehension on the part of the Rajah that she was a Dutch vessel of war, and he consequently sent off a boat with a proper messenger, to ascertain what she was.

On reaching the vessel, the people on board informed the messenger that she was bound for Muscat, and on being asked whether she had any cargo answering the Acheen flag, she replied that she was laden with a small quantity of opium, cotton, dates, and pieces goods; and, on the invitation of the messenger, some of them (whether convicts or Europeans we have not been able to learn) accompanied him on shore, having first directed the vessel to get under way and come to the usual anchorage, and waited on the Shahbander, who soon discovered from their unsatisfactory replies to his questions that there was something wrong on board, and he accordingly conveyed them before the Rajah, who, after a lengthened examination, ordered them to be detained for the night, until he could personally proceed to and inspect the vessel next morning, when, going on board, His Majesty ascertained that the commander and chief mate had been murdered a few days before, and that it was the intention of the convicts to run the vessel on shore and to kill the remaining officers and the passengers.

These are all the facts we have at present gathered, in addition to the officers' names which were written at the back of the remnant of a shipping order dated the 7th of April, 1840.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, August 18, 1841.

In Senate: The Bankrupt Bill passed.—In the middle of the discussion on the land bill a message was announced from the House of Representatives, stating the passage of the bankrupt bill, with an amendment fixing the time of its operation for the 1st of February next.

Mr. Walker immediately moved to postpone the farther consideration of the land bill and take up the bankrupt bill. This motion, however, was opposed by Mr. Linn, who asked the yeas and nays, but it prevailed by a vote of 26 to 21.

Mr. Doehman, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton made assaults on the bill, with a view to its defeat, but it was nobly sustained by Messrs. Walker, Morehead, Clay of Ky., and others, and was finally passed, and now requires only the signature of the President to become a law. That is glory enough for one day. It was anticipated that the bank bill and veto message would come up, and in consequence thereof the Senate was literally crowded to suffocation, but it was again postponed until to-morrow. Meantime a bill is under revision, such as the President will sign, and after all that has been said about the failure of the Whig measures, they are now likely to be carried, and no split or disunion take place in the party.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Woodbury, calling on the District of Columbia to investigate the circumstances connected with the disturbance in the galleries on the passage of the bank bill, and on the reception of the veto message; and also into the annoyances in the President's yard on the night of the veto, with power to send for persons and papers.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The Catastrophe at Syracuse forms a terrible counter-part to the destruction of life in the ill-fated Erie. It is heart-rending to reflect upon such afflictions upon our fellow creatures.

The Onondaga Standard Edition of Saturday gives this account of the tragedy:—"One of the most deeply afflicting events that ever occurred in our town, took place last night. At about half past 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was given which brought most of our citizens to a wooden building situated on the tow path of the Oswego canal, nearly in the rear of the County Clerk's office, and occupied as a Joiner's shop by Charles Goings. At the time we had reached the spot, the roof of the building was completely enveloped in flames. The engine companies were near the fire, and appeared to be doing good execution. We heard the cry of 'Powder Powder!' There is powder in the building! When the cry was first given, nearly the whole crowd rushed back, but the move was but momentary. Most of those nearest the fire maintained their position, and very few appeared to place any credit in the report. At this time we were standing within 50 or 60 feet of the flames, the building had been on fire perhaps fifteen minutes when a tremendous explosion took place, completely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion lasted we should think 4 or 5 seconds, filling the air with fragments of the building, and creating the greatest consternation imaginable.—The noise of the explosion having ceased all was still for a moment, and then the most heart-rending screams that ever reached our ears were distinctly heard."

The powder was stored in the upper story of the building—some 25 kegs, containing about 700 lbs!

Had it been in the lower story, the destruction of life must have been greater.—As it was twenty-five lives were lost, and more than 50 persons were more or less injured—some of them mortally!—*Western New York.*

A gentleman at Rochester, who has lately been taken in by a lady whom he married, is addressed by the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, thus: If the former husband will give us a suitable reward we will tell him who his wife is. We doubt not, when the truth is known, it will appear that she is the identical and once-in-this-city celebrated Frances M. Partridge, known by half a dozen other names before and since—the associate pretended nun with Maria Monk. This infamous woman, at the latest advice, was residing in Wayne county, in the town of Soda, or Wolcott, between Great and Little Soda Bay. The description of her person and conduct corresponds well with that of the co-mpositor of Maria Monk. By the way, we have heard that she has famously hoaxed the people of Wolcott.

Another Mammoth Discovered.—An animal has been dug up in "Big Bone Lick," we are informed by the *Louisville Messenger*, which measures sixty feet in length, in height twenty feet, and is twelve feet broad at the hips! It is called the "Kentuckian," and it is said that the owners of the "Missourian" have concluded to give up their small skeleton as a bad job.

McLeod.—We see it stated in some of the papers that Mr. McLeod's trial will commence at Utica to-day, but a letter has just been received from him here, in which he says that he does not think he will be placed on his trial—that his case will probably be removed into the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he may have to remain in prison for twelve months to come. The case of Mr. McLeod taken the Foreign Office, as it is reported here, will, the "McLeod case" will soon assume a new aspect.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

The Ill-fated Erie.—There was one deed of heroism on board this boat, which should not be left unrecorded. A letter from Buffalo informs us, that the pilot stood to his post at the wheel, keeping the head of the steam boat to the shore, until he burned to death. His name, we believe, was Luther Fuller.—*Albany Gazette.*

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Welland Canal.—Amount of Tolls received at the Canal Office to 31st July, 1841,..... £10,987 12 43
do. do. 1840,..... 10,726 9 104

Excess..... 261 2 63
Tolls received during the month of July, 1840,..... £2,409 4 0
do. do. 1841,..... 2,271 16 43

Increase, during the month of July, over that of 1840, 462 12 43
Number of Vessels passed between 1st and 12th Aug. 1841,..... 50
do. do. 1840,..... 123

Increase, during 12 days of the present season, as compared } 67 Schooners.
with the same period in 1840,..... }

The Canal is reported to be in good working order, and an increase of income beyond that of last year is with confidence anticipated.—*Patriot.*

We have seldom heard of a more melancholy tragedy than that which was enacted on Monday evening, at the yard of the Lunatic Asylum of this city, in which two of the unfortunate patients, being generally of a harmless and inoffensive character, were left for a time unattended.

One of them, named Fisher, was amusing himself chopping wood with an axe which happened to be lying in the yard, while the other, whose name was Thomas Kelly, sat upon a bench resting himself in an attitude of melancholy peculiar to him, with his head bent upon his chest. The first-named, in a momentary fit of madness, stepped up to his fellow-patient, and struck him with the axe upon the back part of the neck, repeating the blows until the head was completely severed from the body, the whole scene being witnessed by several of the convicts from between their prison bars.—*Montreal Messenger, August 25th.*

Distressing.—A poor woman of the name of Frederick, residing in Paicouree, Dover East, met her death after a fearful manner on Tuesday last. She happened to be riding on a load of hay in company with her husband; by some mischance she slipped off the load, when horrible to relate! a pitchfork, which she held in her hand, penetrated the abdomen and coming out at her chest, caused death almost instantaneously!—*Chatham Journal.*

MARRIED.—By the Rev. W. McFadden, on the 29th June, Mr. James Crowth to Miss Eliza Darling, both of Dumfries.
By the same, on the 9th July, Mr. Smith Elliott to Miss Ann Millura, both of Smith.

By the same, on the 18th July, Mr. David Frew to Miss Hannah Amed, both of Peterboro'.

By the same, on the 13th August, Mr. John Millura to Miss Mary Edger, both of the same place, and the same time, Mr. John Wilson to Miss Jane Walton, all of the township of Smith.

By the Rev. R. Heyland, on the 2nd ult., Mr. Charles Watkins, of the township of Esquimaux, to Miss Harriet Beckwith, of the township of Toronto.

DIED.—On the 11th of July, Eleanor, daughter of William and Margaret Berry of Cavan, aged eight years and one day. Also, George Poole, son of the same, on the 30th of the same month—aged 13 months and 15 days.

Princess, daughter of Prince Edward District, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Delorah, relict of the late William Hightower, in great peace of mind; long an amiable member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—universally esteemed in life, and lamented in death.

At Streetsville, on the 17th ult., aged 86 years, Mrs. Margaret Heyland, mother of the Rev. R. Heyland, Wesleyan Minister.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending August 31.

J. Musgrave, W. Young, G. Embury, junr., J. Boufford, A. Hurlbut, W. McFadden, J. M. Robinson.

Books have been forwarded to—
W. Young, 1 box, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and A. Thomson, Smith's Falls.
E. Warren, 1 parcel, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and L. Houghton, Brockville.
W. Wilkings, 1 parcel, care of R. C. Garrett.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th August, 1841.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, the 21st day of September next, at 12 o'clock (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from persons willing to enter into a Contract for the supply of such quantities of PALE SEAL OIL and COTTON WICK as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops in this Garrison, for One Year from the 1st day of October next; the same to be delivered on Checks from the Commissariat, and the quantities supplied to be paid for at the end of each month.

Further particulars, and printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at this Office. 617

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Building, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Trimming of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for CASH, or approved Credit.

Toronto, September 1, 1841. 617

INFORMATION WANTED.—of GEORGE CAMPBELL, who emigrated from the county Monaghan four years ago, and settled somewhere not far from this city. His brother James, who has just arrived here, is very anxious to discover his residence. Any person who sees this, and is acquainted with George Campbell, will do an act of kindness by letting him know. Information may be directed to the office of this paper.

Guardian Office, Toronto, Aug. 17th, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Wesleyan Preachers in Toronto, Stoney-Creek, or elsewhere—or any other person—giving any information of WILLIAM FRENCH, formerly from the United States: where he resides, and whether married, will much oblige

Arg. 20, 1841. WYATT CHAMBERLAIN, P. M. Kitley.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

on hand, and FOR SALE, at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Adam's Roman Antiquities, with Questions and Notes.
Baker's History of Methodism.
Bible of Bible Dictionary.
Bible of Bible Dictionary.
Bible of Bible Dictionary.

Belchamber's Biography Dictionary.
Bible of Bible Dictionary.
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THE following articles **FOR SALE** at No. 5, *City Buildings*,
2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

THE following articles **FOR SALE** at No. 5. *City Buildings,*
2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Lined Oil.

1000 gallons Cod Oil,	15 casks Ventian Red,
200 Olive Oil,	15 casks Blacklead,
200 " " Pale Seal Oil,	6 tons Whiting,
1000 Kegs Plug Tobacco,	4 " Epsom Salts,
1000 lbs. Macacaby Sausf,	2 " Copperas,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,	1 " Alum,
100 lbs. Ground Ginger,	1 " Sulphur,

With a large and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-

stuffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

BONNET WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
153, King Street, Toronto.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of *Tuscan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon*. Also, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed here, and being in the trade

R. W. & Co. have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Platts, by which arrangements they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be favoured.

THE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the New Bank Buildings, 12, Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING.**
Troy, N. Y., May 25th, 1841. 602 2nd GEORGE SIMPSON

REMOVAL.—JAMES SANDERSON
has removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No 41,
City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Messrs LYMAN, FARR, & Co.'s, where

he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, *Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Dues-Skins, a variety of Fittings, &c.* of the latest fashions, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and extensive assortment of *Ready made Clothing* always on hand.

Toronto, October 20, 1840. 7241

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, *City Buildings*
 100 lbs. Ground Nicaragua, 400 lbs. Nutgalls,
 100 " " Logwood, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol,

100 "	"	Fusic,	Turneric,
40 "	"	Camwood,	Red Sanders,
20 "	"	Madder,	Verdigris,
2 tons	"	Alum,	Copper-Ashes,

2	"	Copperas,	Olive Oil,
1	"	Blue Vitriol,	Pearlash,
2	sacks	Sumac,	Press Papers,
2	bls.	Red Argol,	Clothier's Jacks,

500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.
Toronto, 21st June, 1841. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Mrs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

TO LEASE—For a term of 8 or 21 years, **Forty-Eight**

lately stood. Enquire of Messrs. Ridout Brothers & Co., or to the undersigned, at the Number. **JOSEPH DENNIS.**
June 29th, 1841. 608

T H E E N D O F D O U B T.—
I have been bald 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. On

On this occasion, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford, Conn.

Nov. 12, 1840. DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.
TO THE BALD HEADED.—
This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of

the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

W H O W I L L G O B A L D?—
COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that
Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years

very bald, has had his hair *fully restored* by the use of one bottle of the
BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

New-York, Sept. 25th, 1838.—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., B. Flushing Street.

I. 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 Dealers in Canada.

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

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can impair the constitution in any cir-

The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most eminent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary there, and many venerable

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing some of the certificates which the Proprietors are almost daily receiving.

NEW MEDICINE.—**DR. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills**
(entirely vegetable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from impurity of the blood, morbid secretions of the liver and various other affections.

For sale by Druggists generally. **LYMAN, FARR & Co. Agents,**
Toronto, October 24, 1846. 21 y

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

Also. A valuable Lot of Land, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

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.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in 223 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND

AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public

patronage. **ANDREW TOD,**
Late of the Crown Lands Office.
Toronto, 27th August, 1840. 466

R A N A W A Y! from JOHN CADE, *Whitby*, a BOY by the name of DAVID WATSON, ten years old. He had on him a Blue Dress Coat, and a pair of coarse Tow Cloth Trowsers. Any person able to give information respecting him, will please address a letter to

GEORGE WATSON, *Whilby*: or any person that will bring him to HAZZARD
WATSON, *Whilby*, will be liberally rewarded, as his Father is very anxious
to receive him. GEORGE WATSON.
Whilby, August 17th, 1841. 15 p

B LANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

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

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

The price of this paper is *Twelve shillings and Sixpence* a-year, payable in advance.
Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered

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collection, &c., one copy will be sent gratis. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscribers sent by them to the Guardian Office. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents will be careful to attend to this.

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

35 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund for the Western Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of the

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.