ristani

THE CONFIRENCE THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. O.P PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION

Vol. XII. No. 45.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

Whole No. 617.

Religions 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 Sinucce Circuits, and beg to communicate for publication in the Guardian the following brief memorando thereof. In company with my family, I left home on the 4th inst.; rode to the Credit, and tarried all 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 tharge. Sabbath the 8th I spent on the Grinsby 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 ours 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 Simcos Circuit; I preached in the morning in Simcos, 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-36 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 Subbath Schools, consisting of both Teachers and Children, and also patrons and friends, in Sincoe 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 waggon loads of excellent provisions provided for the festivity, 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 nighbourhood of the town the multitude formed 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 lay gentlemen. With the exercises of this Subbath School festivity, 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 Sincoe 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 fourseore years, and my mother to

the age of threescore and sixteen; but, although something 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 neighbour-

hood ten miles west of the town of Guelph. The exercises of this meeting

were, to me, profitable and interesting throughout. I was soldom, or never, in a better Love-feast than we had on Sabbath morning. Not a moment of

the hour and three quarters we 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. Sours, 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 Grimshawe exclaimed 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. Grimshawe, "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

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 -distant 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 Seceders, and one to the Episcopal Church. We have no church here; but Brother Sours has fitted up a room with every church convenience, which is sufficiently large to comfortably seat 240 or 250 persons. This spa cious room will accommodate our congregation until they are able to build a suitable church. I understood Mr. Sours to say that he was making arrangements to procure a lot of ground for that purpose. By public conveyance I

L'ORIGNAL CIRCUIT.

came on to Nelson Monday night, and from thence home on Tuesday.

Toronto, August 27th, 1841.

West Hawkesbury, August 2nd, 1841. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,-Since my strival 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 short in."

Such afflictive dispensations without doubt "work out for us a far more 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 maligu influence of certain secular matters, some individuals were in danger of lowering the standard 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 swertly 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 not," 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 uprooted by opposition to the Tec-total principle. are hearly prostrate in their religious feelings, and discouraged. Yes, I have found different individuals who have been so affected by a false alarm, that that they have fled from the pale of our church; and others had made up Dawson. their minds to follow suit. Their confidence in us, as Methodist Preachers, there, the Temperance men have rallied and formed again under Captain religiously disposed, and conscientiously regular in their attendance on the not see flashes of real genius sometimes blazing forth into a constellation; Tee total, and are now beating up for volunteers. Between 50 and 100 have Established Church. His father, Luke Dawson, occupied a small farm and

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 quaintance with the philosophy of Greece and Rome-of the Latin and Greek by preaching from one to three times a day, it works up my strength pretty languages, then, in this sense, he was an uneducated man. But he was not close, especially when I visit from three to five families besides. The Circuit altogether an uneducated person. He possessed a good English and commenis dead, and I shall die on it unless there is a resurrection.

S. WALDRON. Yours truly,

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 melanchely 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 want of sufficient variety of ministers, means, and ordinances. In most churches all that ever can be beheld or listened to may be seen or heard at one or two visits. They are indeed, to all intents and purposes, Semper cadem, and the human mind, prone to desire variety, becomes wearied with perpetual ameness, and sinks by swift or slow degrees into its former indolence and incapacity for spiritual enjoyments. It is, however, matter of thankfalness 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 episile 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 at tended, are like the concentrated solar rays in this respect. Here may be board the most solemn addresses to the Supreme Being in praise, prayer, and supplication, together with the most impressive discourses delivered by menof upright hearts and upright conduct. Here also may be seen in smaller nies a number of persons, whose united prayers ascend as incense to the heaven of beavens 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 stional mind, which beholds things not only as they are, but as they ought

The Camp-meeting at Matilda was a lively instance of what is here imperfeetly described; it commenced on Thursday the 8th of July, and ended on the 12th. It was attended by the Rev. Mesers. Allison, Chairman of the District, Healy, Berney, Young, Goodson, McCullongh, Taylor, Take, Harmon, Chitister, from Waddington Circuit, State of New York, and Botfield, from Ogdenshurg; 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 stene between preachers and people was truly affecting, and calculated to awake the kindest ympathies 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 s 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. Nankevill 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 obrading upon your attention; but i is at the request of the Superintendent, Br. Nankevill, who has been prevented by personal and family affliction from doing it.

Yours affectionately,

CREDIT MISSION:

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. D. Wright, dated August 4, 1841. I have the ague and fever 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 appoint ments. 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

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,—this 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 realised by several on this mission in their dying moments. Several instances I could give; let one or two suffice. One of the sisters (sister Ingersel) deported this life on the ten persons. We erred in not sending a Missionary to this place immediately 10th inst. She left a pleasing testimony that her peace was made with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Sister Jugersel had been in a decline for bout two years, and when I first arrived at this tail 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 mediant) 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 too 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 Ingersel 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 it 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 Crookshanks 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

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE MR

WILLIAM DAWSON, AS PORTRAVED IN HIS "FUNERAL SERMON," PREACHED BY REV. R. NEWTON (Abridged from the "Leeds Times")

With the Wesleyans of Leods and the neighbourhood, Sunday week was Such afflictive dispensations without doubt "work out for us a far more executing and ctornal weight of glory." In the present instance there is blem of death, and in the evening special sermons were delivered by the various ministers of the Connexion 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 tain secular matters, some individuals were in danger of lowering the standard previous to the usual time of commonting worship. About twenty minutes of their piety; but, by the bereavements above mentioned, sympathy has 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 hy 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 Moses." As soon as the sermon was over. Mr. James came up to Mr. in the general confusion which prevailed. The Reverend Gentleman, after Newton, and he (Nr. N.) asked him what he thought of it 1 and, after a assuring the congregation of their safety, and expressing his regret that any-striking exclamation, he replied, that he had heard some of the boldest and thing 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 Connexion, Mr. Newton said, to refrain from In passing round this Circuit and visiting, I find, to my grief, that the people expanding 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

Garforth, which is situated about seven miles from Leeds, had the honour in this good work. In order to save us from despair, the good Lord has, in was the eldest, to whom he gave a good English education. And here Mr. doquent man; but this was not a stilltified or strutting eloquence to please moura their irreparable loss.

Joseph Sheri answer to prayer, converted one soul at the London Camp-meeting who Newton rectified a mistake which had gone forth from the press, that Wm. the ear; it was the eloquence of nature, of thought, of sentiment, and of feel.

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

Dawson was an uneducated man. Now, if by education was meent an accial 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 he country-contradict the statement. Were they not excellent specimens of good English composition? Was not every semiment 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 ould be found within the town who could write a hand so beautiful as Wm.

The Rev. gentleman then went on to say, that if to be well read in the best beological works in addition to what he had already named, -if to be acquained 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 ninter 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 ninisty of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, a minister of the Established Church, now residing in Hull, whom he always afterwards considered as his spiritual fallies. He profited much also from the ministrations of that popular preacher, the Rev. J. Graham, of St. Saviourgate, York. About this time he was arged by many of his clerical friends to become a clergyman of the Church of Endand; 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 thinkings and acting. But Providence had a wider field of usefulness in reserve for him than if he had been employed in the pulpits of the establishment.

About this time, it appears, he went to hear the Methodist ministers. Mr Pawson, that man of vigorous intellect and zealous exertion, one of the firs preacters among the body in his day, went into that neighbourhood. Mr Dawsin went to hear him, and was profited; but now he clearly began to see that he must either desist from going to listen to the Methodist preachers, or neur 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

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 scarrely a pulpit in the Methodist society, throughout the country, that Win. Diwson had not occupied. How much good was effected, eternity alone wil unfold. As a local preacher he had faboured, 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 Connexio that had been engaged in a more extended sphere of usefulness, in preaching missionary and Sunday school sermons, and delivering speeches on mission ary 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 snught after, and listened to by persons of every rank, and of the mos 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 lainented friend? William Dawson was a thorough odist-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. He need not mention names or circumstances; they would no 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

Though William Dawson was a firm Methodist, yet he was no bigot; he possessed a truly Catholic spirit, and never reviled those of another denomi nation. 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.

of the talent and education of Wm. Dawson.

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, 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 ento you, therefore, men and brethren, that through this man 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 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 cometimes in his mode of expressing himself; and sny person might easily discover that he was a Yorkshireman. Bit what of that? Truth and thought are the same, however communicatel; and no matter with what accent it was delivered so long as it answered for the unjust reason assigned, has failed; and no marvel. Since my arrival of being Mr. Dawson's birthplace. He was born in the year 1773, of parents the end. But, notwithstanding his provincialisms, who was there that could and even the exuberance of his cloquence was sauctified, and happily fallen into the ranks in this town. The Rev. Mr. Clark has kindly aided us tenanted a colliery under the late Sir Thomas Gascoigne. His son William brought to bear upon the truths which he intended to inculcate. He was an

ing; the only elequence 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 much 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 had 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 excellence of shedding tears of repentance (however excellent they may be.) and the loveliness of moral perfection; nor did be simply dwell on what are the prevailing topics of most of the infidel lecturers of the day—the loftiness and power of the Supreme Being; wherever he was, he introduced Christ -he knew full well that a Christless 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 Isid, The Lamb of God was slain; His soul was once an offering made For every soul of man."

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

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

OBITUARY.

Dieb, in the City of Toronio, August the IIth, in hope of evenlasting life, Miss Martia Flock, 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 acarest kindred, that many times that truth, under the energetic ministrations of it by the Rev. William Ryerson, now President of the Canadia Conference, had such an effect tipon 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 roade 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 volume of her reading hours was—the Scriptures. She was Dien, in the City of Toronto, August the 11th, in hope of everlasting life,

de wist that body; and in the year 1800, (he states the month and day in his part of the desired the destinute; so that once when a missionary subscription answor to the question respecting his going into the church; and of his intention in join the people called Methodists. Although William Dawson had delivered several lectures, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surplements, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surplements, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surplements, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surplements, without texts, in Garforth, and several of the surplements, without texts, in Garforth, and several centrements, without texts, in Garforth, and several leatines, and was a stranger to a clear evidence of his acceptance with God.

He was desply impressed with divine things; and was exceedingly uniform and regular in his conduct, yet he possessed not the evidence of sins forgivent. He joined the Methodists in the village of Scholes, and there learned from Mr. Pawson the paramount importance and necessity of a knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins; and saw that it was his privilege to have sit like earned by hegan to pray, and wreakle, and agonise; 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, II le could "read his title clear, to manisons in the skies;" and from that time to the day of his death he never lost what he then received; but of he had a proper of a taller was the superintendent of the circuit; and it was unanimously agreed at the proper of the propers of sorils, 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 Lours 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, "Bleased Josus! make my last end peace." Peaceful and bleased 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.

"Ab, lovely appearance of death! What eight upon earth is so fair ?"

ighbours of hers whom she warned be, if they are imp ise will those ed by her words: Holy those friends whom the loved, if they love her Re-deemer: Happy-forever happy her endeared relatives, and all who knew her, f they imbibe the spirit, and pursue the course, and reach the heavenly home MARTHA!

August 27, 1841.

DIEB,-In L'Origuel, on Thursday, 15th July, Miss Medissa P. Johnson, aughter of the late lamented Rev. E. A. Johnson, in the seventeenth year of her ege. Sister Johnson experienced religion about 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 dependance on the attonement of her Rodeenter. Among "the virgins her companions," she walked in the path of the just, as "a bright and shiring light, shiring brighter and
brighter until the perfect day." In the spiritual heavens, as a star of more
than ordinary magnitude, she shived for a little while with peculiar lustre; but thong 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 pions father, and exemplified in her deportment the practical efficiency of paternal admonition and example. When enfeebled with sickness, she enjoyed that blessed visitations of the God of consolution; when disease had made fearful threads 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,—

d Our conflicts here will soon be past, And you and I selend at last, Triumphant with our head."

When told the hour of her departure was at hand, she east her last lingering lack upon the world, and then with humble resignation submitted to the will of Henren. Willingly would she still have suffered in the carthly 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 fuith, and in the follows of joy exclaimed.—

"Thrice blessed bliss, inspiring hope, It life my faining spirits up, It brings to life the dead."

Thus lived and thus died our pious sister. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

DIRD, -On the 19th of May, 1841, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN MORRIS, wife of and they went in a post-chaise; and Dr. Clarke was quite delighted with Mr. Thos. Morris, of West Flamboro'. She was deprived of her father while him, and said to Mr. Newton the following morning, "Your friend, Mr. 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 1934 the romoved with her mother to the Falls of Niegara, and was convinced of the sinfulness of sin under the preaching of the Rev. Alexander Irvin. After receiving the forgive-ness of her sins, she joined the Methodist Clurch. The family shortly after-ward removed to West Flamboro'. Her brother died in the Lord; but she bore his death with clristine patience, determined, by the grace of God. to meet him in a better world. In the year 1336 she was married to Mr. Thos. filoris, of West Flamboro'. She took the meales 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 hay lith 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.

Digit, -On the 18th alt., aged 31 years, Mrs. MARTHA Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Digit,—On the 18th ult., aged 31 years, Mrs. MARTHA ANN, whe of Bir. Ged. 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 Cherch. She was married to Mr. C. when she was in her 23d year and removed from New-York to the above place. Mrs. C. received the blessing of perfect love, at a Camp-meeting held in Ponnfield, 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 prevish nature even And open in the brenst a constant heavet."

Steady and uniform in her piety, regular in her devotions, and kind to all, her loss is greatly felt. In October last she was attacked by a consumption which terminated her existence.

During her afflictions she expressed an unchaken confidence in God. and a esire to depart and to be with Christ. Calm and heppy, she murmated not, 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 edeep in Jesus; leaving behind her an affectionate husband and three children to Joseph Shiply.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, September 1st, 1841.

SWITZERLAND-THE VAUDESE CHURCH, &c .- Switzerland is a name which sets the mind a-thinking, and kindles the passions, and transforms a stoic into an onthusiast, whose spirit we cavy, 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, Rocked by whirlwinds 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 unciont spirit of heroism—the heroism of Christian faith; long contemned, pursued, persecuted, tormented, 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 home 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 not logic, or conscience, or faith, for all this, thousands for ages became hapless victims. What gien of that mugic land has not echoed with the wail of their what gies of that migic land has not echoed with the wall of their 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 Milton himself never sung more affectingly than when, in sonnet-measure, he sung 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 sometime of the povel ecclesiastical laws which have been passed by the Grand Council affecting the Church in the Canton of Vand. To us, it seems that persecution has again appeared, though in a new form. The Pastors of that Church, who transacted, undictated to, its offsirs, 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 pasters, 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 onth, 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 roligion 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 Vaudeso 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 pain fol emotions among pastors and people. It is said in that paper from which we get most of our information, that some of the pasters will not conform; that others protest against the law, but continue in the church; others altogether cubmit. The law was to be in force last January. Conjectures are many as to the result of it. It seems that METHODISM is in fault for all that has been done! and we should wonder if it wore not so. When the Persecutor musters 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 inproduced into the ecclesissical 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 not others, when they who bore them, the sons of science, had left a world mistahave occupied the attention of political men. But when piety revives, infidelity seeks also new weapons to oppose it. The Vaudese converts were, at first, cited before the courts of justice, imprisoned, exiled, persecuted in every way. But these unrighteens acts having been condemned by all enlightened men, infidelity has devised other means of checking Methodism by attacking the their behalf, which commences the paper, deserves attention. Auxiliaries 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 "pervaded by an unusual spirit of grateful acknowledgment to, and strong confidence in, the Most High. The liand of God in the extraordinary Temperance reformation commenced at Bultimore, and already resulting in the recovery from ruin of more than 10,000 and it is said, otherwise a person of very gentlemanly demeanour; though drunkards, was duly recognised. We are glad to learn that the Convention was nominally a Roman Catholic, was at the same time an avowed unbeliever in highly respectable; many excellent and learned ministers of the gospel were present, and not a few honourable gentlemen, and gentlemen; thus no longer cided stand as a bold opposer of the Redeemer of the world! This may sufrendering it doubtful whether such men will spaction 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 be all she praise! American Temperance Union shall correspond with the directors of the National Temperance Societies in other countries on the subject of a Conven-TION 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 to the seminary or college grounds where the priest and his students reside. 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 but through the Lord's goodness, the fire went out of itself, or rather the Lord America in seven days; if so, what is to prevent a Convention in the City of extinguished it by his power. There is little doubt also but that an attempt London having delegates from Oregon and China? We have the inspiration was made to poison a well which is behind our house, but we did not drink from the present Temperance achievements of the gracious Providence of God, and we predict it will be done. The 8th is express 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 beat 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 their clement, alcohol. The 13th reprobates the sending liquors to the heathen, and arges 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 discontinuo and withhold offices from all places where alcoholic chinks are wonded as a beverage. The 23rd calls the Press to Temperance action. The 24th recommends the last 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 Saratoge, 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-tried 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 consummetion of their blessed enterprise."

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE .- The London Watchman of July 28th states, that the preparatory committees had met, and that Conference was 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 l'resident. 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 commerced. 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 dy, we we gratified to say is one Incorporating the Upper Canada Academy unler the ame and style of "Victoria College." On this subject we are pleased to have t in our power to present our readers with the following extract of a letter rom 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 Ugrer Canada Academy under the name and style of 'Victoria College;' with the usual privileges of Colleges to 'confer the degrees of Bacholor, Master, and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties.'

"The establishment of such an Institution by the members and triends of the Wesleyon Methodist Chorch in Canada attests their estimate of Education and s; 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 accurace the paranount interests of literary education amongst Her Majesty's Canadian sub 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 enlighted 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 aiding colleges civil liberty, social harmony, and public prosperity."

LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS .- It is almost beyond belief bow 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 ere multiplying. Messes Bagster and Sons intend soon to give the public a complete Polygiot Bible, to include all that is valuable in the four most valued editions, the Completensian the Antwerp, the Paris, and the London. A Leipsig 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 commined 2,300 students, and the libraries 282,290 volumes. The Papists in Russia mount to 202,608; Convents 91; Monks 1894; Nunneries 51; Nuns 660; Churches 1231; Chapels 1176. The Armenians have 619 Churches and 310 Chapele, 1307 Priests and 40 Convents, with 133 Monks and 31 Ness .-The Lutherans have 902 Churches and 484 Priests. The Jews 526 Synagogues, 2377 Temples, 955 Rabbis, and 2097 Elders. The Möhammedans 5296 Mosques, 14517 Priests. The Calmucs 76 Temples in the worship of Budhism .- The N. Y. Observer further says, there is a paper lately published in Jaffna 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 | Geo. Heck and the family of 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 decypher them, though many attempts by learned men had been made. In the winter of 1038, Professor Beer, of the University of Leipsig, it is said, applied himself a second time to the task, nd after several months of painful application, was able to dissover 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 to an auspicious conclusion. ken, 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 have lately been formed, one of which is called the Ladies' French Canadian Missionary Society. The Rev. Robert McGill, of Niagara, has generously aised £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; Christianity; and since his residence in the States, he has taken a more deficiently explain the whole chapter of his practical errors: for

"No fee to God was e'er true friend to man!" But praised be the Lord, as in the case of an ancient and celebrated arostate, so also in this, the "Galilean" has "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 ivine 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

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 Some days afterwards an attempt was made after dark to set fire to our house, 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 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 how 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 that 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 arises 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 nore strongly than ever against us. This morning, Madame D--- and her ister-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:extstyle -

Fanaticism and confidence in their Priests exists not alone with those who ire 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 to commence its sittings that day. It is said, Dr. Hannah is Secretary. The would not lay on the body to put it back into its place. The crucifix would N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 21st August informs us that a letter has

> The TEMPERANCE PETITION to Parliament, inserted elsewhere o-day, was received since last Wednesday from the Rev. DAYID 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 on Legislators to close their Session without first finding their table loaded with Blaquiere has turned his attention also to this all-engrossing subject, and that the Province, to oppress them, and dony them the privilege of obtaining the respective of the source of the province, to oppress them, and dony them the privilege of obtaining the 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 ubtless be a benefit to the Sabbath School institution.

There has been obligingly sent us a pamphlet containing " AnEnquiry into the Authority for the Rite of Confirmation, as held and ractised by the Protestant Episcopal Church." The author is the Rev. LEROY M. LEE, the intelligent Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate. 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 opinon, demonstrates, that the Rite of Confirmation is "the corrupt addition of

Several Journals are bestowing considerable attention on the ase 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 b reason he assigns for his conduct should be satisfactory to all,-" he had orders from kis employers not to admit persons of colour as cabin passengers, ithout 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 omplete; for Mr. Newton has forgotten the good and great man's remarkable peculiarity as an orator-bis comic powers, which ought to have been delineated for the portrait to be natural.

To Correspondents.—Communications have been received rom "Verns," "Port Hope," "W. McF." (No. L.), and "Abstinentia." Two of these articles are sent us as the result of the Rev. II. 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.

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, Augusta District. C. H. Peck£1 N. B. Mallory5 Augusta Circuit. the Rev. S. Heck £3 6 8 Mr. and Mrs. Crane Ann Dulmage 0 10 0 Miss M. Dunn 0 10 Isaiah Stephenson 0 10 Prescott. Mrs. Ann and Miss Ann G. Robinson Margaret Davidson Mr. and Mrs. Ses 0 Rev. William Patrick 0 Rev. Henry Wilkinson, 0 - 5 0 2nd instalment

CENTENARY FUND .- The Subscribers to the Centenary CENTENARY FUND.—In Subscripers to the Centenary Fund are most respectfully reminded that the Third Instalment on their subscriptions is now due, and are earneady 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 pressing 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 an auspicious conclusion.

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

J. Ryerson, General Treasurer. 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 com-mence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. Messis. 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 Humber, Dundas Street; to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Rev. Messre. Cultam 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.

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 grievon consequences resulting from the unnecessary 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 Gcd, may save the people of this Province from great and numorous 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 dagree than either the necessities or well-being of the country requires. They believe it is only necessary to pass through the various townships to have fellen nature of man there is a tendency to the use of intoxicating liquors, it must surely receive ten-field force when not only is all restraint to its gratification withdrawn, but it is cherished and stimulated by an active agoncy subsist ing 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 the wisest laws for the development of its great resources, a time vector of intexicating liquous are thrust, by means of a constantly increasing agency, into the very heart's blood of the people. Your Petitioners might expatiate at eagth 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 refer ence to all other races, unless a timous 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-bouses in the Province their efforts, as well as those of others like-minded, will be of little avoil. Your Petitioners, therefore, in the hone that your honourable House are impressed with the necessity of revising the present regulations respecting the licensing of Tavernes, would offer a suggestion as to the extent of the remedy they carnestly desire to see provided. They conceive that what is required, is a law reducing the number of Taverne 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 our people who have either no home; or who have gone from their nomes 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 June 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 sepaon this principle, your Petitioners humbly apprehend that the wants and comfort of the community would be duly provided for, and the deplorable will prevented of allowing Drinking houses to be set up in countless profusion over he length and breadth of the land; thus subverting at every step the produc tive powers of the people. damaging the good effects of all our educational establishments, and ruining souls both in time and in eternity. May it there-

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 can describe the pallamentary Companies to his place in the Upper House can describe the province by compulsion—men suffering punishment for the pallamentary Companies to his place in the Upper House can be provinced as the bound ont the right hand of the province by compulsion—men suffering punishment for the province by compulsi

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Prom the Mirror of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, July 28. NATURALIZATION BILL, -CONTINUED.

Hon. 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

Mr. Roblin said he could not agree with the hon, gentleman from Lanark 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 bolieve 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

Mr. Johnson 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 verflowing with liberality.

Mr. Hincks said he was opposed to the amendment, although be had no bjection to the principle contained in it if brought in as a separate measure; objection to the principle contained in it it 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. Prince said, from the turn which the debate had taken he felt quite

ssured that the amendment, not as an amendment but as a separate bill. be an extremely acceptable measure. And although he consented to withdraw it with great relactance, yet lost 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 industri-ous classes of settlers the advantages and privileges of British subjects.

The amendment was withdrawn.

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 these united colonies had but just emerged from—a state of anarchy and rebellion. [Heor, hear.] It had been asserted by an hon, gentleman in that house yesterday that the greater part of CENTENARY Fund.—The following sums were received at the Centrest, and fearlessly assert, that they are disloyal! [Hear, onference, and would have been acknowledged in the Guardian of July 7th the for the error of the General Treasurer in supposing that it was the same 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. 6 He was desirous that his vote should be recorded on the journals of the house, 6 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 dislayal; 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 brought discredit upon the country, and stopped the tide of emigration.—

It was not the admission of American citizens to become subjects of this Province but the American citizens to become subjects of this Province but the admission of American citizens to become subjects of this Province but the admission of the subjects of the province but the admission of the subjects of the province but the admission of the subjects of the province but the subjects of the subjects o rince which injured the Province, but it was the declaring those who had been be famous or rather informers Alien hill. His (Mr. Dorand's) late lamented father, whose loyalty no one could question, had been designated as un alien.

Mr. Hale.—The hon, gentleman has told us that no one could question the loyalty of his late lamented father. I am afraid this could hat dly be said with regard to his father's son. (Hear, hear.)—However, I find myself in this

stance compelled to vote with that hon, gentleman, though I am happy to say that I am not often on the same side with him. (Hear, hear) I come from 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, bear.)

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; a measure which affects the rights of from five to ten thousand persons in this province; a measure expressing the views of government; confirming 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 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 Pententiary, 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 one sweeping measure, to naturalize all, without exception, who are within the province, and 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 Licenstant Norman can hide from himself the fact that we have, with some few sing of Taverns, &c. The subject matter is one of such vital importance to worthy exceptions, the very dregs of society coming from the United States, the temporal and eternal well-being of the community, that I am hopeful and a measure of this kind, therefore, though no doubt it will be exceedingly (though no friend to agitation) that this matter will be agitated all over the popular, will be exceedingly injudicious. If I oppose 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. McDonell 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. McDonell) was opposed to opening a door for the admission of all Americans indiscriminately; for he was perfectly satisfied that they would as soon find the River St. Lawrence turn its current towards Niegara, 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 where 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 the country and he would therefore vote against it. He was not in favour of making subjects of those 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

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 it 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 are

expressed by hon, members concerning Americans.—There were, he was happy expressed by bon, members concerning and the conduct of those very people, of say, in that house some living witnesses of the conduct of those very people, to say, in that house some living witheses of the conduct of those very leopie, who had been so mercilessly traduced, 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 carth!

He thought it was high time that they should abandon the Chinese policy hitherto pursued and adopt a more liberal and extended policy. [Hear, lear,]

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 Prince said he only regretted that this bill does not go to the same extent as the one to which the bon, and learned member had just alluded.

But he [Col. Prince] 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 strendously opposing this bill. He was quite at a loss to imagine by what consideration be was actuated, whether it was because the bill emanates from the government [hear, hear,] or whether the events of the last four years have changed his opinions—those events which have conferred upon the gallant Knight a great deal of renown at 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 us in the time of our difficulty, not those who annoyed the government of this country during the four years of rebellion. He would acquit the Americans, as a nation, of having been instrumental in putting the government of this country to the expense it had been put to. The revolution of '76' to which hon, gentlemen seemed to attach so much importance as exhibiting the ingratitude of the American nation, he [Col. Prince] contended was an honour to that nation; he declared they were perfectly justified. [Hear, hear.] The individuals for whom this bill is intended are those who have sought our protection, have lived under and obeyed our laws, and the very least that we can do is to hold out the right hand of fellowship to them. [Hear, hear.]

and expressed a wish that a Parliamentary Commission by a bill, of Members | Mr. Hincks sail he could not allow to pass unnoticed the observation that from both Houses, may remain [and to include a minister and a layman of the the Americans who come into this Province are the dregs of society. He [Mr. Hincks] would affirm that there was not a more soler, well conducted class of Mr. Hincks said he could not allow to pass unnoticed the observation that ose of maturing and preparing a well digested system for the better education people in the Province, and they were inclined also to be the most reaccable redress of their grievances, after having settled amongst us, and after having

lican institutions would never come into this Province to become inhabitants persons.

Sir Allan McNab said he would reply to one observation of the learner 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 if this were admitted, that upon the same rate of reasoning we should all he rebels in this Province. [Hear, hear.] The learned gentleman might be assured that he [Sir Allan] had no particular desire to oppose the government of 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. 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 Ber, 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 therein.

2. An Act to repeal the Laws now in force in that part of this Province formerly called Upper Canada, for the recovery of Small Debts, 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 Sobjects.
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 G. An Act to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of Convictions

7. An Act to secure to, and confer upon Jacques Alexandre Tailhades, an inhabitant of the Province, the civil and political rights of a natural born British

B. 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 Prov Ince colled Upper Canada, to administer an Outh 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: SYDENHAM. 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

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 wrecellent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. eral 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 Crown, 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. I Clerk of Committees, to act as
Law Clerk & English Translator, 10 perform
the duties of Law Clerk Law Clerk & England
Master in Chancery

Gentleman Usher of Black Rod,

100 Sergennt at Arms

100 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery 150 Session, & 8 days after its close, 135 nt £45 each £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 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 check 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 burthens upon the people of the District, for the erection of a Now Jail and Court House in the County of Simcoe, at a heavy additional Now 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 bailt, thus intending 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 ordesi of one branch of the Legislature.—Ib.

Provincial Expenditure and Resources .- The general estimate Provinceal 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 £323,390 Is. Id., and the total expenditure at £357,258, Is. 7d., leaving a balance in favour of revenue of £26,131 I9s. 6d. The amount of revenue is made up of the following sums:—Revenue of Upper Canada, £36,412 Is. 1d.; of Lower Canada, £115,398; duty on importably see £115,590. In the sum total is included the negation to excite in the contraction.

ports by sea, £181,580. In the sum total is included the casual and territorial

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 admirable object the sum of £1500 is put down. It will be found too little to accomplish what 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 thus put down:

To Missionaries of the Church of England, £2500; Church of Scotland £1540; Presbyterinn Synod, £700; Roman Catholic Bishop, £500; Roman Catholic Priests, £1000; Wesleyan Methodists, £700. Total, £6940.— Niagara Chronicle.

House of Assembly-Wednesday, 18th 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 presented by Sir A. McNab, who atterwards moved that it be referred to a select committee to consist of Messrs. Cartwright, Burnet, Dunn and Price, with himself of course as chairman. This gave rise to a long debate, the motion being opposed by Mosers. Baldwin, Small, Hincks 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. Soull, choining, Messis. Neilson, Christie, Daly and Merritt. On motion of Mr. Hincks the name of Sir Alian MacNab 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 on Engish news the papers are very barren.—They abound, indeed, with long editorial speculations on coming events, but in the prosent anomalous condition of the country, politically, the scribes 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 jour-nuls, such as the Sun, Spectator, &c., that Sir Robert Peel will introduce

measures in some degree analogous to those proposed by the Melbourne The most distinct announcement in Lord John Russel's address to his con-

The most distinct announcement in Lord John Russel'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 epposition he intimates very indistinctly.

Two remarkable state papers are among the contents of the journals brought by this arrival—the protest of Queen Christine, addressed to the Spanish nation, against the decree depriving her of the guardianship of her children, and the King of Hamover'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.

cleared our forest and converted our wilderness into productive fields. As to their being wedded to republican principles, he (Mr. Hincks) would affirm without fear of successful contradiction that those who are so wedded to republican contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that those who are so wedded to republicant the contradiction that the cont

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 is probable now that the ice is melted in the North Sea.

Extraordinary Crop of Wheat, self-sown .- Mr. W. White, of but conceiving that the ploughing up such blades of wheat as presented them elves would be a species of destruction, he determined to risk the matter, and he result is a crop of wheat such as has not its parallel in the parish, some of the ears being nearly a querter 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 han a fortnight, should the weather prove favourable. - Devonport Telegraph.

Wesleyans in England.-During the late elections in England, ome of the Methodist Preschers have openly acted, in the most zealous manribbon or favour. In many Societies the Tory enthusiasm shown by them has been very offensive. The Watchman, of July 28th, expresses "regret not namingted with indignation" at the conduct of the Rev. Henry Ranson, Weshamingied with independent at the conduct of the new, frenty manson, were levan 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 Hou. 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 Puseyitism which prevails in it. A Wesleyan" in the Patriot newspaper says, that two of the students in the Wesleyan In the Laston newspaper soys, that the of the second 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 circumtances of so anomalous a character.—A Looker On

The ship Eben Proble, from Canton direct to New York, brings three days later intelligence from Chios. 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 blustering proclamations have been made by the Emperor; in one of them he grayed, therefore the host of the capture. one of them he gravely threatens to place himself at the head of his army and Smi 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 nowers. 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 many places partial outbreaks of discontent, but no such violent proceedings is 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 ininbituats 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 Fontainchleau.

It was reported that the finance Minister, M. Humann, had resolved to meet the Chambers without contracting the proposed loan.

The advices from Algiers were to the 20th of July. Mascara and Mostagenem were occupied by the French troops, and several partial engagements had taken place, but none of great importance.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Bombay Gazette. Murder on Board the Freak, and her seizure by convicts .-An express boat under the Rajoh of Acheen's flag, entered the harbour on Thursday morning from Acheen, with the distressing and melancholy intelligence that the brig Freak had been cut off in the Surat passage, and her commander and chief mate murdered by 45 convicts, who were on board, under a sentence of transportation from Bombay to Singapore. It appears that on or about the 18th of last month the Freak was seen entering Acheen roads, at nearly midday, with a favourable breeze, when all on a sudden she furled 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 approper of 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

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 market, they replied that she was laden with a small quantity of opium, cotton, dates, and piece goods; and, on the invitation of the essenger, some of them (whether convicts or Lascars we have not been able messenger, some of them (whether convicts or Lassars 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 Shabander, 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 longthened 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 the they wessel on shore and takil the armaining intention of the convicts to run the vessel on shore and to kill the rem

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. discussion on the land bill a message was announced from the House of Representatives, stating the passage of the bankrupt bill, with an amondment fixing Adam's Roman Antiquities, with Quesa Belichamber's

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 benkrupt bill. This motion, however, was opposed by Mr. Linn, who asked the year and nays, but it prevailed by a vote of 26 o 21.
Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton made assaults on the bill, with

Mr. Buchanan, 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 disturbances 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 Adv.

The Catastrophe at Syracuse forms a terrible counter-part to the Benson's Commentary, 5 vols. 4to. estruction of life in the ill-fated Erie. It is heart-rending to reflect upon such afflictions upon our fellow-creatures.

The Onondaga Standard Extra of Saturday gives this account of the tragedy

The Onondaga Standard Extra 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. Presently 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, roundletely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion Burder's Village Sermons, roan lested we should think 4 or 5 seconds, filling the sir with fragments of the Burke on the French Revolution building and creating the seconds. building, and creating the greatest consternation imaginable. - The noise of the Burnett on the 39 Articles explosion having ceased all was still for a moment, and then the most heartrending grouns that ever reached our ears were distinctly heard."

The powder was stored in the upper story of the building—some 25 Kegs,

Baldwin's Pantheon

ontaining about 700lbs!

Bonnycastle's Arithmetic
Had it been in the lower story, the destruction of life must have been great-

er.—As it was twenty-five lives were lost, and more than 50 persons were more or loss injured—some of them mortally!—Western New Yorker. 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 forlorn 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 the identical and once in this city colebrated Frances M. Paratida.

Rey to do.

Bruce's Travels

Butler's (Bishop) Works, 1 vol.

Branc's Life, 2 vols.

Another Mammoth Discovered .- An animal has been dug up 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.

Missourian have concluded to give up their small skeleton as a had 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. If the Duke of Wellington takes the Foreign Office, as it is reported he will, the "McLeod case" will soon assume a new aspect.—Niagara Chronicle.

Blook of Science, vol. 2nd, comprising Chemistry, Metallurgy, Minetalogy, Crystology, and Metalogy, Oryctology, and Metalogy, Sy, and M

The Ill-fated Erie.-There was one deed of heroism on board Fuller's Church History, 3 vols this bret, which should not be left unrecorded. A letter from Budalo informs Fox's Martyrs 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.

1840, 10,726 9 10½ Address Excess 261 2 64 462 12 43 Frauds of Romish Monks & Priests Increase, during the month of July, over that of 1840,

nber of Vessels passed between 1st and 12th Aug. 1841... 120

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 Lunauc Asylum of his city, in which two of the unfortunate patients, being generally of a harmless. Greek, New Testament, cloth this city, in which two of the unfortunate patients, being generally of a harmless and inoffensive character, were left for a time anattended.

and montenesses character, were lest for a time anottended.

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 we have heard 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 patil the head made appropriate any activities the head made and the struck him with the axes appropriate any activities the head made and the struck him with the axes appropriate any activities and the head made and the struck him which are appropriate any activities and the struck him the head made and the struck him the st 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 Paincoure, 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 bushand; 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 Frewath to Miss Eliza Darling, both of Dummer. By the same, on the 9th July, Mr. Smith Elliott to Miss Ann Milluan, both of

By the same, on the 18th July, Mr. David Frew to Miss Hannah Arned, both

of Paerboro'.

By the same, on the 13th August, Mr. John Milluura to Miss Many Edger.

By the same, and at 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 Esquesing, to Miss Harriett 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.

On the 16th ult., in Sophiasburg, Prince Edward District, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Deborsh, relict of the late William Rightmyre, in great peace of mind; long an amiable member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—universally esteened 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 Musgrove, W Young, G Embary, jun'r, J Botfield, A Harlbart, W McFadlen, J M Rorison. Books have been forwarded to-

W Young, 1 box, care of H Calder, Kingston, and A Thomson, Smith's Falls. R Garrett, 1 parcel, care of H Calder, Kingston, and L Houghton, Brockville. W Willoughby, 1 parcel, care of Rev. R. 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 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 Gar-rison, 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 Further particulars, and printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on appli-

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings. King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths. Cassimeres Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to sait Country Customers; all which e will sell cheap for Cash, or approved Credit.
Toronto. September 1, 1341.

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.

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

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

In Senate: The Bankrupt Bill passed.—In the middle of the cussion on the land bill a pressed was apportuned from the House of Benre.

C A T A L O G U E O F B O O K S on hand, and FOR SALE, at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, BOOKS

Adam's Roman Antiquities, with Ques, Belichamber's Biograph'I Dictionary, 4 vols pocket edition
Bang's History of Methodism
Breakfast-table Science, for the Amuse
ment and Instruction of Children

Clarke's (Dr. Adam) Life

Sermons, 4 vols
..... Succ'n of Sacred Literature

Conversations on Chemistry
Carne's Lives of Eminent Missionaries

Carpenter's Scripture Natural History

Conder's Dictionary of Geography Cobbin's Instructive Reader

Cave's Lives of the Fathers

Copley's Cottage Comforts Choice Pleasures for Youth

Centenary of Methodism Coke's (Dr.) Life

Clerk's Assistant Caesar's Commentaries

Cecil's Life of Newton

Cameron on the Teeth

Cruden's Concordance

Dymock's Goldsmith's England

..... Ainsworth's Dictionary Daubency's (Archdeacon) Discourse

Davenport's Biographical Dictionary Doddridge's Family Expositor Dick's Theology, 2 vols 8vo

..... Improvement of Society

.... Improvement of Society
.... Christian Philosopher
.... Philosophy of Religion
Defence of Divine Revelation
Daily Monitor
De Renty's Life
Divine Breathings

Diary of an American Physician

Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History

Elisha (Krommacher's)

Eliquette, (Rules of)

Egypt, Ancient and Modern Evenings at Home English Reader

Early Friendships, by Mrs. Copley Elizabeth & Begger Boys, by do.

Ellis's Knowledge of Divine Things

Cowper's Poems Combe on Digestion

Complete Farmer

..... Wesley Family, 2 vols

tions and Notes Æsop's Fables Arroysmith's Atlas Ilhams, 4to roan gilt Alleine's Alarm Carpenter's (The) Guide Clarke's Commentary Calmet's Bible Dictionary Campbell's Lectures on Eccles'l Hist. August & Alarin August & Advice to a Nicco Abbott's Young Christian Hoars Head, eilt Miracles Mother at Home Clarke's Promises

..... Little Philosopher Ancient Israelites Anthon's Sallust Horace Cierro Greek Grammar Abbott's (Rev. Benj.) Life Affectionate Brothers Alicia and her Aunt

Cooke's Voyages
Common Prayer Books, various sizes
and bindings
Carvosso's Memoirs Carvosso a Memors Christian Convert, by Jane Strickland Christian, Armed against Infidolity Cooper's (Mrs.) Life Charnocke on the Divine Attributes Sermons, cloth

half calf Baxter's Works, 22 vols. Call to the Unconverted Fifty Reasons
and Now or Neve
Saint's Rest
Burgess' Sermons

Key to do.

him who his wife is. We doubt not, when the troth 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 advices, was residing in Wayne county, in the town of Sodus, or Wolcott, between Great and Little Sodus Bay. The description of her person and conduct corresponds well with that of the co-impostor of Maria Monk. By the way, we have heard that she has famously heaxed the people of Wolcott.

Brant's Life, 2 vols.

Butterworth's Concerdance
Brant's Life, 2 vols.

Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydrau lies, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Electricity, Galvanism, Mag-netism, and Optics. Book of Science, vol. 2nd, comprising

Grace King (Life of)
Good's Book of Nature, abridged Goldsmith's History of England Goodwin's Theology
..... Justification Good Annt

Finch's Sum'ry of Christ'n Principles

Fox a Martyrs

Family Bibles, great variety
Fletcher's Christian Perfection

...... Theology
Frugal (Mrs. Child's) Housewife

.... Life

Flute Preceptor Fisher's Instructor

Greenland Missions

Hurd's Life

..... (Mrs.) Life

Old cloth Griffin's Chemical Recreations Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols Gurney's Pocket Dictionary of Bible Gibbon's Decline & Fall of Rom. Em.

Horne on the Psalms " Scriptures, 4 vols Hume & Smollet's Hist'y of England, with continuation by Miller, 4 vols Hall's Contemplations, on Historical Passages of the Scriptures ... on Modern Infidelity Horne's Introduction, abridged rtieroglyphic Bible Haime's Life

Hope on, Hope Ever, by Mary Howitt Howe's Redeemer's Tears Hannah's Letter to a Young Preacher respecting his Studies Holland's (Mrs.) Cookery Hick's (Samuel) Life Infidel's Own Book, by Treffry Instructions for the Accordion

Introduction to Christianity Isaac on Universalism Josephus' Works, I vol Jourse's Piano Furte Procentor Jones on the Trinity
Janeway & Pearce's Lives, half calf James' History of Chivalry Johnson's Dictionary, 18mo 32mo, gilt Janeway's Tokens Jesus Showing Mercy

Keith on the Globes Kay's Travels Koran (The) by Sale
Kirk White's Remains, pocket edition
Knox's (Dr.) Works, 7 vols Kempis' Christian Pattern Key to Lennie's Grammar

Lives of Early Methodist Preachers Longden's Life London Encyclopedia, 22 vols, cloth Lowth on Issiah Lempriere's Classical Dictionary Leland's Deistical Writers Locke & Bacon's Essays, pocket ed'r Leighton's Works Liston's Surgery Lady Maxwell's Life Levizac's French Grammar Lectures to Children Leach on Class Meetings Lessey on the Priesthood of Christ Lefevre's Letters Lives of Celebrated Travellers

Love Token for Children, by Miss Sedgwick Letters to Mothers, by Mrs Signurney Lander's Discovery of the Termination of the Niger

More's (Hannah) Stories Mother's Book, by Mrs Child Mason's Self-Knowledge Museacre of St. Bart'w, by Mra Hofland Maria's Legacy Merchant's Widow, by Mrs Holland Murray's Grammar abridged Maury on Eloquence of the Pulpit, &c. Mawe's Gurdener Milton's Works, 6 vols Mitcheil's Portable Encyclopedia Memoirs of Simon Episcopius Modern Voyages & Travels of Discov Mangnali's Historical Questions Memoirs of Burdsall

...... Miss Jenkins John Bingham Mrs. Theyer's Letters and Poems Maternal Instructions Mammon, Harris's Prize Essay with Sermon on Witnessin Church Mrs Mortimer's Life

Mo lern Judeism Missionary Gazetteer Meadow's Fronch Dictionary Methodist Discipline Nolan's Sermons

Noten's Sermons
Nelson's (John) Journal
Newton (Bp.) on the Prophecies
Newell, (Mrs) Memoirs of
Original Church of Christ Pawson, (Mrs) Life of

Peck's Memoirs Pearson on the Creed
Prayers for use of Christian Families Philosophy of Common Sense Peter l'arley's Christmas Tales Little Christmas Gift Book of Poetry Universal History Pinnock's Goldsmith's England Pascal's Thoughts on Religion

Parker's English Composition Pipe's Dialogues on Sanctification Present for an Apprentice, by Tegg

CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY, (Library of) Edited by Rov. Thomas Jackson, 18mo,

7. Rev. Freeborn Garrettson.

William Boelim. 9. Dr. Henry Hammond, Earl of Rochester, Dr. Thomas Manual.
 10. Monsieur Claude, Dr. Robert Sanderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe,

THE OLD AND YOUNG. Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in, Chemistry.

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

L These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is

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

Potter's Antiquities of Greece, with Notes and Illustrations Proverbs of Solomon Psalms, (the Book of) Pocket Testament
..... Bibles
Poor Rich Man
Pierce's Sinner Impleaded Pocket Maps of England Preacher's Experience l'aley's Works, 1 vol Plutarch's Lives Pike and Hayward's Cases of Con't science Paterson's Church History Practical Farmer

Robertson's Works, 3 vols
...... Hist'y of Scotland, 3 vols Ruter's Church History Remains of Cox, Miss'y to Liberia Richev's Sermons Russell's Modern Europe Rowe's Devont Exercis Letters from the Dead Rogers (Mrs) Life Ready Reckoner Reformed Pastor, by Richard Baxter Robinson Crusoe Rich Boys and Poor Boys, by Mrs

Hoffand

Ruikes' Life

Robinson's Scripture Characters

Robart's Memoirs, by Rev. W. Torse Sturm's Reflections Simson's Enclid Simpson's Goldsmith's England Smith's Wealth of Nations Stanley's (Rev. Jacob) Essays and Fragments Stewart's Visit to the South Seas

Rules of the Methodist Society

Smith's (Rev John) Memoirs Stoner's (Rev David) " acred Harmony, in round and patent Stories from Scottish History. Simpson's Pieu for Religion
Sutcliffe's Commeatory
...... Immortality of the Soul Scripture Emblems Strive and Thrive, by Mary Howitt Starred Ministrel
Stamp's Sign of an Apostle
Spiritual Perfection unfolded and enforced by Rev W. Bates

Somelt's Memoirs
Scandinnvia, Ancient & Modern, being
a History of Denmark, Sweden, and
Norway, 2 vols, maps & engravings
Swing and Reaping, by Mary Heist
Schmitter, Pages or solemn subjects Solemnity; Poems on solomn subjects

Taylor's (Jeremy) Works, 3 vols Liberty of Prophesying

Treffry on the Eternal Sonship " Subbath Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity Trial of Witnesses of the Resurrection The Sisters, by Mrs Hoffand Triumphs of Grace Three (The) Sisters . Temperance Tales

Tegg's Chronology Telemachus, in French Tatham's (Mrs) Memoirs Thomson's Seasons Told's (Silas) Life The Stolen Boy, an Indian Tale by Mrs Hoffand Three Experiments of Living Todd's Sunday School Teacher

..... Student's Manual Simple Sketches Tytler's Universal History, 6 vols Universal Spelling Book Volton's Life Village and Vicarage, by Eliza Bruce Wesley's Hymns, in great variety
..... Works, 7 vols, sheep

" 14 "

clath

..... Sermons, 2 vols sheep 3 " cloth Journal on Original Sin Philosophy, 3 vols I'reservative against unseful'il' notions in Religion Notes, 8vo, sheep 24mo, elotli Logic
Christian Perfection

Thoughts on "Primirive Physic with Tissot's ***** Family Adviser Wesleyan Tracis
...... Caterhisms, roan
Watson's Life, sheep
..... works, 12 vols Sermons. 2 vols

Conversations for the Young
Life of Wesley
Exposition of the Gospels Watt's Logic
World to Come Hymns, small and large
Hymns, small and large
Hopeful Youth
Walker's Dictionary, 8vo, sheep
Washington's Life, by Edmonde
Whitefield's Sermons

Wood's Tropes and Figures Walsh's Life
Walsh's Life
Who shall be Greatest, by M'y Howitt'
Warrl's Ministure of Methodism
Wright's Greek Lexicon
Wilberfarce's Practical View Walkingame's Arithmetic Wayland on Human Responsibility
Wraxall's History of France Well's Geography of the Bible

Young's Night Thoughts Youth'al Piety; Memoirs of Children of Wesleyan Ministers

Young Man's Own Book, cloth Young Geographer
Young Crusoc, by Mrs Holland

cambric; may be had separately:

Vol 1. Dr. Watts, Mr. J. Haliburton.

2. Rev. Peard Dickinson, Mr. John Janeway.

3. Sir M. Hale, Rev. Joseph Alleine, Mr. Nathaniel Haywood.

4. Rev. Samuel Pearce, Rev. John Shower, Mrs. Agnee Beaumont,

Rev. Samuel Newell.

5. Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Latimer. Colonel Gardiner, Monsieur de Renty.

concluded, Bishop Bedell, Rev. Anthony

Rev. John McLaurin.

Enfield's Philosophy
Emory's (Bishop) Life
Edmendson on the Christian Ministry
Elijah the Tishbite ** These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the nelebrated chemist. Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public. Commissariat Office, Toronto, 28th July, 1841.

OTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 2nd September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from all at 12 o'clock, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted,) from persons persons willing to enter into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Troops, willing to enter into a Contract for supplying One Thousand Six Hundred and above entitled to Rations, in the City or Carrison of Toronto, with and Pefty Barrels of Sound, Sweet, Fine WHEATEN FLOUR, viz.: and others entitled to Rations, in the City or Garrison of Toronto, with BREAD, (to be manufactured from Government Flour,) FRESH BEEF, and during the period from 1st October next, to the 30th September;

1342, inclusively.

The Bread is to be baked in Leaves of Two or Four Pounds weight each; and to be delivered to the Troops and Militia at their respective Barracks; and the Bread to which the Staff and Departments are entitled, to be delivered to the Polyment of the Contractor.

and the Bread to which the Staff and Departments are entitled, to be delivered at the Bakery of the Contractor.

The Flour will be delivered by the Commissariat in such quantities as may be required, free of expense to the Contractor; and the empty Barrels are to be retained by the Contractor, (when not required for the Public Service,) and paid for by him at the rate of Twopcace, Halifax Currency, per Barrel.

Persons desirous of Tendering for this service will state the number of Founds of Bread they will engage to deliver, as aforesaid, for every One Hundred Pounds of Flour to be furnished by Government.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the benn file signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender to

the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender to

The Fresh Meat to be supplied, is to be well fed and properly slaughtered Ox Beet, of the best quality, excluding the head, feet, and offal, and consisting of a due and equal proportion of all other parts of the animal, without reservation of the prime pieces.

The Beef to be supplied to the Military Hospitals is to consist only of choice parts, without bone, selected under the direction of the Medical Department: nd such pieces are not to be taken from the Meat intended for the effective

Troops, but are to be altogether separately supplied.

The Meat is to be delivered, at the sole expense and charges of the Contractor, as follows: To the Hospitals daily; to the Troops at their Barracks or cantonneaus, in bulk to each Corps, at the hour of surrise daily, or on any day of the week that may be appointed; and to the Staff, and all other persons, individually, daily, on such days, and at such place, within the City of Toronto, as may be appointed. The Contractor is at all times, during the period of the Agreement, to keep in his possession a Stock of Cattle, of a proper description, equal to the estimated consumption of the Truops, &c., for one Month; and the same is at all times to be open to the inspection of the Commissariat; and in case the Stock, so to be kept up, shall, at any time, fall short of one Month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor with the Contractor with the may be consulted daily. payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been completed.

The rate must be stated in Halifax Currency per 100 lbs. Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal sum of One Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signa-

use performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the cona more against use performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the cona more against uses of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

The Forage to be supplied is to consist of good, sweet, and dry upland HAY, a due share of the patronage of the lovers of peace, quietness, and good order. A steady Hostler kept in attendance.

A steady Hostler kept in attendance.

Toronto, August 2nd, 1841.

614 the produce of cultivated land; of good, sweet, and dry SIRAW; and of good, sweet, dry, and clean Oats.

The Ration of Forage is to consist of 16 lb of MAY, 0.6 lb of STRAW, 9 lb of OATS, or, 12 75 of HAY, 8 lb of STRAW, and 10 lb of OATS,

At the option of the Commissariat; and, when required, 14 ibs. of BRAN

are to be delivered in lieu of the Oats.

The Forage is to be delivered, at the sole expense and charges of the Con tractor, at such place, within the City of Toronto, and at such times as shall be appointed by the Senior Commissariat Officer. The Contractor will be required to keep in his possession, at Toronto, a Stock of the several articles of Forage, equal to the estimated consumption of the Horses to be supplied, for one Month; and the same is to be at all times open to the inspection of the Commissariat: and in case the Stock, so to be kept up, shall at any time fall short of one Month's supply, the Senior Commissariat Officer at Toronto shall be at liberty to withhold payment of any sum of money due to the Contractor, until such supply shall have been completed. The rate must be stated in

Further particulurs of the proposed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders may be obtained, on application at this Office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

OTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 2nd September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, (after which hour no Tender will be admitted.) from all persons willing to enter into Contracts for supplying Her Majesty's Service with the following CARTAGE and LAND TRANSPORT, during the period from the 1st October next, to the 30th September, 1842, inclusively, viz.: CARTAGE FOR CORD FUEL WOOD, from the Fuel Yard to the Barracks in the Fort of Toronto, as well as to any place or places more distant

than the Fort, as may be required for the use of the Troops, Militia, and Officers, and other persons of the Staff and Departments.

Persons desirous of Tendering for this Service will state the rate, in Halifax Currency, for every CORD of Fuel Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet, which shall be conveyed to the Fort, or to places not more distant than the Fort, (in which the Officers' Mess-house, adjoining the Fort, and the Queen's Wharf are jucluded,) and the rate in Halifex Currency, for every Cord of Fuel Wood conveyed to places more distant than the Fort, and Queen's Wharf, &c.

CARTAGE OF PUBLIC STORES, BAGGAGE AND WATER, within

the City and liberties of Toronto, as may be required, conformably with the written orders of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

Persons desirous of Tendering for this Service will state the rate, in Halifax Currency, for each and every Wagon load, and the rate for each and every Cart load, conveyed as aforesaid; and it is to be perfectly understood that when the conveyance of Water is required to Barracks, or other places, the Barrels necessary for the transport of the same are to be supplied by the Contractor. Six cwt. is coupl to one cart, and twelve cwt. is coust to one wagon.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS AND PUBLIC STORES, from Toronto to the various posts of this Province, (with the exception of the route between Toronto and Peneranguishone,) by Wagons and Sieighs, as may be required

by the Comtainstriat at this Station, vis.:

Two horse wagons or sleight, with careful drivers. Thirty miles to be considered a day's journey, (except when moving with Troops, when the distance will be regulated by the march route,) for a loaded sleigh or wagon, and forty

miles a day's journey returning curpty.

The horses and harness, wagons and sleighs, are to be of the best description, and to be farmished on the shortest notice, on orders in writing from the Commissariat to that effect; and persons desirous of Tendering for this Service will understand that an article will be introduced into the proposed Contract, obliging the party to fornish, when required so to do:

15 Wagons or Sleighs, on six hours' notice being given to that effect; and, 30 Wagons or Sleighs, on twelve hours' notice being given to that effect! and, 50 Wagons or Sleighs, on twenty-four hours' notice being given to that effect.

The Contractor is to bold himself responsible for the safe delivery, and in good order, of all such stores as may be delivered to him for conveyance; and should any of the articles delivered to him be lost, or injured, the Contractor is to make good the same at his own proper exponse, provided be shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Section of the contractor is the contractor is to bold himself response, to him for conveyance; and the same at his own proper exponse, provided be shall not be able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Section of the care of an and the property of the time. In all cases of size the vender will be charged at the above able to prove that the loss or injury was occasioned by extraordinary and unavoidable causes, and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 25 d. entroney, for such entry and at the above purposes will be charged at the above able to prove that the loss of injury and and property will be charged at the above able to prove that the loss of injury and an all per cent on the purposes will be charged at the above and a half per cent on the purposes proved two and a half per cent on the purpose at the same at his own and a half per cent on the purpose at the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of t

Persons desirous of tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax currency, for each and every two-horse Wagon, or two-horse Sleigh, with Delver, to be furnished as aforesaid. Twelve cut. is equal to one wagon or

CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS AND MILITIA AND PUBLIC STORES, and persons travelling in the public service, and providing billeting for all detachments of Her Majesty's Troops and Militia when on the march between the posts of Toronto and Penetanguishone, and at such inter-

woring places, as may be agreed upon.

The Contractor will be required to appoint a proper and sufficient agent at each of the following places, viz:—Toronto, the Holland Landing, Barrie in Kempenfeldt Bay, the Narrows of Lake Sincoe, Coldwater, and Penetanguish. cane; and requisitions addressed to such agents, or to any of them, shall be deemed as binding as if they had been personally delivered to the contractor.

The accommodation to be provided for non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the march shall consist of Lodging, and fuel and light for cooking, and

other necessary purposes, according to the season of the year; and the extra accommodation for the sick shall be the best that can be procured, according to circumstances; and the whole shall be subject to the approval of the Officer in command of the detachment. The Contractor is to receive into his custody, or that of his agents, all public

and contractor is to receive into his custody, or that of his agents, fill public stores and property of every kind, not excepting gunpowder, which he shall be required to convey; and in case any such stores or other public property shall be found deficient of damaged, the contractor shall be belt responsible for the same, provided he shall not be able to prove that the injury or loss was caused same, provided he shall not be affect prove that the injury or loss was caused by extraordinary and unavoidable accident; and which could not, by due care and diligence on his part, have been prevented.

Persons desirous of Tendering for this service will state the rate, in Halifax Currency, for the Conveyance of Stores, Billeting, and Transport of Passengers.

necording to the printed form of Schedule to be obtained at this office.

Two good and sufficient Securities will be required to join in a Bond, with
the tenderer, for the due fulfilment of each Contract, and it is requested that
the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to each tender. Further particulars of the proposed Contract may be obtained on application at this Office. sed Contracts, and printed forms of Tenders

> COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. Toronto, 30th August, 1841.

DERSONS tendering for the Cartage of Public Stores, &c. mider the Commissariat Advertisement of 28th July last, are requested and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion, to take notice, that although it appears the New Barracks are not within the City and Liberties of Toronto, Carrage thereto will be included in the Contract, public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention. City and Liverties of Toronto, Carrage thereto will be included in the Contract, and are requested to make their Tenders accordingly.

TRAYED OR STOLEN,—
From the Pasture of the Credit Mission, a CHESTNUT BROWN HORSE, 4 years old last June, well made, full 15 hands high; both hind legs relow the knees white; white stripe on his forehead; some white on one, if not both, fore-feet; small black spot on each side of his breast, made by the collar. Whoever will return said horse, or leave word at the Guardian Office, Toronto; their Stock has been IMPORTED THIS SPRING from the Manufactur with Mr. Cook or Mr. Stephens, Cooksville; Mr. Raines, Part Credit; or Mr. McGrath, Springfield,—will coefer a great favour on the subscriber, and give satisfaction. nil reasonable charges will be paid. Credit, Aug. 16, 1841. DAVID WRIGHT.

Commissariat Office, Toronto, 28th July, 1841.

OTICE is hereby given, that Scaled Tenders will be received at this Office, until Thursday, the 2nd day of September next,

950 Barrels to be delivered on or before the 30th October rext. 800 Barrels to be delivered on or before the 10th May, 1842.

300 Barrels to be delivered on or before the 19th May, 1342.

The Floor must be of the first quality, and guaranteed to keep sweet and good for six months after delivery. The Tenders to express, in words at length, the rate in Halifax Currency, at which each Barrel of Floor will be delivered. Two good and sufficient Securities, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal sum of £1,500 Currency, for the duo performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be annexed to the Tender to that effect.

Further particulars of the proposed Contract, and printed forms of Tender, may be obtained on application at this Office. may be obtained on application at this Office.

IF P. S.—Tenderers are requested to take notice that the whole quantity of Flour to be supplied will be 1,200 Barrels—the first delivery being increased to 1.000 Barrels Commissariat, Toronto, Aug. 6th, 1841.

EDICAL PROFESSION.—Understanding that Doctor Rein, of Moy, is about to remove from this country to British America, we avail ourselves of the occasion to express the very high degree of respect and esteem in which we hold him, not merely as a Contleman of excel-

A. Robinson, A. M., M. D. Tho's Cuning, M. D., &c. &c. Armagh. ROB'T O. BOLTON, M. D., &c. Dungannon, WILLIAM NEVILL, M. D.

Armagh, May 3rd, 1841. DOCTOR REID, from Mov, (Ireland) where he practised for the last twolve years, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of the City of Toronto and the surrounding country, that having obtained His Excellency the Governor General's license, bearing date the 14th of July last, authorising

Richmond Street, August 18th, 1841. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto. T. ELLIOT hegs to apposince to the friends of Moral Reform through the agency of Total Abeliance from all Interacting Drinks, as well to the Public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of TRAYELLERS, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to nerit

YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Butterngs, are now receiving a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugs. Chemicals, Paints and Ods, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which YMAN, FARR & Co. No. 5, City Buildings,

Halifar Currency per Ration of Forage.

Two good and sufficient Sureties, jointly and severally with the Tenderer, will be required to execute a Bond, in the penal sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, for the due performance of the Contract; and it is requested that the bona fide signatures of the proposed Sureties be unnexed to the Tender to that effect.

SALE OF LAINDS FOR A DEPTH OF LAINDS FOR A DESTRUCTION OF THE HUNDRED FOR A DESTRUCTION OF THE HUNDRED

ELLING OFF AT PRIME COST AND UNDER, at 153 King Street, (nearly opposite the Checquered Store.).

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, which they are now offering for sale at Prime Cost and Under, and which will be found to consist, in part, 28 follows, viz.: Broad Claths, Cassimeres, Plot Cloths, Tweeds, Sattinets, Drills, Vestings, Plain and Printed Motcakins, Plannels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicoes, Factory Cottons, Ginghams, Printed and Furniture Calicoes, 3-4 and 6 4 Plain and Figured Merimon of almost every chade and quality, Saxony Cloths, Monstein de Laine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Angola, and Merimo Showls and Handkerchiels; Bandana and Barcelona ditto; Laces, Bobbinets, Tambourul and Needle worked Callars; a geograficote of Hosiery, Haberdashery; tagether with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, (plain and figured) and Plaid Closks.

R. W. & Co. would remark, that they have come to the above conclusion in order to expedite the sale of that description of Goods: it being their intention immediately to effect an important change in their trade. The public may, therefore, confidently rely upon finding Goods sold as stated above.

ROB'T WIGHTMAN & Co.

Terento, January, 1841.

ates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications unde to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and the Council, under the Heir and Devizes Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Loans on Real Estate procured Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada Agent for the Literary Garlend and Commercial Messenger.

37 All communications to be post paid.

Totonto, March 12, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at No. 5, City Buildings,-Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's colebrated Plasters,

Acoustic Oil for Denfaess, Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort—for Consumption, &c. Swaim's Panacea,
Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Spolm's Sick Headache Remedy,

Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup, Hewe's Nerve and Bono Liniment, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, Wintenead a Essention of Artistates,
Rouch and Bed Bug Bane,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia—for the growth of the Hair.

Dalley's Infallible Poin Extractor, Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague Ramsay's Spice Nuts, American Soothing Syrup,

Cephalic Sauff,
Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir

Toronto, May 21st, 1841. 603 LYMAN, FARR'& Co. X E S.-G E O R G E D O D D S A E S. — G E U R G E D U D B begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chapping Ares, Broad Ares, Hand Ares, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province,

Who less le and Retail, at the factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manufacturing the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong,

Toronto, June 21th, 1841. WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto. BOWES & HALL are now opening a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, in Waterloo House, Next door to Messrs. RIDOUT & BROTHERS, to which they solicit public attention.

B. & H., in recommending the above GOODS, need only say, the whole of

De Dot One Price asked, from which no reduction will be made.

Toronto, June 10th, 1841.

A N T I - B A C C H U S.—A limited supply of the "First Canada Edition" of this celebrated Temperance Essay has just been received. It is issued by the Montreal Temperance Society, at the gausually low rate of One Shilling and Threepence per copy, and may be held by individuals a constitution of the Company of the Compa had by individuals, or societies, on application to the undersigned, who are also authorized to "supply, free of charge, all who have remitted in advance to the Montreal Society, such remittances being acknowledged in the Advocate."

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON,

JOHN CHRISTIE & SON,
Toronto, July 27, 1841.

*** The Flitors of the other City Journals are requested to aid the cause of Temperance by inserting this Notice.

S P R I N G T R A D E.—The Subscribers beg to announce to their Connexion and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to land their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co., Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the per

sonal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Depart

Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Greekly Separation, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advances, and will sell only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 21st May, 1341.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. lept and unsullied character, but as a safe and judicious Medical Practitioner, and far as we have had an opportunity of witnessing his practice; and we respectfully recommend him to the favourable reception of our Medical brethren in whatever district he may eventually take up his residence.

W. L. Kind, M. D., &c. &c.

A. Robisson, A. M., M. D.

Armonia. ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the exten

and variety of their Stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in Muy last, when Dry Goods generally were anusually low in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for CASH, or for short and definite credits. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 9, 1841. 1. B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assurtments of Dry Goods, besides a general Stock of Groceries, &c.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.

1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. E. PELL, Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and

J. E. P. E. L. L., Curver, Grace, Sec., corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every des-

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

An one venering a Complete and Extensive Assortment of Drugg, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., which they offer at Wholesale on thera terms.

603

MEDICAL HALL, London, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, &c. C. Williams and Complete and Relative Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dysstuffs, Grass and Garcier-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

503

MEDICAL HALL, London, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, &c. C. Milliams and Grant Grant State of the Complete of the C

only and many fixed and Franchise Chicago, 34 and 48 the Conder Early being the ways, newer very part of the system, and trainplantly as a final to the conder the contract of the contract of

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be without the Life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others .- Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to fig., headache, giddlines, dinness of sight, or downiness, from too great about blood blood blood to the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of dict.

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

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of suddon illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morless, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove Ital, may be speedly cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses .- It is a fact established by the annual bills Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mariality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of Infantile Health, in this cuitcal state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for foulness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

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

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

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the tonic to follow and sostain the system. Purge you must? The sickly homors of the blood must be carried off, or the occumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such humense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Cityress, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which bitest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy then these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been invalide for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn of and prevented from a return, and the saftow yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and youthful brogancy.

There are cases, so numerous, of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and was no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFETS

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

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Conver, in the Clerk's Office of the District Count of the New York."

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

For Sale by every Merchant in the Province, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General

Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TOLEN or STRAYED, on or about the 10th August, from the pasture of Conrad Crumb, 3rd concession of Toronto Township, a BLACK HORSE, 13 hands high, and about five years old. Whoever will bring said horse to Courad Crumb, or to the undersigned, will be paid ill reasonable charges.

10SEPH SANDERSON, till reasonable charges. No. 21, 3rd Con. Vaughan.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, Lot No. 3, Centre Road, Toronto Township, on the 5th August last, A Yellow and White IFER. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. ug. 1, 1841.

16 3p

J. DUNDAS. HEIFER. Aug. 1, 1841.

200 " Olive do. 200 " Pale Seal Oil, 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting,

100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 4 "Epsom Salts,
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Sauff, 2 "Copperas,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 1 "Alum,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. bog 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 Tascan, Patent, Dunstable, and Devon. Alsb, HATS, FANCY BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any licuse in the trade.

Terranto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co. have constants in the latest and the control of the constants in the latest and the constants in the constants.

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 Plaits, by which arrangement they are enabled to execute any orders with which they may be Lirusted, with prompitede and exactness.

HE Subscriber informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the New Brick Buildings, Younge Street, (opposite Mr. Beil's Soap and Candle Manufactory;) where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality, to receive a continuance of their patronage.

eccive a continuance of their patronage.

G. S. keeps constantly on hand a Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Toronto. May 25th. 1341. 603 3m GEORGE SIMPSON. Toronto, May 25th, 1341.

E MOVAL. — JAMES SANDERSON

Las removed his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 43.

City Baildings, King Strott, next door East to Messis Lyman, Fare, & Co.'s, where he has now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Doc-Skins, a variety of Vestings, &cc., 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 Toronto, October 20, 1840. A choice and extensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

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

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

1. B. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Chothing.

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

TO LEASE-For a term of 8 or 21 years, Forty-Eight Feet of Ground fronting on Yonge Street, where J. H. Price's Office lately stood. Enquire of Mesers. Ridout Brothers & Co., or to the undersigned, at the Humber. JOSEPH DENNIS. June 29th, 1841. 608

I have been taid about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two 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, Ct.
Nov. 12, 1840.
DARIUS S. SCOFIELD,

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

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

WHO WILL GO BALD! COLONEL SEAVER, Postmoster 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.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sopt. 23th, 1938.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

-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

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

The Proprietors feel assured that they hazard nothing in stying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medleine ever offered to the public for the cure of the constances. The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its The unparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the tertinonials of its efficacy, anonogs which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most enduent Physicians of the chry 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 at the same place, and many respectable Ciergymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most investigate.

redulous.

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

For sale by Druggists generally.

LYMAN, FARR. & Co. Agents.

Toronio, October 2d, 1840.

719

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 somach; also, a substitute for colomel. For lis virtue as a cathornic in Fevers and all Billous Diseases, see circulars in the hands of agonts containing certificates.

For sale by Pringists generally.

LYMAN, FARR: & Co. Agents.

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 situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood house, &c.
Also, A valuable Let of Land, Let No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

Clarence, Ottawa District, 200 Acres-will be sold cheap. Mr. N. begs to state that he has now likewise for sale a number of excellent FARMS, in this and the Gore District. Also, Farms in the United States, belonging to persons who wish to exchange for Farms in Canada.

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

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.

A N A W A Y! from John Cade, Whitby, a BOY by the name of DAVID WATSON, ten years old. He had or him a Blue Dress Cost, and a pair of course Tow Cloth Trowsers. Appears on able to give information respecting him, will please address a letter to George Warson, Whitby; or any person that will bring him to Hazzard Warson, Whitby, will be liberally rewarded, as his Father is very anxious to receive him.

GEORGE WATSON.

Whitby, August 17th, 1841. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and CHAPEL DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

Christian Guardian.

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

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

* Altravelling and local Freachers of the Weeleyan Methodist Church are authorized Agents to produce subscribes, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents to shall produce the responsible subscribers and sid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graits. Agents are responsible and sid in the collection, &c., one copy will be sent graits. Agents are responsible for the payment of subscriptions 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.

37 The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Conlingent Pund of the Westeyan Methodist Church in Canada, for making up the deficiencies of toor Circuits which are unable to support their Freachers, &c., and to the general sproad of the Gospel.

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

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.