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For the Christian Guardies.

THE GENIUS OF METHODISM NOT SECTARIAN.-No. VI. Practical Inferences.

1. We should frequently advert to the original character of our Institution and remember that its original must be its genuine character at all times. Methodism was at first a revival of pure religion. Its essence consisted in the establishment and increase of vital godliness in the hearts and lives of men. And such it should ever remain. There is still need of this. While so great a part of the human race "lieth in the wicked one;" while there are so much lukewarmness and wickedness among nominal christians; while so much remains to be done before the world can in any good sense be called christian, there is still an argent call for the working of the most powerful agencies in order to spread Scriptural Holiness over these and all lands. We do not say that Methodism must ever remain the same in all its circumstantials; these, doubtless, may vary according to time, and place, and circumstances. The same apparatus of means, in all particulars, may not be suitable in all places. Additional means, to carry out the same principles, may be adopted, and others perhaps may be laid aside. But its leading doctrines and great principles must remain unchanged; because these constitute its identity with christianity. It must never lose its character as a revival of religion till the last sinner is converted to God, and the earth renovated in Holiness. The same great scriptoral doctrines which distinguished the discourses and writings of the early Methodist preachers, should still be made prominent with us: not in theory barely, but in experience and practice. Repentance, Justification by Faith, the direct witness of the Spirit, and Holiness of heart and life, must be prominently preached and insisted on; because these give life and energy to the whole system. There must be the same simplicity and faith which belonged to the first Methodists, the same love to God and man, the same zeal for the Divine glory, the same self-denial; or if there he any difference, these things must increase and abound more and more. We are not of those who think that the increase of spirituality in other denominations will supersede the necessity of Methodism; or that the Almighty has raised up an association that now prozzles him to know what to do with. Nor do we believe, as yet, that he has accomplished by this instrumentality all that he designs.

If we find that similar effects, or effects substantially the same to all christian purposes, do not attend our preaching now, that were produced by the labours of the first Methodism, have we not reason to suspect that there is some departure from primitive spirit and practice? For we may rest assured that the moral condition and relations of man as a sinner are the same at all times and places, and the gospel is the same, and the change which the gospel will produce upon unregenerate human nature, from sin to holiness, is the same at all times. And notwithstanding the changes which may be supposed to have been produced upon society by the refinements of education and intellectual improvements of various kinds, yet the natures of sinners and their relations to God are still the same : "the carnal inind is still enmity against God." Man needs conversion now as much as at any other time. And the changes produced in the moral nature and relations of the philosopher are as great as those produced in the case of the savage. And wherever the gospel in faithfully preached the promised signs will follow, and this gospel will prove the power of God unto salvation. .

2. If this view of Methodism be correct it furnishes us with an explanation of the fact that so many persons under various pretexts, and for various apparent reasons, forsako, or become separated from the Methodist Society. They have lost the associating principle. If we have understood the genius of Methodism aright, this is vital godliness:-pure love to God, producing love to men. A desire for this first leads a person to seek association with a Methodist Society,—and it is this which binds them together. It is as the principle of attraction in the physical world. It is the grand cement of the body. This lost, they become dissociated. It is a fact that while Methodism in its doctrines and outward economy remains the same, very many persons become separated from it—perhaps more in comparison to its numbers than from any other religious body. This is not caused by anything external, nor does it often arise from changes in the views of those persons in reference to doctrine of economy, for these are still approved of, though

the persons remain alienated. Here there is little of that outward pomp and show, to secure attachment, which men of the world are apt to admire. There is very little of what the world calls "honour" associated with Me thodism. There is little here that will court or gratify the passions of the covetous or the ambitious. It is not found that Methodism is any particular recommendation for preferment, or that it is a stepping-stone to power-perhaps it is the reverse. It is not the religion of the state; "and not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble" are identified with it. The means of grace which obtain are generally of a heart-searching character such as are not likely to suit " frozen-hearted formalists," Their preaching is generally plain and pointed. Vice and lukewarmness are denounced. But it is in the class-meeting in particular that the state of the heart is dealt with. Every member, by the rules, is required to meet once a-week. Here is a weekly examination in which the spiritual state of each member is inquired into Those who have lost the savour of their piety, and earnest desires for salvation, are not likely to relish these spiritual and simple services. This state of mind will naturally be followed by a disuse of the means which are no longer prized, because not felt to be profitable. This will occasion increased cold- Though nearly seventy anxions years rest on his shoulders, his form is still ness, and finally lend to separation. We believe that this is the real cause erect, and his manuers exhibit a bland commingling of the sprightliness of why there are so many backsliders from Methodism. It is not designed to youth with the dignity of age. Hisemphatic style of conversation—the angles be said that in every case this is owing to the loss of piety; it may be allowed that there are exceptions. But it is believed that total loss or decline is the cause in the great majority of instances, and in any given case this is more likely to be the cause than otherwise First, the principle which binds them to the church is lost; this leads to estrangement of feeling, and neglect or immorality follow, and finally, separation. Anti-Sectarian.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR.-If the following lines be thought worthy of a place in your useful periodical, you will, by inserting them, oblige yours, &c

T. McMULLEN. Barrie, Jan. 15th, 1842. "There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible: 1st. The

Miracles it records; 2nd. The Prophecies it contains; 3rd. The Excellence of the Doctrine; 4th. The Moral Character of the Penmen.

"The Miracles flow from Divine power; the Prophecies from Divine up derstanding; the Excellence of the Doctrine from Divine Goodness; and the Moral Character of the Penmen from Divine purity. Thus Christianity is built upon these four immovable pillars,-the power, the understanding, the goodness, and the purity of God. The Bible must be the invention of either good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book. and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, 'Thus saith the Lord,' when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity. I therefore draw this conclusion; the Bible must be given by Divine Inspiration."

THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1842.

BY REV. L. L. HAMLINE, A. M., EDITOR OF THE LADIES' REPOSITORY. The commencement of the year is favourable to religious reformation-t the commencement of a new and heavenly life. We are found of integers. The prospect of making out a whole year of religious duty and improvement has something in it particularly attractive. A year of sin is just now finished. In the midst of it life was spared. How great the mercy! Now comes a new year, ushered in with many tokens of love and forbearance on the part of God. The very first sin you wilfully commit will blot a leaf of the opening year. Refrain. Mar not the page so spotless and so comely. Calling on Jehovah for his promised aid, commence the year in the purity of pen tence, spend it in the purity of faith, and close it in the purity of love.

In a word, reform. By reformation your vows will take immediate effect In this consists their virtue. The execution of our vows must run from the moment they are offered. A moment's paose is fatal. The frame in which they are sincerely offered is the only frame that can fulfil them. . But one act of sin changes that frame. A single violation robs them of their restraining force. They are intended, like a ship's cubies, to bind us to heaven. Sin breaks them, and then we drift.

I might go farther. The violation of a vow exasperates all unholy temperates It is per se a great sin, and, like murder, hardens the heart, renders it despe-

rate, and makes one more than ever the child of the devil.

Come, then, and with the new year commence a new and heavenly life. Resolutions to change our habits are generally indefinite as to time. resolve on the change, but resolve at the same moment to delay it. Millions carry these two resolutions along with them through vonth, manhood, and old age, to the last hour, and then die in despair. They resolved generally to be Christians, but resolved specially not to be Christians to-day, and thus lost of life, that, where tastes are wholly dissimilar, they must perpetually be their souls. It is easy to persuade a man that he shall be, but difficult to persuade one to be a Christian. The first is no approach towards the second. indeed. Satan himself persuades to the former as the surest method to avoid it is sometimes difficult to conjecture what attraction can have drawn together the latter. Resolve, reader, to be a Christian. Let the senson personade you. It is difficult to fix the time. Let Him fix it who appoints the seasons. Plead with him who renovates the year and renews our abused and undeserved mercies, to renovate your heart and renew in it the features of his own blessed image, causing old things to pass away and all things to become new.

Those scenes of life which lie immediately before us, are, by Infinite Wisdom, concealed from our view. As experience unfolds them, what disappointments, what sorrows, what agonies will they bear to many who look

Christian fortitude alone can bear up under accumulated sufferings. This the superior sense and more valuable attainments of her husband, a higher house. I considered it as a treasure; but it was a treasure locked up; for it very year will bear to many of us wasting disease, crushing disease, the de- tone, and will herself be stimulated to advance by her desire of assimilating supposed the reader to be acquainted with simple equations, and I knew nosolation of our homes, the struggles of death, and to some, if they repent not, herself to him. And here it may be observed, that similarity of pursuit may the fearful and hopeless agonies of undone souls. Shall we delay a prepar possibly bring together persons otherwise unsuitable. There is a peculiar ation for emergencies to which each moment exposes us, which may befall fascination in sympathy; and, in ordinary social intercourse, if we find we I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling upon his hiding place. I sat up us to-day or to-morrow, of whose approach we can know nothing, and which have a point exclusively in common with any individual, the attraction has a will always seem remote until they rush upon us like an unexpected tempest? As the custom is, we wish our readers "a hoppy nec-year!" and permit is to subjoin a few suggestions. If you would be happy, first of all fix in our minds of what happiness does, and of what it does not consist. For this be carefully attentive to the testimony of God. He formed the human con-

piness does not spring from the abundance which we possess. . Observation Revelation and human life concur in teaching us that wealth cannot confer are vexed with more cares than the poor around them. Anxiety oppresses them day and night, and they find it more perplexing to preserve than to

acquire. From wealth we can derive no revenue of happiness. The same may be said of honour. Survey the eminences occupied by the necessfully ambitious, and you will perceive that the higher you ascend, the with her character, and upon suitable qualities in his own. For such attach more severe are the storms—the more furious and hurtful are the blasts of

aging passion. rief pleasure, but not permanent delight. They are like the transient glare of a burning city, not like the settled sunshine of heaven. They are forsaker by thousands with expressions of disgost.

hole, it would turn from it all and crave a greater good. Was a man of the fected .- Lady of Refinement. world ever yet satisfied? Look around you and see what examples you can muster. Go to history for an instance. Its records join with your private observation to justify that saying of the Bible, "There is no peace to the wicked." For an example of the insufficiency of the world look at Solomon How rich were his endowments! None on earth was his equal in the gift of nature, and in the circumstances of his life. The blessings of heaven fell upon him like the showers of autumn on the fields of Palestine. . He drew around him the precious things of earth from its remote and neighbouring climes. The elements were made to serve him, and all creation ministered to his pleasure. In his efforts to please his own taste and fancy he half restored paradise from its ruins, and he devoured its bidden and its forbidden fruit. It was a bold experiment. But he faithfully exhausted all his powers and hopes in the vain determination to build a heaven on earth. In the midst of all his efforts old age approaches, the powers of life fail, and amidst the shadows of that cheerless evening which succeeded the guilty day of life he penitently recounts his sins and follies, describes his inane exentsion through all the fields of guilty pleasure, and proclaims them to be vanity and vexation of spirit. Having experienced more of the pleasures of sin than any other mortal-having heaped up gold as dust, builded him palaces, made him gardens, transformed his whole empire into a voluptuous court, and ordained all time a gala day for his amusement, he turns at last from his amazing folly, and exclaims, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole mat-

ter: fear God and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man. Look upon this picture. As you gaze, turn from the world and its "vanity of vanities," to the sweets of religion. Would you be happy? Religion is happiness. We commend it to your pursuit. Commit your soul to its keeping, and it shall never betray you. You have heard the verdict which Solo-nion pronounced upon the world. When did the aged disciple of Christ speak thus reproachfully of religion? What meek follower of the Lamb ser complained, on the brink of the grave, that the Saviour had disappointed ini-that religion is vanity, and that wisdom would have dictated an impious career, or a life of forbidden delights? Not one. As well might angels, in

heir purity, complain that they are not coadjutors of Saturn in despair. We close, then, by repeating that religion is happiness. Her ways are vays of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. In her left hand are the ove of earth, in her right are the felicities of heaven. Be her follower, and he shall endow thee with all the precious things of these two worlds.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ., THE POET.

From the very interesting "Random Sketches," by an American Traveller in England, originally published in the New York American, we copy the folowing vivil description of the Poet Montgomery, whose name and fame are (or onght to be) familiar to all our readers:

"At Sheffield our mutual friend S. introduced me to James Montgomery. On one of those lofty hills which sentinel the town and start up from its dense sea of waving smoke like island-knolls lifting their heads above the ocean, stands the house where this excellent man resides. Our cards, sent in by a servant, brought him to the door, where he gave us such a right hearty welcome as made me feel quite at home ere I was scated in his drawing-room. of whose abrupt and nervous transitions reflect the unquenchable fire of his gray eye-reminded me of John Quincy Adams. No doubt the contour of e head and the tones of the voice helped to paint to memory's eye the sage of Quincy while talking with the author of 'the World before the Flood'for they are very like. In his youth twice did the cold walls of a prison teach this fearless writer the liberty of the press, which Britain now so supply enjoys, was, like faith, but 'the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence

"When alluding to his disgraceful banishment to York Castle, his free Scotch blood grew warm, and be finished a racy sketch of the present licentiousness of the press as compared to past days, with the quaint remark, An editor may steal a horse with more impunity now, than he could look over a

"The storm has passed away, and the early champion of freedom enjoys a screne old age. He has outlived the enmity of his persecutors, and now fills an enviable place in their affections. The Government which trampled on him has lifted him up, and strews its munificence in his declining path.-The pension that supports his aged steps, was worthily bestowed by Sir

"Though his thin snowy locks give Montgomery a venerable appearance, his poetic eye is not dimmed, nor is his natural force abated. He circumscribes his literary labors only that he may devote more time to works of charity and benevolence. As he hade me an affectionate farewell, I could but ask myself, 'Where are the bards to thrill the harps of Montgomery. Rogers, Campbell; Wordsworth, Moore, Southey, when their hands chill in death? Echa answered, 'Where?' How hard it is, dear C., to realize that these names, the familiar companions of our youth, are the synonyms of threescore years and ten? . The gray hairs of two or three of these favorite sons of song have made me feel sad. When enrapt by their immortal verse, I had never suspected they were growing old. And though I have recently tood by the tombs of Scott, and Byron, and Burns, I cannot even dream that they are dead. If these are dead, and those most die, then indeed is man a shadow and life a dream."

MARRIAGE.

Differences of opinion, and taste, and infirmities of temper, ought, in some neasure, to be anticipated; and the doties of the married state to be entered apon with the expectation that they will require concession and sacrifice.

Temper, while it has a very material bearing on the complexion of domestic life, is perhaps the tnost difficult point of any to ascertain. It is not always the apparently good-humoured, who have the most agreeable temper ; neither the seemingly severe who are always the most hard to please. Not unfrequently the latter are, to those they love, the most uniformly tender: and are ess subject to caprice than others who appear more indulgent.

Similar tempers are not always the most suitable. On the contrary, as attachment often springs up between persons of dissimilar dispositions, so the points in which they differ at times, appear to suit them specially to each other. The sanguine is chastened by the sober; and again, the hopeful spirit cheers the anxious and desponding. A temper not easily disturbed allays the heat of one which is irritable; and if the easiness of the former borders on carelessness or indolence, it may be rendered more alert and acrupulous by he sensitiveness with which it is associated.

The tastes and pursuits of married persons must also, it is evident, be nutually of much importance. In these, similarity is, in some respects, de sirable; suitability almost essential. Taste, in its extensive sensa, bears on almost every particular of conduct. It has so much to do with the minutize offending one another.

A mutual preference seems, itself, a guaranty for similarity in teste. Still. persons so little capable of sympathy. Perhaps it will be said that such pairs are happier than might be expected. But if some licence be allowed for dissimilarity in matters of taste, if the coalition may even be, to an extent, mutually beneficial, so that the fastidious become less critical, the over-refined more simple, the exclusive more liberal, by association with a counteracting ally kept birming, and to read by their light. Mr. Gifford, who was for several bias, the difference should be in measure, rather than in kind; or, at least, there should be no jarring, even in the disagreement.

A certain diversity in married persons is intended by nature, and is favour. perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge at the time of his apprenticeship. You would want. Who does not waste an hour a day !- Youth's Mental Carket.

may blend well in a duet, or the flute harmonize with the piano-forte, because the cottage or the school may be visited with mutual interest, that there is a promise of harmony for life, or an assurance of congeniality on points institution, and is familiar with all its succeptibilities. He teaches us that hap- volving daily interests. Inquiry, therefore, should be directed far more to accordance of character, than to similarity upon special points.

If the union be not congenial, no motive of an extrinsic nature should persuade to it. For, as it is the part of woman to adapt herself to her husband, happiness. The manners of the rich betray no sweet contentment. They let her ascertain, while still she is at liberty, that such conformity will be easy to her; that his opinions are generally of the same tone with hers; that his temper is suitable to hers; that his pursuits are not distasteful to her, and above all, that his affection is for herself-having the permanency of a principle, rather than the transitoriness of a passion, based upon acquaintance ment, when really conceived, a woman can scarcely be too grateful. It is the offering of a virtuous heart-a tribute willingly rendered to the object of Fashiwnable omusements are not productive of happiness. They afford its preserence; it is the link appointed by the Author of all good, to bind together the twin souls which he has formed for union. Surely it may be said that such sympathy is one of the choicest gifts of Heaven-an influence which, when it does bless the upward journey, is as an emanation from the Finally, all the world cannot make us happy. Could one soul grasp the fountain of bliss, and is a promise of a holier bond, when love will be per-

CHRIST THE SOUL OF MUSIC.

All the music on earth which is not made by Christ and for him, is discordant in his ear, and as the reven's croak. As it was He who gave to David's harp so sweet a sound, vibrated its strings upon the hills of Bethlehem, spired the royal bard with his own voice, and directed it in those lovely Psolms to personate himself; so it is no other than He who still, to the presen day, opens the lips of them that sing with the spirit and with the understandng also. He opens their lips to show forth His praise; he gives harmony to their voices, and cheerful includy to their hearts. He lodges the usaltery in their bosoms, and plays upon the hidden chords of their immost soul, with the breath of his mouth. He lives in their sighs of sorrow, and in their shouts of oy; in their longing plaints of love, and in their hymnings of praises; in their cries at the cross, and in their exultation upon that delectable full, where, upon their foreheads, they find themselves sealed with the Spirit unto the day of redemption. In every breathing of the renewed nature, whether it be of a groan or of a hosanna; in every act of homage, and in every hailing of holy joy; in the great temple choir of the waiting Church militant, who all harmonize in that one ejaculation, "Amen, even so, come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" there, even there is He, the Lord and his Spirit, present, as the life and inspiration of all, however poorly fitted such persons and things may seem for a glorious presence and habitation like his.—Krummacher.

The Louth's Friend.

Por the Christian Guardian.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE NINETY-FIRST PSALM.

He that dwelleth in the secret place
Of the Most High, shall safe shide in peace;
Beneath the shade of the Almighty God
Shall find a sweet and permanent abode,
I, of the Lord, will say with joyful song,
He is my refuge and my fortress strong;
In Him I'll trust.—He surely shall deliver
Thee from the fowler's snare,—and still moreover
He'll says thee from the noisome nestilence. He'll save thee from the noisome pestilence, And with His feathers cover thee.—and hence Beneath His wings thy trust shall be secure: His truth shall be thy buckler, shield, and tower. The nightly terror shall not thee dismay, Nor for the arrow that doth fly by day, Nor for the pestilence that walks by night, Nor waste destruction in its noon-day flight. A thousand at thy sight shall fall a prey.—Ten thousand at thy right hand swept away! But nothing shall approach, nor come nigh thee.—But with thine eyes thou shalt hehold, and see The wicked punished with their just reward; And this because that thou hast made the Lord. Which is my refuge, even the Most High. Thy shaltation: Nothing shall come nigh; There shall no kind of evil thee hefall. He'll save thee from the noisome pestilence, And with His feathers cover thee,—and hence There shall no kind of evil thee befall,

Nor plague come nigh thy dwelling; for He shall His Angels give a charge concerning thee, In all thy ways to keep continually :— They, in their hands, shall bear thee up (unknown), Upon the lion and the asp shalt trend, Nor the young lion and the dragon dread; But thou shalt trample them beneath thy feet, Thus I, with power and mercy, shall thee treat.

Because he hash upon me set his love;
Therefore I will deliver, and remove
Him from beneath; I'll set him upon high,
For he hath known my Name; and therefore I
Will answer him when he doth call on me.
I will be with him, and from trouble fice;
I will deliver him; with hopone, grace. I will deliver him; with honour, grace,— Yea, with tong life, will satisfy and bless; To crown his joys, I'll fit him for his station.— At my right hand, "and show him my salvation."

York, 3rd Concession, Dec. 18, 1841. countries, in the following salutary article, written by the Editor of the Western

J. W.

readers.—Ed.] SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

The opinion, we fear, is too prevalent amongst the youth of our land, that, o become truly educated, it is necessary to spend considerable time at some well-established college or seat of learning. Now, it is far from our intention to underrate institutions so elevated in their character and so laudable in their aims, or to withhold from them that tribute of praise to which they are so justly entitled: we most readily admit that the advantages resulting from their operations are as extensive as the empire of civilization, and that the influence of those advantages will be felt through all coming ages; but, at the same time, we deem it our duty to state that it is in the power of every youth in our land, however humble may be his sphere of action, and however unpropitions the circumstances with which he is surrounded, to acquire a highly especiable education by his own private exertions.

Without resorting to a tedious process of argumentation to establish the truth of what we have affirmed, we will give the opinions of one or two on our uneducated and half-educated readers the necessity of an application, without further delay, of moral and intellectual power to this important work. The great statesman, Sir James Mackintosh, has somewhere advanced the pinion that splendid talents are, generally speaking, nothing more than vigorous efforts of the mind. And the profound metaphysician, Locke, in his Conduct of the Understanding," says, "We are born with faculties and powers capable of almost anything, such at least as would carry us further than can easily be imagined: but it is only the exercise of those powers which gives us ability and skill in any thing, and leads us toward perfection." Again: Practice makes the mind what it is; and most even of those excellencies, which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions." And again: "The difference, so observable in men's understandings and parts, does not arise so much from their natural faculties as acquired habits." And again: "This being so, that defects and weakness in men's understandings, as well as other faculties, come from want of a right use of their own minds, I am apt to think the fault is generally mislaid upon nature, and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement of them."

Should any one be disposed to call in question the correctness of the position aken by those two distinguished authors, we would ask him, Is it rational to suppose that God would create an immortal soul incapable of great and forious schievements? Such a supposition would be a direct and positive insult to the wisdom and benevolence of Him who formed us-" formed us." s we are told in the records of inspiration, "in his own image and likeness."

If we consult the history of distinguished individuals, we shall find, that in roung, that, it is said, he used to take his station with his book in his hand in the church parches, or at the corners of the streets, where lamps are gener-

forward with high expectation to a long and prosperous life! Some, in no rise to unitual improvement. The sedentary student will be agreeably He had a strong desire to be acquainted with mathematics. "But I possessed haste to seek the sustaining aids of religion, are just now entering on scenes enlivened by his vivacious partner, if her vivacity be the expression of an at this time," he observes, "but one book in the world; it was a treatise on of unexpected trial. Let none suppose the emergency remote in which intelligent mind; and the woman of elegant accomplishment will receive from Algebra, given to me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodgingthing of the matter. My master's son had purchased Fenning's Introduction; this was precisely what I wanted-but he carefully concealed it from me, and for the greatest part of several nights successively, and, before he suspected peculiar force. It has not unfrequently been the basis of an attachment that his treatise was discovered, had completely mastered it: I could now which should have rested upon general grounds. For it is not because voices enter upon my own: and that carried me pretty far into the science. This was not done without difficulty. I had not a farthing on earth, nor a friend to give me one; pen, ink, and paper, therefore, (in despite of the fippent remark of Lord Orford.) were for the most part as far out of my reach as a crown and sceptre. There was indeed a resource, but the utmost caution and secrecy were necessary in applying it. I beat out pieces of leather us smooth as possible, and wrought my problems on them with a blinned awl; for the rest my memory was tenacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent."

We might have brought forward numerous other instances, but we deem the preceding sufficient for our purpose. A writer on education, speaking of self-improvement, very justly remarks, "When there is a strong determination to attain an object, it rarely fails of discovering the requisite means of doing so; and almost any means are sufficient. We mistake in supposing there is only one way of doing a thing, namely, that in which it is commonly done. Whenever we have to prove it we find how rich in resources is Nocessity; and how seldom it is, that, in the absence of the ordinary instrument, she has not some new invention to supply its place. This is a truth of which the studious have often had experience, and been all the better for experiencing; for difficulties so encountered and subdued, not only what ingenuity. but strengthen a man's whole intellectual and moral character, and fit him for struggles and achievements in after life, from which other spirits less hardily rained would turn away in despair."

We have no hesitation in saying, that if the youth of our land, surrounded as they are with educational facilities of the highest order, would devote but one hour a-day to self-improvement, and be judicious in the selection of their books, placing the Bible first, they would find, in the course of a few years, there is no leading fact in history with which they would be unacquaintedthere is no principle in any science they could not understand—there is no truth in morals or religion of which they would be ignorant. By way of encouraging them in this important undertaking, we would remind them of the honors and pleasures that invariably attend all efforts at moral and intellectual improvement. How dignifying to buman nature, and how bliss-inspiring to the human heart, to be employed in obtaining a knowledge of the natural and moral history of our world-of the construction and laws of the universaand, moreover, of looking

"Through Nature up to Nature's God."

But we fear there are thousands of young people, even in our own highly vored and enlightened country, who pay more attention to the decoration of their persons than the inward adornings of the mind, and who spend more time in trifling and vanity than in the pleasures of science and religion. We perhaps cannot do better than set before such the example of the great Roman orator, Cicero: what a nobleness of being and what a loftiness of aim he evinces in the following words: "What others give to their own affairs, to the public shows and other entertainments, to festivity, to annusement-nay, even to mental and bodily rest, I give to study and philosophy? Can any one wonder that Cicero became a great man? And will Christians of the present enlightened age permit themselves to be surpassed in devotion to selfmprovement by a heathen philosopher I

We solemnly tell the youth of our land that the welfare of the republic, not to say the destiny of the world, is in their hands. If they neglect the improvement of their minds, and the culture of their hearts, farewell to freedom farewell to our dearest rights, farewell to our "sweet, sweet homes," farewell to the social endearments of life, farewell to religion itself. On this point, we must speak plainly; and, in the assertions we make, we are sustained by the united testimony of nations that have long since ceased to exist. We doubt not, but if the Assyrian, Carthigenian, and Roman empires, could rise up in all the vigor and majesty of their ancient strength, and speak to the flourishing republic of America, they would advise her puble some and fair daughters to sim, above all things, at the improvement of their minds and the culture of their hearts. But we have a mightier voice than the voice of fallen empires: the eternal God has spoken from his throne: his will, on this important point, was made known through the medium of his servant, Solomon; and the sentiment which the great "wise king" has recorded, adds more Instre to the glory of his name than all the imperial splendour and magnifcence with which he was surrounded: "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and, with all thy gettings, get understanding." If the youth of our land violate this salemn injunction, the curse of the great God of nations will rest upon them: a night of moral and intellectual darkness will spread its dismal influence over our smiling states, and a scene of desolation and horror, too awful and tremendous to describe, will universally ensue.

A MAGNANIMOUS BROTHER.

There is no cause to doubt the truth of the story which I am about to relate. Judge Clanville was the possessor of the fair estate of Kilworthy, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. This estate he intended to settle on his eldest son, Francis, who was to bear the honours of his house, and convey them unsullied to his posterity; but Francis disappointed his hopes. He proved idle and vicious, and, like the prodigal in the gospel, would leave his father's house to live among the low and wicked. Seeing there was no prospect of his amendment, the judge settled his estate on his younger son John. Francis, on his father's death, finding that these threats, which had been occasionally held out to induce him to reform his wild career, were fully executed, was overcome with grief and dismay. He was the elder born, the natural inheritor of the estate; and he, like Esatt, had sold his birth-right for his dishonour. This reflection, and the thought that his father had died in too just anger toward him, so wrought on a mind, in which there lay hidden strong, [There is something so applicable to the Youth of this country, and all though hitherto perverted feelings, that he became melancholy. Riot could no longer soothe the pangs of conscience, and when, like the prodigal, all was Christian Advocate, that we have great pleasure in laying it before our juvenile gone, instead of giving himself up to despair, he wisely returned to God as to an offended, an only father, his earthly parent being removed alike from his sorrows and repentance. Good resolutions are the guides to virtue; but practice is the path, and that must be followed with an unwestied sten. Francis, having once set his foot in the right way, did not turn back; and so steadily did he advance in his progress, that what his father could never do with him, while the spendthrift entertained the expectation of being his heir. he did for himself when he was little better than an outcast from his earthly home. His life became completely changed. The younger, Sir John, wishing to prove him before he gave him hetter countenance, left him to himself until he felt convinced that his brother's penitonee was as lasting as it was sincere; he then invited him to be present at a feast that he proposed to make for his friends in the halls of Kilworthy. The bangnet was set forth with all the liberal hospitality of the times, and the guests were numerous and hononrable. Sir John took his brother by the hand, seated him at the table; and after many dishes had been served, ordered one that was covered to be set before Francis, and then with a cheerful countenance he bade him raise the cover. Francis did so; and all present were surprised on seeing that the writers of acknowledged authority, next adduce a few facts, and then mige dish contained nothing but written parchments, whereupon Sir J. Glanville, wishing his friends to know the respect in which he now held his repentant brother, and at the same time, with true generosity which seems to lighten the obligation which confers, told Francis and those who were assembled, that what he now did was only the act that he felt assured would have been performed by his father, could be have lived to witness the happy change which they all knew had taken place in Francis; therefore, as in honour bound, he freely restored to him the whole estate. The scene that followed may be readily imagined; the "lost that was found" fell on his brother's neck and wept aloud; and if there was one heart in that assembly that rejoiced more than the rest, it was the heart of the generous, the noble, the just brother, who now most truly felt the force of these words of the Lord of life, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."-Mrs. Bray's Letters.

> MISPERT TIME!-One of the chief considerations of the young should be, he right improvement of their time. "Time is money"-yes, it is wisdom, it

every thing—yet, once mispent, it " is gone forever." How universally men would live their youth over again! And why? That they might gather up and improve wasted time-that they might fit hemselves for higher stations and higher enjoyments. Here they lost a solden opportunity—there they neglected priceless advantages—they liked rold, but dreaded the digging, though the richest mines (time) were before hem. Many, who are noted for nothing but their ignorance and arrogance, have spent time enough in the worthless amusements of the day to have made themselves masters of the whole circle of learning. They might have filled the first stations in the literary world; but they wasted the time in which to do it, and what are they? How did Franklin arise to that eminence most cases they had, in early life, to pass through circumstances the most on which he stood? By the improvement of his time. If you have an hour, adverse and unpropitious. Pope Adrian the Sixth, the son of a poor barge or even a few moments to spend for yourself, let the skates, the fishingbuilder of Utrecht, was so persevering in his pursuit after knowledge when tackte, the race-ground, dominoes, and nine-pins, be forgotten in the search for wisdom-and let the money they would cost you present you with books from which to derive it. This is slow-gaining knowledge. True; but "small strokes fell great oaks." A little every day will make quite a stock years the learned editor of the Quarterly Review, was apprenticed to a shoe at the year's end. Sixpence a day, for spending money, is but a small sum, maker. He has given us the following touching account of his poverty and yet it is more than twenty dollars a year - officient to purchase all the books

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, January 26th, 1842.

CONTINGENT, AND SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS' FUNDS We know not that our Conference has Funds of greater importance and interest than these,-any so touching and imperative in their claims. They appeal to us as men, as patriots, and as christians; the appeal is loud and never unheard; and our promptness to respond to it should be as determined as it is strong and reasonable. It is not our intention to go fully into this subject, that having been done by our correspondent "G. F. P." in a series supposed we always adopt the sentiments of our correspondents, and we are not free to give an official sauction to every one contained in that series; notice these two transgressions of High-Church rules separately. but to its general correctness and usefulness we unhesitatingly bear our testimony, and it is our desire, that the statements made, the suggestions offered and the wishes expressed, may immediately obtain all the attention from our preachers and friends, they ment. Though there is in our societies and congregations an increase of solicitude respecting these funds, there should be a much greater solicitude: gratitude for past services, and considerations of self-interest in a religious point of view for the future, demand the increase. And withal, there are considerations of honour of not the least weight; and

In reference to both funds, the Minutes of our Conference are explicit and urgent; and following these remarks will be found what they say. In reference to the Contingent Fund, it is stated, that it is "to pay preachers' salaries, and to delray extraordinary expenses, as in cases of sickness, &c." The question put at the Conference is, " What has been collected to make up the deficiencies of pour Circuits?" These extracts will show precisely what the object of the fund is. For supporting it the Minutes direct that " there shall] be public collections made in all our congregations during the months of September and February in each year." Did every respected Superintendent of a Circuit see that the first collection was made in September last? Has every congregation in every Circuit had an opportunity afforded it to aid the fund? We hope it has been the case; and should it, in any instance, not have been done, no time should be lost. Neglect, in the order of time, adds to the difficulty of doing it at all, and lessens the probability of success in attempting it. Other collections have to be made at other times, and irregularity throws too many together, and is an injury to all. But if there has been an omission at any place, let it be supplied the earliest opportunity, even if the February collection have to be postponed a week or two. It is, however; the better way, to act on the letter of the Minutes as to the month with as much strictness as possible. It may be supposed, that in places where the September collection has not been made, it will suffice to make the February collection for both. We do not think so; and two should be made, though they come nearer together in consequence of neglect .- Will the Superintendents remedy the evils of neglect in all cases where they exist? Much pecuniary aid is lost to our Church by not apprizing the people of a collection a sufficient time before-hand. Give due notice. Again: when a collection is made, let a clear and forcible exhibition of the object to be promoted by it be made from the pulpit. Our people like to know all about it; and we are in danger of supposing, that because we are well acquainted with it. others are also. We seldom, if ever, fail of supplies for the work, when the reasons for them are well brought out to view. This thought we are sure is remarkably confirmed by the results of our missionary meetings. At them there is a detail-a reiteration-an urgency, which the people look for, approve of, and encourage by generous acts; and though we cannot in the pulpit, when these funds have to be advocated, so largely carry out the plan of appeal, it can be made effectual. And our own opinion is, this fund is more Missionary than anything else .- The Superannuated Preachers' Fund is somewhat different in its aspect, but without the least abatement in its claims on our support. Both merit and require our utmost exertions; but of the two, the latter does appear to us to carry with its claims more of solemn obligation. The Conference of 1836 substituted "private collections and subscriptions" in our societies and among our friends for public collections in the congregations. This fund is for "a more efficient support for our Superanmusted Preachers, and for the widows and children of those who have died in and then when they are made to his replying to us with loose declaration, the itinerant work." The preachers each give one pound annually to this fund. The collections and subscriptions are to be made "throughout all our care they are made at the time and in the manner the Conference authorises. Punctuality is a duty which cannot be unobserved without effects painfully detrimental to the interests and comforts of a class of persons in our church whom we reverence for their picty and toils, or love for their relationship to valued men who have gone from the vineyard to their reward. Shall respect, why does he not take from the Guardian what we have said ron as their affecting claims, and the expectations of our Conference, be met with a well as against the Church? This would have brought him the mortification and was one of interest and gratification, as well as beneficial to the funds of avails of these Funds at the ensuing Conference should not be at least double very series, headed "Dissent from the Church no Marvel," from which he by the Rev. Messrs. James Richardson, E. Ryerson, and I. B. Howard. what they have ever been.

their ABILITY and READINESS to sustain these funds, by subjoining to our statements a lengthened appeal. We have an unwavering confidence in both, and our anticipations will not be uncrowned with realization. They ministry, and sacred in the church, we turn a deaf ear." In another paraknow that these Funds are necessary. Where shall the worn-out servant of Christ look for the staff of his fast years of infirmity and trial but to the church | the Church." Passing over many editorials and selections inserted by us in which he has been instrumental in building up? Where shall the widow go the Guardian, intended to honour the Church of England, we beg to call to for a supply of her daily need, but to those for whose salvation her departed husband spont his best energies? To whom shall the orphan hold out the in a series of articles published in the Guardian two or three years ago entitled hand for guidance, but to those whom his or her father guided in the path of life? Into whose ears shall the cry of destitute, or partially destitute, parts of the Province enter, but into those of men who have the gospel, and the means to answer the cry 1 And must not the afflicted be soothed in their sorrows? Our friends know these Funds are of a peculiar character. They address our gratitude. What would we have been-and what Canada, but for the indefatigable devotedness of ministers who can labour no longer and still live, or who have gone to the skies? Venerable men! who are yet with us, ye have laid us under obligation to you. Our sense of justice is addressed. Abhorrent is the idea that what is done for the support of these funds is in the way of charity. We are in debt to those for whom they are established more than we can pay. They address our christianity; and our love to God should move to a discharge of bounden duty. The object to be attained is a gospel object. Our friends know the utility of these Funds. In the case of Superannuated Preachers, the good has been already done. They have blessed us first with spiritual gifts, and now they ask, in justice, a portion of our temporal things. The extent of the efficiency of our church would be less wide if these funds had no existence. Many have the gospel now who would not have had it; and sonls are saved. We make extracts from the Minutes of our Conference for 1836 and '33, praying fervently that the worn-out preachers, widows, and children, may be secure and happy in the pavilion of God's love and power, and that every destitute portion of the Country may soon have all the privileges of the Gospel of Christ.

" Ques. What can be done to improve the general state of our Finances, and for the extension of the work ? "Aus. 1st. There shall be a fund established, called the Contingent

Funn; the svails of which shall be appropriated to making up the deficiencies of those poor Circuits which have not been able to pay their Preachers' salaries, and to defray extraordinary expenses, as in cases of sickness, &c. "End. For the purpose of establishing and supporting the Contingent Fund, there shall be public collections made in all our congregations during the

months of September and February in each year.

4 3rd. Such appropriations of the avails of the Printing and Book Establishments shall be annually made to this fund as the Book Committee shall

from time to time judge expedient...
4th. We hereby agree to do all we can to increase and support our Book
Concern in the City of Toronto; and, in order thereto, we will first subscribe to the mmost of our ability, and then circulate subscriptions among all our people throughout every Circuit within the bounds of the Conference. "Ques. XV. What can be done for the purpose of securing a more efficient

support for our Superannuated Preachers, and for the widows and children of who have died in the itinerant work? "Ans. I. Instead of the public collections which are now made in our congregations, (generally called the Fifth Collection,) there shall be private col-

one and sub-criptions made in the Societies, and among our friends, throughout all our Circuits, during the month of May in each year " 2. That into this fund each member of the Conference shall pay not less than one pound annually."

THE CHILDREN AT WORK .- The Portsmouth, (Ohio,) Journal says that a little girl, eleven years of age, from a neighbouring town, after hearing a lecture from one of the reformed drunkards, went home, and in week obtained 150 names to the temperance pledgo. - Phil. Repository.

We regret to perceive, in recent instances, a religious liberalism on the but little in vindication.

things, remarked, "As we said last week, no exertion, no proper forbearance on our part shall be wanting to foster the overtures of concord into a long religious peace." Though we saw observations in the reply to Mr. Ryerson which gave us an opportunity for caustic remark, and since then other articles in The Church which added other opportunities of the kind, we have been in The Church which added other opportunities of the kind, we have been in the Report is thus accounted for, (though it is a fault of mine still) and the amount is either in the hands of the common sense meaning of The Church which added other opportunities of the kind, we have been in the Report is thus accounted for, (though it is a fault of mine still) and the amount is either in the hands of the common sense meaning of The Church which added themselves into silently forbearing, to allow the Editor to make his professions of love; of says, "The deputation have, most unbecomingly, obtruded themselves into read the reply to Mr. Ryerson we saw so much of a determined attachment an importunity which, while it has extorted unwilling contributions, has to exclusive views and proceedings, that all we looked for on the part of The created a sensation of general annoyance and disgust." Church people Church was a temporary cessation of offensive hostilities. Such is now that "may rest assured that they are doing more harm than good, by diverting a entirely on The Church.

Editor of The Church well knows are to be found Lord King, Locke, Simpson, both evangelical, active, and unprecedentedly prosperous. the Rev. J. Acaster, Vicar of St. Helens, York, the Rev. R. Cox, Vicar of Stonehouse, the Rev. J. Riland, of the same Church, the Rev. J. Nihili, Lord Mountcashel, Baptist Noel, &c. We object not to what we say being adduced, but to the party character of the manner of making the extracts; and not argument. We have again and again called upon the Editor to and we may as well tell him, we have no hope of his ever attempting any thing better than positive and unproved assertions.

If he wants to make it obvious to the gentlemen who have displeased him by attending our Missionary Meeting, that our church is not worthy of such graph of the series we say, " There have been and are the highest ornaments in his recollection a paragraph addressed by "Epsiloni" to "Alan Fairford." "The Church." As both writers, unlike Junius, have been too popular to be long unknown (!) we may state the fact, that one is now editor of The Church, and the other editor of the Guardian. And what did Epsiloni say then? Just what he has great pleasure in saying now; and for Captain Macaulay and his friends who attended our Meeting to be able to judge aright of our church, what we said should have been laid before the readers of The Church. Though it is our evident duty to reprove the Church for her faults when she obtrudes herself on our Church as the sole instructress and spiritual parent of the people, we with a true sincerity can eulogise her virtues and labours. These are our words:

"I take the first apportunity of avoying that it is at the atmost distance from my wish to give needless offence to any man, much less to clergymen, and I may add, to those of them. particularly, whom I am glad to number among my friends: I value their acquaintance. It has been my practice, as well in Britain as in this country, to hear pious clergymen when I could; and this will be my practice. Though I now have somewhat of the aspect of an enemy, I he my practice. Though I now have somewhat of the aspect of an enemy, I am destitute of the heart of one. A friend may be caudid with a friend, and thereby give the best evidence of his regard. Solomon was right in saying, 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.' I wish to be such a friend.' Enemy, I rejeat, deells not in my heart; and if proof is called for, I may say, that the only opportunity I have had, in Canada, of approaching the Lord's table with the Church of England Christians, I have embraced; and I do hope often to repeat the act. The clergyman was a holy man, and I rejoiced to give a proof flove to my Sayiour, and his servants and people, though not in a Wesleyar sunctuary. During the series, I shall necessarily have to remark on personal character; but it will not be, except when the establishment the individual ad heres to, is concerned. I aver, I write not about the men, as men, but about the System. I believe, with Wesley, the doctrines of the Clurch. With some exceptions, I receive the Articles. The Liturgy, generally, I admire. I can subscribe to the sentiments of the Rev. Robert Hall on the character of the Liturgy:— The evangelical purity of its sentiments, the chastened fervour of its devotion, and the majestic simplicity of its language, have combined to place it in the very first rank of uninspired compositions. Of the Clergy of past and present times, I acquiesce, again, in the sentiments of Hall, and another dissenting Minister:— Among the English Clergy in particular, as splendid examples of virtue and talents might be produced as any which the annals of human nature can afford. 'Its (the Church's) scriptural doctrines are the themes with which Luther and Cranmer, and Calvin, and Koos. assailed the Papacy, and effected the Reformation; its Divines have covered its altars with works more precious than the finest gold of the ancient sanctuary of Israel; its literature is the boast and glory of the civilized world; its arm oury is filled with weapons of ethereal temper, which its hosts have wielded, and with the spoils they have won in the conflict with infidelity, popery, and heresy; its martyrology is emblazoned with names dear and sacred to every Protestant; and at the present moment are to be heard from many hundreds of its pulpits truths, at the sound of which, accompanied as they are by the lifegiving power of the quickening Spirit, the dead in trespasses and sie are starting into life, and exhibiting a people made willing in the day of its power, which shall be as the dew of the morning."

The condemnations of The Church of the friendly persons who attended our Missionary Meeting are unscriptural; unchristian, and unjust. They are against the great law of God's love in the heart; to say nothing of courtesy They indirectly throw blame on Christ and his Apostles, who rejoiced by whomsnever good was done, and everywhere inculcated the duties of amily and charity. St. John once said to Him, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us: and we forbad him, because he followeth

THE CHURCH NEWSPAPER-ATTENTION OF CHURCHMEN TO not us. But Jesus said, forbid him not." St. Paul, with an astonishing nobility THE WESLEYAN-METHODISTS-FEMALE COLLECTORS OF THE WESLETAN- of spirit avowed, "What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in pre-METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, &c .- The Editor of The Church is at pre- tence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will sent under the powerful influence of a paroxysm of chagrin and displeasure, to rejoice." Though we quote these scriptures, we do not rest entirely upon which he was predisposed by his High-Church principles, -often expressed, them our vindication of those gentlemen and the Wesleyan Methodist Church and last Saturday expressed with a rabidness exceeding his former violence. in Canada. We advance to the highest ground to which the Bible conducts His paper of that day contains an editorial of nearly two columns and a half, jus; not to push other bodies of christians off it, as The Church would, but to intended as a castigation of the generous-minded Church of England chris. love, and honour, and act in concert with, them for the glory of God. The tians who had conscience and courage enough to attend the late Missionary doctrines of the Wesleyan Methodist Church are taken from the New Testa-Meeting in our Newgate Street church, among whom were the Hon. Capt. ment, and with little, if any, difference, are what are professedly believed Macaulay, (Chairman of the meeting.) George Duggan, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. and preached by the Church of England; the means used are such as accord Sheriff Jarvis, and H. J. Boulton, Esq. Another article in The Church of with Apostolic precept and spirit, and primitive usage; what forms she has of excellent articles, the last of which we inserted a week ago. It cannot be Saturday relates to the calls of the Collectors of our Missionary Society at the in the administration of the ordinances, &c. are from the Church of England houses and stores of the citizens, which are offensive to the editor. We Prayer Book; her Ministers possess the qualifications required by St. Paul in his letters to Timothy, and of those he should choose; the effect of their 1. The attendance of the Churchmen at our Meeting. The Church says, preaching is the same as attended the ministrations of the Apostles and their successors,—the conviction, conversion, entire sanctification, and eternal salpart of some Churchmen, most estimable individuals, which we cannot but vation of souls. Fifty years ago our church numbered about 50 members; consider as contradictory to the spirit of the Bible, and detrimental to the now its number is near 18,000; congregations, 850; hearers 90 or 100,000. best and permanent interests of Christianity." "We feel it however our Of those who have been brought to God by them, (and on earth and in heaven solemn, though somewhat painful duty, to lift up the voice of warning; and there is a multitude,) they can say, "Are not ye our work in the Lord? If to express our decided and strong opinion, that the Church in this Province we be not apostles unto others, yet doubtless we are to you! for the seals of is never in so great danger as when shaking hands and fraternizing with our apostleship are ye in the Lord." Of our Missions let other churches, and these-all and every one of them link themselves with the salvation of souls Dissent." "Dissent, though it may exhibit the hands of Esau, will always most Governors who have resided in Canada, speak. Their number is retain the voice of Jacob. It will never cease its attempts to rob the Church beyond that of any other church, and their willty is proverbial. We have 70 the Editor of the Christian Guarof her heavenly birthright." With some sincere professions "of love and already said more than we intended, and cannot dwell on this agreeable topic. meekness even to hostile denominations," as the editor expresses himself, he Methodism has benefited the Church of England in Canada more than any proceeds to give extracts from the organs of several dissenting bodies, and in other body. It has been its pioneer; and for its services it deserves something a charitable manner, rakes together what they have said of the evils of the better than the Church's editorial of last Saturday. Ingratitude and persecu-Church of England, and not a word of what all have said of her excellencies. Sion is the return for those services, and this is offered to a people, whose In doing this be lays under tribute the Ecclectic Review, the Nonconformist, the For their anti-sectorian kindness, the persons referred to must be treated with shield may be fairly resorted to, since the individuals concerned only need Christian Guardian, the Register, (published by the Baptists,) and the To- For their anti-sectarian kindness, the persons referred to must be treated with shield Christian Guardian, the Register, (published by the Baptists,) and the Toronto Hesleyan. They all have to endure a flagellation, and are put under a
the severity of mistaken and shameful sectorianism. The Church, this time,
High-Church interdict.

We pity our companions in misfortune; but must High-Church interdict. We pity our companions in misfortune; but must be thoroughly sectarian. And what has cancel fortune to leave them to better their fate as they can; and for ourselves we shall say we right when we say, the gennine catholicity of the gentlemen who came to the Report. Mr. Carroll holds himself responsible to the Society for the our Meeting has been a silent rebuke to him? This it is. His Church will not amount, and due credits will be given in the Report of next year. And, first, the consistency of The Church is remarkable! On the first of go with him, and we have hope that more of this christian liberality will be James Ravison£6 5 0 | Paul Peterson£1 0 letter from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, and in his reply to it, among other every breaking forth, as was the case at the Meeting, of the spirit of christian things, remarked, "As we said last week, no exertion, no proper forbearance affection, which, while it ennobles those who breathe it, blesses others. The

silently forbearing, to allow the Editor to make his professions of love of says, "The deputation have, most unbecomingly, obtruded themselves into the Agent, or in mine as Chairman of the Augusta District. In either case concord acceptable to all. We shall be candid enough to say, that when we lawyer's offices, shops, and private dwellings, and have niged their suit with the error is wholly unintentional, and will be fully rectified in due time. fact - a fact which is painful to us, while the guilt of this renewal of strife rests single farthing from their own church." It seems "contributions" have been single fatthing from their own church." It seems "contributions" have been obtained, though the citizens visited are in disgust! But really now, is the 2nd of February next. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to describe a first contribution of The Church serious in what he cause from to an attend.

J. C. Moulton. . The selection of the passages from our short series lately published in the dignified editor of The Church serious in what he says? Can be stoop to an Guardian, headed "Dissent from the Church no Marvel," to prove that the opposition so petty, when the highest interests of the Province are concerned, Wesleyan-Methodist Church is an enemy to the Church of England, com- because the ladies are not Church collectors? And do they never, for benevoports well with the unvarying unfairness of The Church when noticing us. lent and other purposes, call at "offices, shops, and private dwellings?" After The passages are intended by us to point out the evils of the Church of the editor's article is read, the doors in every city and town, and village and England as invalidating her claim to be the one, holy, apostolic Church of settlement, will be shut against them; our Collectors may stop at home; our Christ. For if she be as holy in spirit, and primitive in form, as she assumes Indian schools will be closed; our Mission chapels have no Ministers; the she is, then ought she to be the only Church in existence, and all christians destitute settlers can no longer hear the gospel; our Missianary deputations within her pale. This we have proved she is not, and therefore others have may return to their nomes; the viscosity attended to the principal authors of this report in the principal authors of the correct and severe than her own Ministers and members; among them the leyan Methodist Church, or retard the progress of her Missionary Society;

LIBERALITY OF THE CREDIT MISSION .- A letter from this old nust give it to-day. The writer, " Tyentennegen," gives an account of the Missionary Mooting held there lately, and other matters, and says, " At the conclusion of the meeting the collection and subscriptions amounted to about oppose proof to proof, and fact to fact, and we again ask him to do this. £20. We did well lust year, considering our ability, but we have it in our circuits during the month of May." The preachers, we doubt not, will take | We are acquainted with the firmness of our position, and he knows it too; | hearts to exceed the amount of last year's subscription by one-third." Our hearts to exceed the amount of last year's subscription by one-third.". Our tried friend, the Rev. Peter Jones, who knows, and loves the Credit people the creators of the third division, which is now proceeding, much, is right when he says of our Missionary Meetings, "Promotion is the Committee has been, and still is, the bane of the Colony. But for that order of the day."

THE WESLEYAN SABBATH-SCHOOL Sotree, of which we gave notice last week, was held in the Newgate Street Church, on Friday evening, of a defeat; and we will therefore do what he ought to have done. In the school. The utendance was good, and udmirable addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. James Richardson, E. Ryerson, and I. B. Howard. Notes of apology were received from several. City Ministers who found it impleasure in saying, that there are many pious, devoted, and distinguished men in that church, whose number is increasing, and whose praise we would spread the Chycle, whose received in the church, whose number is increasing, and whose praise we would spread in the church, whose number is monopoly of what is divine in the monopoly of what is divine in the church, we defeat. In the church, we defeat, and distinguished men in mean degree, subserve the better interests of our fellow-creatures. We wish for all Sabbath-Schools of every Christian denomination, the amile of Birm whose inviting words are, "Softer little children to come unto me."

**Narrowness of mind and ignorance of ecclesiastical bistory, if nothing worse, are evidenced by those evil exceed by those evil exceed by those evil products. Must ministers who found it impossible to be present. These periodical benevolent festivities, when under the find the content of the content generosity which our people are well able to show? We know not why the of a defeat; and we will therefore do what he ought to have done. In the the school. The attendance was good, and admirable addresses were delivered We will not beget a suspicion in the minds of our people that we doubt pleasure in saying, that there are many pious, devoted, and distinguished men possible to be present. These periodical benevolent festivities, when under

> SACRED HARMONY .- A new edition, in palent notes, of this To the Editor of the Christian Grandian. excellent music-book, for which we are glad to learn there is an increasing

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The N. Y. Com-

It may be gratifying to some to learn, that Governor Seward in his prepara tions for the New-Year substituted lemonade and cold water for punch and wine. The amount heretofore spent by the Governor for these is now to be given to the poor: a praiseworthy expenditure of the money indeed.

NESTORIAN BISHOP .- The N. Y. Presbylerian, of Jan. 15th says, "Mar Yohanna, a celebrated Bishop of the ancient Nestorian church i Persia, arrived at New York on Manday from Smyrne. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, American Missionaries to Persia."

INTEMPERANCE AND MURDER.—It is painful to see from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that a Mrs. Adams, of New York, has been murdered by her husband with a carving knife, while in a state of intoxication When will tragedies of this nature cease to be acted?

To Correspondents .- The Rev. H. Wilkinson's Sermon on he birth of the Prince of Wales shall have uttention next week .- "A Tee totaller" is respectfully informed, that as his letter does not deny the facts stated by another of our correspondents, we think its insertion is uncalled for.

CHURCH OPENING. - A DEDICATION SERMON will be presched by the Rev. DAVID WRIGHT, of the Credit Mission, on Sunday the 6th February, in the Wesleyan Church, McDougall's neighbourhood, 4th concession, Albion. Service to commence at 11 o'clock, A.M. A Collection will be made to liquidate the debt on the building. In connexion with this service the regular Quarterly Meeting for the Cir nit will be held at the same time and place.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND acknowledges the receipt of the following Sums:

By Rev. D. Berney, Augusta Circuit.
William B. Dalton£1 0 0 | On his own subscription .. £2 0 By Rev. George Poole, for Yonge Street Circuit.
Robert Campbell 1 0 0 | Frederick Mould By Rev. George Ferguson, Dumfries Circuit.

Isaac R. Howell 1 5 0 John Kengey, sen.

Muses H. Howell 2 10 0 On his own subscription ...

Isaac Sours 6 5 0 By Rev. William McCullough, Kemp/ville Circuit. Mrs J. Bower Emanuel Harrison, Toronto Circuit, 1 0

. The Treasurer cannot acknowledge the receipt of any money which does

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

1	February.					February. o'ck.				
1	Colchester				13	German's Sch	ool-house	Thu	ž,	65
1	Confold	_	104		11	Wellington		Frid	4,	
1	Mercy Street		Wed	2.	64	Picton	Sermons	Sun	б,	11.6
ŀ	Robinson's		Thu	3,	านั้	da.	Meeting	Mon	7,	61
Ī	Simpson's		16	3.		Napanee Newborg		Tue		
ŀ	Shipley's .		Frid	4,		Newburg		Wed	9,	
ł	Howard		44	4.	6.1	Switzer's Cha	pel	Thu	10.	••
I	Wood's Neigh	5'd. Unio	n Cha	rel.	•	Switzer's Cha Wikou		Frid	11,	••
I	and St. Thom	as, Serm'	e, Sun	6, 1	U ET	Waterloo	with the same of	Dat .	12.	
1	St. Thomas	Meeting	Mon	7.	63	Kingston	Serinons.	oun	13,	1 L, O
I	Yarmouth Sen	ninary	Tue	8.		do	Meeting	Mon	14,	64
١	Malahide, Wa	ong's	Wed	9.		Bath		Tire	15,	¥ ••
ı	Walsingham Furnace	•	The	10,		Adolphustown	ı	Wed	16,	••
I	lurnace		Frid	11,	**	Demorestville		Thu .	17,	
ı	Woodhouse C	hapet .	Sat	12,		St. Andrews Chatham		Tue	ı,	
ı	Woodhouse ar					Chatham		Wed	2,	••
Į	Sermons	95.5	Son	13,	11, 6	L'Orignal				
ı	Simcoe	Meeting	Мол	14,	64	Papineau's Sc				
İ	Mannt Pleasa					Bytown				
ł	Ancaster, Bow	man'e Ch	.Wed	16,		Hull and Byte	wo, Mi'g	Mon	7, 1	1,6
	Senera Village Glauford	ė.	Thu	17,	••	Shillington's		Tue	8,	• • •
ł	Glassford		Frid	18,		Carlton Place		Wed	9,	••
	Rock Chapel		Sat	19,	••	Dickson's Mil	l ₅	Thu	10,	
	Dundes	Sermons	Sun	20,	11, 6	Boyd's Chape	1	Frid	11,	••
	do.	Meeting	Mon	21,	61	Perth do.	Sermons	Sun	13.	11, 6
	Nelson		Tue	22,	•••	do	Meeting	- Mon	14,	64
		—		. '		Smith's Falls Kitley Crosby,	٠	Tue	15,	••
ľ	Roblin's Scho	oi-house .				Kitley		Wed	16,	
	Consecon		Wed	2,	••	Crosby,		Thu	17,	**

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER, -- Moralists tell us " to err is human," and the Holy Scriptures teach the sentiment, well expressed by the venerable founder of Methodism, that "no one is so perfect in this life as to be free from ignorance, inistake, or error." I am happy, Sir, to be able to quote these sentiments, so well authorized, as a sort of shield for myself and others, who, it seems, have need to confess our faults with respect to certain reneipts in aid of the Canada Missionary Fund, which are not credited in the last Report of the

Kingston, January 17th, 1842.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Brick Chapel Temperance Society,

For the Christian Guardian.

THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN MISSIONARY COMMITTEE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES IN THE WESLEYAN CHURCH OF U. CANADA.

1. Who introduced Methodism into Canada?-Preachers in connexion with the American Conference, about 1790.

2 What caused the Canada Conference to separate from the American Connexion in 1828?—The scandalous report that the preachers, because in connexion with the American Conferences, were disaffected to the English

Methodist body, commonly colled the Ryanite. The Missionary Committee the authors of the first division.

5. What made the necessity of a union with the English Conference in 1833? LIBERALITY OF THE CREDIT MISSION.—A letter from this old and flourishing Mission, in charge of the Rev. David Wright, has been received by us too late for insertion this week; but there is one item so pleasing, we must give it to-day. The writer. "Twentennessen." gives an account of the What evil grew out of this Union?—The second schiam in the Methodist body, commonly called the Episcopal. The Missionary Committee the cause f the second division.
7. What caused the English Conference to separate from the Canada Con-

rence?--The latter declining to accede to new terms proposed by the former. 8. What evil has grown out of this separation?-The third schism in the

Committee's meddlesomeness, the Methodist part of the population might, at this very day, have been united and happy. The above is written in order this very day, have been united and happy. The above is written in order that new settlers from Great Benain and trebund may know the reason why

the Methodists in Western Canada are so divided.

DEAR SIR .- I was pleased with the communication of "R," which ap excellent music-book, for which we are glad to learn there is an increasing demand, is nearly through the press, and will be ready for sale in about a week or ten days. Orders may be sent on immediately. Those on hand will guity of the heading of the two classes of Wesleyans, "British" and "Canbe promptly attended to, as soon as the books can be got ready. Orders adam," was clearly shown. I have looked for "an antidote against the be promptly attended to, as soon as the books can be got ready. Orders admin, was clearly shown. I have tooked for "an initide against the should always state whether round or patent notes are wanted. We thank our satisfact devil" from some quarter or other, according to the suggestion of your correspondent; but none has yet appeared. Desirous that the thoughtfulness of "R." may not be unproductive of hences to the Connexion which he designs to serve, I have tooked for "an initide against the suggestion of a support of the connexion which he designs to serve, I have tooked for "an initide against the suggestion of the suggestion of a support of the connexion which he designs to serve, I have tooked for "an initide against the suggestion of
Abhough the Census Act (according to your correspondent) calls the acceders from the Canada Connexion, and they also call themselves, "Builtish Wesmercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. contains an article which says, that by the title. The term "British" is too large and comprehensive to apply to this little body of late seceders, including as it does not only the latter but meeting for the purpose of forming a Congressional Temperance Society, which was numerously signed by Members. This is doing the business of Temper-Cunada Conference is as much a British Wesleyan Missionary as Messary.

Stingau and Richey, or either of their party: and every society under the care. tionou and Richey, or either of their party; and every society under the care of the Cannda Conference is as much a British Wesleyan Society as any other society in Eastern or Western Canada; and every chapel, the property of that Conference, is as truly a British Wesleyan Methodist chapel as any in British America. To apply the term "British" to that party is wrong, and is only aiding them in deceiving the public.

I suggest, Mr. Editor, that henceforward, when we speak and when we write of this secoding party, we place the word Conference after the word British, and that we call the party (so long as it remains amongst us, which may not be long) English or British Conference Wesleyous, and the preachers Brilish Conference preachers, omitting the term missionary; which to apply to them is laughably ridiculous. Again: "Canadian Wesleyan Methodista is not the right designation of your own body, if, as is understood to be the case, the majority are not Canadians but British and Irish Let the work Conference be understood after Canadian, and the body have the title of Canadian Conference Wesleyans."

"Canadian Conference Wesleyans."

Understanding the terms "Canadian" and "British" to apply to Conferences and not to Countries, the Wesleyan part of the population can easily and correctly reply to the Assessors. "Do you belong to the Canadian Wesleyans!" means, "Canadian Conference Wesleyans." "Do you belong to the British Wesleyans?" means " British Conference Wesleyans

Although formerly belonging to the English Conference societies, previous to emigration, and now and for some years belonging to the Canada Conference societies, I still feel myself A BRITISH WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Religious Intelligence.

VERY SUCCESSFUL MISSIONARY MEETINGS. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SROTHER, -Our Missionary Meeting for this place was held last evening; it was numerously attended, and the friends of Missions in Brantford seemed to be as much, if out more, in the spirit of the good work as ever. Dr. Digby took the chair, and presided over the meeting with great ability. The Digby took the chair, and presided over the meeting with great ability. The Doctor is a fine-looking man, and an eloquent speaker. The collections and subscriptions amounted to £24. This is six or seven pounds more than was received from the whole circuit last year. The friends here think they will swell the amount to £40. Then the meetings at Mount Pleasant and Governor's Road are yet to be held. Brother Jones says they had excellent meetings at Waterdown, Galt, and Berlin. At Waterdown, the amount subscribed and collected, £11 10se; at Galt, £13 10se; and at Berlin, £13 6s. At none of these places were Missionary meetings ever held before, and from Galt and Berlin nothing before has been received for Missionary purposes. Lest Sabbath morning I preached at the Sait Springs, (Grand River Mission:) the congregation was large. The Lord has been pouring out his Holy Spirit there, and great good has been done, especially among the white people.

I hope to have time to write more fully respecting these matters hereafter. J. RYERSON.

Yours, in great haste, Brantford, Jan. 18th, 1842.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT AND MISSIONARY SERVICES.

Hamilton, 14th January, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR Str.-I have been purposing for some time past to send you a short unication for the Guardian, but numerous and various things have occurcommunication for the tourism, but numerous and various things have occurred to prevent the execution of my design. And now I have so much to say that I scarcely know where to commence. I am, however, at once admonished of your excellent motto, "short chapters," and shall therefore be obliged to postpope several matters on which I should like to touch, to a more suitable I am happy to say that our beloved circuit is at present in the opportunity. I am happy to say that our beloved circuit is at present in the enjoyment of peace, and some degree of prospetity. Tender, strong, and delightful are the ties that unite the membership in general; and as a legitimate result, here and there, have been found individuals sincerely inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward. Several, of late, have deserted the serveral of th vice of Satan, and sought and found admission into the Church, which they are now adorning by well-regulated lives and godly conversation. But while we rejoice on account of the accession of some few to our number, we mourn over rejoice on account of the accession of some tew to our number, we moure over the loss of others by death. During the past quarter that grim tyrant has invaded our circuit, and partially broken up families at whose fireside, and around whose domestic altar, we had often mingled our spirits. Among the number of those who we trust have died in the Lord, we may mention the names of Mr. Wm. Kent, and Mr. John Aikman, sen., two of the oldest and most respectable settlers in Upper Canada, and who were among the first fruits of Methodism in these parts. The drath-hed of the former, who died very analysis it was not my privilege to visit as I was not a disagree from home: suddenly, it was not my privilege to visit, as I was at a distance from home; but, of the concluding scene of the latter I was an eye-witness, and can say it was in every way worthy the character of our holy religion. We are in expectation of heing called upon in the course of a short time to bid an adicu to another of our very best friends in the person of the venerable Jeremiah Shute. owill there be any found to cauch the mantle and to inherit the spirit of these departing Elliahs. May there be many!

Having felt is my duty to say this much in reference to the affairs of the circuit, I would now give you a little information on matters connected more

particularly with this town. On the evening of the 27th ult., according to previous announcement, the annual meeting of the Hamilton Branch Missionary Society of "the Wesleyan Annual meeting of the Canada," was held in the old chapel, at the east end of the town; preparatory sermons having been delivered the day before, by the President of the Conference and the Rev. John Ryerson. At an early hour, that commodious building was crowded to excess with respectable ladies and that commodious huilding was crowded to excees with respectable latter and gentlemen, who seemed to be deeply interested in all the proceedings of the evening. After singing and prayer, Dr. Smith. M. P. P., was called to the chair, who, after staining the object of the meeting, feelingly urged the claims of the Canada Conference Missionary Society upon the liberality of an enlightmend christian community. An important resolution was then proposed, showing the number, and degraded state, of that portion of our fallen race upon when the light of evangelical truth had never shed its benign and saving whom the light of evangelical truth had never shed its benign and saving influence, and the duty of all professing christians to send such the well-ascertained remedy for the miseries and dangers of our sin-stricken and distracted universe. This resolution was moved in a very interesting manner by Rev. James Musgrove, alily seconded by Rev. John Riverson, and most affectingly supported by Mr. John Jones, Native Indian Teacher. The Rev. Anson Green, Secretary of the General Society, was called upon to move the second resolution, the purport of which was the signal success that had attended the efforts of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada during the control of the property of the desired of the resolutions of the fineds a platfact and of purposed. the past year, and embodying on the part of its friends a pledge to increased exertions and liberality, in this work of faith and labor of love. The Rev. gentionan was most happy in his remarks on this subject. Businative of the sentiment, that the great Head of the Church had, in a time of singular emergency, providentially and graciously interposed in behalf of this Society, he adduced numerous and various interesting facts. The raising up of friends to this cause amongst all ranks and classes of society, and the calling forth of the liberalities of the Church at such a juncture, and under such circumstances, he considered as cheering proofs of the Divine favour, as calls for devout acknowledgment and renewed consecration, and as blessed pledges of future success.

Mr. William Herkimer (Indian Missionary) next addressed the audience,

and with the very best effect. He gave a short account of his conversion from paganism, and his call to the Missionary work—detailed some of the sufferings, pagantem, and his call to the Missionary work—netwined some of the sautrings, and dangers, and the success he had experienced on the Saugeeng Mission, which is situated, I believe, on the South shore of Lake Huron, nearly one hundred miles from Goderich, and in the heart of the great western wilderness.

The supporter of the second resolution, Rev. Wm Ryerson, President of the Conference, now mose and entertained his numerous and attentive auditory for some time with an able-tand most elequent speech, and, in rotuin, received

om them frequent and bearty applaues. Other speakers, viz., Messrs, Rose, Magill and Sawyer, (Indian Interpreter) Afther speakers, viz., Measing Rose, Magit and Sawyer, Chanal Interpretery, addressed the meeting with good effect. Mr. Matthew Magill, a Local Preacher, late of the Wesleyan Connexion in Ireland, made a short, but impressive and energetic address, which was listened to with the most intense interest, and which produced a powerful effect. The substance of it is as follows: In standing up to second the resolution which has been so ably moved. I feel rather at a loss to know why such an important duty has been assigned to me, unless it be that as I am a nawly imported Irishmus, you may wish to exhibit me to this concregation. Well sir, I am an Irishman, and as such, feel a deep interest

in Missionary proceedings, and have for years felt it as honor to be allowed to constibute towards the Mission fund; and I do rejoice to see on this platform, in the persons of my three converted Indian brethren, such delightful fruits of

But, Sir, I-must say, that since my arrival in this land, my mind has been Missionary meetings in Ireland, and while advocating the cause of Missions, I was led to suppose that the Missionaries sent our from London were employed in this country preaching the gospel to the Indians of your forest, and to the destitute seitlers in your words. But Sir, I was surprised to find that the inhabitants of Toconto, Kingston, and the wealthy and independent inhabitants of Hamilton were ranked among the Indians of the forest and the destitute settlers of your woods; and sure I am, that if the facts in relation to this subject were correctly stated to my brethren on the other side of the great waters, they would be very for from insulting the wealthy and respectable inhabitants they would be very to the mining the early to them the gospel. And when they learn that Hamilton, and Toronto, and Kingston, as well as other towns in this prowince where their Missionaries are located, have the word of life amply supplied to them without any such Missionary assistance, they would consider it an improper analey of men and money, that might be employed to great advantage if expended in such portions of the great Mission field as would be otherwise without may gospel advantages. I do repent it, (and my voice shall be heard on the other side of the Atlantic,) that our brethren in Ireland, and England too, are in the dark respecting the field of Missionary labors in this Province," After expressing himself delighted with what he saw and heard that night, and

urging the claims of this Society upon the liberality of the public, Mr. Magili sat down amidst the applicate of the meeting.

The usual collection having been taken up, a subscription was opened for the purpose of raising a sufficient amount to send poor Herkimer, the Missionary, to school for a year. This clever and interesting native has been long anxiously waiting for time and means to improve his mind, and thus to prepare himself for still more extensive aschilless in the glorious cause in which he is engaged. Nobly did our Hamilton friends respond to this call! In the course of minutes about thirty five pounds were subscribed. This, with the evening, and precious Subbath collections and other avails, amounted to seventy-five pounds, which, when the collectors who have been appointed to curves the town shall have reported, it is expected, will be augmented to at least one Indeed they have succeeded, I understand, in raising nearly bundred novida twenty pounds already. The total amount of Missionary money reported to have furn received from this town the last year was eighly reven pounds ten shillings, a few pounds less, it is probable, than we shall have the pleasure of reporting the present year.

In addition to the liberality manifested on the occasion of our late anniversary, remarkably good order and un excellent spirit pervaded the entire assembly. After an appropriate hymn was sung, and the benediction pronounced all retired, evidently delighted with the scene they had witnessed. minated what has been called the best Missionary Meeting ever held in the town

I perceive that I have already far exceeded the limits I proposed to mysel when I began this sleet, (for which I beg parion,) but I cannot close without saying, that, on the evening following the Missionary Anniversary, another delightful meeting convened in the same chapel for the benefit of the Sabbath school connected with our society. About 250 Indies and gentlemen were admitted by ticket, at 2s. 6d. each, for which they received a handsome equivalent in an excellent ten, and half a dozen good speeches. The speakers were Roy, Messrs, Wm. Ryerson, Green, Musgrove and Rose, who, with our excellent townsman, Mr. Matthew Magill, greatly delighted the company for more than

The immerse benefit in every point of view resulting from Sabbath tchool instruction was most strikingly pourtrayed by every speaker; and I am sure that all present must have felt it to be their duty more than ever, to support an Institution which is designed "to implant in the rising generation the principles of truth, goodness and rightecoaness, and to form them to all that is studious, good, and fair." On the following day about 100 children, who were nearly all of the Sabbath School, partook of a comfertable repast together, and were afterwards nddressed by Mr. Magill and myself on various religious topics, which, I pray, may make a lasting impression on their tender minds. After deducting the expenses incurred in making preparations for the tea meeting, there is left the handsome sum of £22 10s. to be appropriated by the committee for the purchase of suitable books for the library. In conclusion, I have to say, that our society and congregation in this town have increased considerably of late. The Sabbath School now numbers between 90 and 100 scholars; the ordinary collections on Sabbath shave nearly doubled; and the weekly prayer meetings are unusually large and interesting. Our increasing prayer is "O Lord revive thy work."

I am, your effectionate brother in Christ,

A. McNas.

. Missionary Meetings .- Jan. 17th, the Rev. Jas. Musgrove, who is assisting the President at many Missionary Meetings, writes us :-Missionary Meetings at Waterdown, Cooksville, Thornhill, and Tyler's, have all done well. The collections and subscriptions at those meetings amount already to more than was collected last year; and when the ladies appointed at these meetings shall have done their duty, in their respective spheres of labour, we doubt not but the amount, in the aggregate, will be one-third more than that of last year. A fina Missionary spirit seems to pervade our societies; and in this blessed cause we have the most bearty and efficient co-operation of some of the most influential men belonging to other churches, as well as the most unbounded liberality on the part of our own people. May the Lord continu

KEMPTVILLE.-January 18th, the Rev. W. McCullough writes us: I would just observe that our Protracted Meeting was very interesting and beneficial. We had quite a number of very hopeful conversions to God. About thirty joined our church on trial; making in all, since last Conference. 64. There was one very interesting case worth noticing: A tavern-keeper and his family have nearly all experienced the saving influence of religion at our meeting, and have joined society. They have all joined the Total Abstinence Society. Of course their house is no longer a taxers. The bouse, which was once a place of drinking and dancing, is now become the house of prayer. We have many tokens for good in various parts of the circuit. May God carry on

AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SROTHER, - After the Augusta, the adjourned Camp-meeting for the Mississippi circuit, was the next in order. Accompanied by brother T., we Missussippi circuit, was the next in order. Accompanies by offoner, we started for this the 9th of September, and rode to the north part of the Rideau circuit; where, through the kindness of the Superintendent, one of us could have the privilege to preach. As my colleague was the greater stranger, the kindness was readily conferred on him. For this he did not manifest his usual Atnances was readily conterred on him. For this he did not manifest his usual degree of gratitude for favours received. The next day we continued our journey over some of the worst road I ever travelled with a light carriage. While travelling along this miserable road, we would occasionally meet with persons, who seemed to he anxious to encourage us on our way. At one time, after travelling a long distance over a new rough log-way, (on which we could scarcely keep ourselves or carriage from shaking to pieces) we met a kind stranger who observed. We will some he after longing this had beauty these longing and beer ourselves of carriage from shaking to precest we met a kind strange, who observed,—"Ye will soon be after leaving this bad part; these logs do not go more than one half-mile farther; and when ye go the length of three or four miles, ye will find the road capitshul." At the end of the three or four miles we found, to our great annoyance, that "capitshul," like good, is but a relative term; for in the "capitshul," part itself, the hubs of our carriage would be sometimes wholly under the mud. As we became fully convinced that all the sometimes would under the mut. As we occarre only content on we received by way of encouragement could not be relied upon, my patient colleague commenced the business bimself. "If," said he, "we get through, we will find a very pleasant village, and I am sure the road is good a short distance this side." And so we found it. After travelling nearly twenty anort distance this side. And so we tound it. After traveiting nearly twenty miles over rough and muddy roads, we found a few rods of good road in sight of a very pleasantly-situated little village at Carlton Place. If a "Traveller," who gave a description of "eld dutch," and the "road from Brighton to the Trent," should give a faithful description of this road, (and this, we think, he might do while his "boat is on shore" in the woods of Packingham, although be "continues to row"), to be laid before Parliament, or should the most of the members he donned to truvel over it, I am quite sure that the making of a bet-ter road from the Ridea Canal to Carlton Place would not be placed among works of "the third class." But to return: Carlton Place is built on the Mississippi, which is a most delightful river, and is one of those rare places which has more churches than taverns. There are bee churches built, or in the course of building, in Carlion Place. We were greatly delighted with the appearance of this little village; but our fears were soon excited for the convenience and comfort of the preacher's family and the prosperity of the village, when we found purselves beyond it, and not yet in sight of the parsonage. These fears were increased every rod we travelled till we reached the looked-for spot, were increased every rod we travelled till wo reached the looked-for spot, which was the most of a mile from this little, neat, and growing village. It might be thought we regretted this distance the more, as we were completely juded and very hungry. However, after partaking of an excellent repast got up by Mrs. Adams, and resting a while, we thought no better of the parsonage location. Annot from this the class of the hungry that the class of the location. location. Apart from this, the plan of the house, the state of forwardness to which it is brought, and every thing else connected with the building of the parsonage, do great credit both to the heart and head of the laborious Superinten-It is a substantial stone building, placed near the waters of the Missis sippi, with a fine spring brook possing nearly on the opposite side, or leaving the point of land rather in an acute angle. On this pleasant point of land the occupant can stand, and, if he does not let his eyes extend too far, say, (at the present) "I am monarch of all I survey." From this we bastened to the place of destination, where we found brother Adams and others fitting up a most of destination, where we found prother Adams and where a ting up a most delightful "temple for prayer." The fitting up of this encampment was in every respect equal to the one at Perth, (with the exception of the seats, and these were good) and in some it excelled it. It was the most convenient and comfortable stand I ever any. But what was far better than all this, "He that comfortable stand I ever saw. But what was far better than all this, "He that built the house" was present, and proved Himself to be far "greater than the unpromising, without any appearance of amendment. The devastating effects a few similar than the standard of the foods, from the long-continued heavy rains, are daily exhibiting them commencement of the meeting. Early on the second day a full supply of minimetrial sid was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening are strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening and the immediate neighbourhood. the kitchens and cellers of strill all was a great day; but Monday and Monday evening and the immediate neighbourhood. The kitchens and cellers of the consequence of the houses are unifer water, and vesterday the house are unifer water, and vesterday the water acon set at liberty. All went on without he least disorder on the part of the congregation, or apparent confusion in the ranks of Irseel. At one time, on Monday evening, almost the entire enclosure was very and the immediate neighbourhood of Wey-were acon set at liberty. All went on without here are all directions. Field labours are generally at a stand still. At Carcitaria ild was a great day and when the inner and the proper of the strill all was a great day the water and the proceeding was a far and the proceeding was a standard and the prace and the proceeding was a standard and the prace and the proceeding of the strill all was a standard and the proceeding of the strill all was a standard and the prace of the relievance of the reli

P. S.-I am now in the woods of Clarendon, where we had three penitent Temperance Society on Monday evening. This is "on a large scale" for this part. May Christianity and Temperance prevail!,

C. R. A.

EDUCATION.—A Public Meeting was convened by requisition t Hunter's Inc. in the 6th concession of the township of Markham, on Saturhay the 15th inst., for the purpose of devising means for the improvement of our present defective system of education generally, but more especially to consider the propriety of establishing a Township Grammar School or Seminary for general instruction in the higher branches of education.

The meeting was numerously attended, and of a very respectable order. Dr Paterson was appointed Chairman, and Mr. T. McKenna Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following esolutions were proposed, seconded, and unanimously adopted:

It. Moved by Joseph Tomlinson, Esq., District Councillor, seconded by Resolved-That our present system of Common School education is miser

ably deficient, and that the New Common School Act holds out little or up hope of improvement, inasmuch as it neither provides a supply of educated men for Teachers, a uniform system of instruction, nor adequate means for the support of the schools when established.

iup'r. and

Resolved-That it appears to this meeting that the means best calculated to raise the standard of Common School education in the township. is the estab shment of a Township Grammar School, or Seminary, for instruction in the higher branches of education; which will not only have a beneficial effect on the surrounding Common Schools, but will prevent the necessity, which at present compels such of the inhibitants as wish to educate their children, to send then to a distance from home for that purpose. With this view, that a Committee he now appointed, to be composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: A rehibald Barker, J. P.; Peter Milne, Esq. J. P.; Joseph Tumlinson, Esq. D. C.; Wm Allison, Esq. D. C.; Rev. George Gallowsy; Arthur Paterson, Esq. Surgeon: Mr. Sinclair Holden; Mr. Ira White, and Mr. William Miller; whose doi: it shall be-1st. To ascertain the best practicable means of carrying the object of the meeting into effect; 2nd. To prepare a plan of a suitable building capable of accommodating at least eighty scholars, with estimates of the cost of its erection, and also the expense of a site for the same, with all necessary appendages; 3rd. To report on these and all other necessary matters connected with such an institution, and to submit their report to a public meeting to be

onvened expressly for the purpose.

3rd. Maved by Joseph Tomlinson, Esq., seconded by Mr. Ira White, and Resolved -- That the proceedings of this meeting he transmitted for publica ion to the British Colonist, Christian Guardian, Examiner, and Mirror news-ARTHUR PATERSON. Chairman, Markham, Jan. 15th, 1842. T. McKenna, Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON .- In pursuance of a notice previ-

ously given, a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church of this city, on the evening of Tuesday the 11th instant, when Principal Liddell addressed a numerous and respectable audience, on the subject of Queen's College. The gentlemen to whom this mission has been entrusted, there would appear to be reading of the Royal Charter occupied the Reverend Doctor for some time, after which he proceeded to expound the principles on which the Collegs would be and unbiassed information.—Chronicle. conducted. He declared at the ourset that it was not intended to be a seminary for one sect or party, but for the youth of the Province, without regard to their religious opinions. Its object, as we understood Dr. L. to say, was, first to give instructions in science and literature. The former of these branches is onversant with truth-its object being to expound the laws and processes operating in the material world-and the latter no less conversant with truth, perperuating as it does, in the page of the historian, the remembrance of times and transactions, or exhibiting in the page of poets and philosophers, the views which men of all ages and countries have taken of the confusion or harmony of the things around them. Now as there would be no test required of the young men who may attend the classes of the Queen's College, so there could be no inducement in the teachers to depart from the ample fields of enquiry which science and literature opened up before them, and thus the class-rooms would be thrown open to receive the sons of professing Christians of all denominations in Canada. We confess we were much pleased with this distinct declaration as to the catholicity, in the best and purest sense, of the Seminary at Kingston, and we cannot doubt that it will have the most favourable effect in conciliating the sympathy and good wishes of the Christian public generally in the province. The late Mr. Orme, of London, commends the colleges in Scotland for their freedom from every thing like sectarianism, being open alike to Christians of all denominations, and no other passport to favour known, savo proficiency in literature or science.* The same principle clearly declared and honestly acted on by the master of Queen's College, as we have no doubt it will be acted on, must needs secure the esteem of all lovers of learning in this briving country. Dr. Liddell next proceeded to show that the second object thriving country. Dr. Liaden next proceeded to show that the second soften of Queen's College was to educate young men for the Christian ministry accord-ing to the form of doctrine prescribed by the Westminster Confession of Faith. And this object also must commend itself to the Presbyterian part of the population of Canada, as well us to many others who, though not Presbyterians, may agree with them in approving of the doctrines or system of morals therein stated—and we do esteem it a favourable sign of the times in which we live, that there is a manifest tendency to overlook the minor differences of religious opinion, (those, for example, which refer to Church Government,) and to find Christians of different persuasions helpful to one another in their various undertakings, subscriping to aid each other in building churches or other objects of equal importance. Mr. E. W. Thomson, who addressed the meeting after Dr. Liddell, we are happy to hear, hore testimony to the readiness with which Christian men, of different religious persuasions, had subscribed to sid the College at Kingston. Indeed if there is any thing which the people of Scotland have a right to be heard upon, it is upon that of education. They have done something, it must be admitted by the men of all nations, to help forward that good cause. And in a country like Canada, of whose future greatness, judging from the magnificence of its lakes and tivers and the fertility of its soil, we should form the most exalted conceptions, who could doubt that for the great

. See Orme's life of Urqubart, vol. 1.

work of the mental and religious education of the present generation, and others yet unborn, we are watranted in laying a broad foundation. Were we to give a word of counsel to Dr. L, who has left one of the churches in Edinburgh to preside over the infant Seminary in Kingston; it would be to make allowences for the difficulties attending such an undertaking in a new country, & not to be discouraged when those come in his way, for assuredly it will be foun on no to be discouraged when tross come in an way, for assurein it will be tolding in this work as in the clearing the wilderness, there must be a season of exertion; but the difficulties, though formidable, will disappear as the bush does before the axe of the chopper, and a cultivated garden begin to appear, which shall bless by its productiveness future generations.—Corres. British Colonist.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the New-York Herald.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The fine packet-ship the Mediator, Captain Chadwick, arrived last night from Plymouth, whence she sailed December the 10th. She has been sixteen days west of the banks, and has had strong westerly gales nearly the whole of the passage. Nevertheless she has made the run in 33 days. She brings 12

The packet ship Sheffield prived at Liverpool, Dec. 4th. Among the assengers in the Mediator is Mr. Gliddon, our Consul to Egypt.

The overland mail had arrived in London on the 5th of December. It

appears that the Burmese had caused some uneasiness to the Government, but that ample repressive measures were taken at Calcutta.

Trade is will dult to England; the money and cotton markets are without any material change. To add to the general distress there, they have had

merous devastating floods all over the country. The Young Prince Royal .- The warrant creating the infant prince, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, received the Royal sign manual testerday, and the creation, we have every reason to believe, will be announced in this evening's Gazette. Besides being Prince of Wales, the infant Prince is

he Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, and Duke of Saxony. The Queen Dowager has been given over.

Mask-Balls .- They are reviving masquerade Balls in London on a grand scale. A very brilliant one has been given at the Crown and Anchor tavern; tickets 10s. 6d. [This is to be deprecated.—Ed. Gr.] Murder .- A Mr. Westwood, a watchmaker, has been murder

d, under circumstances of great barbarity, in London.

Royal Exchange. - The first stone of the new building is to be id by Prince Albert on the 19th of January."

Beaumont Smith, the Exchequer Forger .- This man, says the 'London Times," of December 7th, who received the sentence of transportatwice married. His second wife, to whom he had not been many months united when the recent discovery was made, is an elegant and accomplished woman about the prisoner's own age, and was before he married her the widow of a clergyman of the Church of England. Mr. Smith was much esteemed and respected by every one who knew him and little suspected of being implicated in the affair even after the forgeries had been discovered. Until after he had resolved to divulge his goilt, he remarkably preserved his self-possession.

The Weather and the Floods .- The weather still continues built the house" was present, and proved Himself to be far "greater than the unpromising, without any appearance of amendment. The devastating effects

Floods in Sussex .- During the last week considerable damage has been done in the levels and lowlands of Smeex. Many declare that the country has not been visited with so great a flood since the year 1814. The cottagers have been compelled to take refuge up stairs, the lower part of their houses being under water. At Kirkford, the wheat-fields are under water. The whole of the pasture land presents one sheet of water, not a vestige of the hodges to be seen. In the neighbourhood of Lewes, the land has the appearance of a sea, the River Ouse having overflowed the banks. Many of the houses on the cliff, Lewes, have had their cellars filled with water, and much damage has been done to the wharfs on each side of the river. At Rotherfield every bridge in the parish has been overflowed, the trees torn up by the roots, and noors and rails carried away.

Overflow of the Medway .- For some weeks past the river

The Pusey Family .- The mother of Dr. Pusey was Lady Lucy Pusey, formerly Ludy Lucy Cave. When Dr. Pusey was a child, the family of the Puseya held the greatest intimacy with the Throckmortons, the head of which house was then Sir John Throckmorton, a Roman Carbolic Baroner, in whose family the Rev. Joseph Berrington, a Catholic Priest, of very mild and insimuting manners, was sedulous in making converts, and in his chapel there

previ-to the continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to on the the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing

a note from him, worded thus: -" The Duke pays every attention it is power to the distresses at Paisley as elsewhere, but he must again decline to receive the visit of the deputation from Paisley. He begs the deputation to observe that he is not in the Queen's political service—that he does not fill any political office, and exercises no power or authority."—Halchman.

A Race of Giants.—There is now a person of the name of Scott, a norseryman, about three miles from Manchester, and near the Independent College now building, who is one of six sons, now living, and whose united stature is the extraordinary one of 38 feet, or 6 feet 4 inches on the average. The lowest in stature is 6 feet 2 inches and a half. The father of this race of giants, who was married when 39 years of age, has now living 9 children, 6 sons and 3 daughters, 2 of the latter being very tall, whilst the other is by comparison diminutive. About seven years ago, all the family assembled at the family residence near Carlisle, and on the sons visiting the city, which they did, walking two and two, arm and arm, the circumstance cauattention. The mother was only 19 at the time of her marriage, and the died about twelve months ago -Leeds Mercury.

The Crown Jewels .- The diamond snuff box, pearls, &c., stolen some time ago from the Patent Office, have been recovered at Bultinore! They were found on board a vessel bound to Richmond.

Information had been received by some of the police officers which induced them to go on board the vessel—the schooner Mary Bright—and on entering the cabin they perceived a large black-leather trunk, which had been left in the course of the morning.—This they took the liberty of breaking open, and found within it a mat rolled up. In this mat were found the snuff-box, the pearly and the golden scubbard, all uninjured except the latter, which was

The trunk was left on board the schooner by a young man, genteelly dressed. It is presumed that the thief has gone to Richmond, intending to receive the trunk and its contents there .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Elections.—At Elections held yesterday, Captain Strachan was St. Papick's Ward .- Patriot.

Fatal Accident .- An inquest was held on the body of James Russel, on the 21st instant, in the Township of York, by George Duggan, Esq., coroner. The deceased, with two other men, were chopping, and, about 12 o'clock, went to take their dinner at a fire made at the foot of a tree. One of them heard the tree crack, and gave warning to the others; the unfortunate for Town and Country Trade, at No. 112, King Street.

decreased was finishing his dinner, and running off, when the tree fell and killed him on the spot. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—Com.

Toronto, 26th January, 1842.

The Governor-General's Levee .- After the Levee on Wednesday, the 12th, His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by a depotation of the inhabitants, waited upon His Excellency with an Address from the Inhabitants of Kingston. The following is the Address with His Excellency's

answer \$ To His Excellency Sir Charles Bagol, G. C. B., Governor-General of

British North America, &c. &c. &c. &c.
May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your appointment to the high and important office of Governor-General of British North America, and

your safe errival amongst us.

Feelingly alive to the ardwood duties to the discharge of which it has pleased our most gracious Sovereign to call you, we would cordially assure Your Excellency of our extnest desire to aid Your Excellency in all measures tending to the establishment of British Institutions, and the permanency of British con-

We need not acquaint Your Excellency of our anxiety respecting our future welfare and government. We rely with confident hope on the acknowledged talents and experience of Your Excellency for the development of the great natural resources and establishment of the permanent prosperity of this portion f Her Majesty's Empire.

REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen .- I receive with much pleasure your congrutula-Mr. Mayor and tentement—I receive with much pleasure your congrainations on my arrival to assume the high office committed to me by Her Mujerty.

I thank you for your promises of support, and I assure you that in the discharge of my duties as Governor-General of British North America, it will be my endeavour to pursue the course which will be most conducive to the welfare of all Her Majesty's subjects, and to the permunency of the connexion between this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions and the Mother Country.— Kingston Chronicle:

The Donation Party.-It is with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction, that we refer our readers to the "Card" of the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of the Methodist Church, in this village; which will be found in another column of this "Joornal." We would also beg leave to add. for the information of this "Joornal." column of this "Journal." The would use beginned to duty in the interesting or easion, that the attendance was even more numerous than at Mr. Haynes' party; and that the autonounce was even more numerous than at Mr. Baynes' party; and the liberality and kindly feelings evinced, were highly creditable, and thankfully received. The Committee of ladies managed every thing in the best style—the ladies and gentlemen, young and old, enjoyed a most delightful evening's social entertainment—and nothing could exceed the respect and notemitting attention paid by the extremed host; and bis worthy lady, to render the visit of their heavyless' finests exceed by languages. attention paid by the exteemed host, and his worthy lady, to render the visit of their benevolent friends agreeable and pleasant. These interchanges of friendly feelings, once a year; between the minister and the people, for whose enduring welfare his labours are exerted, and his life is spent, accompanied by some substantial token of their regard, cannot fail of exercising a heneficial influence over society generally, and tend to lead men, who are not already in the paths of righteousness and peace, by chords of love, to become, not only hetter meighbours, and better citizens, but ultimately to prepare the way for their introduction into that better country, provided by the great and supremely benoficiant Creator of its all—SE. Catherine's Journal, Jan. 13. cent Creator of us all .- St. Catharine's Journal. Jan. 13.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, Jon. 10 .-His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment:—To be Military Secretary and Principal Aide de Camp, Captain I. W. T. Jones.

New Arrangement .- We learn that the Hon. John Hamilton and Donald Bethune, Esq., the Mail contractors, have entered into an arrangement by which Mr. Bethune will have the line on Lake Ostario, from Kingston upwards; and Mr. Hamilton from Kingston to Dickenson's Landing. Mr. Hamilton's new and beautiful boat, the "Canada," recently built at Prescott, will ply on the opening of the Navigation, on Lake St. Francis. The "Highwell known on that Lake, will take her place on the route from Monlander," well known on that Lake, will treal to Quebec. - Kingston Chronicle.

Sir Allan Macnab and Dr. Rolph are, we believe, just on the e of their departure for England, Sic Allan takes home the Gore District Address -Patriot.

A Shoal of Seals .- The people of the parish of Trois-Pistoles, about 144 miles below Quebec on the south shore, were surprised on the 22nd and 23rd of last month, with a visit from a shoal of seals consisting of many hundreds or thousands, covering the ice and the river to a distance of three leagues from the banks. On the first day 150 of these fish were killed by some of the most adventurous of the parishioners, and on the following, encouraged by this success, nearly one hundred persons resolved to profit by the wind-fail, by this success, nearly one hundred persons resolved to profit by the wind-fall, and about 400 seals were killed. The sport, however, was not without danger, and indeed for a considerable time threatened to Trois-Pistoles a village of weeping widows and orphans. The seals were killed by a blow with a bludgeon, being pursued over the ice, and so exciting was the sport that those geon, being pursued over the ice, and so exciting was the aport that those lengaged in it did not perceive until almost too late that a south wind which had approng up had detached the ice from the banks of the river and was blowing it towards the north. The ice had drifted three or four acres before the sportsmen perceived their danger. This was at ten o'clock in the morning. The only means of saving so large a number of men were two small cances in bad condition, for it was impossible to make use of boats. All, however, were happily saved, though it was nine o'clock at night before all were brought to land - Quebec Mercury.

Toronto Market Prices - January 25, 1842.



KINGSTON MARKET, January 19.

The market has of late been abundantly supplied and at reasonable prices. Medway has, at various times, in consequence of the heavy rains which have little, risen to a considerable height above its usual level, and overflowed its banks and the meadows adjacent, to a considerable extent; but on no occasion that it risen to any thing like the height it did in the course of Tuesday last.

The Pusey Family.—The mother of Dr. Pusey was Lady Lucy

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The Pusey Family moderate) sells from \$3 to \$4 per 100 lbs.—Mutton (supply large)

From 23d to 3d per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Houter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Houter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Houter from 73d to 104 per lb.—Butter from 73d to 104 per lb.—B

OBITUARY.

which house was then St Juhn Threckmorton, a Romen Carbolic Baroner, in whose family the Rev. Joseph Berrington, a Catholic Priest, of every midd and insimuting manners, was sedulous in making convert, and in his chapel there was searcely standing room. Some trace the birth of a schism, which bids fail insimuting manners, was sedulous in making convert, and in his chapel there was searcely standing room. Some trace the birth of a schism, which bids fail to disturb the peace of Protestantism, to these circumstances.—Sun.

Railway Receipts.—The receipts of the various railways for the last week, that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are includes the traffic of the Storcham branch, 21,508 it North Midland, exact that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are includes the traffic of the Storcham branch, 21,508 it North Midland, 23,417; the store of the standard of the store of the distribution of the store of the Disn,-at the residence of her father, in Oxford, on the 7th day of December

MARRIED.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. E. Ryerson, Mr. Jus. Pearson, of Vaughan, to Miss Emma Wood, of Markham.
On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. McKittrick to Miss Anne Jane Gibson.

both of the township of Pickering.
On the 30th December, by the same, Mr. Wm. Young to Miss Jane Duff, both On the 14th December, by the same, Mr. William Spread to Miss Anne Graham,

On the '14th December, by the same, Mr. William Spread to Miss Anne Graham, both of the City of Toronto.

In this city, on the 22nd January, by the Rev. Jonatham Scott. Mr. George Harrison, Merchant Tailor, King street, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bull, of the township of York,

In Medonte, on the 16th August, by the Rev. T. McMullen, Mr. Gabriel French, of Medonte, to Miss Susannah Parker, of Flos.

In Barrie, on the 6th Oct., by the same, Mr. George Williamson, of Drummondville, to Miss Mary Smith, of Invistil.

At the Tolendol Mills, on the 16th January, by the same, Mr. John Chantler to Miss Elizabeth A. Bell, of Penetanguishene.

By the same, at the same time. Mr. George McDousull, of Flos, to Miss

By the same, at the same time, Mr. George McDougull, of Flox, to Miss Elizabeth Chantler, of Tolendol Mills, lenissit.
On the 2nd November, by Rev. H. Shaler, Mr. Wm. Mann to Miss Nancy McPherson, both of Goulleum. On the 3rd November, by the same, David Lildle to Mary Ann Bleeks, both

On the 2nd December, by the same, Mr. John Hill to Miss Lydia Brownice, On the 16th December, by the same, Thomas Bearman, Esq., to Miss Eliza McCullough, both of Nepean, Bathurst District.
On Thursday the 30th ultime, by the Rev. Mr. Muserove, Mr. Jesse Mott to Miss Mary E. Crysler, both of the village of Mount Pleasant.

DIED-In Hamilton, on Saturday night, Mr. Joseph Willson, a native of Ireland, in the 70th year of his age, Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending January 25.

H. Shaler, J. Ryerson, H. Dean, (H. K. owes 9s. 6d, for six months to No. 639.) R. Heyland, W. McCullough, W. Young, J. Currie, J. Musgrove, J. Messmore, (W. E. has paid in full.) B. Van Norman. HARDWARE. JOHN CHRISTIE & SON have always on hand a Large and General Stock of HARDWARE,

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

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, TO BE CALLED THE influence which Sabbath-Schools have upon Society is universally acknowledged. With great truth it has been said, they are the miseries of the Church. The design of these Institutions is, not to take out of the hands of Parents and Guardians the important work of training up their charge "in the way in which they should go," but to afford them encouragement and assistance in the pleasing task—to carry out that glorious principle of our Holy Religion, "doing good to all,"—to implant, in the rising generation, the great principles of truth, goodness, and righteousness; and to form them to all that is "studious, good, and fair." It has been well remarked, that other benevolent institutions are principally remedial. The Salbath-School has this excellency, that, whilst it is powerfully remedial, it is also principally, and pre-eminently, preventive of evil. Here children are taught to think—to think correctly on those truths which affect their eternal destiny. Nor does it stop here: it not only affects the head, but the heart. Its motives, its design, its rule, are pure and holy, like the fountain from whence it flows. To Christianity we are indebted for all those Institutions which tend to alleviate the miseries of our common humanity:—the whole Roman Empire could never hoast of one Charitable Society;—and to no one of these will the Salbath School yield the palm of excellence.

For the promotion and extension of the philanthropic principles of such Societies, perhaps no means are more efficient than Periodical Publications. On this important subject the Press abounds with a variety of useful and valuable works; but, on account of regulations over which we have no control, the Conductors of Salbath Schools in this Province are unable to avail themselves of them to any considerable extent. To this fact the Projectors of this Work would solicit the attention of the public; and to supply such a desideratum is the object of this Periodical. All sectarionism will be s

effects will also be selt in the Family Circle, by assisting parents to bring up their children "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,"

2nd. It will contain Memoirs of Young Persons, chiefly of Sunday School children; well authenticated Facts and Anecdotes; Dialogues or Narratives on Religious, Moral, and Miscellaneous Subjects; Sketches of Natural History, &c.; Extracts from Interesting Travels; Essays on Prantical Subjects; Poetry, &c., In short it will be the constantain of this part of the Work to lead the Juvenile Mind to the Scriptural Knowledge of the Divine Being. It is therefore hoped that Pavents, Superintendents, and Teachers of Salbath Schools especially, Ministers of the Gospel, and all who are interested in the Religious Education of the Youth of this Country, will not only give it their own support, but also endeavour to induce others to become Subscribers to so desirable a publication.

It will be conducted by an Association of Gentlemen, independently of any Society; and the profits arising therefrom devoted to the benefit of Sabbath Schools exclusively. One Number of the Work will be issued and forwarded as soon as a sufficient list of Subscribers is received to warrant the necessary expenses;—the test and guarantee of whose continuance as paying Subscribers will be the transmission of their Subscribers is received to warrant the necessary expenses;—the test and guarantee of whose continuance as paying Subscribers will be the transmission of their Subscribers in received to warrant the necessary expenses;—the test and guarantee of whose continuance as paying Subscribers will be the transmission of their Subscribers in the undertaking are respectfully requested to send their address, with all convenient despatch, to J. H. Lawrence, Printer and Publisher, Toronto.

It is to be styled THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER, and will be published.

It is to be styled THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER, and will be pub

its to be styled 111B SABBATT SCATTON THE BAR AND ALL STREET AND A It is expected that all Spoerintendents or Secretaries will act as Avents. All Letters and Communications must be addressed to the Publisher, and post-paid. Toronto, Dec. 27, 1841.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE, INN The Subscriber takes this opportunity to intimate to the Travelling Community that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheap Stabling.

Trafalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

3511

JOHN FOREMAN.

TEMPERANCE RICHMOND HILL, YONGE STREET.
THOMAS HARRIS bogs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intexicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers at the well-known stand. Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841. ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, Dec 21st. 1841.

633 tf

DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon me and improved principle of Almospheric Pressure. And in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals Christian Ministers at Boston, a newspaper called the "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy;" which, for more than a year and a ball, has a continually ensured in disseminating evidence touching the Second IF Office one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

621tf

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

both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city.

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

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

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

620

OR SALE, at No. 8, City Buildings, King Street: 80 Chests and Boxes Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Teas. 35 Casks Refined and Muscovado Sugar. 46 bags Jeva, Sumutra, Rio, La Guira, and Mornenibo Coffee.

66 kegs and boxes Plug. Cavendish, Naitrol, and Ladies Twist Tobacco Bunch Muscatel, Bloom, and Sultana Reisins, crop, 1841.

Prones in glass, Corrants, Figs, crop, 1841. Pickles and Sauces, Spices. Paint, Lamp, and Tanners' Oils.

Window Glass, Putty, Spirits Turpentine.
Paint, Varnish, Scrubbing, Shoe, Whitewash, Cloth, Floor, Horse, and other Brushes.
Copal Varnish, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin.

Colours, Dye Stoffs, Drugs. STATIONERY.

With a general Assortment of CROCERIES.

Also, a complete assortment of EARTHEN, CHINA, AND GLASS-WARE, just received from the Manufacturers, of the latest styles, and best

quality.

EF Assorted Crates, expressly put up for the Country Trade.

Merchants and Families supplied on the most advantageous terms.

Toroxio, Nov. 1841. 346. ANDREW HAMILTON.

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

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

To those who are purchasing, their Assurtment offers a great inducement-and, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command a Toronto, 1st November, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale at the WESLEYAN BOOK

sionary, 12mo, sheep.
Edmondson's Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, 18mo, sheep. Fulfilment of Scripture Prophecy, as exhibited in Ancient History and Moder

Travels, 18mo, sheep.

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

"Lord King's Account of the Primitive Church convinced me, many years ago, that tishings and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to Bishops and Presbyter ordain."-J. Westry DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs,

100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " Logwood, Logwood, Pustic, 400 lbs. Nutgalls. 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, . Tarmeric. 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, 20 # Madder, 2 tons Alum, Verdigris, Copper-Ashes, 2 Capperas,
4 Blue Vitriol,
9 sacks Sumae,
2 bls. Red Argol,

500 lbs. lodigo,

Torento, 21st June, 1841.

Olive Oil, Pearlash, Press Panera. Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

FOR SALE at the WESLEYAN-METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz.

.Wilting Paper, consisting of large Post, Footscap, Pott and 4tn. Post, wove and laid; plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note laper; Tissus Paper, plain and commed; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silves Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cattridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Buck and Red lak in bitles; Welkden's Black and Red lak Powders; Glass Ink Stands; ditto, with screw neg; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Dlack and Coloured Sealing War; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each: Ivory, Bone and Chony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Poncile. Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; Slaves and Slave Pencils of different sizes, Paint Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, Judia Rubber Indian ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkalves, Visiting and Printing Cards associate Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. Auso-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Poolscap, Post and 8vo. poolscap Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books. &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Scaling Wax, cheap. Toronto, September, 1841.

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

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Denfness,

Thompson's Eye Water,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c. Swaim's Ponnees, Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Perifying the Blood.

Spohn's Sick Headache Rennedy,
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitelead's Essence of Mustard,

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

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

Ching's Lezenges.
Ramsay's Spice Nuts.
American Southing Syrup,
Cardellie Souff

Astley Conper's Pills. Toronto, May 21st, 1341. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY MEDICINES.

ESTABLISHMENT, HAMFL TON.—M. & C. MAGILL LYMAN, FARR, & Co., Agents, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action

Street Lying In Hospital. Ductin, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIFE: where she has bad an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for a pwards of twenty years, but higher and cubiture which is well known to make the improved the improved the improved the improved to a reputation but higher and cubiture which is well known to make the improved the improved the improved the improved to a reputation of the subscription is 5s, per annum, in advance, exclusive of the S.

15 casks Venitian Red, 10 " Lampblack,

2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
1000 gallons Coil Oil,
200 "Olivedo. 10 "I
200 "Pale Seal Oil, 6 tons N 6 tons Whiting, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco. 1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snoff, 66

Epsom Salts, Copperas, 20 Bags of Pepper and Spice, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 " Solphur,

With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines. Paints, Dye LYMAN, FARR & Co. I L L Y S Y R U

L WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTION when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that weating disease in that invaluable. Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lukas, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Ashma, Whooping-Cough, Bronchilts. Se. Se ; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectoration, thereby freeing the longs and throat from viscid phleem; it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory action which constitutes Pulmonary Consumption. The Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Public Speakers and Performers of Vocal Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. Fish, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by the following Agents in this Province:—Lesslie Bruthers, Toronto; T. Bickle, Druggist, Hamilton; E. Lesslie & Sons, Druggists, Dundas; T. Stevenson, Cooksville; J. Urquhart, Druggist, Oakville; and by Agents in Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines, the Forty, and Brockville.

J. ROYCE, Jun., General Agent for Canada.

LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup; One year and, last Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; in a few weeks the virulence of the disease was such that my attendent physician (one of the most skilful in the city), said to me "that he could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human appearance I must soon die"—indeed, so hopelees was my case outsidered, that some friends from a dostance were sent for, that I might hid them a last farewell. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised me to take Fish's Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not help me, but we were at length induced to try it. In two days I was decidedly better, and before I had taken two bottles. I was able to make my own bed—in a few works my leasth was restored—and elace that time—shore than eighteen months—my health has been remarkably good, and with the utmost confidence I can say, that the above medicion saved my life, for by its two above I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my attending physician, also by one called by him as counsel.

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true—and that the testi-LIFE SAVED!-Read the following Certificate, and then buy the Syrup:

Rechester, Oct 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testimony of nunerous triends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate the facts. I would further say that since the lines referred to, the use of Fish's Lilly Syrup in a case of phillsic in my family has been eminently successful. Also that my youngest child, about nine months old, thus been saved from the grave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a severe attack of inflammation on the lines.

I B Pattingitt.

Watson's Theological Institutes, 2 vols. 8vo. sheep.

Bangs' History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, vol. 4th, 12mo. sheep and blue clath.

Covel's Dictionary of the Bible, for the use of Sunday School Teachers and Sumilies. 18mo. sheep.

Parabas Show Weslevan Mis
Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841.

The Afflicted.

SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; use Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily, Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immedistant application was ever known to the must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

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

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

SITUATION WANTED,-A. S. I. T. U. A. I. I. U. N.
by a man of religious character, and creditable business habits,—either
in a Store, Manufactory, Steam-Boat Office, or otherwise, where a knowledge
and recounts would be required. Salary moderate. Application of writing and accounts would be required. Salary moderate. Application may be made (postage paid) to the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

200 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED for Sale by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., No 5, Cuy Buildings. January 10, 1842.

J. E. P E L L, LOOKING-Grass successfully and Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, Sc., corner of Yonge and E. P E L L, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver,

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order. J. E. P. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug-Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms. Ladies' Needle-Work neatly framed.

FOR SALE,—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, L within 34 miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 neres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Burns, Sheds, Stables, and other Outhouses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply (if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned. PETER LAWRENCE, Executors Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842. THOMAS SNIDER.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

R. BREWER, Bookbinder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 163, King
Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS. consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Blank Books, Wholesale or Retail, which he offers for sale at

inprecedented low prices.

Also-wall kinds of BINDING neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Boun to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Varoished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any pattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 841.

Ramsay's Spice Nuts. Jun 1 vorms.

American Southing Syrup,

Cephalic South,

Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir and Eyes, and white Teeth. Whoever will return it to the Quarter Muster of Astley Cooper's Pills.

Astley Cooper's Pills. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1842

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY

The Subscribers, has delicing the support of the community, do it from a considerable share of patronage.

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The Subscribers have desirated to present the prover of restoring the but a considerable with the share of the flux of the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed; in which cases they are controlled to the community of the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed; in which cases they are controlled to the community of the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed; in which cases they are controlled to a control of the subscribers of the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed, the deep transcribers in the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed, the deep transcribers in the day, prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed to the community of the day to the day to the control of the control of the day prescribed by physicians, had uterity failed to the control of the day to the day to the da

The Sale of Furgetifed Stock in the Grand River Navigation Company is postponed till Tuesday, the 22nd of February next, when it will be exposed for sale at the Company's Office, at 12 o'clock, noon.

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON, See'y & Treas.

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The Sale of Noon of the Company's Office, at 12 o'clock, noon.

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON, See'y & Treas.

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teris Medica. He, however, at length tried the medicine which he new offers to the public, and he was enterd in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely tannoscible, by any luman means.

All that Mr M. flat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any liting that he himself may say in their favor, that its hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the tesuits of a fair trial.

Advice to Females.—Females who value good health should never be with-nit the Life Medicines, as they parify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sain beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others.—Persons of a plethoric babit, who are subject to its headache, siddiness, dimeness of sight, or drowshess, from the great a flow of blood of the head, should take it frequently. Children, and persons of all ages, may take them it any those, as they do not contain mercury, or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet.

or restriction of dict.

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

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life, Medicines in the house as a reneedy in cases of sudden ilness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Mortous, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasnes, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too otten prove fatal, may be specifly cured or prevented.

Fig. 1s for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one balf 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 towels which produces the generation of worms. As the safe restorer of Infantite Health, in this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished rejutation; and for foulness of the stomach and lowels, and convuisions, although Worms may not exist, it is showed to be superior to any other.

T H E E N D OF D O U B T.—
I have been hald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF this situation, about the fold of August last, I begin using the Bill. 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.

Aou. 12, 1840.

TO THE BALD HE ADED.—

This is a cartifulate that there had belt short twenty and the laboration.

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

Delhi, July 17, 1839. WHO WILL GO BALDI-COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very build, 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, Sept. 28th, 1933.—I have been entirely hald 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 incredlous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

1. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

TOTHE OLD, AND YOUNG. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE .- Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!

This Dye is in form of a Powder, which, in plain matter of fact, may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark hown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet tlack. Any person may, therefore, with the lenst 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 coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

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

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

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

Office, Younge Street.

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

Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof, Every person entering his same for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s 6st cureocy, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £160 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates.

In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Covernment for covernment for creative of Carnets of Land and control.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grants of Land, and to 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 Sonk bought and soid. Debts and Sents collected. Losses on Real Estate procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messages.

Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger. All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED, and For Sale at the British Colonist Office, 137, King Street, Toronto:

The District Municipal Council Act-The New Court of Request Act-The Customs Act-The Common School Act-and The School Laws Act, in one compact Pamphlet, Price 1s. 3d.

Toronto. 15th December, 1841.

CASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED, by LYMAN, FARR, & Co., No. 5, City Buildings. January 10, 1842.

G E O R G E | AND JOHN DUGGA N. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

X E S. - G E O R G E D O D D S A X E S. — G E O R G E D O D D S bees 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 assurtment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chizels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province,

Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner; and on the shortest notice.

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

Cont. June 24th, 1841.

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

A House and Lor, in this Chy, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,—the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior well of water, wood-house, &c.

Also, A valuable Lot of Lund, 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.

P. E. M. O. V. A. L. — J. A. M. E. S. S. A. N. D. E. R. S. O. N. has removed his PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to No. 41. City Baildings. King Street, next dust East to Mesons Lyman, Pank, & Co.'s, where he has now opened; and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothez, Cassimerrs, Fancy Doc-String, a variety of Freeings, &c., of the latest Institute, which he will make up to order in a soperior manner, on the shortest notice, and nother more reasonably terms. A choice and extensive assertment of Ready-made Clothing always on hand, Toronto, October 20, 1840.

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 confinuouse of their orders,

1. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Clothing. Mas. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of

STRAW and Tuscan Borners, of the latest Fashions.

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

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

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING EVRUE WALRENS PASHIOMADDE FALLOAMS
ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cossimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Cass, or approved Credit.

S T R A Y E D from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday list, one Black Cow, one Red Cow, and two large Steers, both red and white, about five years old each. Whoever will give information where the aitle may be found, shall be well rewarded,

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1841. 631 ff JONAT HAN DUNN, Butcher,

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT.— CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the groatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

Croup,

Whosping Cough,
Tightness of the Chest, especially
in Children,
All Bruises and Sprains,

Scrofula, in its worst stages, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other

For the Piles, All swellings of the Extremities, Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Lumbusgo and Sciatic, Tender Post For all Dropsy. eet.

Toronto, September 1, 1841.

Corns, White Swellings, and all Swellings of the Neck.
Sore Throat, by Cancers or Ulcers, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend and attendant Solomon Hays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to

nsert, are as follows: Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatores; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as lawing been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruciating sufferings. If then, so many have thought it their day to com-

municate on so delicate a discuss, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!" About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds, by the same article -- And of all this number no females are enumerated. So hat the fair presemption is, the number is more than doubled.

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

Y E R C O M P L A I N T S, AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

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

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—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 hecause purgling was not necessary, but so much has been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent them the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such indicense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood.—The Chinese Brood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard sensely. These Pills will do it; and the Temperance Stitese, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy thou these Fills and Bitters. Take weakly the Fills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been lovalide for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the sallow gellow have of sickness charge rapidly to the full bloowing glow of health and youthful boyancy.

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

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