

Christian Guardian.

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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1842.

Whole No. 638.

THE GENIUS OF METHODISM NOT SECTARIAN.—No. VI.

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.

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, forsake, or become separated from the Methodist Society.

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.

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 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—to the commencement of a new and heavenly life.

Come, then, and with the new year commence a new and heavenly life. Resolutions to change our habits are generally indefinite as to time. We resolve on the change, but resolve at the same moment to delay it.

forward with high expectation to a long and prosperous life! Some, in haste to seek the sustaining aids of religion, are just now entering on scenes of unexpected trial.

Revelation and human life concur in teaching us that wealth cannot confer happiness. The manners of the rich betray no sweet contentment. They are vexed with more cares than the poor around them.

Finally, all the world cannot make us happy. Could one soul grasp the whole, it would turn from it and crave a greater good.

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.

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 following vivid description of the Poet Montgomery, whose name and fame are (or ought to be) familiar to all our readers.

"The storm has passed away, and the early champion of freedom enjoys a serene old age. He has outlived the enmity of his persecutors, and now fills an enviable place in their affections."

MARRIAGE.

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

Similar tempers are not always the most suitable. On the contrary, an 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 tastes and pursuits of married persons must, also, it is evident, be mutually of much importance. In these, similarity is, in some respects, desirable; suitability almost essential. Taste, in its extensive sense, bears on almost every particular of conduct.

A mutual preference seems, itself, a guaranty for similarity in taste. Still, it is sometimes difficult to conjecture what attraction can have drawn together persons so little capable of sympathy.

able to mutual improvement. The sedentary student will be agreeably enraptured by his vivacious partner, if her vivacity be the expression of an intelligent mind; and the woman of elegant accomplishment will receive from the superior sense and more valuable attainments of her husband, a higher tone, and will herself be stimulated to advance by her desire of assimilating herself to him.

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, 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 with her character, and upon suitable qualities in his own.

All the music on earth which is not made by Christ and for him, is discordant in his ear, and as the raven's creak. As it was He who gave to David's harp so sweet a sound, vibrated its strings upon the hills of Bethlehem, inspired the royal bard with his own voice, and directed it in those lovely Psalms to personate himself; so it is no other than He who still, to the present day, opens the lips of them that sing with the spirit and with the understanding.

The Youth's Friend.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE NINETY-FIRST PSALM.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide in peace; Beneath the shade of the Almighty God shall find a sweet and permanent abode.

There is something so applicable to the Youth of this country, and all countries, in the following salutary article, written by the Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, that we have great pleasure in laying it before our juvenile readers.—Ed.]

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

The opinion, we fear, is too prevalent amongst the youth of our land, that to become truly educated, it is necessary to spend considerable time at some well-established college or seat of learning.

If we consult the history of distinguished individuals, we shall find, that in most cases they had, in early life, to pass through circumstances the most adverse and unpropitious. Pops Adrian the Sixth, the son of a poor barge builder of Utrecht, was persevering in his pursuit after knowledge when young, that it is said, he used to take his station with his book in his hand in the church porch, or at the corners of the streets, where lamps are generally kept burning, and to read by their light.

He had a strong desire to be acquainted with mathematics. "But I possessed at this time," he observes, "but one book in the world: it was a treatise on Algebra, given to me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodging-house. I considered it as a treasure; but it was a treasure locked up; for it supposed the reader to be acquainted with simple equations, and I knew nothing 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 I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling upon his hiding place. I sat up for the greatest part of several nights successively, and, before he suspected that his treatise was discovered, had completely mastered it: I could now 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 flippant 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 blunderedawl; smooth as possible, and wrought my problems on them with a blunted 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 Necessity; 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 whet 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 trained 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 unacquainted—there 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 human 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—the of the construction and laws of the universe—and, moreover, of looking

Through Nature up to Nature's God. But we fear there are thousands of young people, even in our own highly favored 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 amusement—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 self-improvement by a heathen philosopher?

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, Carthaginian, 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 noble sons and fair daughters to aim, 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 lustre to the glory of his name than all the imperial splendor and magnificence 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 solemn 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 honors 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 Esau, 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, though hitherto perverted feelings, that he became melancholy. Riot could no longer soothe the pangs of conscience, and when, like the prodigal, all was gone, instead of giving himself up to despair, he wisely returned to God as to an offended, 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 unswerving step. 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 better countenance, left him to himself until he felt convinced that his brother's penitence 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 banquet was set forth with all the liberal hospitality of the times, and the guests were numerous and honorable. 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 dish contained nothing but written parchment, whereupon Sir J. Clanville, 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 he 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, the right improvement of their time. "Time is money"—yes, it is wisdom, it is every thing—yet, once wasted, 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 themselves for higher stations and higher enjoyments. Here they lost a golden opportunity—there they neglected priceless advantages—they liked gold, but dreading the digging, though the richest mines (time) were before them. 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 on which he stood? By the improvement of his time. If you have an hour, or even a few moments to spend for yourself, let the skates, the fishing-tackle, the rice-gardens, 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 stack at the year's end. Sixpence a day, for spending money, is but a small sum; yet it is more than twenty dollars a year—sufficient to purchase all the books you would want. Who does not waste an hour a day?—Youth's Mental Casket.



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.

In reference to both funds, the Minutes of our Conference are explicit and urgent; and following these remarks will be found what they say.

And, first, the consistency of The Church is remarkable! On the first of this month, its Editor gave insertion to an extremely friendly and catholic letter from the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, and in his reply to it, among other 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."

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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 a week obtained 150 names to the temperance pledge.

THE CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—ATTENTION OF CHURCHMEN TO THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST-FEMALE COLLECTORS OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, &c.—The Editor of The Church is at present under the powerful influence of a paroxysm of chagrin and displeasure...

1. The attendance of the Churchmen at our Meeting. The Church says, "We regret to perceive, in recent instances, a religious liberalism on the part of some Churchmen, most estimable individuals, which we cannot but consider as contradictory to the spirit of the Bible, and detrimental to the best and permanent interests of Christianity."

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The selection of the passages from our short series lately published in the Guardian, headed "Dissent from the Church no Marvel," to prove that the Wesleyan-Methodist Church is an enemy to the Church of England, compares well with the unvarying unfairness of The Church when noticing us.

It is worth our notice to say, that there are many pious, devoted, and distinguished men in that church, whose number is increasing, and whose praise we would spread and perpetuate; but he demands for a monopoly of what is divine in the ministry, and sacred in the church, we turn a deaf ear."

I take the first opportunity of avowing that it is at the utmost 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.

I believe, with Wesley, the doctrines of the Church. 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 its majestic simplicity of its language, have combined to place it in the very first rank of uninspired compositions.

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 whomsoever good was done, and everywhere indicated the duties of amity and charity.

But Jesus said, forbid him not." St. Paul, with an astonishing nobility of spirit avowed, "What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in presence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yes, and will rejoice." Through we quote these scriptures, we do not rest entirely upon them our vindication of those gentlemen and the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

2. One word respecting the female Collectors for our Missions. The Church says, "The deputation have, most unbecomingly, obtruded themselves into lawyer's offices, shops, and private dwellings, and have urged their suit with an importunity which, while it has extorted unwilling contributions, has created a sensation of general annoyance and disgust."

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 to late for insertion this week; but there is one item so pleasing, we must give it to-day. The writer, "Tyeulenengee," gives an account of the Missionary Meeting held there lately, and other matters, and says, "At the conclusion of the meeting the collection and subscriptions amounted to about £20. We did well last year, considering our ability, but we have it in our hearts to exceed the amount of last year's subscription by one-third."

THE WESLEYAN SABBATH-SCHOOL SOIREE, of which we gave notice last week, was held in the Newgate Street Church, on Friday evening, and was one of interest and gratification, as well as beneficial to the souls of the school.

SACRED HARMONY.—A new edition, in patent notes, of this 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.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. contains an article which says, that recently a paper was handed round the House of Representatives, calling a meeting for the purpose of forming a Congressional Temperance Society, which was numerously signed by Members.

NESTORIAN BISHOP.—The N. Y. Presbyterian, of Jan. 15th, says, "Mar Yohanna, a celebrated Bishop of the ancient Nestorian church in Persia, arrived at New York on Monday from Smyrna. 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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Rev. H. Wilkinson's Sermon on the birth of the Prince of Wales shall have attention next week.—"A Teetotaler" is respectfully informed, that as his letter does not deny the facts stated by another of our correspondents, we think its insertion is uncalculated.

CHURCH OPENING.—A DEDICATION SERMON will be preached by the Rev. David Wright, of the Credit Mission, on Sunday the 6th February, in the Wesleyan Church, McDonnell'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.

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

Table listing contributions to the Centenary Fund, including names like William B. Dalton, Robert Campbell, Isaac R. Howell, and amounts.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Table listing missionary meetings with locations like Colchester, Gosfield, Mary Street, Robinson's, Simpson's, and dates.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

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, mistake, or error."

Also, I have just been reminded by one of the gentlemen of the Missionary Deputation for the East that the collections taken up last year at "Cowan's and Garraque" are not credited in the Report.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Brick Chapel Temperance Society, Yonge Street, will be held in the Brick Chapel, on Wednesday Evening, the 2nd of February next.

FOR 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 Conference in 1828?

DEAR SIR,—I was pleased with the communication of "R." which appeared in the Guardian a few weeks ago, on the subject of the approaching Census so far as it relates to the Wesleyan part of the population.

Although the Census Act (according to your correspondence) calls the adherents from the Canada Connection, and they also call themselves, "British Wesleyan Methodists," yet those are no reasons why we or others should call them by that title.

I suggest, Mr. Editor, that henceforward, when we speak and when we write of this seceding party, we place the word Conference after the word British.

Understand the terms "Canadian" and "British" to apply to Conferences and not to Counties, the Wesleyan part of the population can easily and correctly reply to the Assessors.

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

DEAR BROTHER.—Our Missionary Meeting for this place was held last evening; it was numerously attended, and the friends of Missions in Bradford seemed to be as much, if not more, in the spirit of the good work as ever.

Is it my duty to have time to write to you? The friends here think they will sell the amount to £40. Then the meeting at Mount Pleasant at Governor's Road are yet to be held.

Yours, in great haste, J. RYERSON. Bradford, Jan. 18th, 1842.



HAMILTON CIRCUIT AND MISSIONARY SERVICES.

Hamilton, 14th January, 1842.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR.—I have been pursuing for some time past to send you a short communication in the Guardian, but numerous and various things have occurred to prevent the execution of my design.

On the evening of the 27th ult., according to previous announcement, the annual meeting of the Hamilton Branch Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, was held in the old chapel.

The meeting was opened by reading the minutes of the last year, and by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, who delivered the address on the occasion of the late conference.

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 service.

Mr. Magill addressed the meeting with great effect. He read a paper on the subject of the Wesleyan Connection in Ireland, which was attended with the most successful results.

The usual collection for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the Missionary School for the year, was collected.

The immense benefit in every point of view resulting from Sabbath school instruction was most strikingly portrayed.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—Jan. 17th, the Rev. Jas. Musgrove, who is assisting the President at many Missionary Meetings, writes us—Our Missionary Meetings at Waterloo, Conkville, Thornhill, and Tyler's, have all done well.

KEMPVILLE.—January 18th, the Rev. W. McCullough writes us: I would just observe that our Protracted Meeting was very interesting and beneficial.

We have many tokens for good in various parts of the circuit. May God carry on his work!

AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,—After the Augusta, the adjourned Camp-meeting for the Mississippi circuit, was the next in order. Accompanied by brother T. P. we started for this the 9th of September.

P. S.—I am now in the woods of Clarendon, where we had three penitents at the late prayer-meeting, and were twenty-three times in the Temple for prayer on Monday evening.

EDUCATION.—A Public Meeting was convened by requisition at Hunter's Inn, in the 6th concession of the township of Markham, on Saturday the 15th inst.

Resolved—That the present system of Common School education is miserably deficient, and that the New Common School Act holds out little or no prospect of improvement.

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 establishment of a Township Grammar School, or Seminary, for instruction in the higher branches of education.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted for publication to the British Colonist, Christian Guardian, Examiner, and Mirror newspapers.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—In pursuance of a notice previously given, a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church of this city, on the evening of Tuesday the 11th instant.

The meeting was attended by a large number of the friends of the cause, and was opened by the Rev. Mr. Liddell, who delivered an address on the subject of Queen's College.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. Elections.—At Elections held yesterday, Captain Strachan was returned as Alderman for St. Andrew's Ward, and W. H. Boutwell, Esq., for St. Patrick's Ward.—Patriot.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on the body of James Russell, on the 21st inst., in the Township of York, by George Duggan, Esq., coroner.

work of the mental and religious education of the present generation, and other get unhorn, we are warranted 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 allowances for the difficulties attending such an undertaking.

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.

The packet-ship, Sheffield arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 4th. Among the passengers in the Mediator is Mr. Giddon, our Consul to Egypt.

The Young Prince Royal.—The warrant creating the infant Prince, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, received the Royal sign manual yesterday, and the creation, we have every reason to believe, will be announced in this evening's Gazette.

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.

Murder.—A Mr. Westwood, a watchmaker, has been murdered, under circumstances of great barbarity, in London.

Royal Exchange.—The first stone of the new building is to be laid 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 transportation for life at the Central Criminal Court, for forging Exchequer bills, was twice married.

The Weather and the Floods.—The weather still continues unpromising, without any appearance of amendment. The devastating effects of the floods, from the long-continued heavy rains, are daily exhibiting themselves in all directions.

Floods in Sussex.—During the last week considerable damage has been done in the levels and lowlands of Sussex. Many declare that the country has not been visited with so great a flood since the year 1814.

The Pusey Family.—The mother of Dr. Pusey was Lady Lucy Pusey, formerly Lady Lucy Cave. When Dr. Pusey was a child, the family of the Puseys held the greatest intimacy with the Throckmortons, the head of whose family was then Sir John Throckmorton, a Roman Catholic Baronet.

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 made, were as follows:—Blackwall, £523; Brighton, which we presume, includes the traffic of the Shortland branch, £1,598; York and North Midland, £1,200; Birmingham and Gloucester, £1,181; North Midland, £2,412; Midland Counties, £2,241; South, £1,433; Birmingham and Derby, £2,412; Great Western, £2,833; Birmingham, £1,952; Manchester and Leeds, £3,749; Hull and Selby, £292; and Great North of England, £1,083.

Mr. Newman's Last Sermon.—Mr. Newman preached a sermon on Sunday last, at St. Mary's, in which he broached the following new teaching, which he referred to the Jewish sacrifices, which the writers of the New Testament, particularly the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, declare to have been types of the priesthood and sacrifice of Christ.

Sir Robert Peel.—We learn that Sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing on the condition of the humbler classes.

The Paisley Deputation, after endeavouring, without success, to see the Duke of Wellington on their arrival in London, ultimately received a note from him, worded thus:—"The Duke pays every attention it is in his power to the distresses at Paisley as a general one, but he must again decline to receive the visit of the deputation from Paisley."

A Race of Giants.—There is now a person of the name of Scott, a nurseryman, about three miles from Manchester, and near the Independent College now building, who is one six sons now living, and whose average stature is the extraordinary one of 33 feet, or 6 feet 3 inches on the wings. The lowest in stature is 6 feet 2 inches and a half.

The Crown Jewels.—The diamond snuff box, pearls, &c., stolen some time ago from the Patent Office, have been recovered at Baltimore. 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.

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

LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE GUARDIAN OFFICE DURING THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25.

H. Shaler, J. Ryerson, H. Dea, (H. K. owes 2s. 6d. for six months to No. 639.) R. Heyland, W. McCullough, W. Young, J. Currie, J. Musgrove, J. Messmore, (W. E. has paid full.) B. VanNorden.

HARDWARE.—JOHN CHRISTIE & SON have always on hand a Large and General Stock of HARDWARE, for Town and Country Trade, at No. 112, King Street.

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

To His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. 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 arrival amongst us.

Feeling alive to the arduous duties to the discharge of which it has pleased our most gracious Sovereign to call you, we would cordially assure Your Excellency of our earnest desire to aid Your Excellency in all measures tending to the establishment of British Institutions, and the permanency of British connection.

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 of Her Majesty's Empire.

REPLY. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—I receive with pleasure your congratulations on my arrival to assume the high office committed to me by Her Majesty. 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 Her Majesty's subjects, and to the permanency of the connection between this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions and the Mother Country.

The Donations 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 "Journal." We would also beg leave to add, for the information of those of his friends who were not present, on this interesting occasion, that the attendance was even more numerous than at Mr. Bagot's party; and the liberality and kindly feelings evinced, were highly creditable, and thankfully received.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, Jan. 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 Bell, Esq., the Mail Contractors, have entered into an arrangement by which Mr. Bell will have the line on Lake Ontario, 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.

Sir Allan Macnab and Dr. Rolph are, we believe, just on the eve of their departure for England. Sir Allan takes home the Goro 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.

Toronto Market Prices.—JANUARY 25, 1842. Flour, fine, per barrel, 25s. 4d. to 27s. 6d. Pork, per cwt., 18s. 4d. to 19s. 6d.

Butter, per lb., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. Cheese, per lb., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Eggs, per doz., 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Hops, per lb., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON. DIED, at the residence of her father, in Oxford, on the 7th day of December, 1841, EMILIE BRINK, in the eighteenth year of her age.

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. E. Ryerson, Mr. Jas. Pearson of Augsburg, to Miss Emma Wood, of Markham.

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

On the 16th December, by the same, Mr. John Hill to Miss Lydia Broun, both of Goulburn.

On the 16th December, by the same, Thomas Bearman, Esq., to Miss Eliza McCullough, both of Newnes, and Mrs. Messmore, to Mr. Jesse Metz to Miss Mary E. Hamilton, both of the village of Mount Pleasant.

DIED.—In Craydon, on Saturday night, Mr. Joseph Willson, a native of Ireland, in the 70th year of his age.

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PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, TO BE CALLED THE SABBATH SCHOOL VISITER.

The influence which Sabbath-Schools have upon Society is universally acknowledged. With great truth it has been said, they are the nurseries 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 pleasant 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 is well remembered, that other benevolent institutions are principally remedial; while Sabbath-Schools have 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 Christians we are indebted for all those Institutions which tend to sublimate the energies of our common humanity;—(the whole Roman Empire could boast of one Charitable Society.)—and to no one of these will the Sabbath-School yield the palm of excellence.

FOR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assortment of E. G. LISHTA'S PATENT PAPER.

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 Deafness; Thompson's Eye Water; Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort—for Consumption, &c.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, HAMILTON.—M. & C. MAGILL have just received a large and well selected assortment of Goods in the above line, which, having been purchased on the very best terms, they are not only able, but willing, to dispose of at such a very low rate as must secure to them a considerable share of patronage.

MACHINE CARDS.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

A FEW SETS OF Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R. BRUWEL'S, 188, King Street, Toronto.

POSTPONED SALE OF STOCK.—The sale of FURNISHED 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.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—There is issued every fortnight in the quarto form, by an Association of Christian Ministers at Boston, a newspaper called the "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy," which, for more than a year and a half, has been assiduously engaged in disseminating evidence touching the SECOND ADVENT.

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

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

J. E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver, J. Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, containing 1100 1/2 acres of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 1100 1/2 acres of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 1100 1/2 acres of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street.

LOST.—Between the Half-way House Tavern, Front Street, and York Street, A BEAR-SKIN, trimmed with SCARLET, with Head and Paws, and white Teeth. Whoever will return it to the Quarter Master of the 43rd Regiment will be handsomely rewarded.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. AGENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto. These Medicines are believed for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the system and channels of life, and eradicating every morbid and vitiated humor.

THE PHENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expired energy of health to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britain Street Lying In Hospital, Dublin, MRS. MAHON, MIDDLEWICH, who she has had an extensive and successful practice in her line of business among the higher and humbler classes of Ladies, for upwards of twenty years, both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city.

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THE END OF DOUBT.—I have been bald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street. This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing, Selling, Exchanging, Mortgage, Lending, or Renting Real Property.

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—The School Laws Act, in one compact Pamphlet, Price 1s. 3d.

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

GEORGE and JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 110 1/2, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Leslie Brothers.

AXES.—GEORGE DODDS begins to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Lot Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hoes, &c., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street, offers for sale the following Property: A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family.

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

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to his new place, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customer's wishes, he hopes to receive a continuance of their orders.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors North of Mr. Ketchum's, where he intends to keep on hand a good supply of ROOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers.

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

STRAYED from a Field behind the Black Bull Inn, Lot Street, on Thursday last, one Black Cow, one Red Cow, and two large Steers, both red and white, about five years old, &c. Whoever will give information where the article may be found, shall be well rewarded.

COMSTOCK'S HAY'S 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 greatest possible success.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES. DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS. The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years.

TO THE BALD HEADED.—To certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of this famous BALD CURE, my hair has grown again, and I have my hair again, and I have my hair again, and I have my hair again.

WHO WILL GO BALD?—COLONEL SEAFER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and far more than 17 years of age, 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. 29th, 1833.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my hair covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house.

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

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