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Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1839.

On entering upon a year in which we are specially reminded of the early establishment of Methodism, and of the instrumentality by which it was planted and has spread over the greater part of the two hemispheres, it must be both entertaining and instructive to look into the spirit, and character, his eyes, show him what was contained in, and his right to, is the love of God perfected," may have often grieved the one young woman has been lately filled with the Holy Ghost, is the love of God perfected," may have often grieved the one young woman has been lately filled with the Holy Ghost, is the love of God perfected," may have often grieved the and labours of the apostles and early disciples of this great what his lips had uttered; and then in the most persuasive and Spirit, since he first knew this great salvation by experience, and overflows with joy and lover. On Wednesday, at six, we work, and ask ourselves, at the same time, in what degree we affectionate manner, inquire if he did not perceive the mean and may again cast away his confidence, and feel a return of have a noble company of women, not adorned with gold of drink into the same spirit, exercise the same faith, burn with the same zeal, and are anointed with the same power? As an illustration of early Methodism in ordinary life, we subjoin the character of William Carvosso, as drawn up by his son in the preface to his Life. As an illustration of the character and effects of early Methodist Ministrations, we give, in another column, extracts from Whitfield's Journal. O that the Ministers and Congregations of Wesleyan Methodism throughout the Province may this year be baptized with the same Spirit! Such labours, and such effects of them, are the best replies to still want.' He said, 'Come, and sit down by me, and I will blood that makes the wounded whole, resting therein and ago-Such labours, and such energis of them, are the best proofs of identity with the character and cavillers; are the best proofs of identity with the character and privileges of the Primitive Church; are the sweetest perfume for our Centenary offerings; are the best pledges of our public usefulness and future prosperity as a body. "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM CARVOSSO-by his Son.

"The subject of this memoir was a Methodist-a warm; simple hearted, old Wesleyan Methodist; and, therefore. nothing more or less than Methodism, in the old way, must be looked for here. Be it his fault or his excellence, my father was a passionate admirer of Mr. Wesley. Having been twenty years a member of the united society, before the death of that great man and great minister of Christ; he was often one of those who followed him from place to place, and mingled among the overwhelming crowds, that hung upon his lips when he visited these parts. A thousand times, with streaming eyes, he would bless God for sending Mr. Wesley into Cornwall. The doctrines taught by him, he regarded as the pure truth of God; and received them with his whole spirit and soul. Mr. Wesley's Sermons and Hymn-Book were prized by him, perhaps, as highly as any earthly things ought to be. Their very existence was to him a continued subject of adoring gratitude.

Present, free, and full salvation, by simple faith in the atonoment, formed the theme on which he dwelt with delight. and almost without intermission; more particularly during the last twenty five years of his lengthened pilgrimage. In receiving the salvation of the gospel, he had no opinion of delays, exceptions, or limits. To the spiritually diseased, of every class, his constant cry was, " Come; for all things are now ready." He saw, in the strong commanding light of faith, Christ present, able, willing to save unto the uttermost; and therefore when he exclaimed,-

"Believe, and all your sin's forgiven; Only believe and yours is heaven!"

his. When others said to the penitent, "You must believe," ting it at the same time into the hands of one of our little com- heard by all. the words often appeared without force, and almost without pany. 'Now,' he observed, 'will it not be manifest folly in 'After I left Spitalfields, my cold being very great, I demeaning; but no sooner did he utter those, or similar words, you to continue asking me for the book when you have it spaired of speaking much more that night; but God enabled than the wisdom of God was manifest, and Gospel truth, spoken already in your possession?' almost instant liberty when they fell into his hands.

To some who had no personal knowledge of his character,having never heard the wisdom and the spirit with which he spake of faith in the blood of Christ,—it may appear strange, and perhaps scarcely credible, that so many persons, variously instructed and informed, and often long groaning under spiri tual bondage, should find the joy of salvation, on their being holiness, and heaven; the object of this faith, 'Christ cruciintroduced into his presence but a few minutes only. The fied; and as to the nature of it, he ever maintained that the corrowful soul being brought out of darkness into marvellous light, simply by the use of two or three right words. In some degree to account for this, it should be borne in mind, 1. That, on these occasions, his words came from a heart which felt the power of the Lord was present to heal. His falling tears, his lifted hands, and every lineament of his countenance, declared THAT to the sorrowful spirit whom he addressed, and powerfully enforced the truth contained in his burning words. 2. His faith, no doubt, brought a degree of gracious aid to the helpless soul. To what extent our faith may be regarded while we seek the salvation of others, we have no means of with an ability to become an immense blessing to multitudes; ing out, "What shall we do to be saved?" . Being obliged to a white stone, given to them. To this custom the Holy Ghost ascertaining; but that it sometimes has an important bearing on the subject, is evident from the case of the man who was brought to Christ, sick of the palsy. Of the man's own faith, we hear nothing; but of his four benevolent friends, who used such extraordinary exertions to bring him to Jesus Christ, it is written, "When Jesus saw their faith, he said to the sick man of the palsy, Son, thy sins are forgiven thee." Now, in the teaching of Jesus Christ and the Apostles. when a broken hearted penitent was introduced to my father, and he heard him inquire, amidst the flowing of humble, con-trite tears, "What must I do to be saved?" he unheshatingly pointed him to the Lamb of God; confidently believing that he and, throughout his long Christian career, he held it to be just could and would save the soul that lay thirsting for salvation at as important as Mr. Wesley himself did, when he said, "It is pouring out of the Spirit amongst the brethren; but I cannot the footstool of the mercy-seat: And is not "Jesus Christ the the grand depositum which God has given to the people called same yesterday, to-day, and for ever?" 3. On the first exer. Methodists; and chiefly to propagate this, it appears, God cise or act of faith by which the sinner comes to Christ, it is raised them up.' 'Where it is not preached, there is seldom carried me through the work of the day with about an hour's well known that the subject of this Memoir was apt to teach. any remarkable blessing of God; and, consequently, little sleep. Expounded in the evening, and confuted a virulent op-He was most fruitful in expedients and illustrations, to help the addition to the society, or little life in the members of it. understanding and the confidence of the seeking soul. A young man, a member of our society, one of much intelligence, and more than ordinary strength of mind, who has since died in faith, observed to me one day in his affliction,—" Until I saw your excellent father, it seemed to me I never met with any one whose exposition of faith came within the reach of my ticular blessing. Honest J. B. firmly believes this doctrine; understanding; but his remarks on the nature of that impor- but I wish, when opportunity serves, you would encourage tant grace were clear and forcible in an extraordinary degree, him, 1. To preach Christian perfection constantly, strongly, commending themselves to my reason, as well as to my heart explicitly: 2. Explicitly to assert and prove, that it may be and conscience: And," he added, "suffer me to say, If his papers shall fall into your hand, you will be guilty of an act of faith. Into all this pious ardour for perfect holiness of heart njustice to the world, if you do not give them to the public."

man, known to him to be deeply and sorrowfully concerned for words Christian perfection, entire sanctification, or perfect know, and testify that we have seen, and they receive not our the salvation of his soul, he found him blowing the fire, to as love. Unaided by human teaching, he searched the Scrip- witness. Now, therefore, I am fully convinced there is a funhave in those bellows, you would be set at liberty in a moment."

way or other render it subservient to his great object, the bringing of the soul to Jesus: And his deeply spiritual mind, clear conceptions of the subject, and great simplicity of soul, rendered this mode of instruction highly interesting and pro-

after Christ, to read an appropriate Scripture, or verse of a factory testimony from the Spirit as to the time when God Church was almost as hot as some of the society rooms used hymn; telling him, that he must try to read for himself. If, accomplishes the great work within us. 2. That faith alone is to be. I think I never was so much strengthened before. The at the first reading, his heart did not take hold of the truth, he the condition and instrument of its application. 3. That it does fields, after service, were white with people praising God. would be required to read over the portion more carefully, not make man independent of the atonement; but on the con. About three hundred were present at Mr. S-'s; thence I again and again. In this way he has helped many a poor trary, increases the believer's consciousness of its necessity, went to Mr. B-'s, then to Fetter lane, and at nine to Mr. mourner over the bar of unbelief. Closely connected with this and inestimable worth; inasmuch as the holiness of God, the B-'s where also we only wanted room.—To-day I expound method of instruction, he had another, which was equally suc- purity and extent of the law, the sinfulness of sin, and the de. in the Minories at four, at Mrs W-'s at six, and to a large cossful: At some apposite turn of expression, he would stop fects of our lives, are better understood. 4. That a present company of poor sinners in Gravel-lane (Bishopsgate) at eight. short the sorrowful and heavy laden reader, look him in the profession of enjoyment of the blessing is not responsible for The society at Mr. Crouch's does not meet till eight; so that face, with the feelings of a devoutly melting heart visible in failures past or to come. He that can now say, "In me verily I expound before I go to him near St. James's square; where ing, and believe the gracious truth, contained in the words the carnal mind; for he stands only one moment at a time, costly apparel, but with a meek and quiet spirit, and good which had now dropped from his own lips. Thus many, ere and that moment by a faith whose life depends on our constanthey were aware, felt themselves gently borne from the fearful cy in watching unto prayer. 5. That in the time of temptation two or three hundred, most of them, at least, thoroughly awaken-precipice of unbelief, and set down amidst the ocean of redeem. when the soul is stripped of the joyous witness of the blessing, ed. Mr. A—'s parlour is more than filled on Friday, as is Mr. ing love. Of this I have an instance before me, detailed in a it is our privilege and duty to go at once to the atoning sacriletter from one of my father's correspondents: The writer fice, and exercise a bold and firm reliance on Christ, for says of him, "He went with me to see an old couple, whom present and full salvation; and that this faith brings that bless-I was in the habit of visiting once a week. While we were ed inward witness, the absence of which was a little before so there, a woman, who was a near neighbor, came in ; your dear sensibly felt. 6. That when the believer has sustained a spirit- before I go to Mr. E-'s society) was seized, as it appeared to father, who was always ready for such work, asked her, I think, ual loss, and is conscious he has given way to sin, on the first if she loved God. She said, 'Yes; but there is something I perception of it, he should humbly, but instantly, fly to the We prayed that God, who had brought her to the birth, would he put his thumb on the words which followed, looked her in our failen nature, the aggravation of sins that are past, and the the face, and inquired, if she thought it was paid? She burst judgment for which they are continually calling, should we be into a flood of tears, and was made happy from that moment. | found one moment separate from the blood of sprinkling." This is many years ago, but his dear name is as precious to her as ever; and, I may add, she is still a consistent member of the society.3

There is another way in which he was sometimes made a very great blessing to the sincere seekers of Gospel salvation; into which they occasionally fell, of undervaluing and over, and Charles Wesley. Blessed be God, I rejeice in the comlooking the good work which God had already wrought in ing of the kingdom of his dear son." them; and thus, by a voluntary humility, adding to their, own pains which he and certain of his friends had taken to obtain places, but I had not seen him. But, one day, brother B. call will not be with him five minutes, before you are hot all over.' My expectations were raised; and at last he arrived, and took ble and thankful! up his abode under my roof. One memorable night, my friends "Glory be to 6 God had already given. 'Now,' said he, 'it is rather your within me. Oh! tree grace in Christ! Only believe and yours is heaven?"

business to give thanks and rejoice.' To illustrate and impress on us his view of the subject, he took up a hymn-book which lay before us on the table. 'Suppose,' says he, 'one of you uppear to me that the word "believe" meant so much as in ask me for this book. Well, there it is: I give it to you; 'put-line When others said to the position. "Sunday, December 31.—Preached twice to large congregations, especially in the afternoon, at Spitalfields. I had a great hoarseness upon me, and was described before I went up uppear to me that the word "believe" meant so much as in ask me for this book. Well, there it is: I give it to you; 'put-line When others said to the position. "Sunday, December 31.—Preached twice to large congregations, especially in the afternoon, at Spitalfields. I had a great hoarseness upon me, and was described before I went up praising God together; and, what is matter of greatest praise, the savour of the good then received we retain to this day."

"As to the true nature, the object, and the fruits of faith, he sinners. Oh, that all the world knew and felt that! never misled the inquirer by new and strange notions, but uniformly kept in the good old way. With him the immediate and constant fruits of full Christian faith, were, Pardon, and necessarily ours; and that the former was received, and the pass away, and all things become new ! latter performed, only in the spirit of prayer. St. Paul's defimired, and often quoted; and the marvellous effects of faith partakers of our joys! detailed in that chapter were much his theme in life and in hence the prominence which he gave to it in his public adof faith stands in the subsequent narrative. Should there be Oh, that I was thankful!" any who call for a defence of this peculiarity in the book, we

may refer them for such a defence to the example contained ed with great power to three societies, one of which I never Of all the Wesleyan tenets, none was received by my father mere heartily than the doctrine of Christian Perfection. He saw it with the eyes that compiled the Wesleyan Hymn-book, Speak, and spare not. Let not regard to any man induce you only; but what can be said to those that will not be convinced; to betray the truth of God. Till you press believers to expect Lord, open thou their hearts and eyes. full salvation now, you must not look for any revival.' 'That point—that we may be saved from all sin in this life—can hard. ly ever be insisted upon in preaching or prayer without a parreceived now: And, 3. That it is to be received by simple by faith, now,' my father entered with the full tide of feeling His illustrations, which told so remarkably, were commonly and of conviction. It was no matter of speculation with him. of the most simple kind. Entering into the house of a poor He had felt his want of such a blessing as is understood by the sist in preparing the ordinary meal. My father said to him, tures, and found that God had clearly promised it: by the damental difference between us and them. They believe only "John, if you had half as much faith in Jesus Christ as you prayer of faith he applied to the throne of grace for it; and an outward Christ, we farther believe that he must be inwardly the Spirit of holiness, with glorious power and demonstration, formed in our hearts also. But the natural man receiveth not This at once brought the subject of faith in Christ within the revealed it in his heart. Hence, neither men nor devils could the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto

he would seize on any thing open to the senses, and in one lievers with whom he had intercourse; and his success in this, forms one of the most striking features of his brief history.

From his distinct profession on this point, together with the large developement of his experience contained in this volume, some little instruction perhaps may be gained on the practical bearings of the doctrine. As far as his views and experience He would often put the person who was eagerly inquiring go, we learn, 1. That perfect love admits of a direct and satis.

Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Whitfield's Journal.

London, Dec. 10, 1738 .- " Here seems to be a great pour ing out of the Spirit; and many, who were awakened by my preaching a year ago, are now grown strong men in Christ, by t was by clearly and familiarly pointing out to them the error the ministrations of my dear friends and fellow labourers, John

"Saturday, Dec. 30 .- Preached nine times this week, and difficulties in the work of faith. Another extract, from the expounded near eighteen times, with great power and enlargeletter above referred to, will afford an interesting and profitable ment. Blessed be God! I am every moment employed from illustration of this remark: After detailing the unsuccessful morning till night. There's no end of people's coming and sending to me, and they seem more and more desirous, like the blessing of perfect love, the writer proceeds to state, new-born babes, to be fed with the sincere milk of the word. About this time your father had visited some neighbouring What a great work has been wrought in the hearts of many within this twelvementh! Now know I, that though thousands ed on me, and in his quaint manner, said, Brother T., you might come at first out of curiosity, yet God has provented and quickened them by his free grace. Oh, that I could be hum.

"Glory be to God that he fills me continually, not only with being present with me, he was conversing with us on the bless. peace, but also joy in the Holy Ghost. Before my arrival, I ing of perfect love. He, like a wise master builder, having thought I should envy my brethren's success in the ministry; examined our spiritual attainments, discovered that we were in but blessed be God, I rejoice in it, and am glad to see Christ's possession of the essential properties of that happy state, but kingdom come, whatsoever instruments God shall make uso of without the joyful witness thereof. Therefore, he no longer to bring it about. Sometimes I perceive myself deserted for a held up the thing in prospect before us, but declared us in pos- little while, and much oppressed, especially before preaching, session of it; and charged us with the error of asking for what but comfort soon after flows in. The kingdom of God is

This simple method helped us to one to expound to two companies in Southwark, in simplicity, frequently seemed like a lever that moved the the act of faith; we believed, the sacred fire kindled within, never more enlarged in prayer in my whole life. These world. Hence the multitudes of captive souls who found and presently we were all in a blaze of love, shouting and words, "And the power of the Lord was present to heal them," were much pressed upon my soul, and indeed I believe it was, for many were pricked to the heart, and felt themselves to be

"Monday, January 1, 1739 .- Received the holy sacrament, preached twice, and expounded twice, and found this to be the happiest New-year's day that I ever yet saw. Oh! what mercies has the Lord shown me since this time twelvementh! and yet I shall see greater things than these. Oh, that my heart power to believe was from God-that the act of believing was may be prepared to see them! Oh, that my old things may

" Had a love feast with our friends at Fetter lane, and spent nition of faith, 'Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the whole night in close prayer, psalms and thanksgiving. the evidence of things not seen,' (Heb. xi. 1.) he greatly ad- God supported me without sleep. Oh, that our despisers were

"Tuesday, January 3 .- Staid at home on purpose to receive death. Faith subdued all his evils, repaired all his breaches, those who wanted to consult me. Blessed be God, from seven arraigned, to have black and white stones by them; and so, supported and solaced him under all his trials and sorrows, in the morning till three in the afternoon, people came, some according to the sentence pronounced, those who were conmade the fulness of Christ all his own, and empowered him telling me what God had done for their souls, and others cry. demned had a black stone, and those who were acquitted had go out after this, I referred several till Thursday. God en- here alludes. dresses, his private conversations, and spiritual letters; and abled me to give them answers of peace! How does God ceive it of absolute acquittance from condemnation; and so hence, also, the bold relief in which it will be found the grace work by my unworthy hands! His mercies melt me down. free them from the cause of fear. Again, Christ will give "a

> Sunday, January 7.—Preached twice to-day, and expoundpounding and praying extempore. I find God blesses it more

"Had another love-feast, and spent the whole night in pray er and thanksgiving, at Fetter-lane. There was a great say I was so full of joy as the last night we spent together.

carried me through the work of the day with about an hour's poser of the doctrine of the new birth, and justification by faith

"Spent the remainder of the evening with our bands, which are little combinations of six or more christians meeting together to compare their experiences. Build ye up one another, even as also ye do. Contess your faults one to another, and

pray for one another, that ye may be healed.' "Monday, January 29 .- Expounded twice, and sat up till near one in the morning, with my honoured brother and fellowabourer, John Wesley, in conference with two clergymen of the Church of England, and some other strong opposers of the doctrine of the new birth. God enabled me with great simolicity to declare what he had done for my soul, which made them look upon me as a madman. We speak what we do man's reach; in an instant he saw—he felt—he believed— shake his faith in the verity of this doctrine; nor could his him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually and was saved from all his sins and sorrows. It was in this way tongue, or humble pen, be silent in recommending it to all be-discerned."

"Bristol, Thursday, March I .- Amongst my other letters by this day's post, I received the following one from the reverend Mr. John Wesley.

"February 20.

My dear Brother,—

"Our Lord's hand is not shortened amongst us. Yesterday preached at St. Catharine's, and at Islington, where the works. At the Savoy, on Thursday evening, we have usually P-'s room twice over, where, I think, I have commonly had more power given me than at any other place.

"On Saturday se'ennight, a middle aged well dressed womail at Beech lane (where I expound usually to five or six hundred several about her, with little less than the agonies of death. give her strength to bring forth, and that he would work speed. ly, that all might see it, and fear, and put their trust in the

of his love to the soul, whereby it shall rest assured of the unspeakable love of God and freedom from condemnation. The Athenians had a custom, when malefactors were accused and This stone, this seal, shall assure those that renew name;" that is, he will write the sentence of absolution in fair letters on the white stone, with a clear evidence. As if he should say, (when Christ hath seen a man overcoming, and visited before. God grant I may pursue the method of ex- how he hath conflicted with temptations, and yet holds out, pressing for the crown to the end of the race,) Christ will come in, and ease him of all his pain's and sores, with such a sweet refreshing as is unspeakable.

> Good humour is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which very star of the talent will shine more clearly, and the stin of genios encounter no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute in full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

> > PRAYER. On Prayer! thou mine of things unknown, Who can be poor possessing thee? Thou wert a fount of joy alone, Better than worlds of gold could be : Were I bereft of all beside, That bears the form or name of bliss, I yet were rich, what will betide,

If God in mercy leave me this!

BY EDMONSON. THERE is a calm the poor in spirit know, There is a peace that dwells within the breast, When all without is stormy and distress'd; There is a light that gilds the darkest hour, When dangers thicken, and when troubles low't ; That calm to faith, and hope, and love is given; That peace remains, when all beside is riven; That light shines down to man direct from heaven.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A GOOD COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTENARY YEAR.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Bytown, July 13th, 1839. Last Monday we closed one of the most interesting Camp Meetings that I have had the privilege of attending for some years. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance, from the commencement to the close of the Meeting, was remarkably good. And I am happy in being able to say that there was not the slightest necessity, during the whole of the time, for anything like a reproof from the stand. The greatest possible regularity and order was observed by all classes of persons. Indeed almost all who came within the sacred inclosure, by their deportment, appeared to feel and say, "Lo, God is here!" Although for a considerable part of the time the rain fell in torrents, yet the religious services were regularly attended. The preachers and people appeared to be of one heart and mind, fully determined to do as well as to obtain all the good they possibly could; and the result of the whole, as nearly as we could ascertain on Monday morning, was fifty additional trophies raised to the honour of Divine grace. On the following Tuesday evening— (as there were several of the brethren in Town who had come more than one hundred miles to attend the Camp Meeting, and were altar of prayer, professed to find peace through believing. We have continued during the week to meet at five o'clock in the morning and Great seriousness appears to pervade the very respectable congregations which attend our Chapel both morning and evening. Many are truly awakened and enquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward who have not yet found peace, refusing to be comforted until God shall comfort them. This gracious shower, given at this time when the greatest possible exertions are being made by our enemies and the enemies of our beloved Methodism to destroy our character and influence, is ominous of the designs and purposes of the Great Head of the Church concerning us in this part of the work.

The expectations of my colleagues in the ministry, and of the brethren generally, are for still greater displays of Divine power, and the entire sanctification of all that believe. May the time soon come when "Scriptural holiness shall cover the land."

As ever, yours truly, Richd, Jones.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTENARY MEETINGS.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The REFORMED PASTOR; showing the nature of the Pastoral Work. Abridged from the works of the Rev. Richard Baxter, by Thomas Rutherford. Price 5s.

Now or Never. The Holy, Serious, Diligent Believer Justified, Encouraged, Excited, and Directed. By Richard Baxter. Price 1s. 8d.

CALL TO THE UNCONVERTED. By Richard Baxter. Price 10J FIFTY REASONS why a Sinner ought to turn to God this day without delay. By Richard Baxter. Price 5d.

The Saints' Everlasting Rest: or, A Treatise on the Blessed State of the Saints, in the Enjoyment of God in Glory. Extracted from the Works of Mr. Richard Buxter, by John Wesley, A. M., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Price 5s.

DYING THOUGHTS upon Philippians I. 23. By Richard Baxter.
Written for his own use in the latter Times of his Corporal Pains and weakness. With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. H. Stebbing, A. M. Price 5s.

As the seventeenth century was remarkable in the civil and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain for protracted agitations, violent convulsions, and essential changes in its whole administration and system of government and legislation; so is it equally memorable for waiting for the steam boat to arrive that they might embark for their an unequalled number of able and profound writers in the several pro-thomes,)—we had service in the Chapel, at the close of which, eleven, vinces of Christian Theology and Biblical Criticism. On this subject. vinces of Christian Theology and Biblical Criticism. On this subject, out of fifteen who solemnly kneeled as suppliants for mercy at the an elegant writer has well observed, that "amidst all the disturbed and unsettled circumstances which prevailed during that period, both seven in the evening of each day, and the good Lord has answered our prayers and crowned our exertions with conversions every day. larged and active powers, with unweariable constancy, to the investigation of sacred truth; who esteemed that truth beyond all carthly treasure; and who, in spite of persecution, privation and sorrow, embraced and maintained it with unyielding firmness. They explored the literary sources of Scripture interpretation with a diligence and skill seldom surpassed; and they laboured to exhibit the doctrines and precepts of the Christian Revelation in all their native barmony and force, while they applied them with singular fidelity and zeal, to the renovation of the heart, and the safe guidance of the life. Being dead,' they 'yet speak': and in the venerable remains which wisdom, and benevolence in the conversion of hundreds of sinners they have bequeathed to posterity, they still claim and receive attention. The Christian student, who aspires to clear, comprehensive and manly views of inspired theology, feels that he is amply repaid by an assiduous application to those mighty masters of a former, and, in many respects, less favoured age."

Amongst the most distinguished Divines in the establishment dur-

ing that period were Jeremy Taylor, Leighton, Hall, Bull, Tillotson, Patrick, Lowth, Whithy, Pearson, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Usher, Burnet, and others; and amongst the immortal men and eminent divines who preferred sacrificing their livings and enduring reproach, imprisonments and poverty to the enjoyment of wealth and honour with the sacrifice of a good conscience, and many of whose names will be known through their writings to the latest posterity, are, Baxter, Bates, Howe, Owen, Pool, Charnocke, Philip Henry, Good-win, Jackson, Calamy, Flavel, Gilpin, Clarke, Gale, Greenhill, Jacomb, Jenkins, Manton, Mead, Newcomen, and many more of equal merit and kindred spirit. In this galaxy of Christian excellence and pre eminent talent. Baxter shone as a star of the first magnitude. He was beyond comparison the most voluminous author of that are of voluminous so horsh p. For example, the works of Bishop Hall amount to ten volumes octavo; Jeremy Taylor's to fifteen; Dr. John Goodwin's to twenty; Dr. Owen's to twenty eight; but Baxter's would exceed sixty volumes. We have an edition of his practical and spiritual works in twenty-two large octavo volumes; but these form only a small part of what he wrote. And yet he was a martyr ployment for many years, so that he speaks of writing as a kind of recreation from more severe duties! Baxter's writings have been divided into twelve classes: I. Works on the Evidences of Religion; 2. Doctrinal Works; 3. Works on Conversion; 4. Works on Chrisfor their severity, his devotional works have been universally admired bid to come out of himself, and shew that he can care for his race, for their sweetness and elevated tone of hallowed feeling. Grainger, and amass honours for his Redeemer and his God.

Our readers having had an analysis of the work some time was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for since, it is not our intention to say more now of its character. Our any other non-conformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with case; and discovered the same intrepidity of spirit when he reproved Cromwell and expostulated with Charles II, as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. This champion of non-conformists was the butt of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had no effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. Ho was sence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. Ho was sinful love. On its altar is just the same man when he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it; and he maintained a uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life. His enemies have placed him in hell; but any man that has not ten times the bigotry that Baxter himself had, must conclude that he is in a better place."—Dr. Isaac Barrow said, that Baxter's "practical writings were never mended, and his controversial ones seldom answered."-In reference to his controversial writings, the Honourable Robert Boyle has observed, that "he Wilkins has observed respecting him, that "he had cultivated every it was enough for one age to produce such a man as Baxter."-Dr. Bates, in his sermon presched at the funeral of Baxter, says-" his books of practical divinity have been effectual for more numerous conversions to God, than any printed in our time; and while the Church remains on earth, will be of continual efficacy to recover lost souls. There is a vigorous pulse in them that keeps the reader awake · Baxter is my particular favourite. It is impossible to tell you how him as one of the greatest orators, both with regard to copiousness, acuteness, and energy, that our nation hath produced; and if he hath described, as I believe, the temper of his own heart, he appears to have been so far superior to the generality of those whom he charitably hoped to be good men, that one would imagine that God raised him up to diegrace and condemn his brethren; to show what a Christian cessful controversialist, Mr. Richard Baxter has deservedly ranked in the highest order of Divines of the seventeenth century. His works have done more to improve the understanding and mend the hearts of his countrymen, than those of any other writer of his age. While the English language remains, and scriptural Christianity and picty to God are regarded, his works will not cease to be read and prized by the wise and pious of every denomination."

Of the practical and devotional works of Baxter, none have exceedreader to the perusal of these works, it will arise from the circumstances under which the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" and the "Dying when the author was languishing in suspense between life and death; when, as he says, he "was sentenced to death by the physicians. In the dedication of the original unabridged work to his flock, the inhabitants of Kidderminster, (Works, Vol. XXII, p. 1, 2,) Baxter gives

"Being in my quarters, far from home, cast into extreme languishing by the sudden loss of about a gailon of blood, after many years' foregoing weaknesses, and having no acquaintance about me, nor any books but my bible, and living in continual expectation of leath, I bent my thoughts on my 'Everlasting Rest;' and because my memory, through extreme weakness, was imperfect, I took my pen and began to draw up my own funera sermon, or some helps for my own mediantions of heaven, to sweeten both the rest of my fits and my death. In this rest in the continue of the continuers about the more labout the more labout the more labout the more labout the more labout. ORDINATION.—The President of the Conference, after delivering an able discourse in the Methodist Chapel last Sunday evening
on the office and duties of the Christian Ministry, set apart, being
assisted by the ministers present, by the imposition of hands, Sylvester
Hurlburt and William Scott to the work of the ministry—the former
having been appointed to the charge of the Lake Simcoe mission, and
the latter to the Amherstburgh and Sandwich mission.

inspection and caution, and places before the eye of faith and hope the glorious rest of the heavenly state "in a light so strong and live-ly, that all the glittering vanities of this world vanish in their comparison, and a sincere believer will despise them, as one of own use on the latter times of his corporal pains and weakness, and originally intended to be left to his executors for publication." ollowing preface, which we publish entire, will tell to the reader's heart, as well as inform his mind of the occasion and circumstances which produced the publication of the "Dying Thoughts."

"THE FREFACE TO THE READER.

"READER,—I have no other use for a preface to this book, but to give you a true excuse for its publication. I wrote it for myself, unresolved whether any one should see it, but at last inclined to loave that to the will of my executors, to publish or suppress it when I am dead, as they saw cause. But my person being selzed on, and my library, and all my goods distrained on by constables, and sold, and I constrained to relinquish my house, (for preaching and being in London.) I knew not what to do wilti multitudes of manuscripts that had long Inin by me; baving no house to go to, but a narrow hired lodging with strangers: wherefore I cast away whole volumes, which I could not carry away, both controversies and letters practical, and cases of conscience, but having newly him divers weeks, night and day, in waking torments, nephritic and colle, after other long pulso and languor, I took this book with use in my temoval, for my own use in my further sickness. Three weeks after, falling into another extreme fit, and expecting death, where I bad no friend with me to commit my papers to, merely lest it should be lost, I thought best to give it to the printer. I think it is so much of the work of all men's lives to prepare to die with safety and confort, that the same thoughts may be needful for others that are so for me. If any mislike the litte, as if it imported that the author is dead, let him know that I die daily, and that which quickly will be, almost its it is suited to my own use: they that it is unsuitable to, may pass it by. If those men's lives were spent in aerious, preparing thoughts of death, who are now studying to destroy each other, and tear in places a distressed land, they would prevent much dolorous repentance. "THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

RICHARD BAXTER." The "Reformed Pastor" claims the devout attention of every minister who would, in spirit and life, be thoroughly quickened and furnished unto every good word and work; and the "Now or Never" arges with the most intense earnestness and affection, matters of in finite moment, upon the consideration of every person who is not prepared for death and judgment.

It will scarcely be necessary for us, after what has been stated, to solicit for these books a fresh perusal and a more extensive circulation among all classes of Christians, who desire and are praying for the revival and promotion of pure and undefiled religion in the land. We cannot, however, conclude this notice without making one remark. How often are the severest privations and sufferings of individual christians contributory to their own meetness for heaven and the instruction and salvation of others! Had not Richard Baxter been confined upon a bed of languishing for months, at a distance from home, and secluded from all other intercourse except that which he held with God and Heaven, "The Saints' Everlasting Rest," would not have been inherited by the Church. Had he not suffered protracted pain, and, like the ancient witnesses for Christ, been persecuted and imprisoned, "being destitute, afflicted, tormented," succeed-ing generations of the inquiring and wrestling children of God would not have been blest with his "Dying Thoughts;" which have instrumentally proved "Thoughts" of life and immortality to myriads. So the afflictions, persecutions and sufferings of individual christians in the present day, may not only result in a large accession of spiritual knowledge and wealth to themselves, but prove the morning splender of the Church's purity, happiness and glory in coming generations.

"Ye fearful souls, fresh courage take! The clouds ye so much dread Are big with mercy, and shall break In blessings on your head."

Manmon: a Prize Essay. By the Rev. John Harris, A.M. Twenty-fifth thousand. Toronto: John Ryerson, Conference Office, 9, Wellington Buildings. 1639. 12mo. pp. xvi. 222. Price 3s 9d.

This is a work of surpassing merit. Whether we judge of it from ts inimitable style, or its scriptural sentiment, it is equally descrying of a place in every man's library, and of a perusal by all persons. to sickness and pain throughout his whole life; and his labours as a Here is man's heart entered, and its secrecies and sius exposed; here minister and his engagements in public business formed his chief emiss duty stated, and responsibility weighed; here are motives to influence, admonitions to deter, rewards to allure. Are we in search of evangelical doctrine, or gospel morality, or true benevolence? here it is to be found. The deformities of selfishness are unmasked; the 2. Docting works; 3. Works on Conversion; 4. Works on Catholic loveliness of christian charity is exhibited—and both are done that a Communion; 7. Works on Non-conformity; 8. Works on Popery; sinful world may become a levely world, the Christian Church levelier O. Works on Antimonianism; 10. Works on Quakerism, Baptism, than ever, and God, in the eyes of all, the loveliest of all—glorious in and Millenananism; 11. Political and Historical Works; 12. Devotional Works. In theological warfare he was a giant; as a controversialist, on every subject he took in hand, whether political or religious, he had no equal in his day; and in every department in thought, and irresistible appeal, and beautiful allusion, and chaste which he employed his talents as a writer, they appeared to great ad- style, and fitting application of Scripture, and a plenitude and novelty vantage. It some of his controversial works have been objected to of illustration, which strikes, then subduce, then rouses. Man is

Our readers having had an analysis of the work some time having the strongest sense of religion himself and exciting a sense of present with is chiefly to call the attention of our subscribers and it in the thoughtless and in the profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies and writing more books than be read in the present day. This is an extraordinary age—this is an any other non-conformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote extraordinary work, written, we believe, under the dictation and unc-

Truth, faith, integrity; good conscience, friends, Love, charity, benevotence."

Our author says, "Gold is the only power which receives universal omage. It is worshipped in all lands without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite; and often has it been able to boast of having armies for its priesthood, and hecatombs of human victims for its sacrifices. Where war has slain its thousands, gain was the fittest man of the age for a casnist, because he feared no has slaughtered its millions; for while the former operates only with man's displeasure, and hoped for no man's preferment." Bishop the local and fitful terrors of an earthquake, the destructive influence of the latter is universal and unceasing." In shewing that the law subject which he had handled, and if he had lived in the primitive has not lost its force against the covetous, he says-" It is daily following, he would have been one of the fathers of the Church;" and lowing the covetous through the world, tracking them through all the windings of their devious course, chasing them out of the world, pursuing them down to their own place, and kindling around them

there fires such as Sinai never saw.' To the members of the Christian Church he has much to say, on selfishness of the sect," "the creed," "the pulpit," "the pew, the closet," "the purse." While this is a day and a country of and attentive." Dr. Doddridge has observed in a letter to a friend- attempted exclusiveness, we shall be thought to do what is seasonable if we let the author again address us. He says, "'God is love :-much I am charmed with the devotion, good sense and pathos, which and the true theory of the universe is, that it is a vehicle or medium is every where to be found in him. I cannot forbear looking upon constructed expressly for the circulation and diffusion of his love."— Feeling that good is indivisible; that to be enjoyed in perfection by one, it must be shared and possessed by all, they would labour till all the race were blended in a family compact, and were partaking together the rich blessings of salvation; till, by their instrumentality the hand of Christ had carried a golden chain of love around the world, pinding the whole together, and all to the throne of God."

To the members of the WESLEYAN Church, at this peculiar period. ve may acceptably say, study this work. This, to you, is a glorious, because the Centenary, year of Wosleyan-Methodism. That we may be properly directed and governed in our liberalities, Mr. Harris says "God's will should be consulted," and that we should act under the conviction that "our property is held by us as agents for God," say what you owe to God, then give to him. Let the love of God constrain. Banish selfishness, and welcome love. Imitate as you can Jesus' love. The writer adds, "How did he take our place, take our curse, and endure it all. That was compassion. That was looking on the things of others. That was benevolence—disinterested, unparalleled, matchless benevolence. Let this mind be in you.

To Christian Ministers, particularly Weslevan Ministers, we beg Shall " Maramon" reign in a world purchased by Christ, and where his supremacy alone should be acknowledged? Shall the wealth which belongs to God be unapplied, or, if applied, have an unsanctified, and a destructive circulation? A thousand objects stand before us to catch our sympathies and share our love. In eastern, western, southern, northern climes, a million voices call for our benevolence. How long-how long shall that anomaly exist-" Covetous. ness the sin of the Christian Church?"

The Great Efficacy of Simple Faith in the Atonement of Christ, exemplified in a Memoir of Mr. WILLIAM CARVOSSO, [of Cornwall, England.] sixty years a Class-leader in the Wesleyan-Methodist Connexion. Written by himself, and edited by his son. First American, from the last London Edition. pp. 384. Price 3s 9d.

This admirable volume presents the portrait of " an Israelite indeed sixty-four years, witnessed the power and privileges of the Gospel, and exemplified the virtues and graces of the Christian life, in their Seating himself in a thoughtful posture, he appeared for a short time rise, progress, and maturity. It contains an unusual number of and kneeling down, he prayed in a most powerful manner. Among instances in which the Gospel was made the power of God to the quickening of sinners, dead in trespasses and sins, from dead works confidence of faith, O Lord! we believe thou wilt save the gentleman to serve the living God, and to the present calvation of penitont about whom we have been talking! The local preacher retired, and

The very title of this book awakens in the mind of the Christian the seekers, in answer to the prayer of faith. It embodies a large portion nost delightful associations: and every page of it awes him into self. of the essential truths of the Bible, forcibly stated, and practically illustrated in the obligations and privileges of Christian practice and experience; and its wonderful communications furnish us with a perspective view of those earlier periods of Methodism which were mature age does the toys and baubles of children." The Saint's Rest was first published in 1650; his "Dying Thoughts" were published upwards of thirly years afterwards, shortly before his death, "for his on the latter times of his corporal pages and members and members of the death, "for his on the latter times of his corporal pages and members and members of the great efficacy. of simple faith in the atonement of Christ" an attentive perusal, if he has not done so already. Nor will this volume be uninteresting or uninstructive to pious members of other Christian denominations. It is another excellent book for the Centenary year of Methodism. We will conclude this notice by selecting two passages-the one instructive and encouraging to parents-the other the concluding remarks of the Editor on the lessons of instruction which this book is calculated to teach:

calculated to teach:

"It was about this time that the Lord condescended to hear prayer, and convert my two elder children. Returning one night from the quarterly meeting love feast at Redruth, in company with a pious friend, he told me be had the unspeakable happeness the night before to witness the conversion of his young daughter while he held her in his arms. I informed him that I had two children who were getting up to mature age, but I was grieved to say I had out yet seen any marks of a work of God upon their minds. His reply I shall never forget:—"Brother," says he, "has not God promised to pour his Spirit upon thy seed, and his blessing upon thy offspring?" The words went through me in an unaccountable manner; they seemed to take hold on my heart! I felt as it I had not done my duty, and resolved to make a new effort in prayer. I had always prayed for tuy children; but now! I grasped the promise with the hand of faith, and retired daily at special seasons to put the Lord to his word. I stall nothing of what I felt, or did, to any one but the Searcher of hearts, with whom I wrestled in an ageny of prayers. About a fortnight after I had been thus engaged with God, being at work in the field, I received a message from my wife, informing me that I was wanted within. When I entered the house, my wife told me, "Grace is above stairs, apparently distressed for something; but nothing can be got from her, but that she must see father." Judge of my feelings, when I found my daughter a weeping penitent at the feet of Jesus. On peeing me she explained, "O father, I am afraid I shall go to hell:" The answer of my full heart was, "No, glory be to God, I am not afraid of that now." She said she had felt the load of sin about a fortnight, and that she now longed to find Christ. I pointed her to the true Physician, and she soon found rest through faith in the atomise blood. My eldest son had hitherto been atterly coreless about the things of God, and associated with youths of a similar disposition of midd; but now he b

og with me o the cost-meeting of the stage of the cost of the society; and it is day."

"The work of the Lord prospered more and more in the society; and I now began to feel a particular concern for the salvation of my younger son. Used hold by faith on the same promise which I had before done, when pleading for my other children, and went to the same place to call upon my God in his behalf. One day while I was wreating with God in mighty prayer for him, these words were applied with power to my mind: "There shall not a hoof be left bahind." I touth pray no more; my prayer was lost in praises; in shouts of jay and, "Glory, glory, glory, glory; The Lord will save all my family!" While I am writing this, the silent tears flow down from my cross—first life was quite moral, I could not reprove him for any outward sin. In his leisure hours his delight was in studying different branches of useful knowledge; but this though good in place, was not religion; I know his heart was yet estranged from God. After the answer I had in preyer, I waited some time, hoping to see the change effected in him as was in his sister and brother; but not taking place according to my expectations, I felt my mind deeply impressed with the duty of taking the first opportunity of opening my mind to bim, and talking closely to him about eternal things. I accordingly came to him on one octasion when he was, as usual, engaged with his books: and with my heart deeply affected. I asked him if it was not time for him to enter upon a life of religion. I told him, "with trars," that I then felt my hody was failing, and that if any thing would distress my mind in a dying hour, it would be the thought of closing my eyes in death before I saw him converted to God. This effort the Lord was pleased to bless: the truth took hold of his heart; he event with me to the class meeting, and oon obtained the knowledge of salvation by the remission of his sins. This was a matter of great joy and rejoicing to me and my hear wife; we had now the unspeakable happine

of seeing all our dear children converted to God, and travelling in the way to heaven with us."

"The story of this little volume will now be concluded by a brief notice of a few of the many practical and instructive besoons which it is calculated to teach.

1. It shows the reality and blessedness of true relicion. Here is a man who was the slave of ignorance and sin, instantaneously reused and transformed by the call and energy of the Gospel ministry; and, for more than threescore years, the principle of fervent plety thus insplanted by the finger of God, is evinced by great moral rectitude, subline mental enjoyments, and by the continued exercise of a sabitary and powerful influence in promoting the solid happiness of those bolonging to the circle in which he moved. What has infidely to oppose to this fact, or to compare with it?

2. It furnishes a commendable example of industry and resolution in acquiring the knowledge of the useful arts, under circumstances of great difficulty and decouragement. A man of sixty five learns to while; and applies the valuable acquisition, very extensively, to purposes of great importance both to himself and to others. Let this fact stimulate exertion in those who are in any wise similarly circumstances.

3. It shows that a man unendowed with either distinguished talents or office, may become great in usefulness among his neighbours; so great, that it is not asy to find a parallel even among men of mind, education, and office. The subject of the foregoing pages was a man of plain understanding, without any approach to wit or humour, possessing, as we see, not the advantages of the 'commonest education; yet, with faith in Jesus Christ, pains and patience, he attalns that only great virtues, but also great views and great energies; and last, not least, the distinguished humour of being beloved and blessed as the friend of thousands.

4. It sets before the eyes of the church as example of stability in Christian profession behaved the integrity of his. Christian profession more th

and blood.

6. It shows to pious persons who have retired from business, how happily and usefully they may fill up the eve of life, provided God has yet continued to them a measure of health and strength. Here is one, who after he had acquired a moderate competency, lays aside the world as a garment; and though now verging towards his three-score vears and ten,' he starts in a new career of piety and usefulness by which 'his tast days become best days,' both with regard to his personal peace, and to the active benevolence of his life.

become best days, both with regard to his personal peace, and to the active benevolence of his life.

7. It shows now practicable it is for Christians to do good in their social intercourse; provided, that with a devout and spiritual maind, they give religion that decided prominence which its infinitely momentous interests very naturally and justly claim. To this branch of Christian assfulness, the subject of this volume brought no superior conversational powers, but such as rise spontaneously from a full heart. What he did in this way—and certainly he did wonders—may, unquestionably, to a great extent, he accomplished by ten thousand other lovers of the truits as it is in-Jesus.

8. It shows, in the great work of saving the soul, the corresponding and reciprocal importance of the two-fold agency, human and Divine. While most of the facts here stated clearly manifest the power of God unto Salvation, yet are many of them so evidently made to depend on human instrumentality, as to say to our conscience, 'Ye have not, because ye ask not.'

9. It speaks very forcibly to those who wish to be useful in the church, and says, 'Have faith in God,' for all things are possible to him that believeth'. A Christian believer is hern set before us, andenty desirous of saving souls from death; faith is God through Christ is his perpetual theme; and hereby he becomes an extraordinary chinater.

10. It shows with the force of demonstration, that the Gospel offers a free, full, and

character.

10. It shows, with the force of demonstration, that the Gospel offers a free, full, and present salvation. Perhaps these three important points have soldon been more clearly established within so narrow a compass.

11. It evines how very simple is the method of salvation by faith, and how efficacious on the heart and life is that faith, when it lays hold on the atoning blood, and the great and procloue promises made to us through that sacrifice.

12. Finally, it exhibits a pleasing instance of the powerful effects of individual human influence, and the admirable economy of the Wesleyan Methodists in bringing that influence, when right directed, to bear on human society. Here is an found individual in private life. He is determined on going to heaven himself; and has his beart set out the great work of moving as nonly hitherward as possible. With a soul filled with falth and love, he exhorts one, and another, and another; and sets them in motion towards the better country: He moves from place to place, and similar effects follow. Then he sits down in his little chainber, lear us to write, and, by his epistolary correspondence, keeps those in motion that he had already moved. Till shortly, by an effort, in the feeldeness of age, his place in finance, is found, directly, or indirectly, sorting powerfully on the minds of thousands, distributed in the various intermediate places between Salush and the Land's End. But for his personal and relatively good he was indebted to Methodism. Although a constant attendant at the pairsh church for above twenty years, he knew nothing of religion, but lived in unter spirlinal atkiness and sia, built he heard the first sermon by a Methodist preacher. This was the immediate instrument of an entire change of heart and life.

Induced into the vanks of Methodism, it was quickly perceived he was capable of being useful; and accordingly the subordinate, but important, office of class-leader was assigned to him. This was his place. In the service of sixty years, he never ros

"Much love I ought to know,
For I have much forgiven."
"Before the throne my Surety stands,
My name is written on his hands."

MEMOIR of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. WILLIAM BRAMWELL. lately an Itinerant Wesleyan Methodist Preacher; with extracts from his interesting correspondence. By Jas. Sigston, Queen Square Academy, Leeds. 18mo. pp. 341. Price 3s. 9d.

It would be a work of supererogation for us to lay this volume before the generality of our readers for the purpose of informing them of its contents: where Methodism exists in the world, there is the Life of Bramwell known, and read, and prized. But it may be proper for us to call it to their remembrance for the good of our own Church, and of others. For the sake of such persons as may not be acquainted with it, we should have great pleasure in making copious extracts, but our space forbids us doing much more than saying, that it is very valuable for the information it gives us of his true yet painful conversion, the conduct of his parents when he became a Methodist, the fearful feelings with which he first read Mr. Wesley's Works, his first interview with Mr. Wesley, his first attempt to preach, his receiving of the blessing of full sanctification, his practice of ecclesiastical discipline, his spirit of prayer, his efficient manner of conducting prayer meetings, his temptations to give up preaching, his persecution, his treatment of his children, his preaching, especially of the doctrine of entire holiness, his successes, his end. He was "a man of God." God's causa was his cause. Two short extracts shall suffice, and we give them to set forth the prominent characteristics of the man-his power in prayer, and his fervent zeal. "One day when he was at our house, a local preacher came in haste

to request that he would instantly return with him, and pray with a gentleman who was there extremely ill, and apparently in the article of death, yet altogether unprepared for such an awful change. I united n whom is no guile," in the personal narrative of a man who, for my pressing solicitations with those of the messenger to induce him to go; but after all our reasonings and entreaties we could not prevail. and kneeling down, he prayed in a most powerful manner. Among other strong expressions which he employed, he declared in all the

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1939.

We again beg the particular attention of our Ministers and friends to the appointments for the CENTENARY MEETINGS.

A general meeting of the Book Committee, (appointed at the late Conference) will be held in the Wesleyan Book Room, Tur- is, and how few in the world deserve the character." Dr. Adam onto, on Thursday the 8th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the Clarke has also remarked, that "as a useful writer, as well as a sucthe late Conference) will be held in the Wesleyan Book Room, Turmembers who can attend, are requested to be present.

In another column will be found a notice of the death and labours of that modern apostle of Protestant Missions in Irelandthe Venerable GIDEON OUSLEY! This announcement will be unexpected to many of our numerous Irish readers in this Province: but they will, with us, rejoice to learn, that Gideon Ousley ended his ed in usefulness and popularity throughout the Christian world, for a labours as he had pursued them—" full of the Holy Ghost and of century and a half, those whose titles stand at the head of this article; they will, with us, rejoice to learn, that Gidcon Ousley ended his faith." A short personal acquaintance with him both in England and to excite additional interest in the perusal of which we have introdu-Ireland, in 1836, only served to increase our veneration and affection ced these remarks respecting the age and character of their sainted to say, buy, read, recommend, and circulate this invaluable publicafor the man who, of all Protestant Missionaries in Ireland in the author. If any stronger interest can be awakened in the mind of the present century, has been " in deaths oft, and in labours more abundant." But though the workmen may fall, the work will be Thoughts" were written. The "Everlasting Rest" was written carried on.

THE LATE JAMES DOUGALL, Esq. of Hallowell, Prince Edward District.—This excellent individual has recently been released from his earthly sufferings. An obituary notice of him will be perishable book :found in another column.

[The following notice ought to have appeared in the Guardian of

last Wednesday-a-week; but it has been omitted by mistake:]

I own my surprise was great, when a few days afterward I was told that the gentleman had very soon experienced the pardoning love of God, and had received a blessed assurance of Divine favor."

Of his appointment to a certain place, it is said by an eye witness of Mr. B. "He came to us full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. His powerful preaching, and fervent prayer, were so mighty through faith, that the stoutest hearted sinners trembled under him. Before that time, we had a partial outpouring; but a mighty shower then decended, and the truth and power of God wonderfully prevailed. My class soon increased to sixty members; and all ranks and degrees of men began to attend the preaching. Every place of worship in the neighbourhood was crowded. Young persons only ten years of age were clearly awakened, and savingly converted. This had such an effect upon their parents that many of them also were awakened. The revival was esteemed by many to be extraordinary and singular; some thought the work was of God, and others that it was too enthusiastic. But it often happened when the persons who had imbibed the latter opinion went to hear for themselves, the divine power affected them and they were constrained to cry aloud to God for mercy."

To the off-reneated assertion, that if a man be very instrumental in saying souls he cannot be intellectual and learned, this work is a positive denial. Mr. B. was able to read the scriptures in their original tongues, and we are told, was accustomed to use the Hebrew characters in writing his journal. Mr. Wesley was a finished scholar, and yet a remarkable instrument of spiritual good to the world. As a spiritual adviser, both verbally and by letter, Bramwell was a wise and an affectionate Father. In his pastoral solicitudes he was a Moses. In prayer he was a Jacob. In the pulpit he was a flame of fire. In his divine and spiritual achievements he was a Joshya. We earnestly and affectionately recommend this Life to the Ministers and Members of our Church and the persons who compose our congregations, and to all with whom we have influence. No country needs the stirring and sanctifying influences of a work like this, more than Canada. A few Bramwells would make it as "the garden of the Lord." Let us try to carry a portion of his spiritual knowledge, and faith, and love, and power, into the work of the Lord. "O Lord revive thy work":— "Yea, let thy spirit in every place Its ticher energy declare."

THE WALL'S END MINER; or, a Brief Memoir of the LIFE OF WILLIAM CRISTER. including an Account of the Catastrophe of June 18th, 1835. By the Rev. James Everett, Author of "The Village Blacksmith." 18mo. Pp. 179. Price 2s. 6d.

This is a brief and novel memoir of a singular, yet sincere disciple of Jesus, and a Northumberland collier. His heart, in his unconverted state, to use his own words, was as "black" as the coal he was employed to excavate, and as deeply embedded in guilt. Under the rays of the Holy Spirit, to adopt the writer's striking account, the beheld himself in a horrible pit of miry clay;" and, what was worse, he found that the bottom of the pit constituted the lid which opened to the mouth of hell. He, however, " fixed the eye of his soul upon a crucified Redeemer; by which act he was raised out of the horrible pit of miry clay in which he found himself so deeply plunged." Previous to this charge he belonged to a corps of riflemen. and filled the post of tambourine player; and being possessed of wit. fancy, and drollery, his harlequin evolutions made him the admiration and sport of all who saw it m. But, when grace had done its work. his gesticulations were a task and a grief to him. Crister was early an orphan, but never without the heart of a son; for to his foster. mother he gave all his earnings. At the age of thirty he learned his alphabet. His piery was ardent and conseless-burning hot, like the fires his own hands helped to kindle and feed. His Class was his home, from which he never but once absented himself. In his intercourse with others he was sprightly and facetious; for, though a holy man, be was Crister still. What rendered hun, in his humble sphere, so amiable and useful, were his decided piety, his firm faith, his power in prayer, and his glowing love, -shown in many an act of kindness, especially to broken hearted sinners. We have room for only one, among numerous incidents which set forth his character, "A collier who was convinced of sin under a sermon preached by Mr. William Dawson, hastened from the pit to the Prayer meeting, without going home to wash himself and change his attire. He knelt, like a piece of animated jet, by the side of Crister and others -the white of the eye, and a tear channel down either cheek. presenting the only points of native hue. . We had a sad tue (work) with him, said Crister; 'we laboured with him about an hour; but he got the blessing at last ;-- and there was no need for him to tell us, for we saw it beaming through his black face." "-The awful pitcatastrophe by which he and a hundred more had a fatal stroke, found him the happy child of God. His Saviour had his heart and lips-the one loving him, the other praising him. The spirit of good old Herbert's lines was his spirit :

"Small it is, in this poor sort
To entol thee;
E'en cternity is too short
To extol thee."

Respecting the Author, we may, on account of his style, quote his own remark on the originality of the Miner :- " An original of any kind, whether in prose or verse, in science or mechanics, in the hamlet or in the city, will present some points of interest which may be considered as peculiar, and claimed as personal property. Crister, in the hands of Mr. Everett, is a rough dark gem enchased

Maria's Legacy : or, the experience of a suffering Christian deline. ated, in a Memoir of the late Miss Greeves, of Lynn. Compiled her Diary and Epistolary Correspondence. - ker brot! er. John Greeves. Fourth Edition. 18mo. pp. 144. Price Is 101d.

This is an unassuming little volume, but of considerable worth. Maria received her first religious impressions under the ministry of a Clergyman of the Church of England, and was at an early age a member of the Methodist Society. A short time previous to her becoming a member, she received a note, and attended a love-fesst, which, from her own simple account, was made a great blessing to her: "Sunday, January 5, 1812. Through the boundless mercy of God, I have been permitted to attend the love feast, held in the Methodist

Chapel. Ah! it was indeed a precious season to my soul."..... "Of a truth, I can say that the presence of Jesus rendered it thus precious." This we name as an encouragement to young persons who are serious to attend the same means. She had an intelligent well-furnished mind, which made her respectable as an instructor of youth. The extracts from her diary, scattered throughout the volume. are characterised by a winning modesty, and breathe the spirit of the Saviour. Her letters, of which there are not a few, evince an acquaintance with genuine piety, not always to be found in the productions of persons of her age; and of their style we may add, it is pleasing, because simply elegant, suiting well Seneca's description of the sort of letters he wished to imitate: They are "like our discourses, when we sit or walk together, unstudied and easy." of the chapters we have a notice of Benson, which, all persons know ing any thing of that venerable man, would be glad to read. Maria's piety was not evanescent, but abiding; but a delicate state of health was her constant lot, which she bore with submission, thankfulness, and joy to the last. After reading of the terminated pains of her last hour, we think of Young, who says-

"Like blossomed trees o'erturned by vernal storm, Lovely in death the beautieous ruin lay."

Books just received, and for sale at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, 9 Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Burgess' Sermons Johnson's Diamond Dictionary Bean's Family Worship Belichamber's Biograph'! Dictionary Juvenile Books, great variety Brace's Travels Butler's Analogy of Religion Book of Trades Child's (Mrs) Holiday Eve'g Stories Life of Simon Episcopius Mother's Story Book | Leland's View of Deietical Writers Child's Botany Cream of Knowledge Divine Breathings Daily Monitor Drawing Books

Dick's Philosophy of Religion a Foture State Maury on Eleguence on the Improvement of Society Mrs. Theyer's Letters and Poems Ellie's Knowledge of Divine things | Prideaux's Connexions from Revelation; not from Rea-Elements of Gymnastic's

Fletcher's Checks Appeal Address Theology, Dunn's Frauds of Romish Monks and Priests Fletcher's Young Geographer Goodwin's Theology, Dunn's Grindrod's Address to Class Leadors Germs of Thought Histories from Scripture

Hick's (Samuel) Life

Jenk's Family Devotion.

Memoir of Mrs. Judson McNicoll's Works Mrs Newell's Life Pipe's Dialogues on Sanctification Rowe's Devout Exercises Russia, description of, by Conder Robertson's works Scotland Charles Fifth Ready Reckoners Reformed Pastor Sale's translation of the Koran Sain l'a Rest

School

Scrap Book

James's History of Chivalry

Scriptures Leighton's Works

Laconics-sayings of wise men

Divine Authority of the

Tegg's Present for an Apprentice " Dictionary of Chronology Watson's (Rev. Rich'd) works Life of Wesley

14 Conversations (To be continued.)

that assertion is not argument; and that his assertions and denials respecting both himself and the Editor of the Guardian in opposition to the FACTS and DOCUMENTS adduced by us, may be in keeping with the Gazette, but require no notice from the Guardian.

The U. C. Herald of the 16th, in a powerful article of upwards of two columns, completely refutes Lord John Russell's puerile objections against Lord Durham's Report on responsible government. Any intelligent man in this Province, who does not read the U. C. Herald, sustains a serious loss. In point of independence, energy and talent, it is The Times newspaper of Upper Canada; and should be read and supported by all who appreciate talent and industry in a country's cause, and who desire to understand every important question of Colonial Government and domestic policy.

The Hamilton Journal of last Friday sweeps away every vestige of the New-York Albion's feeble arguments against Lord Durham's Report. The Albion, like all the opponents of British Constitutional Government in Upper Canada, creates a man of straw. and then battles him with amazing heroism. The Editor of the Albion was never made for a politician; if he will maintain his although, as a preacher and an author, he waged an interminable warfare literary reputation, he will let questions of Canadian government against the soul destroying dogmas of Popery, and against the compact conalone. It is very like quackery for even an accredited physician to federacy of its priesthood, by which the spiri and interests and civil libe ties of mankind are trenched upon -- vet, in his addresses to Roman Catholics, prescribe for a patient at a distance of bundreds of miles. Hence the of manking are trenched upon --vet, in the addresses to account of manking are trenched upon --vet, in the addresses to account of the prescribe for a patient at a distance of bundreds of miles. Hence the necessity of local self government in Upper Canada; and hence the ved they were deceived and he patiently instructed them without necessity of its responsibility, as recommended by Lord Durham, in order to be British.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT-PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE GORE DISTRICT .- We perceive by the last Hamilton papers that, upon very especiably and numerously signed requisitions, public meetings have consideration Lord Durham's Report on responsible Government. The meeting in the latter place is to be held on Friday (day after tonorrow) at 12 o'clock, noon. The Hamilton meeting has been called by the Sheriff, and is to be held in Hamilion, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Hamilton Journal has an able article on the subject of holding meetings generally; as has the Peterboro' Backwoodsman-strongly insisting upon the duty of every man who desires the voice of the Province to be the rule of the Government of the Province, to attend these meetings and express his sentiments.

The expected Intelligence from England by the new British Queen" steam packet has not been received. News by the Great Western," which was to sail from Bristol on the 6th instant, rejoicing of his own heart." - Dublin Mail. will be due this week. It is supposed the "British Queen" could not be got in readiness to sail at the time intended; and it is stated, upon the authority of private letters, that she will not start before the 1st of August.

RESIGNATION.

To His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, K. C. II., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Major General communding Her Majesty's Force therein, &c. de. de.

Sir,—Having received a copy of your letter, dated the 24th June, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Toronto, instructing them to use their influence to prevent the Orange men from naking their public procession on the 12th July; also a similar letter addressed to the Magistrates of the Home District, through the Clerk of the Peace, I consider myself called upon, as a loyal British subject, to prevent, as far as it is in my power, on that day or at any other time, any violation of the public peace coming under my notice, which would have any tendency to infringe on the laws of this, my adopted country. But Sir, you will excuse me in differing in opinion with your Excellency on that subject; knowing the bad and lesting impression it will have on the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, both here and in the country of their origin, to use any means to prohibit them from celebrating such a glorious and memorable event-a day that every loyal subject should celebrate. And when other societies similar in character, are allowed to have their public processions, unnoticed and without any molestation, we consider that Orange men should be indulged with the same privilege. If we are not. Sir, on these grounds, I herewith tender you my resignation as a Justice of the Peace, as well as Captain of the 7th Company of the West York Militia. I remain Sir, your humble servant,

Gore of Toronto, July 11, 1839.

T. B. PHILLIPS.

OBITUARY. THE LATE GIDEON OUSELY, METHODIST MISSIGNARY.

We have been favored by the kindness of a friend, with the following brief and affectionate memorial of the good and pious man whose name an calling we have prefixed. For many years we had the pleasure of Mr. Ouselv's acquaintance, and can, therefore, set our own seal to the fidelity of the picture of his life, principles, and manuners, which is here set forth-But the deceased himself has left more permanent memorials of his picty

and intellect; and by these henceforth he must be known to the succeeding generations of his countrymen. His literary labours, in fact, fell but little short of his missionary; and the one are the faithful reflection of the other. His principal work, entitled "Old Christianity," may be counted a standard work of popular controversy. It has run through many editions, and had an amazing circulation, and is admirably calculated to do good wherever it finds its way. We doubt not that Mr. Bonsall, his constant publisher, is still supplied with copies of this as well as his minor publications; and we carnestly recommend all who hold the memory of this excel lent man in reverence, to furnish themselves with copies as soon as they car of productions which so fully reflect the mind of their author:

This venerable and zealous minister of the Gospel died in this city, after an illness of short duration, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, in the 78th year of his age. During 47 years he was ceaselessly engaged in the arduous and important duties of his sacred mission. He was universally known, seloved and respected by Christians of every denomination. The annonnement of his death will cause many hearts to mourn.

" His first religious impressions were produced in the year 1791, by the careful perusal of the Holy Scriptures. Be has often mentioned Young's works—the 'Night Thoughts,' specially his 'Infidel Reclaimed,' and 'The

Centaur not Fabulous, as singularly heneficial to him at that period.

"Soon after he experienced the salutary influence of Christian truth. h became deeply impressed with the feeling, that it was his duty to interest himself in the promotion of the spiritual good of others. Accordingly in the year 1792 he commenced his career as an out-door preacher. His first address was delivered in a church-yard at a funeral, to a vast multitude ssembled on the occasion. From thenceforward, in the fairs and markets, towns & villages, he read the Holy Scriptures, and enforced divine truth with persuasive energy. He generally, when preaching in the open air, availed himself of his intimate knowledge of the Irish language to engage attention, and instruct his hearers in Divine truth, through the medium of a wellunderstood and favorite dialect. Numberless instances might be adduced, and persons named, who, through the blessing of God upon his persevering exertious, have been savingly converted from the soul-destroying Popish beresy, to truth as it is in Christ; and some of those persons are themselves at present engaged in the ministry of the Gospel in the catablished and other

rotestant Churches. During the course of his long and arduous career as a Christian mission ary, he encoun ered, without dismay, difficulties of no ordinary description. To him might be applied, with truth, the Apostle Paul's description of himself - In labors abundant, in deaths oft, in journeyings often, in perils by his own countrymen, in perils in the city, in perils in the country; but none of these things moved him, neither 'counted he his life dear unto bimself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify of the Gospel of the grace of God. Instances without number might be cited of his courage and fortitude, and of the meekness and patience with which he endured sufferings. On one occation, some years since, while preaching in the town of Loughrea, in the coon ty of Galway, he stood with his back to the wall which encloses the barrack; the mob, instigated, it is said, by the priest, began pelting him with stones; but finding that this did not discompose him, they broke through the circle formed by the few friends who surrounded the chair on which he stood, and pulled him down. With difficulty he was got into the guard room of the harrack, upon which the sergeant caused the gate to be closed. The mob thus disappointed became outrageous, cast stones over the wall, and threatened to pull down the barrack, if the preacher was not given to them. The officer of the day was applied to, and he informed Mr. Ousely that he feared it would, under the circumstances, he contrary to his duty to permit him to remain. Mr. Ousley, supposing that it would involve a breach of military discipline to shelter him, replied, that he would go forth assured that the God whom he served would save him from the power of his enemies. The officer, however, thought it better to consult the officer in command of the regiment, upon whose authority he ordered the men to arms, and then addressed the mob with effect, and caused them to disperse. On another occasion, while preaching in the streets of Monagian, a Roman Catholic gotso near Mr. Ousely as to spit full in his face; some of those present interfered, and were laying hold of the assailant, when Mr. Ousley, who had by this time wiped his face, interposed and excused the man, and begged that he might be allowed to remain to hear what he had to say. On another occasion, while preaching in the street of Tuam, he had two of him; be spit the teeth into his hand, and after a short pause, proceeded with his discourse, without interruption, except occasionally to empty his

The MONTREAL GAZETTE ought not to need the information of the work in which he was engaged, and the vast value of the souls of tion by my Saviour! It is more than my tongue can utiet. I am only men, that he could not be persuaded that all who wanted warning would be found to attend in any house to hear.

"He, therefore, sought those who, otherwise would not hear, nor did he intermit this mode of preaching when rebellion raged in the country. Regardless of danger, and uninfluenced by the temporizing prudence of cowardly professors, he affectionately and persuasively warned men to 'flec'

" His zeal was not limited to Ireland; he frequently visited England and generally three sermons each day.

. We fools counted his life madness.,

"He possessed a clear and comprehensive mind, stored with various learning, and improved by reading and close thinking; but all his acquire-ments were brought to bear upon the great concerns of eternity; his mode of address was simple, artless, and colloquial; he studied plainness of speech, and often observed that, as the largest number in every congregation could best understand truth when plainly expressed—if they understood what was said, those of a higher order of mind were sme to understand; he deprecated a gandy pompone style of uttering religious trute, because, hearers, instead of judging themselves, were judging of the speaker; and justead of admiring the Saviour, they admired the sermon, or were exposed to the temptation of doing so.

"His spirit was truly Catholic; he was a stranger to sectarian asperity. To all of every denomination, who love our Lord Jesus Christ, he was affectionately attached-not stumbling at non essential peculiarities, and

wounding their prejudices. " He was firm in his defence of truth - like a beaten anvil, he yielded not; yet he was gentle and easy to be entreated. In his journeyings, he was necessarily thrown into society of all grades; but whether with the rich or with the poor, his conduct and spirit were the same. He never rgor that he was a minister of God; and, as such, it was his joy and delight to speak to every man, in season and out of season, words by which they faight be saved. Whether in the house, or whether in the street-in his and the hearts of his intense friends still burn within them, on every recollection of the gracious words that proceeded from his mouth.

'To means of grace the last respect he shew'd, Nor sought new paths, as wiser than his God: Their sared strength preserved into from extremes, Of empty outside, of unthusiast dreams.'

"To hoary age he continued his active and laborious services, doing the work of an evangelist; within a few days of his confinement, by the affliction which terminated his valuable life, he preached in the town of Mountmellick, three times the same day, one service was in the open air During the continuance of the affliction, although he suffered intense pain. not one murmur of impatience escaped his lips; on the contrary, he was enabled to praise God, and to rejoice in hope of the glory of God. In a Word, the Grace of God, and the promises of Holy Scribture, which he delighted to recommend to others in life and in death, was the support and

DIED, at his residence in Hallowell, on Monday, the 8th inst., a half past 5 o'clock, A. M., James Dougall, Esq. J. P., after protracted sufferings. His health and strength had been declining for years, and for soveral weeks previous to his departure his relations and friends anxiously watched his approaching dissolution. " The weary wheels of life at length stood still," and his prepared spirit was removed to a celes

tial and blassful "land where dying is unknown."

On the Wednesday after his death, his body was deposited in its "long ome" in the presence of sorrowful surviving relations, who mourned with well grounded and consoling hopes, and in the presence of a large concourse of his christian brethren, acquaintances and neighbours. To a deeply-serious, allentive, and numerous congregation, a Funeral Discourse was delivered from these words -- Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Num. xxiii. 10. After some account of the character, death, and final end of the righteous, a paper was read, of which, with some unimportant additions, the following is a

"In exemplification of the principles which I have endeavoured to state and enforce, permit me to lay before you a few particulars of the life and death of our esteemed and lamented friend and brother, whose mortal remains it now becomes our painful and selemn duty to follow to The deceased was born in the town of Newport, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in the year 1779. His father, Mr. William Dougall, had emigrated from Ireland and married Miss Eleanor Weir; and after the birth of James, the subject of this brief sketch, and other chil. dren, he removed to this Province, and settled in the township of Hallowell, P. E. D., where he lived till his death. His son James removed to this colony in the year 1796, being then 17 years of age. With his early years I am not sufficiently acquainted to furnish any account of their particular events, or of the state of his own views and feelings. About the year 1799 he became a member of the Methodist Church in U. C., and decisively devoted himself to the service of God. Whatever had been his previous conceptions of his religious character and condition he thon, it appears, became fully aware of his need of justifying and regonerating grace. Though he had been educated in the Church of England, he had not duly felt the influence and efficacy of those invalu able trathe with which her Homilies. Articles, and Liturgy abound, and with which the writings of many of her eminent and excellent Divines are fraught. But the Spirit of God at length convinced him of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come.' He then clearly saw and deeply felt the plague of his own heart, and his multiplied transgressions duct of others. Convinced that saving, experimental religion was pre-eminently important, he anxiously cought it in the way of divine appoint ment, by repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. And he sought not in vain. God graciously heard and answered his cries, blotted out his transgressions, renewed his heart, and filled him with all joy and peace through believing. The darkness, the doubts and fears, of his former state now vanished away before the illumining cheering, and healing beams of the Sun of righteoneness. He began to walk in the comforts of the Holy Ghost, and to prove that the Christian religion cometh to the heart of man, not in word or in form, but in demonstration of the Holy Spirit, in power, and in much assurance. Having received himself the poarl of great price, he became anxious to promote the wealth of others. Sanctified by the influence of Chris

tianity, his filial and fraternal affection yearned to advance the welfare of is relations; and no doubt his zeal extended beyond the domestic circles So it invariably is in the experience of every christian. Stoical insensi bility stands at an infinite distance from the glorious Gospel of the blesse Son of God. Enlightened and fervent piety awakes in the heart the purest benevolence, and stimulates each of its subjects to carry the torch of celestial truth into every heart, every family, every neighbourhood and every nation.

Our deceased brother continued to hold on his way, and to grow strong. er and stronger during the succeeding years of his religious pilgrimage. Though not exempt from the failings and infirmities of human nature, though occasionally placed in trying and proving circumstances, he continued to rely upon his Father, his Saviour, and his Friend, and was guided and preserved through all the labyrinths and dangers of life. For some time prior to his decease he had removed from the anxiety, bustle. and toil of public life, and spent the evening of his days in quiet and comfortable retirement. Undisturbed and undistracted by the care and abour of public husiness, his mind became more spiritual and heavenly. Warned of his approaching dissolution by increasing infirmities and suf-ferings, he became more intimately and frequently conversant with doube realities of eternity, and with his Saviour and God. Little more than twelve months have elapsed since I had the pleasure of commencing an acquaintance with this servant of God. I soon found his heart affected with divine things, and learned, by further and repeated intercourse, to regard him as one ripening for an inheritance in heaven. Since the commencement of his last serious illness, by which he was confined to his house till released by death, my visits to him have been more frequent and, I can sincerely add, more profitable and delightful. Never have I behold any one, on the couch of pain and suffering, triumphing so greatly and so incessantly as our respected brother during several months of his last sickness. Unable to give full utterance to his emotions of joy and his triumphs over sin and Satan, he frequently waved his arm in token of victory. Some of his expressions I cannot forget: 'To me,' said he, there are no tedious moments or wearisome hours. Though deprived of the society of friends and of the advantages of public worship, I am never lonesome. 'This book,' said he, (shewing me his large New Testament) 'this book is my companion, and I read it with delight. Such is the happiness I experience that it seems scarcely night till it is morning, and scarcely morning till it is night.' Frequently and emphatically would be repeat, 'God is love-Jesus is love.' With the utmost distinctness and fervour would be refer to the Atonement, and recognize it as the only and sufficient ground of his faith and hope. Thus he conversed with others who visited him. To my esteemed and respected colleague he frequently declared his joys and triumphs, observing that though his body might be committed to the earth, the spirit of James Dougail would be in the kingdom of heaven. Nor did he, in these circumstances, forget his absolute and constant dependence upon Divine grace. He knew and felt that without Christ be could do nothing; though, through Christ strengthening him, he could do all things. On the margin of his Testsment already referred to, and which now lies before me, he has recorded his sentiments and feelings during his sickness. In connexion with the first chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians, he observes-'Oh! how House, those blessed words of divine revelation fesst my poor soul under this On smother occasion, while preaching in the street of Tuam, he had two of his teeth knocked out by a severe blow from a piece of hard turf thrown at reading this blessed volume! It is like a well of water springing up unto eternal life. O how I thirst for more and still more of the love of my Josus! Nothing short of cancification (entire) will answer to leave this

lost in the vision of God. In another place he writes thus: "After d severe conflict this morning and trial of my faith, I cannot express the depth of the Divine lavour. Light from heaven breaks in like a flood O happy day, that ever I was born to be born again, and taken into the Methodist Church and noutished, and taken by the hand for 39 years! I feel I am a poor unworthy child of God, but made an heir of eternal life through the atoning blood. I feel a victory over death through Jesus—it is no terror whatever to me. I can smile at the grave and say, Thanks be to God who giveth me the victory. You know, my brother, Scotland, and perhaps no preacher of the Cospel in modern times has been Thanks be to God who giveth me the victory. You know, my brother, more abundantly successful; thousands were the crown of his rejoicing in the last enemy to be conquered is death, but Jesus has conquered the last the Lord; he travelled many thousand miles annually, and preached enemy for me; therefore I triumph over it. Jesus rose from the dead with victory... O blessed resurrection! Appended to the 11th and 12th chapters of the Epistle to the Hobrews are the following remarks: Look at this—the faith we must exercise at all times through our warfare. How much is the power of faith explained in those blessed Scriptures of Divine Revelation. I believe with my whole heart and soul. good is this affliction? My soul, take courage: Jesus is perfect love -- boundless, yes, boundless. O for more humility! The more I have, the more I want. A poor sinner saved by the blood of Christ. Glory, glory, be to my Saviour! Never did I love the Divine Revelation more. O what heights and depths of the love of God are promised to rebel man, if to will turn and live. I bless God, by his grace, I never was led away with diverse and strange doctrines. In connexion with the first Epistle of John he writes as follows: 'O what blessed promises are these for a poor worm to lay hold of salvation through the precious sacrifice once offered for the sins of the world! The witness I have this morning, 6th Dec'r 1838, God is love. I love the brethren and the church. Elessed be God that all the persecution against me has tended to put me on my goard and examine myself strictly. I bless God that I ever, in a very small degree, was counted worthy to suffer persecution for my blessed I preise him that ever I was a mark or butt for the wicked to shoot at: thousands of times, if possible, has it drawn me to a closer walk with my God. I now reflect with joy I never had too many trials or tribulations in this unfriendly world for my spiritual good. Saviour be all the praise." Again he observes,—"Surely perfect love casieth out all fear, even of men, or devile, or death, or hell, or the grave. Thanks be to God for the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." hese observations are dated "Hallowell, 6th Dec'r, 1838" and subscribed with his own name. The 27th day of last November he mentions in one place as a day of uncommon joy and happiness, and in another place been called in Hamilton and Dundas, for the purpose of taking into hours of retirement, and in his public ministrations, he was constantly actuconsideration Lord Durham's Report on responsible Government.

[faight be saved. Whether in the house, or whether in the surfer in the su death, his passion, his persecution, his soul an offering for the sins of the world! Glory be to my Saviour that his precious blood cleanseth from all sin. Holiness, boliness only fits the soul for glory and heaven. Has such an unworthy dust as I am been taken notice of by my blessed and ever to be adored Redeemer! O how I love the church that has taken care of me all my journey!"

Thus did this servant of God express his views of his own unworthiness; of the divine benignity; of the value and efficacy of the atone-ment; of the preciousness and adaptation of the Word of God; of his personal experience of the power and excellency of our holy religion in delivering from sin and from slavish fear; and of his prospects of glory, heaven, immortality and eternal life. These sayings are to be valued as solemn recognitions of great and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of a heart and vital truths and as indications of the property of the pro renewed and prepared for eternity. And, to appreciate their full worth and force, it is necessary to remember that they were spoken and written when their author stood on the very verge of the tomb, with but a stop between himself and his righteous Judge, and that the written observations which we have quoted were not designed to be known till the writer should be indifferent alike to praise or consure; and, in fact, far removed from the reach of either.

On this occasion we must not omit to mention the credit and efficiency with which the subject of this notice filled the office of Steward in the church to which he belonged. Long will his exertions in this situation be remembered by both the ministers and members who were acquainted with him. Nor will those exertions be deemed unimportant by those who consider the analogy between the office of a Steward in the present day and of a Deacon in the spostolic age; and the intimate and important connexion subsisting between the pecuniary and religious affairs and interests of the Christian church.

Somewhat like the primitive Descens, too, our departed brother, in addition to the duties of his stewardship, labored to promote the salvation of souls. For several years he held the situation of Exhorter in the church, and continued to be enrolled as such on the Circuit Plan, till death summoned him from triel to rest, from suffering to enjoyment, and from probation to reward.

attachment to the church of which he was a member was both remarkable and instructive. This attachment was manifested by his unin-terrupted connexion with it during 40 years; by his liberality in support ing it; by his official erections in its behalf; and by his verbal and written professions. To God he ascribed the praise of all the good he possessed; and the Methodist Church he regarded with affection and esteem as the appointed and adapted instrument of his conversion, preservation in piety and religious prosperity.

On an impartial consideration of these proofs and illustrations, we cannot hesitate to regard our departed brother as belonging to the household of faith and the family of heaven. This is indeed the highest henor to which man can attain, and for which he is wholly indebted to the riches of redeeming grace.

Let the statements and observations which we have made respecting our deceased friend be regarded as displaying and magnifying the of Godin him, and not at all as compliment or enlogy. Neither the time nor the occasion admits of flattery. We are rapidly hastening to the ellent grave, and it behaves us to learn from the character, life, and death of others, all the valuable and practical lessons which they solemn-

ly and forcibly inculcate for the benefit of the living.

A few observations respecting Mr. D.'s last hours shall close this secount. Though afflicted with a degree of palsy for a short time previous to his decease, and evincing some derangement of mind or some want of moral and religious duties and ordinances, he now sought the Lord, sorrowing, for pardon, peace, and inward holiness. Nor was he deterred in the persuit of these inestimable blessings by the adverse opinions and conduct of others. Convinced that saving, experimental religion was prepeace. After a tife of 60 years, and prolonged weariness and sufferings towards its close, his spirit was summoned into the presence of his Heavenly Father. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

J. G. M.

Picton, July 15th, 1839.

Quarterly Meetings for the Ottawa District-1st Quarters Sept. 6th and 7th. July 27th and 28th. | Ottawa, Mississippi, August 3rd and 4th. Bonchire, 17th and 18th. Richmond, 13th and 14th; 20th and 21st. Clarendon, 97th and 98th " 31st & Sep. 1st. | Osgoode, Bytowa. RICHARD JONES, Chairman.

MARRIED, -By the Rev. T. Demorest, at Demorestville, July 14th, Mr. James Parks, of Hallowell, to Miss Phobe Clark, of Sophässburgh. By the Rev. H. Montgomery, on the 16th July, at Preston, Mr. Walter 11, Benn, of Dumfries, to Miss Agnes Flomming, of Waterloo.

DIED.-In this City, on Saturday the 20th instant, John, son of

John Foster, Springfield, agod 16 years.

May 14th, in his 78th year, Mr. Gidson Ousely, a zealous, llaborious, and self denying Minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Throughout the United Kingdom, and during nearly half a century, ho was ceaselessly engaged in his Master's work-in Ireland, especially in its towns, villages, fairs, and markets, regardless of personal case, fear-less of danger, and uninfluenced by the temporising prudence of cowardy professors, he most persuasively called on mon to repent and believe the Gospel .- Dublin Statesman.

DIED, -On the 4th inst, at Bellevue, in the Township of London, U. C. at the residence of her Brother-in-law, Colonel Ball, Maitha, relict of the late Abraham Ball, Esq. of Darver in the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and daughter to the late Colonel Wernys of the same County. She was a sincere and kind friend, and a true and humble follower of her blessed Redcemer, which, in her last moments, enabled her to look on death with more of

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 23. E. Stoney, W. Haw,* J. Black, J. Musgrove, S. Hurlburt, J. Baxter, (not received) G. R. Sanderson, R. Heyland, J. Norris, J. R. Healy.

* It was sent to Asphodel.

Books have been forwarded to

J. Brock, 1 box, in charge of Rev. T. Demorest, to Cobourg ! E. Stoney, 1 box, care of Geo. Strobridge, Merchant, Hamilton; G. R. Sanderson, 1 box, both per Steamer Britannia to Hamilton; W. Haw, 1 box, care of Rev. J. Brock, Cobourg.

Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office, 15th of July, 1839. 507 2 w

OSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &c.

At the office of the late S. Washburn, Esq. Duke Street. LEX. GRANT, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEX. GRANT, DARRISTER AND MILE. The Court Notant Public, &c., King Street, Toronto, opposite the Court

March 28th, 1837. POUND-A Pocket Book containing some money. The

owner can have it by giving a satisfactory description of the book and its contents. It is presumed to belong to some person from Lower outh of blood.

poor world. There is nothing courts my stay when I think of the glory Canada or the State of New York. Apply at 103 King Street, Toronto.

So fully was Mr, Ousely's mind impressed with the solemn importance that is to be opened in that blessed world above. O the depth of redemp. Toronto, June, 1839.

OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

advocate a thorough responsibility in every department of the govern ment, so far as the local affairs of this colony are concerned. Our friends will recollect that we openly declared our opinions on this sub-

this principle of our government. The Kingston Whig, Kingston Herald, Niagara Reporter, St. Catharines Journal, Peterborough Backwoodsman, Brantford Sentinel, Hamilton Journal, and several others of the public ary party now advocate the introduction of the same conservative and constitutional principle; and to these we may add the Palladium, States. Orange, Methodist, and Scotch interests in this province; and all agree-ing on the propriety and necessity of "responsible government."

We say nothing now, of the Brockville Recorder, the Kingston Specta tor, the Toronto Examiner, the Hamilton Express, or any other Journal, that has been classed amongst the Reform, or Radical presses of the country; their opinions are well known, and need no repetition: we quote only those who, (it is acknowledged on all hands,) throw their weight into the British scale, and their influence on the Conservative

| Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative | Conservative country; their opinions are well known, and need no repetition; we side .- Brockville Statesman.

ty's government dissent from that part of Lord Durham's report, which of no better use to which even so small a sum of the public money might appared to the Canadian government, by rendering it accountable to the people on all their local affairs, thereby to accure its uniformity to their will as expressed by a majority of their representatives. A few persons who are more careful to please their rulers than to establish the people's eights and promote their interests, would make this discontage that the discontage of the first than to establish the people's eights and promote their interests, would make this discontage of the first transfer of the space occupied in this day's paper, on the subject of Schools; it is one in which the whole country is interested, and we purpose to follow it up in future numbers. recommends that the principles of the British constitution should be applied to the Canadian government, by rendering it accountable to the Government a sufficient reason for desisting from pressing Lord Durham's plan. It is no such thing. It is rather a sufficient reason for pressing that plan with renewed vigour—because it is just and right, and constitutional, whether Lord John Russell imagine so or not. The people are now convinced that the great cause of the evils which they have endur-ed for many years is 10 be found in this--that the government is independent of the people, and therefore is so indifferent to their interests, and so often in direct hostility to them."-U. C. Herald.

"We tell Lord John and the Montreal Gazette that the peo-

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR AND THE ORANGEMEN OF UPPER CANADA.—His Excellency Sir George Arthur has thought proper to publish "a letter of advice," to the Orangemen of Upper Canada, through the medium of the magistracy! Had his Excellency thought fit to can fine his " mild measures of persuasion," to public processions on the 12th of July, it is not unlikely, that the objectionable course taken by Sir George Arthur might have been passed over, and his "advice" generally, if not absolutely attended to and enforced; but when his Excellency thinks proper to issue a demi-official mandate, not only calling in question the medives of upwards of 20,000 as loyal, as brave, as intelligent, and as high minded Britons, as there are in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions, but actually to state that it can hardly be possible, that any friend to the best interests of the province can wish to maintain the association itself; we may express our feelings in return. * * * It is well known to our readers, that for years we have not encouraged, or here for the last four years. So much for what our own private feelings have been; what they may be hereafter, time will tell.

which they were near been entrapped; and recurring back to the ancient principles of their institution—the principles of the glorious revolution of 1668—the principles which animated the hearts, and nerved the arms of the men of the North, when they closed the gates of Derry, and took refuge in Enniskillen-the principles which actuated the men of Devon when they flocked to Torbay, to hait the Immortal Prince of Orange-the principles which placed the present Royal Family on the Throne, in

opposition to the legitimate, but tyrannical Sovereign—the principles which established the liberty of the subject, on the imperishable foundation of the will of the people; their Constitutional Capacity.

Orangement are bound not only to obey, but to support also, the civil and military powers, in the just and lawful discharge of their official duties, when called on. This they will ever do, not alone because they are bound to do so; but because their feelings, their principles, and every beet and inclination of their minds are inclination to their minds. are bound to do so; but because their feelings, their principles, and every bent and inclination of their minds are in unison with its performance. But while they support the constitution, and the laws, they can afford to be liberal too, and the ungrateful Clique, whom they have so long are at last, little better than a diluted noison. I would not be

the foolish, ill advised, and most injudicious course of Sir George Arthur. He has roused a spirit, which will not be easily allayed; and how mor. tifying to us, to see thousands of the country's bravest and boldest de-Whiskey, mixed up with villainous ingredients, and some colleges with shouts of triumph and congratulation, on this day receive his loring matter? What is the Brandy, but the same Whiskey in all honor—then curses the world—and laughs at its ruin."

Whiskey, mixed up with villainous ingredients, and some colleges with shouts of triumph and congratulation, on this day receive his loring matter? What is the Brandy, but the same Whiskey in another disguise? What is the Gin, but the same Whiskey, to interfere. Wait, wait, Sir George, till you get the authority of a res flavored with turpentine? What is a pipe of Port, but an infutraining law, (such as the Marquis of Normanby got for Ireland) and flavored with turpentine? What is a pipe of Port, but an infu-then indeed, you may promulgate your Magisterial Circulars.—Brackwille, sion of logwood, bought from the chemist for five dollars, North America.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.-The services of Mr. Barber, as collector of Canada College, have been dispensed with, and the College Council have appointed Mr. James Duffy to act in that capacity. We understand that Mr. Barber has also been dismissed from his situation of teacher in the College. The amount which his accounts shew of a deficiency is said to be about £3000, for which, we are told, he can give by its peculiar flavor."—Then the Sherry,—a scorching stuff, no satisfactory explanation. It does not appear to have been usual hitherto to apply the sums received by the Collector in payment of the salaries of the different Masters.—they having been paid from the funds with which the College is endowed; hence the circumstance of so large a sum being in the hands of the Collector unaccounted for.

of the Honorable Colonel Wells, as Registrar and Bursar of King's College, being dispensed with. We understand that Mr. John Kent has been appointed to succeed him in this office.

We take the removal of Col. Wells as an earnest of the determination of His Excellency to eift matters to the bottom;—but it may well be questioned whother the Colonel has not been "more sinned against than sinning." To the Council, in our judgment, His Excellency ought first to have applied the rod of chastisement. Colonel Wells was their agent, and whatever was done by him must be presumed to have been done by their authority,—at least they at all times acquiesced in it. How often, too, have individual members of that Council received or borrowed sums of public money from Colonel Wells? Yet he is dismissed, and the Council under whom he acted are continued. We are informed, besides, that Colonel Wells has refunded the full amount which by his accounts he appeared to be deficient. But the successor, what can be said of him? Or what claim can he advance to such preferment? He is known only as a meddling scribbler, who, considering the school room too limited a sphere for the exercise of his mischievous energies, is now seeking out, under the secret support of a party, some other more extended field for their application. His capacities for the discharge of the duties of the office to which he has now been appointed, may indeed be questioned. But we do not intend to occupy more space in discussing the merits o qualifications of the individual; we come at once to the point to be considered .- and a very important one it is, -whether there be any necessity for continuing the office of Bursar and Registrar of King's College as it at present exists? It appears to us that the office, from the beginning, was superfluous, and intended more as a "sprout or offshoot" of the tree of corruption planted in this place than for any practical good it was capable of producing to the community. We unhesitatingly affirm

to be disposed of by the Commissioner of Crown Lands,-and that being the case, why separate the management of the two grants? If the Commissioner undertake the management of the whole of the one, it will surely be little additional trouble to look after the wreck of the other.

In case it may so happen that His Excellency does not think fit to bolish this office, and thereby effect a saving to the public of from £400 greatly strengthened and confirmed.

We do not now allude to the subject with a view of discussing it, (this we reserve to another opportunity) but of expressing our satisfaction at the steady progress of the question on the public mind.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, by an unanimous sote, at its last Grand Annual Meeting, declared in favor of carrying and this principle of our government. to £600 a year, we deem it proper to mention that a Bill for that purpose will be brought into Parliament next Sossion. In order that the old cry

for an Act to regulate the sale and management of the School and and referring to the means now employed to bring about this College Lands, and the present custody of the proceeds accruing from past and future sales. The Bill to be introduced for this purpose contemplates the abolition of the office, as it at present exists, of Bursar and presses in Upper Canada, that have never lent their aid to the revolution-ary party now advocate the introduction of the same conservative and lands in the charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the view constitutional principle; and to these we may add the Palladium, States, of saving to the public the salaries at present paid to the Bursar, Clerks, man, Guardian, and Colonist, each respectively advocating the British, and other unnecessary expenditure.

" Toronto, 15th July, 1839." If by these means a saving can be effected of even £400 a year, that vould suffice to endow, for the present, several schools, in places where -Barrie, -the Townships of Oco and Thorah, in the Home District, and the Town of St. Thomas in the London District. A proper distriction is settled, from 15 to 20,000 persons had signed the pledge during button, yearly, of £400, between these places, for the support of the year; in the city of New York, 10,000 signatures had been button, would prove of great benefit to them, and we know at present obtained; and in Philadelphia, 4,000. In our populous sea. be applied.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM STRONG DRINK IS HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE HEALTH. To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

ologist, that the frame of each human being can endure a premium, to boats, to adopt the temperance principle; and the ple of U. Canada will be satisfied with nothing short of the same rights which they would enjoy in the mother country, and if they cannot have them as colonists, then it is high time for separation. We sgree however them as colonists, then it is high time for separation. We sgree however take place, the sooner their number is exhausted, and the sum of \$500, for the purpose of employing an agent to different that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord that we are more sincere friends to British connection than either Lord than the sum of \$500, for the purpose of employing an agent to diffuse correct information on this subject among the owners of steamboats and insurance offices at the West. Russell or the Gazette because we advocate the measure which with ensure a permanent connection with the mother country; whereas the stant impulse, he disregards the lash according as he becomes necessary consequences of the views of our opponents must be a speedy dismemberment of the Empire. Even the Gazette will not pretend to accustomed to it, until, at last, to make him stir, requires conassert that the people of these colonies will very long submit to be deprived of those constitutional rights which Lord Durham justly observes are inherent in them as Englishmen."—The Examiner.

stant beating. How different from the horse, who, fed with wholesome food, is allowed to go at his own steady pace, and inherent in them as Englishmen."—The Examiner. who, not driven beyond his nature, performs his journey well subject. and freshly !- It would appear pedantic, were I to exclaim anatomically how even good liquor injures the health and cians agree in the opinion; and, surely, they are the best its vigor-manhood in its strength-and age in its weakness. judges, and especially credible when uttering an opinion adverse to their own interests. If practical illustration, howe-extinguishes natural affection—crases conjugal love—blots ver, be required of the evils of strong drink, I point to the out filial attachment-blights parental hope-and brings down revolutionists of CROMWELL's time, who beat the gallant mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, and his sturdy Saxons were defeated by the Normans at Has. them paupers and beggars. It hails fever-feeds theumatism tings, and England conquered, (England conquered!—I could —nurses gout—welcomes epidemics—invites cholera—im-weep at the words,) because the former passed the preceding parts pestilence, and embraces consumptions. It covers the countenanced Public Processions, and that in fact none have taken place night in drinking, and the latter in abstinence and prayer. Washington surprised Princeton, and revived a desperate jails-supplies your alms houses-and demands your asylums. Orangemen are only getting their eyes opened in Upper Canada! cause, because the Hessians were bound in the lethargic It engenders controversies—losters quarreis—and cuerisues sleep produced by smoking and drinking. The late Town. riots. It contemns law—spurns order—and loves mobs. It of others. They are, even now, casting off the political servility into Major Hughes, (who was in General Burgovne's army,) told cause, because the Hessians were bound in the lethargic It engenders controversies-fosters quarrels-and cherishes me that the junction could have been easily effected, had not scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler-the aliment of that leader passed his nights over his wine, and generally not the counterfeiter-the prop of highwaymen, and the support of risen and put his army in motion before nine in the morning. the midnight incendiary.

That inimitable Officer, Sir John Moore, would have made

"It countenances the the victory at Corunna more decisive, and might at this day be the blasphemer. It violates obligation-reverences fraudliving, had not a thousand of his men got drunk at Bembim. and honors infamy. It defames benevolence-hates lovebre; and, Lord Wellington's retreat from Burgos would have scorns virtue-and slanders innocence. It incites the father been much less disastrous, had not nearly two thousand of his to butcher his offspring—helps the husband to massacro his men not drunk and been captured.

It burns

We cannot close, however, without expressing our sincere serrow at from musty grain, poisoned with vitriol and oil of almonds, hope; misery, not happiness; and now as with the malevolence (containing Prossic acid) to make it "carry a head," and of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, and insahave the taste of strength? What is the Rum, but the same tiate with havec, it poisons felicity-kills peace-ruins morals Statesman, edited by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in British mixed with raisin water, or Sicilian wine, and two or three 2d. per bottlo, and, after being corked, sealed, and stamped the 3rd instant, for the instruction of young gentlemen, in various departments his initials. ABUSES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS IN THE with his initials, retailed at 2s. a bottle? It is this stuff, (the bottle crusted by the deposition of the logwood) that the young mean time, the terms may be known by application at the school room, near would be blood, smacking scientifically his lips, raising it the Rev. James Harris' Church, Hospital Street, between the bours of 12 betwen his eye and the candle, and affecting great experience composed of the dregs of the Andalusian vat and aguadiente. The Madeira,—Teneriffe, or other inferior white wine in The Madeira,—Tenerifie, or other inferior white wine in disguise; sent to us, while the genuine article is shipped to the London Market. In fine, although some good Wine is to be Sabbath School Societies, a large supply of Bibles and Testaments, elemenhad here, yet the bad so predominates, that when one drinks tary Books, and works suited for Sabbath School and Congregational A meeting of the College Council was held last week, at which His Excellency Sir George Arthur, was present;—and on Friday last a meeting of the Executive Council was held, which resulted in the services meeting of the Executive Council was held, which resulted in the services meeting of the Executive Council was held, which resulted in the services what is called "Wine," it is ten to one that he is swallowing the Executive Council was held, which resulted in the services which is manufactured in this good city.

An additional number of sets of the College Council was held, which resulted in the services which will be sold at cost and charges.

An additional number of sets of the Circulating and Price and P a half-poison, much of which is manufactured in this good city the fall vessels. These Libraries contain one hundred volumes, value at of Montreal.

Next for the Malt liquor. I will not assert that all brewers adulterate it, nor will I assert, that any individual brewer does so. But I will say, that here, as elsewhere, those who drink "malt liquor" run considerable risk of swallowing pernicious drugs along with it. So much is this a part of the trade, that a particular class of dealers in Great Britain are called a particular class of dealers in Great Britain are called the receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, which, having been approached by a resident Partner at home, will, for cheapness, the date of this notice.

PRING GOODS.—The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, bonds, or other obligations against him, to present them for settlement within three months from quality, and style, bear comparison with any in the trade. The following the date of this notice.

Vaughan, July 4th, 1839.

Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. used, to save the expense of "malt and hops," and to give the Porter," &c. &c., imported herc.

Now, the "moderate" drinker must occasionally, nay frequently, drink of this demi-poison, a quantity which, if the frequently, drink of this demi-poison, a quantity which, it the liquor were good, might be called "moderate," but which, the Bottle of HAY'S LINIMENT for the PILES, without being cured. liquor being bad, has the effect of excess. The indisposition These are the positive orders of the Proprietors. Several Thousand produced by it is charged to "bile" and other imaginary have been sold, and not a failure known.

Lands, is about £49,000, and the expense of the Burear's Office, including clocks, &c., is £600 yearly;—so that, if the capital on hand is invested at six per cent. interest, it takes the interest of one-fourth of it to per form annuging that of the other three-fourths! The original Crown for the support of Education in the Colory, was ten Tornehips that when the most positive and containing \$43,217 acres. What proportion of this remains unsold, we are not prepared to say; but, allowing that even the whole allowed when the commissioner of Crown Lands to undertake the sale of it. Allow the Commissioner of Crown Lands to undertake the sale of it. Allows the commissioner of Crown Lands to undertake the sale of it. Allows the support of Education, by the Act of last Session, is directed.

CHRISTIAN QUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN QUARDIAN.**

Philes Shillings and Signment of Support of Education in the Colory of the support of Education in the Colory of the support of Education in the Colory, was ten Tornehips the should want their services some time or other; but, with a politic bow, he says "Gentlemen, I have great the support of Education in the Colory, was ten Tornehips the should want their services some time or other; but, with a politic bow, he says "Gentlemen, I have great the support of Education in the Colory, was ten Tornehips the should want their services of the support of this remains the condition of the support of Education in the Colory, was ten Tornehips the should want their services of the support of t

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

On Tuesday evening, the united anniversaries of the American and Massachusetts Temperance Union were celebrated at the Odeon, Boston. John Tappan, President of the Massachusetts Temperance Union, presided on the occasion.

The report of the Society was a most able and interesting document, replete with facts and arguments well calculated to cheer the friends of temperance in their march onward. Of the eport, we can only give a meagre outline.

It commences by congratulating the friends of temperance on the continued diminution of the use of intoxicating drinks, happy result. During the past year, temperance meetings and conventions had been held in every part of the United States. Temperance publications had been scattered abundantly thro' the land-and a vast deal of information on this important subject diffused. Fifteen temperance periodicals, advocating the comprehensive pledge, were now well supported in the United States and Canada, while the Journal of the Union was distributed in every part of the country. Twenty-four State temsetts, from 15 to 20,000 persons had signed the pledge during ports, large temperance societies had been formed for the especial benefit of sailors; and temperance boarding houses established, to furnish them with places of safety and refuge. intoxicating drinks as a common beverage for the passengers, during the last session, praying that body to abolish the spirit ration in the navy. They were received with favor, but owing to the limited duration of the session, they were not acted upon. Temperance steamboats were now called for in all the waters Sir,-If all strong drink was pure, it would, nevertheless, be of the United States. The Insurance Offices in Cincinnati had njurious to the health. It was well said by an eminent physi- offered an inducement, in the shape of an abatement of the

INTEMPERANCE,

The following graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperance is from the arguments by certain citizens of Portage county, Ohio, in a memorial to the Legislature on the

"And yet its march of ruin is onward still! It reaches abroad to others-invades the family and social circles-and impairs strength and activity: suffice it to say, that all physi. spreads wee and sorrow on all around. It cuts down youth in

"It countenances the liar-respects the thief-and esteems But, the inexpediency of drinking, even "moderately," is up man-consumes woman, detests life-curses God-and

--blights confidence-slays reputation-and wipes out nation

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P D U C A T I O N.—Messrs. T. and F. Bosworm

Messrs. B. will have the benefit of their father's (the Rev. N. Bosworth) aid and experience in the management of the school Toronto, 1st July, 1839.

retail prices £6 15s. Od. sterling, which, owing to the liberality of the Tract Society, can be furnished here for £3 10s. Od. currency.

All applications to be made (if by letter post paid) to Mr. Becket at the Depositary, Measure Campbell and Becket's, Printers, Place D'Armes. Montreal, June 26, 1839.

Broad Cloths, all qualities; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins, liquor the required "headiness" and strength. The effect of Cassinetts and Satinetts, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Cantoons, Grey this on the human frame is such, that, as Sir ASTLEY COOPER Twill Regattes, Blue Demys, Turkey Stripes and Drugget, Prints, Prints declared, even a slight scratch often proves fatal to the d Muslins and Ginghams, Muslin de Laines and De Orleans Dresses, Plain London porters, apparently the healthiest and strongest of men, and Figured Gros de Naples, Thibet and Filled Shawle and Handkerchiefs, but who are in the habit of drinking much malt liquor. It is Canton Crape Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Blond Gauze Handkerchiefs, such a deleterious liquor which we drink, or at least a modifi.

Scarfs and Veils, Muslin Collars and Capes, new styles—Hosiery, Gloves, Public and Capilling Notes. The liquor Tailing and Lagrand Lagrand. such a deleterious industriction we drink, or at least a mount.

Parasols, Bobbin and Quilling Nette, Thread Edgings, Tattings and Laces,
Linen Goods, all kinds, Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring Ribbons, Ac. &c. ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 27th May, 1839.

BIBLE AND TRACT DEPOSITORY .--The Depositaries of the Toronto Bible Society and the U. C. Religious Tract and Book Society have (in consequence of Mr. Cathcart being unable longer to continue Depositary) been removed to 23 Yonge Street, where the religious public will always find an assortment of Bibles and Testaments, and the Books and Tracts published by the London Religious Tract Society.

JAS. CARLESS, Depositary.

The prices at which the Bibles and Testaments are sold have been revised, and some of them reduced.

Toronto, June 4, 1839.

OFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is eatisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keep-ing them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have fulled to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, theumatism, asthma, nervous and billions beadache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrololous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In cold and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in seneral, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail supermonce one most latal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera by general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insentible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual The packet ships to England had banished from their tables symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of intoxinating drinks as a common however for the presentation intoxicating drinks as a common beverage for the passengers, and it was now furnished to those who called for it only; as at acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable the bar of an hotel. Memorials had been sent to Congress quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptems of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fince enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral in flammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Fills; and so also hysterical affections, hypocon-driacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, are cured by the Phenix Billore. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Mostat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained for application.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York, A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the united States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimite of John Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a facsimite of John Modat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bittersor hox of pills. For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICELE, King Street, Hamilton.

R. WOOD, DENTIST, Chewitt's Buildings, King Street. Mr. W. on his return to the city bogs leave to state, that he hes made arrangements for a constant supply of Incorruptible Enamel Feets, from the best manufacturers in London, Paris, and Philadelphia; and revolutionists of Cromwell's time, who beat the gallant mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, for immediate information of any immediate inf which, in certain cases, is preferable to any other substance. Mr. W may be consulted at his office any hour of the day. Toronto, 21st May, 1838.

> PPER CANADA Mr. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is author. ized by the College Council to receive all sums which are, or hereafter may be due to this College.
>
> JOHN McCAUL, July 5th, 1839.

COLLEGE.

. L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURS, have recently REMOVED to No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street. Toronto, March 5, 1839.

E MOVAL.—The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formerly occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173, King Street, Toronto.

83tf BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1939.

NEWESTABLISHMENT.—R. HOCKEN, from Montreal, has opened, and now offers for Sale, at his Store, No. 144, King Street, (opposite W. Cormack's & Co.) a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also: SOLE and UPPER LEATHER: -- All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail and solicits intending purchasers to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Toronto, May 23, 1837.

PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Yonge Street.)

The subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received, begs eave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cacsimeres, Devonshire Kerseys and Buckshins; also, a good Broad Ciotas, Cassimeres, Devoising the Reveys and Buckstins, also, a good assortment of Vestings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Value cias, Toilenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for Cash.

THOMAS J. PRESION. Toronto, April 16, 1939.

C U M B E R L A N D H O U S E. —
GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, and Wholesale and
Retail STRAW and TUSCAN BONNET MANUFACTORY, 153, King Street.—The subscribers would be leave to offer their cordial thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal support which has been extended to them since their commercement in business, and would at the same time beg to inform them, that they have resumed the Straw and Tusoun Bonnet and Hat Trade, for the ensuing season. Their arrangements, in connection with that branch of their business, they can assure their friends, are upon such a scale as to justly entitle them to a continu-

ance of their former favours.

Their Stock will comprise an Extensive and Fushionable variety of Girls' and Women's TUSCAN, FATENT DUNSTABLE, and DEVONSHIRE BONNETS; also, Boys' and Men's TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE, and PALM-LEAF HATS; the whole of which will be sold at prices considerably under what this description of Goods has been sold in this Market.

BORET WIGHTMAN & Co.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. Toronto, Feb. 12, 1830. 83 6m

N O T I C E.—The Subscriber requests all persons who Vaughan, July 4th, 1839.

TRAYED, about the middle of last month, TWO FAT STEERS, dark brown, marked I. W. cut with scissors on the rump. They were seen near Farr's Mills, on the Humber, on the 2nd instant. Any person bringing them, or giving information personally or by letter, so that they may be recovered, will be handsomely rewarded. JAMES WICKSON.

Toronto Market, July 15, 1839.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,—From the Garrison Commons, about a fortnight since, a Light Colored Sorel Horse, with a white scar on his forehead, a light colored short switch tail, and very small in the limbs. Whoever will give information at the Guardian office, respecting said horse, will be liberally rewarded.

Toronto, July 16, 1839. 06tf