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[It is a painful fact that the Methodists in too many instances are so conformed to the world in their exterior it is impossible to distinguish them from unconverted persons; by which conduct they transgress positive Seripture precept, deviate from the practice of the primitive Christians, and follow not the footsteps of the most spiritual believers of every age and place. We beg to suggest to the ministers and official members of our church the propriety of frequently in public and in private inculcating the views of our Founder as expressed in his sermon " On Dress," part of which we now insert. Our members should, as in the days of Mr. Wesley, be known of all menas | That is, (to express the matter in plain terms, without any colouring.) "You a self-denying, humble, plain people, showing an atter contempt of the vanities of the world.-ED.1

From the Rev. John Wesley's Works, Vol 7th.

THE DRESS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS .-- No. I.

Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of-wearing of gold, or o putting on of apparel;

But let it be the hidden man of the beart, in that which is not corruptible, even
the ornument of a neek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great
price."---1 Peter iii. 3, 4.

1. St. Paul exhorts all those who desire to "be transformed by the re newal of their minds," and to "prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God," not to be "conformed to this world." Indeed this

exhortation relates more directly to the wisdom of the world, which is totally opposite to his "good and acceptable and perfect will." But it likewise has a reference even to the manners and customs of the world, which naturally flow from its wisdom and spirit, and are exactly suitable thereto. And it was not beneath the wisdom of God to give us punctual directions in this

2. Some of these, particularly that in the text, descend even to the apparrel of Christians. And both this text, and the parallel one of St. Paul, are as express as possible. St. Paul's words are, (1 Tim. ii. 9, 10,) "I will that women adorn themselves in modest apparel; not-with gold, or pearls, or costly array; but (which becometh women professing godliness) with good works."

"But it is not strange," say some, "that the all-wise Spirit of God should condescend to take notice of such trifles as these? to take notice of such insignificant trifles, things of so little moment, or rather of none at all? For what does it signify, provided we take care of the soul, what the body is covered with, whether with silk or sackcloth? What harm can there be in the wearing of gold, or silver, or precious stones, or any other of those beautiful things with which God has so amply provided us? May we not apply to this what St. Paul has observed on another occasion, that 'every creature of God is good, and nothing to be rejected?'

4. It is certain, that many who sincerely fear God bave cordially embraced this opinion. And their practice is suitable thereto: They make no scruple of conformity to the world, by putting on, as often as occasion offers, either gold, or pearls, or costly apparel. And indeed they are not well pleased with those that think it their duty to reject them; the using of which they apprehend to be one branch of Christian liberty. Yea, some have gone considerably farther; even so far as to make it a point to bring those who had refrained from them for some time to make use of them again, assuring them that it was mere superstition to think there was any harm in them. Nay, farther still: A very respectable person has said, in express terms, "I do not desire that any who dress plain should be in our society." It is, therefore, certainly worth our while to consider this matter theroughly; seriously to inquire whether there is any harm in the putting on of gold, or jewels, or costly apparel.

5. But, before we enter on the subject, let it be observed, that slovenliness is no part of religiou; that neither this, nor any text of Scripture, condemns neatness of apparel. Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. "Cleanliness is, indeed, next to godliness." Agreeably to this, good Mr. Herbert advises every one that fears God :--

Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation. Upon thy person, clothes and habitation.

And surely every one should attend to this, if he would not have the good that is in him evil spoken of.

6. Another mistake, with regard to apparel, has been common in the religious world. It has been supposed by some, that there ought to be no difference at all in the apparel of Christians. But neither these texts, nor any other in the book of God, teach any such thing, or direct that the dress of the master or the mistress should be nothing different from that of their servants. There may, undoubtedly, he a moderate difference of apparel between persons of different stations. And where the eye is single, this will easily be adjusted by the rules of Christian prudence.

7. Yea, it may be doubted, whether any part of Scripture forbids (at least I know not any) those in any nation that are invested with supreme authority, to be arrayed in gold and costly apparel; or to adorn their immediate attendants, or magistrates, or officers, with the same. It is not improbable that our blessed Lord intended to give countenance to this custom when he said. without the least mark of censure or disapprobation, "Behold, those that went gorgeous," splendid, "apparel are in kings' courts." (Luke vii. 25.)

8. What is then the meaning of these Scriptures? What is it which they forbid? They manifestly forbid ordinary Christians, those in the lower or middle ranks of life, to be adorned with gold, or pearls, or costly apparel.-But why? What harm is there herein? This deserves our scrious consideration. But it is highly expedient, or rather absolutely necessary, for all who would consider it to any purpose, as far as is possible to divest themselves of all prejudice, and to stand open to conviction: Is it not necessary likewise, in the highest degree, that they should earnestly beseech the Father of Lights, that, "by his holy inspiration they may think the things that are right, and, by his merciful guidance, perform the same?" Then they will not say, no, not in their hearts, (as I fear too many have done,) what the famous Jew said to the Christian, "Thou shalt not persuade me, though thou hast persuaded me."

9. The question is, What harm does it do, to adorn ourselves with gold, or nearls, or costly array, suppose you can afford it; that is, suppose it does not hurt or impoverish your family? The first barm it does is, it engenders pride. and, where it is already, increases it. Whoever parrowly observes what passes in his own heart will easily discern this. Nothing is more natural than to think ourselves better because we are dressed in better clothes; and it is scarce possible for a man to wear costly apparel, without, in some measure, valuing himself upon it. One of the old Heathens was so well apprised of this, that, when he had a spite to a poor man, and had a mind to turn his head, he made him a present of a suit of fine clothes.

Entrapelus cuicunque vocere volchat, Vestimenta dahat pretiosa.* He could not then but imagine himself to be as much better as he was finer than his neighbour. And how many thousands, not only lords and gent'emen, in England, but honest tradesmen, argue the same way? inferring the superior value of their persons from the value of their clothes!

10. " But may not one man be as proud, though clad in sackeloth, as an other is, though clad in cloth of gold ?" As this argument meets us at every turn, and is supposed to be unanswerable, it will be worth while to answer it once for all, and to show the utter emptiness of it. "May not, then, one clad in sackcloth," you ask, "be as proud as he that is clad in cloth of gold ?" I answer, Certainly he may: I suppose no one doubts of it. And what inference can you draw from this? Take a parallel case. One man that drinks a cup of wholesome wine, may be as sick as another that drinks poison: But does this prove that the poison has no more tendency to hurt a man than the wine? Or does it excuse any man for taking what has a natural tendency to make him sick? Now to apply: Experience shows that fine clothes have a natural tendency to make a man sick of pride: plain clothes have not. Although it is true, you may be sick of pride in these also, yet they have no natural tendency either to cause or increase this sickness .-Therefore, all that desire to be clothed with humility, abstain from that poison.

11. Secondly. The wearing gay or costly apparel naturally tends to breed and to increase vanity. By vanity I here mean, the love and desire of being admired and praised. Every one of you that is foud of dress has a witness of this in your own bosom. Whether you will confess it before man or no, you are convinced of this before God. You know in your hearts, it is with a view to be admired that you thus adorn yourselves; and that you would not be at the pains were none to see you but God and his holy angels. Now, the more you indulge this foolish desire, the more it grows upon you. You have vanity enough by nature; but by thus indulging it, you increase it a hundred-fold. O stop! Aim at pleasing God alone, and all these ornaments will

12. Thirdly. The wearing of gay and costly apparel naturally tends to beget anger, and every turbulent and uneasy passion. And it is on this very account that the Apostle places this "outward adorning" in direct opposition to the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." How remarkably does he add. " which is in the sight of God of great price!"

Than gold or pearls more precious far, And brighter than the morning star,

None can easily conceive, unless himself were to make the sad experiment, the contrariety there is between the "outward adorning," and this inward "quietness of spirit." You never can thoroughly enjoy this, while you are fond of the other. It is only while you sit loose to that "outward adorning," that you can in " patiente possess your soul." Then only when you have cast off your fondness for dress, will the peace of God reign in your hearts. 13. Fourthly. Gay and costly apparel directly tends to create and inflame

*The following is Boscawen's translation of this quotation from Horace:-"Entranelus, whome'er he chose To ruin, decked in costly clothes,"-- Epit.

lust. I was in doubt whether to name this brutal appetite; or, in order to have ulready seen, previously prepared; how long before no man can tellspare delicate cars, to express it by some gentle circumfocution. (Like the But it cannot be shown that it was after Moses wrote and read the judicial Dean who, some years ago, told his audience at Whitehall, "If you do not statutes. repent, you will go to a place which I have too much manners to name before his good company.") But I think it best to speak out; since the more the and undeniable; it has this effect both on the wearer and the beholder. To the former, our elegant poet, Cowley, addresses those fine lines :-

"The adorning thee with so much art is but a harbarous skill; "Tis like the poisoning of a dart, Too apt before to kill." poison the beholder with far more of this base appetite than otherwise he would feel." Did you not know this would be the natural consequence of our elegant adorning? To push the question home, Did you not desire, did you not design it should? And yet, all the time, how did you

Set to public view

A specious face of innoceace and virtue!

Meanwhile you do not yourself escape the snare which you spread for others. The dart recoils and you are infected with the same poison with which you have infected them. You kindle a flame which, at the same time, consumes both yourself and your admirers. And it is well, if it does not plunge both you and them into the flames of hell!

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRST ALPHABET. ART OF A LECTURE IN DR. GARDINER SPRING'S "OBLIGATIONS OF THE

WORLD TO THE BIBLE."

Though no man is warranted in speaking with confidence on this subject, yet is there not some good reason to believe that the earliest specimens of a written language came from the Hebrews? Is there not presumptive evidence of this, in the mere fact that the first oral language was the Hebrew? If the Hebrew language was the language originally imparted to men; if it was preserved through all the corruptions of the antediluvian world, through the division of the family of Noah in the time of Peleg, and through the of the idea that it was the first written language?

Notwithstanding the efforts of the infidels of Germany, who have endeaoured to show that alphabetical writing was not in use at all even so early as the time of Moses, it will not be denied, except by infidels of the boldest class, that the Hebrew characters existed in a perfect state when this inspired in the "old way" and were "ont down out of time." author wrote the Pentateuch. Dr. Winder, in his History of Knowledge, maintains the position, that the art of alphabetical writing was communicated to Moses when the great Langiver gave him the law upon mount Sinai. The considerations which support this hypothesis, to say the least, amount to strong presumption in its favour. With two exceptions, writing is not even apparently mentioned in the scriptures before the giving of the law; and these, as we shall presently show, may not invalidate the hypothesis of which we are speaking. There was no such thing as writing known before the flood, nor is there any mention made of it in the book of Genesis before that period Nor was it known from the time of the flood to the time of Abraham's leavng Chaldea. Nor was it known in Canaan at the death of Sarah, and when Abraham bought the cave of Ephron of the sons of Heth. Goguet remarks that "all deeds among the Hebrews at that time where verbal, and were authenticated and ascertained by being made in presence of all the people."-Nor was it known at the time of Issac's marriage. Nor was it known either n Phomicia, or Canaan, at the time of Isaac's league with Gerar. Nor was known either in Canaan or Syria, when Jacob went to Laban. Nor was known in the family of Jacob, while Joseph was in Egypt, either during his servitude, or preferment. Nor was it known at the new settlement of the lands after the famine; nor when the Hebrews settled in Goshen; nor when their oppression began, and the sanguinary edicts were published. Though these were periods and transactions, during which, had alphabetical letters existed, they would not only have been of the greatest utility, but as it seems to us indispensable, and could scarcely fail of being mentioned; yet are they not only not mentioned, but all these important transactions, and all the correspondence between the parties, as well as all the communications from heaven, were effected by verbal intercourse.

And yet there is a precise period beyond which they are mentioned, and mentioned on almost every fit occasion, and introduced into all the national and ecclesiastical affairs of the Jewish people. That period is the inscription of the law on mount Sinai by the hand of God, on the two tables of stone. After this period, Moses is commanded to write the laws in a book; crite the narrative of the war with the Amalekites; to write a copy of the law for future kings; to record the laws that they might be read; and to place a copy of them in the ark of the covenant. After this period also, and not be revelation of this art, or on the part of the people at its introduction among ore; as a close examination of the whole passage most clearly shows, we read of the engraving of the names of the twelve tribes on the breast-plate of adgment, and of the engraving on the mitre of Aaron of the memorable label, Moliness to the Lord.

The giving of the tables, it will be noticed, was a different thing from the writing of the tables. The disregard of this very plain distinction has led to the supposition, that the charge given to Moses which relates to the ephod and breast-plate for the high priest, on which inscriptions were to be made law was not given to Moses until just as he was about to leave the mount, at the close of the forty days. But it was written more than a month before; and not until after it was written, did Moses receive the instruction to prepare the ephod and the breast-plate of Aaron. Signets are mentioned before the writing of the law, but there is no evidence that they were not purely by the word door, or the old Shemitish letter H by the word fence, and the hieroglyphic. God now required Moses to engrave on the mitre of Aaron letters, as distinctly as had heretofore been the hieroglyphic representations of

Now, whence is this perfect silence on the subject of alphabetical writing, until after the supernatural writing of the law, and whence the frequent notices of the art afterwards? Is not the only answer to this question found that may be said, or thought, in about twenty characters variously placed, in the fact, that, the origin of the art is to be attributed to God himself, and that he was the original instructor of Moses during the forty days in which he was upon the inount?

It would be natural to suppose, if a written language were thus discovered to men, that there would be some intimations of this fact in the Mosaic history. Are there not intimations of it? Let us advert a few moments to the narrative of this transaction as it is recorded in the book of Exedus. "And the Lord said anto Moses. Came up to me in the mount and be there; and man, or set of men, ever invented the use of letters by their own unaided I will give thee tables of stone, and a law and commandments, which I have powers. written." The tables here spoken of it is obvious were already prepared and finished at some previous time. God affirms that he had written them. Subsequently to this, we are told that "God gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him on Mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God." Just after this, the fact is repeated, "and the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables." It is a question which descrives ly, Drs. Winder, McKnight, and others, held the opinion that Moses introduto be impartially considered, whether God does not here affirm that he himself is the author of this invention. When a work is declared in the scriptures to be the work of God, to have been wrought by the finger of God, the idea conveyed is that it is the peculiar work of God, and altogether above the power of man. When it is said that Israel is the sheep of God's hand, the ceaning is that they belong to God and to no other. When the Saviour says that he cast out devils by the finger of God, we understand him as declaring that he performs a work to which no other power is adequate but the power of God. When the magicians of Egypt exclaimed of the miracles of Moses, this is the finger of God, they acknowledged his divino mission. And so the Psalmist, when he says, "when I consider the heavens the work of thy had ever derived from schools, such as they were, were comprised within fingers," expresses the idea that no other could create the heavens but God. On the same principle idols are the invention of men, and are called the work of men's hands, and which their own fingers have made. Is it not then a fair afterwards "in the more honourable one of keeping sleep." exegetical inference, that, when the law is declared to have been written by untutored child of genius "wandered at his own sweet will." Here, surthe finger of God, the legitimate import of the phrase is, that it was so peculiarly his work that the original invention is due to him?

I remarked that with two exceptions writing is not even apparently men tioned in the scriptures before the giving of the law. One of these occurs just before the giving of the law, and refers to a future rehearsal in the ears of Joshua of what Moses should subsequently commit to writing for the in- had full and free scope for the expansion of his beautiful moral nature and struction and encouragement of his successor; and by no means proves that the development of his high genius. the art of writing was known to Moses before the time when the law was written. Especially is this remark deserving of consideration, when it is recollected that it is no uncommon thing for the scriptures to notice future events by this sort of anticipation. The other apparent exception will be found no exception at all. It is recorded in the twenty-fourth chapter of Exodus. "And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord :- and he took the book of the corenant and read in the audience of the people." It is said, that as God did not call Moses up into the mount and give him the written tables until after this period, Moses must have had the art of writing before the tables were written. But the question is, when were the tables written Moses had been up to the mount with God before the period here referred to. His first ascent is noticed as far back as the nineteenth chapter. He had ascended a second time, as related in the same chapter. And as is related in the latter part of the same chapter, he had ascended a third time. Not until he came down after the fourth ascent, is he represented as writing the civi and judicial statutes and reading them to the people. Now had not God pre pared the two tables of the moral law before. Moses wrote, and read to the people their judicial code? He had not committed them to Moses till after this; but when he did commit them, it was a commitment of tables, as we

It is also objected to this position, that Job must have lived previous to the time of Moses, and that as he distinctly refers to ancient writing by books and word shocks your cars, the more it may arm your heart. The fact is plain sculpture, there must have been a written language before the giving of the law. When it shall be made to appear that the book of Job was written at an earlier period that the time of Moses, it will be time enough to give weight to this objection. The age in which Job lived and in which the book of Job eye would turn to, looking up from the page of Scripture." It is an even was written is unknown. If the most distinguished critics may be relied upon, this book was posterior to the time of Moses, or Moses himself was broken stone fence. A footpath intersects it in an oblique direction; and as its author. Dr. Warkerton judges it to have been written about the close of the monks have determined that this is the ground on which Judas walked the Babylonish captivity. Dr. John Mason Good, Dr. Winder, and Dr. Grey, with great strength of argument, attribute it to Moses. Gregory Nazianzen, Spanheim, and Adam Clarke attribute it to Solomon. Several distinguished writers have supposed that the silence of the author of this book respecting the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, the Exodus from Egypt, was written prior to these events, and during the age of the carly patriarchs. But is it to be supposed that every book in the sacred canon which does not refer to these events, was written prior to these events themselves? Two fertility. No more fitting spot could have been chosen for the awful event, things are indispensable to the conclusiveness of this argument, neither of which is known. The first is, that upon the supposition, that the author of to it an eternal interest. Overhung on the one side by the mountain, and the book of Job, or Job himself, had lived subsequently to these events, he on the other by the battlements of the temple and city, while the shadows of was acquainted with them; the second is, that upon the supposition that he was acquainted with them, they must necessarily, or even probably, have been noticed in this book. Nor does the longevity of Job necessarily place him in an age previous to the giving of the law. That he did not live in so early an age as that of the longeval patriarchs is evident from two considerstions; in the first place, the reference of Bildad to the longevity of that age, as a peculiarity that distinguished it from his own, as appears from the 8th and 9th verses of the 8th chapter; and in the second place, there is no evidence that the age of Job himself was such as to justify the remark, that he "was subsequent confusion of tongues; if it was the language in which God spoke old and full of days," unless he lived long after the early patriarchs. The to Abraham and to Moses, and in which Moses conveyed the revelation of writer of the passage, "man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full the divine will to mankind,—is there not some strong presumption in favour of trouble; he cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not;" cannot well be supposed to have lived at a period when the life of man was prolonged from six handred to a thousand years. The reference to the flood as a very ancient event is inconsistent with the supposition that Job lived anywhere near the period of those who walked The reference to the law of land-marks and pledges rather indicates also that the hero of this book lived after the time of Moses.

writing was known before the time of Moses, in the fact that there were officers called shoterim among the Israelites; and that this word primarily and properly means writers. The passage referred to, is Exodus the fifth chapter and sixth verse:- "And Pharaoh commanded the same day the task-masters and the officers, saying, ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick." Our translators translate the Hebrew word officers, and most certainly the scope and sense of the passage would be violated by translating it writers. Adam Clarke says that the shoterine " were an inferior sort of officers, who attended on superior officers or magistrates to execute their orders." So say Patrick and Rosenmuller, who give at length the reasons for this opinion. And Mr. Poole gives the same translation, affirming, with Resenmuller, that the secondary meaning of the word is scribes.

It appears, therefore, in a high degree probable that the art of writing was imparted to Moses at the giving of the law. 'The hypothesis is certainly attended with fewer difficulties than any other which I have met with. The two tables we are informed were written by the finger of God; and after these vere broken, they were rewritten by the same unerring hand. And what additional, what overwhelming evidence would it offer to the Jewish people of the city into Bethany." On our way to the village, we pass the spot which of the divine origin of the moral law, when these tables were presented to tradition has fixed on as the site of the fig-treet; which Jesus cursed. The thera, inscribed with mysterious and living characters! If Moses himself was unacquainted with the art of writing before he ascended the mount, the possibility of collusion or deceit was precluded, and the most stubborn minds must have yielded implicit confidence in the divine legation of their lawgiver. We find that, notwithstanding the soletanity of that memorable scene, a portion of the people gave themselves up to idolatry, even while Moses was yet fended on the north and west by the Mount of Oircs, it enjoys a delightful communing with God upon the mount. After his descent with the two tables exposure to the southern sun II The grounds around are obviously of in his hands, as the final witness and seal of his errand, for a long time we pear no more of doubts, no more following after idols; and is it unreasouable to suppose that the obstinacy of an incredulous people was at last van-quished by the two tables of testimony? If you ask, why there were no The stones are large and the architecture of a sombre cast; but the building demonstrations of surprise on the part of the Jewish lawgiver upon the them? I reply, there may have been, though they are not recorded. And even if there were not, we need not wonder at this, when we recollect that Moses was with God forty days in the mount, and especially when we reflect upon the prodigies which nature everywhere displayed around the people, when Sinai sent up its flame and smoke, and the voice of the ever-living God was heard amid the thunders of the mount.

And is it not somewhat remarkable, that, if of human origin, the author of o wonderful a discovery as that of alphabetical writing should be so utterly autiquity that no man can enecify the nation even the era to which it can be attributed? There is something quite as ludicrous to my mind, in the theories of the gradual construction of alpha betical letters, as there is in the systems of Pagan cosmogony. Is it reasons ble to suppose, for example, that the old Shemitish letter D was suggested Shemitish V by a hook or nail? And yet this system has very learned advocates. May we not gravely inquire whether the invention of letters does not exceed the powers of man? The learned Shuckford, though an advocate for the early invention of the art, says, "that men should immediately fall on such a project, to express sounds by letters, and expose to sight all exce...ds the highest notion we can have of the canacities with which we are endowed." It is truly a wonderful art. And it was perfect from the beginning inor has there been any improvement from the days of Moses to the resent day. With one exception all the Hebrew letters are found in the decalogue. Every guttural, labial, lingual, and dental sound is here disclosed

Nor is it less worthy of note, that not an instance is known in which any

I am not disposed therefore to receive the opinion that the origin of letters is lost in time; or that the art rose from small beginnings, and was gradually improved as the wants of men demanded it; but that it was revealed to me by God himself. Nor is this at all a novel conclusion. Among the Christian fathers. Clemens Alexandriums, Cyril, and St. Augustin; and among the moderns, Mariana, a learned Romanist, Dr. John Owen, Sir Charles Wollesed the first alphabet.

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD'S EARLY, LIFE.

When we consider that Hogg was taken from school at so early an age as have to acquire for himself at a subsequent period the art of writing, and lmost the very elements of reading, by his own unassisted efforts, our admiration increases with the almost insurmountable difficulties under which be abouted, in contemplating his final success. Family jars for times drove him from his home, and threw him in a great measure on his own resources, when he was no more than seven years old. All the advantages which he a space of about six months. Thus early he betook himself to the moors and mountains, first in the humble occupation of herding cows, and some years rounded only by his mute companions, he learned to commune with nature, and to draw his inspiration from the fountain-head. He was gifted with soul which could appreciate the glorious works of the Divinity, to whose worship he raised the anthem, and reared the alter on the rude mountain. top, or in the deep bosom of the shadowy forest, while yet a boy. Here he

SOMETHING NEW. [From the Christian Advocate and Journal]

Since man by sin bas lost his God,
Ile seeks creation through; In vain he tries for solid bliss,

In trying consething new The new possessed, like fading flowers, Snon loves its gay hue; The hubble now no longer stays— The soul wants semething new.

Could we but call all Europe curs,
With India and Peru,
The coul would feel an aching void,
And yet want something nam.

But, when we know a Saviour's love, All good in him we view, The soul forsakes her vain delight,—— In Christ finds something new.

The joy the dear Redcemer gives bear a strict review Nor need we ever change again, For Christ is always new. THE LAST OF SEVEN. BY R. A. WILLKOTT.

Olt, he not angry, chide her not, Although the child has err'd; Nor bring the team into her eyes By one ungentle word.

When that sweet linnet sang, before Our summer mass died, A sister's aum was round her neck, A brother at her side.

But now in grief she walks alone, By ev'ry flowering bed: That elster's clasping arm is cold— That brother's voice is fied.

And when she sits beside my knee, With face so pale and meek, And eyes bent o'er her book, I see The tears upon her cheek.

Then chide her not; but whisper now "Thy trespass is forgiven:"
How canst thou frown in that pale face ?
Ehe is the last of Seven, THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE AND BETHANY.

But beyond the question, the most interesting and memorable spot which his celebrated valley (the valley of Jekoshaphat) contains, is the garden of Gethsemane. To this garden an undying interest attaclies, as the scene of our Lord's agony. "When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Kedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered." And here it is, lying on the foot of the Mount of Olives, on the east side of the Kedron; and "occupying the very spot one's plat of ground, "not above fifty seven rods, square,"; enclosed by a low when he betrayed his Master with a kiss, they have walled it off from the rest, and pronounced it accursed. Eight venerable olive trees still grow here, 9 and vindicate its claim to be regarded as the very garden to which Christ resorted on the night alinded to, and where he offered the prayer-"Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." The soil below them the passage of the Red Sea, and the promulgation of the law, prove that it is bare, without flower or verdure of any kind, as if the penal fires which smote the human nature of the Son of God with such terrible energy, had withered also the earth on which he stood, and dried up all the springs of he of which, eighteen hundred years ago, it was the scene, and which has given the night were still further deepened by the spreading chives of the gardenthis was the very spot to which the soul of our Surety, which now began to be "exceeding sorrowful," would naturally turn. The wilderness could not have afforded him a more secluded spot, where his sorrows might flow unseen; and here he was near at hand, and ready against the hour when he was to be "led as a famb to the slaughter." With regard to the olives of the modern Gethsemane, the monks affirm that they are the literal trees which stood here on the night referred to. This is impossible, since all the trees in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem were cut down by Titus, to serve in the siege of the city. The olive possesses the power of shooting out afresh after it has been cut; and it is just possible that the modern olives of Gethsemane are stems from the old roots. The trees are unquestionably of great age and of enormous size. The monument we have described, partakes deeply in the desolation which characterizes all the scenery around Jerusalem. It has a withered and ruinous aspect. The western acclivity has a white chalky appearance. The generally dry bed of the Kedron, which occupied the bottom-the mouldering tomb-stones in the Jewish and Turkish burialgrounds—the grey rocks at the bottom of the mountain—the inclosing hills, whose sides, nearly naked, are of a dull red colour, and relieved only by a few It has also been said that there is ground for a presumption that the art of black and parched vines, with some groves of wild olive trees—the silent city above, "whence no smoke rises, no noise proceeds"-"from the ruinous state of all these tombs, overthrown, broken, and half open, you would imagine that the last trump had already sounded, and that the valley of Jehoshaphat was about to render up its dead." ** No one can survey the seens without calling to mind the touching lament which the Saviour poured over the city in the days of her pride, as he surveyed her from the Mount of Olives. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them who are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." And how awfully has the closing prediction been fulfilled,-" Behold, your house is left unto you desolate."if

Beyond the Mount of Olives, on the east, is the village of Bethany—the quiet home of the happy family which "Jesus loved." The distance is not more than two miles from Jerusalem. The path winds over the lower heights of Olives, and has been " sanctified" by the feet which so often trod it at eventide. Here the last evenings of our Saviour on earth were passed; for we are told that, leaving the stormy scene of the day's labours, he " went out Arabs, the fields around lying uncultivated and covered with rank grass|||| and wild flowers. It is easy to imagine the deep and still beauty of the spot, when it was the home of Lazarus, and his sisters, Martha and Mary. Degreat fertility, though quite neglected; and the prospect to the south-east commands a magnificent view of the Dead Sea and the Plains of Jordan. unquestionably is of much more recent construction than the time of Lazarus. -Near to it is shown his tomb; and travellers are disposed to grant that this may indeed be the sepulchre in which he who was the "Resurrection and the Life," stood and cried, "Lazarus, come forth." It is obviously of great age, and if not the very tomb, in all probability it is similar in character and onstruction to that which Lazarus did indeed occupy. A flight of steps leads down into a square chamber bewn in the rock. A second descent communicates with another small room, in the side of which is a recess large enough to contain three bodies.*** "We are allowed to suppose," says Elliot, "that kindred love had led Martha and Mary to select a resting-place the day of resurrection." +++-Modern Judea, Ammon, Moab, &c.

*John xviii. 1. † Lindsay, vol. ii. p. 60. † Manndrell. p. 169. & Elliot, vol. ii. p. 43t. | | Robinson, vol. i. p. 122. | | Chateaubriand, ol. ii. p. 34, 35. ** Chateaubriand, vol. ii. p. 34. † † Matt. xxiii. 38. † Dr. Shaw, p. 342. | & Sandys, p. 196. | | | | Richardson, vol. ii. p. 371. † Lindsay, vol. ii. p. 62. *** Wilson, p. 158: Richardson, vol. ii. p. 370. † Elliot, vol. ii. p. 63. ttt Elliot, vol. ii. p. 463.

> From Roberts's Oriental Illustrations of the Scriptores, THE HINDOO BLESSING THE HINDOO.

"And early in the morning Lahan rose up, and kissed his sons, and his daughers, and blessed them,"-Gen. xxxi. 55.

Early rising is a universal custom. Thus, in every season of the year, the people may be seen at sunrise, strolling in all directions. At the time of the heavy dews, they bind a part of the robe round the head, which also falls on the shoulders. When a journey has to be taken, were they not to rise early, they would be unable to travel far before the sun had gained its meridian height. They therefore stort a little before day-light, and rest under the shade during the heat of the day.

Here also we have another instance of the interesting custom of blessing those who were about to be separated. A more pleasing scene than that of a father blessing his sons and daughters can scarcely be conceived. The feryour of the language, the expression of the countenance, and the affection of their embraces, all excite our strongest sympathy. "My child, may God keep thy hands and thy feet?" "May the beasts of the forest keep far from " May thy wife and thy children be preserved !" : " May riches and happiness ever be thy portion!"

In the beginning of the Hindoo new year, when friends meet for the first time, they bless each other. "Valen, may your fields give ahundance of rice, your trees be covered with fruit, your wells and tanks be full of water, and your cows give rivers of milk!" "Ah! Tamban, we have met on the first day of the new year. In the next ten moons, may your wife have twins!" May you never want sons in your old age !"

Venase, may your dhonies never want freight! May Varuna (the god of the sea) ever protect them! and may you and your children's children derive an abundance of riches from them!" "Do I meet my friend the merchant? This year may your servants be faithful! when you buy things, may they be cheap; and when you sell them, may they be dear!"

"Have I the pleasure of meeting with our divine doctor? The gods grant your fortunate band may administer health to thousands; and may your house be full of riches!" Thus do they bless each other and rejoice together, on any other great festive occasion.

From the (London) Teacher's Offering. SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD.

"This that she hath done shall be spoken for a memorial of her," Mark xiv. 9. A poor, blind girl brought to a clergyman twenty shillings for the missionary cause. "You are a poor, blind girl," said he, "and cannot afford to give so much." "Yes," said she, "but I can offord it better toan you sup-" " How so ?" "I am, sir, a basket-maker, and can work as well in the dark as in the light. Now, I am sure in the last winter it must have cost those girls who have eyes more than thirty shillings for candles to work by, which I have saved, and therefore hope you will take it for the missionaries."

"The mite my willing hands can give, At Jesus' feet I lay: Grace shall the humble gift receive, And grace at large repay."

" NONE BUT AN ALMIGHTY SAVIOUR."-In the early part of the last quarter we had a case of hopeful conversion here of much interest to us. A man about fifty years of age, who was from Massachusetts, had resided here some months, and was known as a Unitarian. Owing to some peculiar circumstances he became alarmed for his soul, and frankly opened his mind to me and others. He was in great distress for several days. At length he obtained relief; not, however, till he had renounced his Unitarian sentiments. He said "none but an Almighty Saviour would answer his purpose." He attended several meetings with us after he had embraced the Saviour, and appeared well. He soon returned to the East, blessing the Lord that he had ever come to Wisconsin; and I bless God that I was here to witness this glerious display of his grace .- Home Missionary.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1842.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION.

This is a Society whose movements we watch with solicitude and pleasure Irregular indeed it is if High-Church regulations are to be the sundard of order; but quite orderly if that which is most in accordance with the Divine will, is most useful to men. The authority of Scripture in some cases demands an over-stepping of the boundaries prescribed by even good men; and in this case it is so; while a hundred additional reasons can be assigned why those boundaries should be passed. The London City Mission had its origin-not in contempt of existing regulations-not in enmity to existing ecclesiastical power, but in love for souls. Its members are Churchman and Dissenters. Dignitaries and a host of clergymen have looked askance and in jealousy at its proceedings, and even Dissent has murmured; but incalculable good has been done by it. Aversion, however, in many cases has given place to approbation, enmity to friendship, and opposition to co-operation.

The annual Winter Meeting of this Society was held in January, a very gratifying report of which we have met with in the London Patriot. As the Mission by its existence and exertions is a matter-of-fact vindication of the Wesleyan body, and sheds forth a spirit we would have obtain an unlimited prevalence in Canada, where it is forbidden to spread, and in the world, where High-Church mandates cannot stop its diffusion, we shall copy a few particulars of the meeting. The day was very unfavourable, but the Music Hall in Bedford Square was completely filled, and several clergymen were present who had not before attended the meetings of the Society. The Chairman, R. C. L. BEVEN, Esq., after prayer by the Rev. J. Garwood, said, "We are met to hear something of the proceedings of one of the most excellent and effective Societies it ever pleased God to raise up in this Christian land." " Who car be more fitted to do good in this way, than the Missionaries sent out by this Society? They are taken from the humbler stations in life, and are men perhaps, not off great education or great learning; but they are clad with the whole armour of God, and especially do they hold in their hands the bright word of the Spirit—the Word of God." "It is said, that, as most of the missionaries are not members of the Church of England, they will take the people to other places of worship; but that they are not taken from the churches, is testified by many clergymen of the Church of England, who thank this Society for filling, especially, their aisles. No; they are not taken from the churches; but I will tell you where they are taken from-from the ginpalace, the heer-shop, the Sunday-tavern." "We see here a body of Christian mon, differing in non-essentials-that is, in things not clearly revealed in Scrip ture-all united as one man in hostility against every false scheme of religion against Popery and Socialismism, bigotry and latitudinarianism. And unity among christians is to be the great means of the conversion of the world."

"The Rev. R. Ainslie then real a Report of the Society's recent proceedings Since May, it had increased its Missionaries from 52 to 59. Three had been appointed to the districts of Field-lane, Suffron-hill, and Cow-cross, localities in a most wretched condition. In three courts immediately contiguous to Holborn-hill, were found 103 families, consisting of 391 persons, of whom 230 (aged six years and upwards) could not read, 119 of them being above 20 years old. In five courts and alleys near Cow-cross there were 158 heads of amilies, and 102 of them could not read; there were also 106 young persons between the agree of 7 and 22, of whom 77 could not read. Several interesting cases were detailed from the Missionaries' Journals. One man who was recases were detailed from the Missionaries. Journals. One man who was reclaimed, had not for 50 years entered a place of worship, or knelt in prayer. A Socialist's death-bed had been attended; he departed declaring that he had confounded priestoraft with Christianity till too late. Since May, the Missionaries had paid 190,289 visits, of which 15,203 were to the sick and dying; they had held 4,152 meetings for prayer, and given away 200,886 tracts. The Letter to the Lows' had been left with every Jowish family in London. The Taverns in Middlesex had been compelled to close their saloons on the Lord's day. The Report adverted to several spheres of labour not yet entered upon, and appealed forcibly to Christians for their aid." The Rev. H. Hughes, Rector of St. Johns, Clerkenwell, moved the adop-

tion of the Report, and among other impressive remarks had the following:--"Who shall disapprove of such a work as this? Was not this the very emplayment of Him to whom we all look for salvation, who went about doing good." "Is it true, that above a million of human beings in this metropolis never go to any place of worship? and shall we hesitate, and doubt, and delay, until we have settled some insignificant and comparatively useless points of Church government and discipline, while ten thousands of rouls are going into eternity, crying in the ear of God that no man cared for their souls? . For God's sake, let us sink all minor differences and co-operate to remove that enormous evil." "What was Christianity, whon primitive and spiritual? . . . The heathen world were astonished, and said that Christians had invisible characters engraven upon their bodies, which compelled them to love one another." The How and Rev. Baptist W. Noel seconded the resolution in a speech of much beauty and force. His sketch of the moral condition of the metropolis at once graphic and gloomy, we hope to present to our readers on another occasion. He concluded with these words: "You remember how the first Christians, while the Apostles remained in Jerusalem, went everywhere preach ing the Word, in the houses and in the streets; a precedent which tells us, not only that such an agency as this Society employs may go forth, but that we must do what we can to preach the gospel; that the task belongs to every Christian man, woman, and child, to bring our fellow-creatures to an acquaint ance with the Saviour." The Rev. Mr. Whytt bore testimony to the anti-secvarian character of the labours of the Society, and to the good it accomplished. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild moved a resolution, and observed,-" For myself, if the Scriptures be kept in the back-ground, -if the prejudice be suffered to prevail, that they cannot be understood but through certain media, - if buman to the drawing room, his Majesty received a deputation from the Society of authority supplant the Divine,-I fear everything; but, if the Scriptures be brought forth, - if their paramount authority be ucknowledged, -- if their universal intelligibleness be insisted on,-and if to them the final appeal is made, I fear nothing. Give us the sun, and it will shine, spite of all the mists and fogs that gather round it; and great is the truth, and it shall prevail." These are sentiments worthy the mind and heart of an eminent christian minister.

The Rev. T. Mortimer seconded the motion; and, after complaining that another Disserting Minister had not been selected to do so, as three Clergymen of the Establishment had already spoken, he said—I scarcely deserve an audience from you, for I have done nothing yet for this Society, but have often looked at it with suspicion; and now that I have heard that report, I feet more ashamed of myself than ever I did at a public meeting.—Bend out that Report, and you will not want funds: your patient to continuance in duing well will carry the day. Many of myselexical brothers, who leave the in doing well will carry the day. Many of my clerical brethren, who love th object, think you are going the wrong way to work; but they would not think so, if they heard that Report. What does the Society carry on its banner? Why, this.—"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which wa lost." Take that and you need not be afraid. We clergymen have bee -" The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was guarding our people against what we thought the errors of Dissent; but have we done enough to guard them against the worst errors of Popery? No, we have not. I, for one, have been stickling for forms, and made too much even of our own Scriptural Church of England; and I feel that I have been wrong. How have I been taught it? Not by cruelty; that would never teach any man No, but by seeing my dissenting brethren uniting in a Society like this, with my brethren of the Church of England, and finding that simple truth, ministered by your agents, proved salvation to souls. Let us all work, London is large for us all; and thousands wilt go to perdition, do all we may. God heal all our divisions! God bring us nearer to one another—by bringing us nearer to himself through Jesus Carist! Let mo add only one verse, written if I mistake not, by Charles Wesley:-

"The sheep of Irrael's fold, in England's pastures fed; And fellowship with all we hold, who hold it with our Head."

If the Puseyite heresy is to be exterminated,-if hightry is not to become dominant,-if all christian churches are to have freedom of action,-if gospel charity is to bless them extensively,-if the myriads of our race who are yet ansavel are to receive the touth, -if Christianity is to be the universal religion, such invaluable associations as the London City Mission must be sanctioned. multiplied, and supported.

PUSEVISM IN ENGLAND .- Late papers from England bring intelligence of the portentous spread of the opinions of the Oxford Tractarians. One paper speaks of the "constant secession" of evangelical clergymen from the Bible and Tract Societies, and the notes in which the necessity and efficacy of the sacraments are spoken of: " multitudes are on a sliding scale." It is said that a period is fast hastening, when, generally, "the only system of error arithin the church visible will be popery, and the only system without, will be infidelity." Another paper states, that there are ten Puseyite leaders at .Oxford. "A Fellow of Exeter has expressed his belief, that, seven years Lance, the Churches of England and Rome will be re-united; some cross themselves in public worship, others make genuflexions, others openly praise the Jesuits, talk of Saint Ignatius Loyola, have plans for taming refractory Bish-.ops, and talk over what they will do, in their day of triumph, with the Clergy who reject their views." Another journal says, A considerable number of the clergy of the diocese of London addressed their diocesan in a formal protest against the proposed appearance of the King of Prussia, a Lutheran Protestant as a sponsor at the baptism of the Prince of Wales. The leading clergy of Winchester did the same, and in their protest they designated the Prussian Sovereign a "Dissenter." This precious document is in the hands of Prince Albert. Another paper more than intimates, that it is the wish eventually of the Oxford men to accomplish the separation of the English Church from the State, and says, "There can be no doubt that it is the intention of the celebrated Professor Pusey to bring about, if he and his party can muster strength enough, the re-union of the two Churches of England and Rome." In England there is a tendency to this, and in Canada there is the same. But whatever may be the precise character of an evidently approaching crisis, Bible truth must, sooner or later, everywhere prevail.

a man of indomitable purpose, and magnificent sim. His whole course of foundation of a College in Scotland we some time ago spoke of to our readers, ionary Committee was formed, and the first Missionary collection made, mounting to £13 2s. 6d. ! A small beginning; but one which made Carey xult. A few months prior to this he had preached before the Bartist associadon at Nottingham, from a passage commencing with, " Enlarge the place of thy tent." In this sermon his two great positions were, I. Expect GREAT THINGS FROM God. 2. ATTEMET CREAT THINGS FOR GOD This sermon gave an impetus to the deliberations and doings of his brethen; and the ground Carey took was the highest a mortal could take; and his words are sufficiently postolic to be inscribed on every Missionary Bible, and over the door of every christian temple in heathen lands. In addition to these particulars which we have from Eustace Carey's Life of his noble relative, we take another from Fuller's account of the Doctor. At a meeting, Mr. Fuller said to a friend, There was a gold mine in India, but it seemed almost as deep as the centre of the earth. Who will venture to explore it?" "I will venture to go down," sold Carey, 'but remember that you (addressing Fuller, Sutcliffe, and Ryland) nust hold the ropes.' We solemnly engaged to him to do so, nor while we ive shall we desert him." He did go down, and brought up immortal spirits; and many now beautify, as stars, his massive crown of eternal rejoicing .-Hallowed names are associated with his as a Missionary to India—Thomas, Ward, and Marshman; and unknown, fully, here, are the ample benefits to the East of their devotedness, sacrifices, prayers, and heroic labours.

DR. CARRY'S HAND-BILL .- This distinguished ornament of the Missionary cause seemed fitted, by nature, to be the pioneer of the gospel in India. His burning love and zeal for the good of the perishing heathen, set on fire the pions minds it came in contact with around him, and he was himself the man whom that love and zeal designated to go to India. Unconquerable perseverance, was a distinguished feature of his character. And another was the power of turn-

ing every thing to good account in the presecution of his work.

Butto the Hand-Bill. He landed in India in 1793. Such was his poverty when he arrived, that he was obliged to gain a living by his personal labour and for this purpose, he offered his services by a hand-bill to the public, to make and repair shoes. Having been a journeyman shoemaker, he now availed himself of his trade to gain a support. From this humble condition, he resets the distinguished honor of having occupied the chair of three Professorships of Oriental languages, and of having translated and apportune aded the publication of the gospel in furty different tongues in the Eastern world.

It is an interesting fact, that when in the height of his honors as the mo

distinguished linguist and Oriental scholar in that part of the world, he took pleasure in nailing up the original hand bill against the wall of his study, and xpatiating on that grace of God that had raised him from so humble circumtances to the station be then occupied .- Boston Recorder.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND MRS. FRY. - During the Prussian e visited the Newgate prison walking arm in arm with Mrs. Fry, the sister of Church. A very general state of peace and union prevails." Mr. Gurney, the Quaker, and celebrated as a lady following in the footsteps of the philanthropist Howard. On entering one of the female wards she took per seut and explained to His Majesty the condition of the prisoners, and the mprovement they had made in consequence of the introduction of religious services among them. This prison has long been notorious for its wickedness, so that some years ago it was unsafe for the Governor to visit it, and even for Mrs. Fry to go into the female wards. She proceeded to read to the prisoners portions of the Sacred Scriptures, making some remarks on what she read, Then followed a pealm; after which she knott down, and the Sovereign immediately followed her example, and listened with devout attention to a most appropriate prayer which she offered; altogether presenting a scene which an angel might exult to witness, and which we could wish to have often re-acted n such an asylum of offenders. The following account is given of his Prussian Majesty's visit to Mrs. Fry :-

The visit to Mrs. Fry's residence, at Upton, near Stratford, in Essex, is mportant, and will be memorable, as the solitary instance in which his Majes y, during his sojourn in this country, threw aside the conventional ctiquette estricting his personal intercourse with British subjects to the Royal and official circles—the one occasion on which he may be said to have divested himself of the monarch to indulge the more freely a kindly impulse of the man. And there are of all parties and all creeds who will especially rejoice in the onour so conferred upon Mrs. Fry as a marked and graceful homage rendered by rank and power to the nobility and influence of character; for the friendship by rank and power to the nobility and indicate of character; in the incutation of the Prussian monarch for our country woman is based, we need hardly state, solely upon sympathy with her active benevolence, and a strong personal interest in her schemes of practical charity, conceived in the course of audiences obtained during her visit at Berlin in the spring of 1840, in proseunion of her unwearied endeavours for the amelioration of prison discipline The party consisted of his Majesty, Lord Hardwicke, the Baron Stollerg, and Chevalier Bunson, the Prussian Envoy, in one of the Queen's carringes, followed by the Ludy Mayotess and the Sheriffs, and reached Upton about halfpast three. The indispensable preparations for the reception of the illustrious visitor had, of course, to some extent, apprised the neighbourhood of his intention, and a considerable crowd had collected at the gates. Loud and hearty acclamations greeted his Mejesty's arrival, and the bells of West Ham rang out a merry welcoming. The King, on alighting, was received by the heads of the family, and proceeded at once to the drawing-room, where its members, to the third generation, were severally presented. This was, we believe we may venture to say, the avowed object of the visit, his Majesty having graciously expressed to Mrs. Fry the day before, at the Mansion-house, a wish to see her children and grandchildren, and to honour her with his company for that purpose. A collation was then served in the dining-room. On his return stends, headed by Mr. William Allen, who read an address from a comof their body specially appointed for the purpose. It was, we believe, of a gratulatory character, with particular reference to the prominent tenet and bject of the Quaker persuasion—the promotion of universal peace. His Majesty is understood to have listened to this address with marked attention, and with evidence of the liveliest interest, and to have conveyed to Mr. Aller nis sense of its excellence in the most emphatic terms. At the expiration of about an hour, his Majesty took leave of Mrs Fry and her family with the greatest kindness of manner, and not without emotion.

IMPORTANT MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. - There is a very nteresting letter, dated Boston, Jan'y 4th, under this title, in a lare number of the N. Y. Observer, a few items of which our readers shall have laid before them. 'The Observer's correspondent gives an account of a Monthly the occasion. Missionary Concert, just held at Boston, at which several letters were read from Dr. Grant, Dr. Anderson, and others. Dr. Grant in one says he had tries were required, and the people have insisted on having them. The Doctor the Pope had sent a strong reinforcement of Priests to oppose the Mission. bers are desired to be present. The Papal Bishop, El Koosh, contemplated a visit to the mountains to counteract its influence, and is attempting to bribe the Nestorians by the offer of mmense temporal advantages, to be conferred through the French Consul-General at Mosal. The Doctor suspects that El Koosh is of Nestorian descent, and is the same man who once set himself up as Patriarch of the Nestorians, Maronite Patriarch, who would rejoice to exterminate the whole Druze nation, rather than have them Protestants. The whole story of the war, it is believed, would astonish the world. But High-Churchism is in Syria, as we suspected and where will it not try to be to prevent scriptural Churches from doing good? "This mission, Dr. Anderson states, is threatened with expulsion from the country, by the influence of a spirit which threatens all evangelical churches. From one of its most conspicuous manifestations, it is called Puseylem; but is found in all Protestant sects. Its object is, to extend the power of CHURCH.' It treats the establishment and extension of church power as the end to be attained; and is therefore directly at war with the true missionary spirit, which makes the publication of gospel truth for the salvation of men the great object of its labours, and regards churches as mere agencies for effecting it. This spirit, at the present moment, portends more evil to the cause of truth and piety throughout the world, than it is in the power of the whole Popedom to inflict. Prudential considerations have hitherto prevented the full disclusure of what the Prudential Committee know on this subject, and must still prevent it in some degree. It is time, however, to announce, that missions are threatened by an extended interference from a great ecclesiastical power, which denies our right to preach the gospel anywhere. This interference is connected with the late appointment of an English bishop at Jerusalem, who, the newspapers announce, has sailed for Joppa in the steam Hallowell,

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- We insert for the gratification of our youthful readers an Anthem on the Baptism of the Prince of Wales, January 25th, 1842; sung by the children of Latimer School, Sittingbourne, England.

Great King of worlds on high,
Through all the earth and sky,
Thy will prevails;
Hear now a nation pray,
Long guide Victoria's away,
Biess, each succeeding day,
The Prince of Waies. Baptize him with thy power, On him thy Spirit shower; Kindly impart

Grace to erect a throne, And claim it as thine own, Where thou wilt reign alone, Lord of his heart. So shall be wear a crown; Seeking a wise retown; Ho shall be seen Reigning in rightconuncas, Clothed in truth and grace, His name the world shall bu God save the Queen!

The Canada Gazette of the 26th inst. proclaims the erection of certain Townships in the Districts of Bathurst, Johnstown, and Ottawa, into a separate District, to be called the DISTRICT OF DALHOUSTE.

DR. CAREY, THE MISSIONARY .- A deep reverence is felt by THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH .- There is in the London s whenever we pronounce, or hear others pronounce, this name. Carey was | Patriot of January 6th, a synodal letter of the Scotch Bishops in favour of the Society, whose willing servent in India Carey was. Several meetings were us out in the opinion we expressed then, that the College was to be of an exheld in reference to the formation of that Society in 1792. In that year a clusive character, and which was objected to by the Church. Our opinion more than ever in it :-

The Rev. Mr. Drummond, one of the Episcopal clergymen of Edinburgh, has published the following protest against the assumption of this title, in a recent abovers and comparative thing to say regarding the special object put forth in the advertisement. My present business is with the recommendatory letter it contains: that letter protest and? Now, Sir, I beginsops of the Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland? Now, Sir, I beginsops of the Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland? Now, Sir, I beginsops of the Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland, and there is not one of these which authorizes any change in the designation of our communion. This alteration has been made, therefore, without competent authority; while at the same time it seems to aim a blow against made to exclaim, Vincatholic Church. The canons of the Spiscopalian, belong nevertheless to the Reformed Churches, and are (in the lest sense of the term) members of the Stathers in this country, who, though not Episcopalian, belong nevertheless to oppose the adoption of any such title, on this or any other occasion."

The Rev. Mr. Drummond, one of the Episcopal Chilege;—"I have no in a recognize the feature abovers and comparative processing the gloom that shad disguise; at him disputes; at hi The Rev. Mr. Drummond, one of the Episcopal clergymen of Edinburgh, has

- DEATHS,-Some of our subscribers will have a mournful satisfaction in reading the following notices: Died, Jan. 14th, Mrs. Williams, 90th, Miss Mary Carey, youngest sister of the late Dr. Carey, of Scrampore.

England, in 1607 or 1608. This, says Adam Taylor, was about 20 years prior to 1633, when the Church under the care of Mr. Spilabury was organsed, which Mr. Crosby reckons the first Baptist Church-

are improving in health, although very slowly. Our prospects on the District, I think, are decidently improving. On nearly all the Circuits there has been Monarch's late visit to England to attend the baptism of the Prince of Wales, an increase of members and a gratifying improvement in the funds of the

> man cast in Bexter's mould, the Secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society, and author of several popular and sterling works addressed to youth

> at Holland Landing to the Canada Conference for a Church, which is to be immediately erected. It is with much gratification and gratitude we announce this act of christian generosity.

> We understand His Excellency the Governor-General has given command for the commencement of the buildings of King's College, under the superintendence of Mr. Young, Architect. His Excellency is expected to honour this city, very shortly, with a visit, and lay the foundation-stone.

> "The VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," or Life of Samuel Hick, by the Rev. James Everett, has reached the Sixteenth Thousand. The same author

> Dr. ALDER has in the press a work entitled "Wesleyan Missions; their Progress stated, and their Claims enforced." We are impatient to see the chapter on Upper Canadian Missions.

> nee of the Deity," &c. &c., was to have ready for publication in February a new poem designated "Luther."

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General, to Wednesday, the 11th of May; but is not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

We publish in another column to-day a triumphant reply to the Church's late unprovoked attack on The Religious Tract Society.

A MAIL will be closed at the City Post Office, for England, via Halifax, on Wednesday, the 20th instant; and via Boston, by the United States Mail, on the 26th instant.

To Correspondents .- Will our first-page contributors be as sure in sending to, as they are slow in writing for, us !---- We will insert next week what has been received from a Niegara friend.

GUELPH MISSION .- A Quarterly Meeting will be held in Woodwich, Gueigh Mission, on the 14th and 15th of May. The Rev. Jas. Muegrove, Superintendent of the Brantford Circuit, is expected to attend on W. RYERSON.

VICTORIA COLLEGE .- The Annual Examination of tries were required, and the people have insisted on having them. The Doctor that they are expected to be present. I am also requested to state that there and visited Mosal, and narrowly escaped death by the Arabs. He writes, that will be a meeting of the Bourd of Trustees on the 22nd, and that all the mem-

A Vacation of five weeks is to follow the Examination. The Sommer Ses ion will commence on the 26th of May. J. HURLDURT. Acting Principal.

Quarterly Meetings for the London District-4th Quarter. St. Thomas March 26th and 27th | London April 30 & May 1st THE DISTRICT MEETING for the London District, will be held at Mount THE DISTRICT MEETING for the London Post Nay.

Pleasant, Brantford Circuit, on 25th and 26th of May.

W. RYERSON, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings for the Toronto District-4th Quarter. Credit Mission ... April 1st Barrie Mission ... May 7th and 8th Toronto Circuit ... 9th and 10th Lake Simcoe ... 15th Yonge Street ... 16th and 17th Whitby ... 23rd and 24th Stamford ... 21st and 22nd Reesorville ... 23rd and 24th St. Catherines ... 21st and 22nd Brock ... 30 & May 1st Grimsby ... 22th and 29th Albion ... 30 & "1st Toronto City ... June 5th Newmarket ... May 7th and 8th Anson Green, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings on the Bay of Quinte District, 4th Quarter Morray, March 19 and 20 | Peterboro', April 30, May 1 Cobourg, Belleville,

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

By Rev. James Musgrove, Brantford Circuit-For himself ... £0 15 Mrs. Oleda Strobridge ...£2 0 0 Calvin Houghton 0 15 0
Mrs. Suson Eaton 0 10 0 William Edmondson'..... 0 10 0 By Rev. C. Flumerfelt, Gosfield Circuit-Henry White 1 5 By Rev. Wm. McCullough, Kemptville Circuit. T. Hurd and family, in full 6 5 0 | Horace Hutchins, in full ... By Rev. J. Armstrong, Ottawa Circuit. | Silus Waldron 1 10 0 | Samuel Orr

Rev. Thomas Cosford, for self, 6 8 9

By Rev. Samuel Belton, Reesorville Circuit - Allison Leadlay 3

METHODISM AND DIVISIONISTS IN UPPER CANADA .- NO. III.

the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR.—The Articles of Union, so solemnly entered into in the fear and resence of Him who keepeth covenant, and who avengeth the wrong on him triumph over obstacles, and of a wide diffusion of revealed truth, is the authentic which commences with, "To all faithful members of the Reformed Catholic and convincing proof of both. The following extractfrom the Boston Recorder Church in Scotland." In another part of it the same novel title is repeated. Church in Scotland." In another part of it the same novel title is repeated. Church in Scotland. A clergyman of that church residing in Edinburgh enters his protest against the rundeness of treatment? Had Wesley been there, it had not been so: had a thousand other facts, enhances our approbation of the Baptist Missionary assumption of this, what he considers an ominous appellation, thereby bearing musing, with grief and astonishment, upon these strange, late, and unaccountable occurrences, and meeting at every turn their painful results, we pause and weep. Long have we been accustomed to meet in conflict fierco, where quarnceting of Ministers took place at Kettering in October, where the first Mis- remains what it was, and the following protest of the clergyman confirms us ters are not given; with wickedness and devils we are trained to contend;but oh! Into what confusion and distress of mind are we thrown by the anomaly of meeting a new kind of fee, armed with bristling bayonets; behind which we recognize the features of those who were once our friends-once our fellowabourers and companions in tribulation. Amazed, we pause: and, penetrating the gloom that shades them, behind we discover our old enemy, crouched in disguise; at him duty requires us to aim our deadly blows; but how shall we fix our conquering darts in him without coming in contact with those (once our friends) who have strangely thrown themselves, in a menacing attitude, between him and us? While musing, we say, upon these amezing occurrences, which have thus placed members of the same great family, labouring to accomplish the same important end, in each other's way of doing good, so that they are liable to spill a brother's blood while coming at the common for made to exclaim, Where that wisdom and piety which, till now, had directed the affairs of the British Conference? Into what corner had discretion been thrown?—and why was reason turned out of doors? Where slumbered our our elder brethren-where?-that there was none in that evil hour to plead the cause of suffering innocence; none to interpose and save our common Methodism from that indelible stain thus fixed upon her. And has it come to this!—that the pious founder of Methodism has not a son left in nineteenth century to sit at the helm, and direct the grand operations of Methodism, whose soul is embued with the spirit of its founder, or of a pious widow of the late Rev. John Williams, the Missionary who was martyred at and consistent Abram? None to say, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, Erromanga, South Seas.—16th, Mrs. Johnson, daughter of the late Sir P. between me and thee, for we be brethren?" but brother is arrayed against Francis, K. B., the supposed author of the celebrated letters of "Junius," - brother; and their energies which, till now, had been so efficiently directed against the common foe, are spent in opposing each other; leaving the devil to 20th, Miss Mary Carey, youngest sister of the late Dr. Carey, of Scrampore. enjoy a play-day, who laughs to see his enemies carrying on his work. This is Her intense sufferings, which had been protracted for 45 years, were borne a state of things, in Methodism, one over which we weep not alone; may, when with remarkable christian meckness.—27th, H. Griffith, Esq., aged 83, senior deeply wrapped in thought, we pensive sit, pondering on these painful life, raising heaven-ward the mind's "interior eyo," penetrating the blue ethereal ber of those honoured few who invited Mr. Jay to the Pastoral office 50 years ago. He had resided nearly 70 years in Bath, and died in peace.

The had resided nearly 70 years in Bath, and died in peace.

The had resided nearly 70 years in Bath, and died in peace. CHURCH STATISTICS.—In the London Patriot of January 20th, McKendree, George, Emory, and many others, all Fathers in Israel. These the Rev. S. K. Bernard says, "In the year 1616 Mr. Henry Jacob laid the foundation of the first Independent congregation in England." In the same ministering angel, who had been watching with anxious concern the movements ministering angel, who had been watching with anxious concern the movements. accompanied by Charles, Fletcher, Coke, Clarke, Benson, Watson, Asbury, paper, the Rev. James Peggs, Baptist Minister, states, that the first Baptist of the famed Manchester Conference of 1840, alarmed for the honour, peace, Church in Holland, was formed by the Rev. John Smith, of Lincolnshire, prosperity, and safety of Methodism, lest the glory of Gol and the divine presented in the safety of the famed Manchester Conference of 1840, alarmed for the honour, peace, prosperity, and safety of Methodism, lest the glory of Gol and the divine presented in the first Baptist. sence should pass from her, and she be thrown prostrate, being divided against herselfs these, hastening to the shores of mortality, fixing their eyes upon that moral field where they once had toiled for its reformation, and had left their pious sons to extend the blessed work till the kingdoms of this world should become the kingdom of God and of his Christ; as the eyes of those interested The President of our Conference favours us with a letter, ones move slowly over the extensive field, observing this, that, and the other in which he says,—"I am thankful to be able to say that my afflicted family portion of the work, they at length arrive at the fountain head of Methodism.

are improving in health, although very slowly. Our prospects on the District, Here they pause: and, while canvassing the seat of power, dissatisfaction and concern are depicted on their countenance; onward move their scrutinizing eyes; and now they rest upon distracted Canada; and while they look upon the unnatural conflict between parent and offspring—children sem by the parent to oppose and vex their far-off and unoffending brethren, and to sow in their field of inheritance the hancful seeds of strife, discord, and division; causing infidely DR. Pike.—It is said that the University of Glasgov has to enoff, worldlings to stand aloof from instruction, leaving devils unpursued to recently conferred the honorary distinction of D. D. on the Rev. J. G. Pike; a grin out the malicious gladness of their satural hearts, glorying in the disgraceful strife. While still they gaze with amazement, a mortal poleness fixes upon their sainted countenances, which bespeaks the inward emotion produced by the Society, and author of several popular and sterling works addressed to youth. He is paster of the leading Baptist Church in Derby, and from a personal arc led back to the ruling power, where they find, to their grief, that the reina had unwisely been thrown into the hands of pride and ambition; these, directed uncommon usefulness. uncommon usefulness.

THE HON. J. B. ROBINSON, Chief Justice, a distinguished member of the Church of England, has just given a very eligible and valuable site of the Church of England, has just given a very eligible and valuable site of the distracted state of Methodism in Canada had produced, now matured. into ripeness, becoming too extreme to be longer endured without vert, show themselves in the expressive took, the deep-toned sighs, which involuntarily burst from those troubled bosoms which had long since ceased to be disturbed by certily events, and the big tears which roll in quick succession down those immortal cheeks. And O that the precious shower of sorrowing tenrs which, in unrestrained profusion, are now falling from those eyes which had long since forgottes to weep, may drop on the hearts of those erring brethren!—brethren and at the helm, whose unrighteous conduct is calculated to (and assuredly will, unless they timely change their present course) dash in pieces that part of the Methodist Church under their direction, and throw her fragments to the four winds; for the hand of retributive justice will sooner or later find them out;—and that sword of discord and schism which they have causelessly un-Rev. James Everett, has reached the Sixteenth Thousand. The same author has published "The Polemic Divine," being a Memoir of the Life, Opinions, and Ministry of the Rev. Daniel Isaac; price 6s. 6d. All the works of Mr. Everett are highly pressed by the leading religious reviews in England, Scotland, and America. We have copies of "The Village Blacksmith" on hand.

Scotland, and America. We have copies of "The Village Blacksmith" on hand. in the spirit of their departed sire, in defence of injured Methodism? Who will redress the wrong inflicted on weeping Canada? and thereby stay the lifted stroke ready to fall upon the British Conference and Church. Who shall arise, in the meek and lowly spirit of the blessed Redeemer, and restore to British Methodism her ancient spirit of godly simplicity, meekness, and power? and thereby secure to her uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Then shall the The Rev. Robert Montgomeny, author of 6 The Omnipre- divine presence for ever go with, and direct her way.

E. Adams.

> A FAINT CRY FROM THE BACK-WOCDS. To the Editor of the Christian Quardian.

DEER SIR,—From a remote part of the work I speak, and ask, "When will Israel cease to pursue after his brother?" I mean, when will our British brethren, or the London Missionary Committee, cease to violate Methodistic unity; invade our patrimonial inheritance; disturb us in the penceful prosecution of our work; and conspire to disgrace and deteriorate Methodism? For calling her tended more to disgrace and deteriorate Methodism? nothing has tended more to discredit us and to limit our religious influence than ceedings tend directly to hinder the faithful and healthful exercise of discipling among vs-while they are a constant encouragement to sectional difficulty and insubordination. When a petry faction cannot have it all their own way-no. natter how much soever the members of that faction, in their dispassionate moments, may have disapproved of the proceedings of the British Conference with regard to Canada, as divisive and unkind, they exclaim, "We'll send for a Missionary! We'll have an opposition Society!" And the British Confera missionary: We in have an oppositing Society. And the Oritish Conference, regardless of its character for dignity and consistency, so long sustained, stands ready to patronise them; and to do the work of every paltry party of divisionists which has ever arisen in Methodism—organize societies out of excluded members, mulcontents, and bucksliders.

Will our brethren pay no attention to the proposal made in our address to them, and reiterated again by the Rev. E. Ryerson in his excellent letter in the Guardian of Feb. 23rd, in which suggestions he has the concurrence of every member of the Conference. And will our American brethren look on and see funior branch of the Methodist family trampled upon by a senior, and not remonstrate—especially when they consider that we are their immediate off-spring? Will good Dishop Soule in his approaching visit to England try to exert no influence for an adjustment of differences? Will not the General Conrence at its next session in '44-if the affair be not before then adjusted, which fear, from the disposition manifested by our English brethren, it will notgive some opinion? The British Conference has not been so diffident about giving the American Connexion advice, and why should the latter be?

But, Mr. Editor, if these differences be not satisfactorily arranged by those concerned, and the offence removed, we shall meet them another day, and they must account for the evil they have Jone.

A MEMBER OF THE CANADA CONFERENCE.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS' FUND. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR BROTHER,-I have always felt grieved when assisting in paying out the money belonging to the superannuated preachers, that we could not puy them the whole amount the Discipline allows them; and have resolved of late to do semething to increase their fund. The plan I have adopted is, to get as many £1 yearly subscribers among our lay-members (or others) as there are travelling preachers on the District, without interfering with the May collection. This I think we will be able to accomplish. Indeed I think it might be done, (or more than doubled) throughout the Province. This, with other means, would place these worthy voterans above want. Yours, &c. Prescott, March 24th, 1842. C. R. A C. R. ALLISON.

From a Correspondent of the Christian Guardian.

The following, from the Achill Missionary Herald of January 27, is very similar to sentiments repeatedly expressed by the Editor of the Church respecting other denominations :-

THE CHARITY OF POPERY.

The following illustration of popish charity is extracted from the Tablet of the 21st ult., p. 538. This paper is the leading organ of English Papists, who are generally supposed to be the most liberal of their sect: As a question of principle, the establishment is no more to us than any

Protestant sect. In practice, and in theory, too, we deny the validity of their ordinations, and question the due administration of even that one sacrament which a pagan is competent to administer. The Archbishop of Canterbury would have to be baptized conditionally before he could receive absolution from the humblest Catholic priest; and before he could minister at the olter, he would have to submit to a new ordination. It is certain that he is a mere layman; it is doubtful whether, waiving the questions of heresy and schism, he is ren a christian at all "

Quarterly Meetings for the Bytown District-4th Quarter. Richmond.... April 17th and 18th George's Lake. May 16th and 17th Hull...... "Soth & May 1st Osgoode..... "25th and 26th St. Andrews. May 7th and 8th Bytown..... June 4th and 5th L'Orignal.... "14th and 15th

The District Meeting will commence (D. V.) in BYTOWN on the 1st of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The business at which the Circuit Stewards are to be present will take place the next day at 10 o'clock, A. M. The preachers are respectfully informed, that some special services are to be holden in connex on with the District Meeting, to begin the evening previous (May 31st) at 7 o'clock, P. M., and to terminate with the Quarterly Meeting on Sunday—consisting of a. Prayer Meeting every morning, and of preaching and Prayer Meeting at night; and those of them who can, whether they go to Conference or not, are requested to remain till Salbath.

1. Carroth. Georgo H. White, City Toronto, 12 10 0 to remain till Sabbath.

at the low appointed we had some the present and effected one of the greatest change. From heigh an outside, profilers, and dispersable present is unable in the head of the children and the solid of t was the birst meeting of the same were need in this place. On a granty evening I preached to a few in Lichfield; and on Wednesday, in company with bro's. Highs and Connor, and Mrs. Hughs, I started for Pembroke. We rode to Westmeath, where we hold a Missionary Meeting. As it was dark and stormy we expected it would be an "additional" one, but in this we were happily disappointed, as far as collection and subscription were concerned. For although but few attended, (only 12 males) the collection was £2 8s. 3½d., and the whole amount £7 8s. 3d. This was the largest amount, for the number of persons present, taken up on this District. This sum will be considerably increased by the active collectors appointed, as several of the principal friends were not present. Thursday 10, we held an "additional" Temperance meeting in this place, and although but few attended, yet among these thore were several who intend to unite in a treatedal, yet among these thore were several who intend to unite in a treatedal society; among whom was a respectable merchant, who literally turned Mr. Alcohol out of doors. In the evening we held a Missionary Meeting in the township of Pembroke, 15 miles to the west of this. Here the congregation was large for a new settlement, and the whole meeting appeared to be interesting. The collection amounted to £3:11s. 75d., and the whole amount to £15 15s. 41d. This was the largest public collection received on this extensive District at any one place. I have £3: 11s. 73d., and the whole amount to £15 15s. 41d. This was the largest public collection received on this extensive District at any one place. I have no doubt there will be realized, on this new two weeks circuit, more than £30; as £23 3s. 74d. were subscribed and paid at the two meetings. Friday 11th, we held a Temperanca meeting in this place, which was better attended than the one in Westmeath, and several signed the pludge. Saturday 12th, the Quarterly Meeting for this circuit commenced at 1 o'clock. The meeting was well attended; and after preaching in the evening by brother Hughs, several penitents came in the altar for prayer. The Love-feast on Sabbath morning was very interesting and encouraging. The public congregation was large, attentive, and serious. I hope that it was a senson not altogether lost. Br. Hughs preached again in the evening, after which we closed our labours for this time, and perhaps for ever in this part of our timerant work.

this time, and perhaps for ever in this part of our itinerant work.

This is one of the most important new circuits belonging to the Canada Conference, and will soon rank among our first four-week circuits. The settlers appear to be about of the right kind; and although some say they have to look the wrong way to see the rising sun, I have no doubt if they can succeed in removing those wretched grog-shanties, and pay a proper deference to the subject of religion, the sun of righteousness and prosperity will continue to shine upon them. On my return, I attended a very excellent Quarterly Meeting on the Mississippi circuit. This circuit is increasing in members, and rising in importance. May the great Head of the Church carry on the good work!

Yours affectionately,

C. R. Allisos.

P. S. Have not the London Committee, and their deputation from Canada F. S. Have not the London Committee, and their deputation from Canada, completed the climax in their report, an extract of which appears in the last Guardian? I san pleased to see, in the able and judicious remarks by brother E. Ryerson upon that most astonishing and alarming report, that he suggests the propriety of sending a deputation to England. I have always been of the opinion that it would be the only means by which these (some of the greatest enemies to the christian religion that ever Western Canada had to contend with) and the offertably met. If nothing also has a good done it their enemet as the contend with) could be effectually met. If nothing else has ever done it, their report referred to above has removed the last gleam of hope from truth, justice, and common Christianity. Is it possible that the once peaceable, and ishorious Elder Case, and the formerly pious Thos. Fawcett, can remain parties any longer to such dishonourable (to say the least) transactions? If they can I am much mistakes. Yours as ever,

Mississippi Cincuit. March 22nd, the Rev. Alvah Adams writes us :-Our Circuit continues in a state of religious prosperity. The work which commenced at Baklerson's Corners, alluded to in my last, has resulted in which commenced at Baiderson's Corners, alluded to in my last, has resulted in the conversion of some forty-five or fifty souls, including backsliders reclaimed. We have formed a class here, which now numbers rising thirty, and others wait an opportunity of joining. My faithful and esteemed colleague, Brother Gemley, has been specially useful and successful in this place, as well as in order parts of the Circuit.

MURRAY CIRCUIT. March 25th, the Rev. John Black writes us:-At the date of my last letter to you, my esteemed colleague. Br. Reynolds, was rapaged at a Protracted Meeting in the village of Frankford. (Cold Creek.) Our little Society there has been augmented by the number of fifteen members, the result of the above meeting. Thus we are "going a-bend."

OSCOODE CIRCUIT. March 23rd, the Rev. E. B. Harper writes us: —When I last wrote you, I stated that the work of God was still progressing. I am happy in being able to say, that about twenty souls have been converted since, and a few have experienced the greater blessing of a clean heart. To God be all the glory!

Augusta Circuit. March 14th, the Rev. D. Berney writes na:—The Lord is still refreshing us with an occasional shower of grace from this presence. We had a Protracted Meeting in Lawrence's neighbourhood, and about thirty souls were converted to God. The Missionary cause will be as well anstained this year as it was last on this Circuit. Our people here are attached to the cause, and happy in their present situation.

For the Christian Guardian THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

"Let us also hope that Churchmen will give their exclusive support to this Society, [Church of England Tract Society] and that they will cease to countenance the Religious Tract Society,"—Church newspaper, March 12, 1842.

The Religious Tract Society of London was established in 1799, or about forty-three years ago, and was the precursor and immediate occasion of the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The subscriptions and nations to the Society amount to about £8,000 per annum; all of which are donations to the Society amount to about £8,000 per annum; an of which are expended in the gratuitous circulation of its publications. Its receipts from sales in the Depository are upwards of £53,000 per annum; showing the customary receipts of the Society to be upwards of £61,000 yearly. The management of the Society is entrusted to a Committee, composed equally of members of the Established Church and of Protestant Dissenters, chosen from year to year. The Society, since its commencement, has printed books and tracts in eighty-six different languages; its annual circulation exceeds twenty millions: and its total distribution to March, 1940, has been about 315 millions of conies of its publications. These "leaves of the Tree of Life" have been scattered in every part of the world; they have found their way to many places which are altogether inaccessible to other agencies t "they have possed the walls of China, and entered the palaces of the colestial empire." Christ crucified has been proclaimed through their agency alike to the prince of Burmah, the devotee in India, the African, the Jew, and also to the Greek. They circulate such works as those of Luther, Cranmer, and Latimer; Bunyan, Baxter, and Watts, of former days; and Richmond, Newton, Hall, Wesley, and Burder, of later dimes. They clearly and fully set forth that "we are accounted righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and no for our own works and deserving,"—that being "justified freely, we are made the sons of God by adoption; made like the image of his only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, we walk religiously in good works, and at length, by God's mercy, we attain to everlasting felicity." In carrying out the benevolent objects of this Society, Canada has not been overlooked. For many years past the different Tract Societies in Upper and Lower Canada, as well as past the different Tract Societies to Upper and Lower Canada, as well as ministers of all Protestant denominations, have been assisted in their labours by granuitous grants. In the year 1340, one grant alone to five Missionaries of the Episcopal Church in Upper Canada, through the agency of the Religious Tract Society in Toronto, amounted to £60 sterling, or about £30 currency. And yet because this Society circulates two of the smaller works* of the Rev. J. A. James, an eminent Dissenting Minister in Birmingham, and which are admitted by the Editor of the Church not to be of a party character, Churchmen are appealed to not to countenance the Religious Tract Society, lest they should thereby give a circulation to other of Mr. James's publications said to be written in opposition to the Episcopal Church. If this reason be a good one, as well might Dissenters be appealed to not to support this Society, because it promulgates the writings of many good men of the Church of England who have written against and are opposed to Dissent. We do hope that such remarks of the Church as are at the head of these observations, and which tend in which it has so long been held.

RICHARD H. FITZ, Secretary. to produce discord among christian brethren of different Protestant denomina tions, will not again be made in any religious newspaper. We can scarcely believe that any christian heart will be found to respond to such a call; notwithstanding, we fear impressions will be made on some which will be injurious to the Society; and we trust that the Editor will endeavour to remedy the evil which such remarks are calculated to produce upon the christian liberality of members of that church to the Upper Canada Religious Tract and Book water-Society, and which, at the present time, will be specially injurious when the Collector is soliciting subscriptions on behalf of the Society.

The lutter Society was established in 1832—its affairs are conducted by a

Committee chosen annually, all denominations of christians being eligible to be elected members of the Committee; and all Ministers of the Gospel, having paid their subscription, are entitled to sit and vote at all meetings of the Committee. The Society received for the year ending 31st May, 1841, in subscrip mittee. The Society received for the year ending sist May, 1011; in succentions and donations, £62 8s.; in the same year gratuitous issues were made, without reference to or distinction of denomination, of 24,138 publications; and the total number of publications issued by the Society in Upper Canada since its commencement has been upwards of 350,080. The Society sell to subscribers and Ministers of all denominations, as well as to all Sabbath Schools, the publications of the London Religious Tract Society two pence on the shilling cheaper than to other purchasers. They also dispose of Libraries to Sabbath Schools at little more than half price, and subscribers are enabled to receive back one half of their subscription on Tracts. Thus are the whole of the subscriptions and donations given by individuals of any denomination returned again to the christian community generally without reference to sect or party, the expenses of their establishment being principally defrayed by the profits on gales to non-subscribers .- Communicated

* James's "Anxious Enquirer after Salvation," and "Young Man from Home,"

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL AT HAMILTON. March 19th.

through whose attention the confusion incident to such occasions was, in a great measure, avoided. After the cloths were removed, Eli Gorham, Esq., was called to the Chair, when the meeting was severally addressed by the Chairman, by Mr. Whiting, of the Wesleyans, Mr. Richardson, of the Episcopal Methodists, Mr. Fraser, of the Secession, Mr. Vessey, of the Baptists, and Mr. H. H. Willson, of the Christian denomination; all of whom set forth the immense benefits accruing from the institution of Subbath-Schools—benefits not merely to the young, but to teachers, to parents, to society at large, and to the Church of God.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Mr. Bogart being called thereto a vote of thanks was manimously given to the Chairman, to the Ministers of the Gospel, who had rendered their valuable services on the occasion, and to the Gospel, who had rendered their valuable services on the occasion, and to the superintendent and managers for the highly creditable manner in which the arrangements had been made. The meeting then dispersed, pleased by the entertainment, and profited by the truth which had been presented before them. While it is hoped a fresh stimulus has been given to renewed activity in the cause of Sabbuth-Schools generally in the neighbourhood, the means furnished from the proceeds of the Tea Party (£115s.) besides the liberal assistance otherwise furnished, presents attong encouragement to hope that the School in the Village will increase both in numbers and usefulness.

Neumarkel, March 21, 1842. Walter Gorham, Secretary.

Temperance Vindicator.

Paris. March 25th, the Rev. James Spencer writes us:-I attended a Temperance Meeting in the village of Paris last Monday evening; and although the weather was quite unfavourable, the house was, contrary to my expectations, well filled—a very strong evidence. I think, of the interest which the cause of Temperance has excited in that place. Some came, no doubt, who do not approve of the object of the Society; but many others were actuated by very different motives. Several addresses were delivered, and twenty names added to the pledge. Within a few months nearly one hundred persons have joined the society in that place. The cause is greatly prospering. From the Christian Repository,

PRESIDENT TYLER.—A very large temperance mass meeting was held in Washington city on the 16th inst. It was attended by several members of Congress and other gentlemen of high influence in the District. An invitation having been sent to the President of the United States, requesting his presence on the occasion, he sent the following letter:

Washington, Jan. 26, 1842. Maskington, Jan. 25, 1842. Six,—I have the bonour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, inviting me to attend the mass meeting of the Temperanca Societies to be held inis evening, and I have to express my regret that a bad cold under which I have laboured for several days past, and which admenishes me against exposure, will deny me the pleasure of being present. I beg you, however, to assure those you represent, that I feel the liveliest interest in the efforts which are making and write such extensive acceptance to establish regularity and relaare making, and with such extensive success, to establish regularity and order, and temperance and sobriety, in place of those wild bacchanalian orgics which

edification of the assembled auditory until a very late hour, it being eleven had no objection to the retention of the settlements in Algiers. The observation was, "that he had no observation to make on that subject."

offered by various members, and were supported in speeches of great force and

There was then an immensely long debate on the treatment of convicts and eloquence. Mr. Gilmer of Virginia, Mr. Burwell of Mass., Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, Mr. Hawkins of Baltimore, and others, were the speakers, to whom must be added Dr. Thomas Sewell, of this city, whose able exposition of the horrible effects of alcoholic liquors upon the human stomach, forcibly illustrated as it was by striking drawings in transparency, was calculated to aid the object

The speech of Mr. Marshall was wonderfully eloquent and forcible. He spoke more than an hour upon a resolution, offered by himself, declaring that the custom, so popular in what is called "good society," of drinking healths, at table, is a errious impediment in the way of the temperance movement. This he illustrated to various weys, and in none more satisfactorily than in his very ingenious and favourite class of argument,—the reductio ad absurdum. He said it had been demonstrated that the use of wine created a disorganization of the physical man,—that it made him sick,—created in his system a disease; and yet it was the "fashion" in high life,—a canon of good breeding,—for one man thus afflicted to ask his friend to take the poison with him, as a compliment! Suppose, be asked, a sick man should in like manner insist upo

his friend's pilling with him, as well as wining!

But I cannot do anything like justice to the efforts of the able and distinguished men who appeared upon this occasion, and will here close my remarks upon the great meeting alladed to.—Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv., Feb. 25.

TEMPSRANCE IN THE NAVY .- Three temperance meetings we been held by the earlors of the U. S. receiving this Columbus, at Charlesnave been area by the saint's of the C. S. receiving stap Commons, at Charlestown, at the last of which, on Saturday evening, a tempetance acciety was organized. Boutswain Morris being chosen president. Of 550 men and boys on heard the ship more than 200 have signed the total abstinence pledge.

On Sunday a temperance meeting was held on board the Columbia, of the home squadron. The following letter from the tee-totallers of the Columbia UNITED STATES SHIP COLUMBUS,

Navy Yard, Charlestown, January 23d, 1842. BROTHER SHIPMATES :-- It is the wish of the temperance society formed on oard this ship, that their old friends and shipmates of the Columbia will join them in the cause they have undertaken; that they will go hand in hand togethr, and be the first means of creating a happy change in our lives and habits; and hereafter the name of a man-of-war's-man, instead of being coupled with that of a drunkard, will be held in as much respect as that of the "long-shore gentry;" we have always been victorious in all our engagements, but we have an enemy to conquer now, that is far more powerful than any we have ever had to contend with. But let us be firm and resolute, and as in the battles of old RICHARD H. FITZ, Secretary.

To out shipmates of the Columbia. Some 300 of the crew of the Columbia signed the pledge, with Captain Parker at their head, who was followed by the chaplain and purser. Excellent

eginnings these of rescue for the sailor.

While on this subject we take plensure in adding that at the late meeting of the Agricultural Society in Albany—where all the toasts were honored in cold water—Governor Seward and several other gentlemen signed the pledge.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Foreign and Provincial News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, March 29th. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA:

It appears that the Columbia, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and on her passage encountered a series of terrible gales from the Vestward. On the 18th inst. in latitude 44 33, longitude 54 04, at 7 P. M., the intermediate shaft broke, and the engine stopped. The floats were then stripped off the wheels and sail made, with which she concluded the passage, except a few hours previous to her arrival, when the starboard engines were put in motion to bring her into port. She arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, after a passage of twenty days and fifteen hours. The Columbia passed many icebergs in lat. 44 50 .- She brought 40 pass-

ngers to Halifax, among whom was Mr. Cunard, the proprietor. A passenger in the Columbia, who has crossed the Atlantic more than fifty mes, states that this passage was more severe than he ever had experienced. Our London dates are to the evening of the 3d of Merch, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive,

England and France to propose to the other great powers to accede to the ed contains a just and true statement of the quantities and coverents of the treaty into which they had entered, and it was principally with a view of obtaining the perfect union of the five great powers that the present treaty was undertaken, and not with a view to the introduction of any new terms, for in Invoice prices of the said merchandize, and charged at the current value of the

treaty would be shortly ratified by that power.

Lord Brougham said that he, with the rest of the people of this great country, had heard with the deepest regret the announcement, which had been now repeated by the noble earl, of the temporary postponement, as he sincoverly hoped it would be, of the ratification of this important treaty. He, like the noble earl, would carefully abstain from saying one word which might have a tendency to increase any of the labstacles which existed toward a consummation which all parties were most anxious to secure.

But he would take leave to add to what the noble earl had said, that if in any quarter whatever there prevailed a suspicion that there larked beneath the reduct and witness and of the resolution of this converse of all electers and of

and quarter whatever there prevailed a suspicion that there intried beneath the ardent and universal desire of the people of this country of all classes and of all descriptions, to see this important treaty ratified, and its provisions housestly and faithfully fulfilled—to see the infernal slave traffic effectually put down—any sinister motive or fancy—or imagination—that thereby or therethrough might be secured any extension of any maritime right, or of any general right of search, or might be fortified any claim or desire to increase the maritime nower of this country, or to accomplish any object, or further any view what-eyer, except the prevention of the African slave trade, there never entered into he mind of man a more complete or absolute delusion.

He would venture to say that in no quarter—neither on the part of the gov.

ernment, nor of those opposed to the government, nor in any branch of either, nor in the mind of any one man in the whole of this empire—had there ever of securing the prevention of the slave trade; and that the right of search was connected with any subject or consideration except that, never entered into the mind of any human being of the twenty-five millions who inhabited the British mpire. [Herr, hear.]
In the Commons, Sic Robert Peel presented the treaty for the suppression

Is the Commons, Sir Robert Poel presented the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, adverting to the present refusal of France to ratify in much the same terms as had been employed by Lord Aberdeen in the other House. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham were bailed with queries as to the intentions of government respecting the financial and commercial policy intended to be pursued, the poor law, &c., but they declined answering specifically—alleging the necessity of first disposing of the corn laws.

**Debate was then resumed on a resolution offered by Mr. Villiers on the 18th contemplating the absolute repeal of all duties on corn.

patemplating the absolute repeat of an university control of information resecting the Christmas riots in Jamaica, and Lord Stanley gave a long explanapecting the Christmas riots in Jamaica, and Lord Stanley gave a long explanation, blaming the Mayor of Kingston for attempting to suppress certain festivities to which the Negroes had been accestomed during the holidays, but highly
applauding the conduct of the black troops that had been called in to suppress
the riots. He added that the Governor had instituted an inquiry, and thought
it best to defer action until the result of that inquiry should be known.

Lord Elliot brought in a bill to legalize those marriages in Ireland which
had been declared tilegal by the Irish judges—between Presbyterians and
Episcopalians, the ceremony performed by Presbyterian elergymen.

The debate on the corn laws was resumed; question taken on the resolution
of Mr. Villiers; for it 90, against it 393.

February 25.—In the upper loopse the Lord Chancellor gave notice that a

February 25.—In the upper house the Lord Chancellor gave notice that a bill would speedily be introduced, to remove the difficulties consequent upon the decision of the Irish judges respecting the validity of marriages between Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

In the House of Commons, the cora laws being under consideration. Mr. Christopher moved the adoption of a higher scale of duties than that proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The debate was continued at great length, and the question was taken on the proposition; the vote was, for it 104, against it 306.

Monday, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons there was again a long debate on the general subject of the corn laws, in which divers minor points were disposed of and the report of the committee was ordered to be brought in

There was then an immensely long debate on the treatment of convicts and

apers of the 16th instant bring stirring intelligence from Texas. A Mexican army, said to be 14,000 strong, under General Arista, had crossed the Rio Grande, and detachments from it had taken San Actonio, Guliad and Victoria, vithout opposition. Gen. Burleston had collected a body of 1200 men for the defence of Austin, and the whole population of Texas was rapidly gathering in arms to resist the invaders. The first battle was expected to be on the Co-

An armed steamboat was ready to sail from Galveston, with a schooner and sloop, to hover around the coast and intercept supplies.

President Houston had issued a proclamation, summoning the people to the

Two commissioners from Texas had arrived at New Orleans, probably to neat up for recruits and solicit donations,

San Antonio is taken. Such cannon as could not be carried off by the Texans were spiked, the merchaodize brought out and burnt, and the place abandoned the citizens failing back on Austia. We have over twelve hundred men it Austin under arms—eight hundred at Seguin—and three hundred at Texania. We have over twelve hundred men in We will have in the field, concentrated on the Colerado, probably five thousand men in ten days. Universal enthusiasm prevails throughout Texas. Never was there, in any land, so general a rush to meet the enemy. We will carry the war to the gates of Mexico! There are, from all we can learn, probably fourteen thousand Mexicans on this side of the Rio Grande: in less than a week we will have a battle. The government has no money, but the citizens are selling everything and supplying everything. Van Ness, Senator Morris of the House of Representatives, and Seguin of Bexar are in the hands of the Mexicans; they went out from San Antonio, it is believed as spies, and were taken.

—Correspondent of the N. Y. Advertiser, March 26.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, 21st March, -His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Charles Richard Ogden, Esquire, Attorney-General, and Charles Dewey Day, Esquire, Solicitor General, for that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada , Alexander Buchanan, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and Hugues Heney and Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Esquires, to be Commissioners to examine and revise the several Statutes and Ordinances from time to time passed, and enacted and orderined in that part of the Province for-merly called Lower Canada, and now in force and effect, and to consolidate such of the said Statutes and Ordinances as relate to the same subjects or can oc advantageously consolidated.—Canada Gazette.

Mr. Murdoch .- "The Times of Tuesday, 22nd instant, conains an editorial article which we have read with astonishment and indignation, and, we must add, disgust. We refer to a gross and mendacious attack upon the present Chief Secretary of the Province, Mr. Murdoch. We are asapon the present Chief Secretary of the Province, par, management so entirely and tonished that any public writer should put forth a statement so entirely and notoriously untrue. We are indignant that such shameless personality should be a public and we notoriously untrue. We are indignant that such shameless personality should be voided upon any individual, from his position incapable of reply; and we are disgusted to find the power of the Press basely prostituted to subserve the

purpose of private pique and anonymous malignity.
"We know—all the world knows—that Mr. Murdoch never solicited from "We know—all the world knows—that Mr. Murdoch never schichen from Sir Charles Bagot a continuance in the office he held under his predecessor. Mr. Murdoch was in New York, with his family, on the point of embarking for England, when requested, by Lord Stanley, to resume his duties of Chief Secretary until more definite arrangements could be made. This communication, flattering in itself, was conched in such language as Her Majesty's Im-

perial Government usually addresses to an approved servant.

"We need hardly refute the assertion, that this gentleman has been dismissed from office. The continuance of Mr. Murdoch in the office of Chief Secretary was in its nature a temporary measure, uncertain in itself, and contin-

gent, in its duration, on extrinsic circumstances. It remains so still; but we Igent, in its duration, on extrinsic circumstances. It remains so still; but we have every reason to believe, that, at this present writing, Mr. Murdoch is just as likely to remain in this country permanently as Chief Secretary, as that he should not. We are the better able and more willing to visidicate this gentleman from an ourrageous aspersion, because perhaps be has neither right nor reason to expect such vindication from us. His private character can windicate itself: His capacity, energy, and business tike habits, we have never yet heard questioned, except by those who are the essence of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. Sir C. Bagot is, as a matter of course, a gentleman—all Englishmen of his rank and station are so. No man, therefore, is better carabbe of appress of his rank and station are so. No man, therefore, is better capable of appreciating the object of the gross slanders daily heaped upon the memory of his predecessor, and the equally gross adulation with which he is personally insulted."—Montreal Gazette.

Custom-House Notice.—We are requested to state for the information of the Merchants, Traders and others, having Custom-house business to transact at this Port, that the rule now is, upon entry of any goods, wares or merchandize, imported into this city from the United States, an Invoice must be presented and Sworn to according to the following Affidavit:—

"I, ———, do solemnly Swear and affirm that the Invoice hereunto annex-

same at the port of exportation.

Sworn to before me at the Custom-House, Toronto, on the day of

And in all cases where goods are chargeable with ad valorem duties under this rule, ten per cent will be added to the Invoice cost to constitute the value of the merchandize here, and upon which the duties will be assessed, unless the Collector may deem it fit to appoint examiners to appears the goods,—or takes them for account of the Government if he deems the Invoice prices

too low.

Hitherto a practice has prevailed of entering merchandize intended for they were such as to render it impossible to suppose that affairs would long Toronto at other Ports, and landing them here under permit from the Collect-remain as they now stood, and he might express a confident hope that the ors of those Ports. This practice is illegal, and highly injurious to the Reveors of those Ports. This practice is illegal, and highly injurious to the Revenues of the Province, and operates very unfavourably against the fair dealer; thenceforward all goods destined for this city will be brought to entry here without reference to any permit to land, and when shipped constwine the goods must be accompanied by such a certificate, detailing and describing the articles, as will enable the Officer here readily to identify them and accertain whether the full sum of duties were paid or not. Vessels in arrear for Tonnage or Light-House dues of its per ton, are directed to be forthwith seized, and if they disregard this notice the blame of science must rest with themselves. The other Toronto papers are requested to give this statement insertion for the better information of the Merchants and others interested.—Colonist.

CUSTOM-HOUSE HOURS .- The Patriot of yesterday has the

following:
"We are requested by Mr. Manahan to state that, for the convenience of the Mercantile and Shipping interests of this city, the Custom House hours of business will be from nine to five, every day, until further notice."—lbid.

Prosperity of the Town of Niagara - The Niagara Chronicle of the 24th ult., informs us that few towns in the Province have improved in f aor the 24th dat. Income us that sew thans in the Province have imployed in a greater ratio within the last two or three years, than Riagars, and that the approaching season will probably be one of the busiest ever known. The Dock Company is in full and active operation. Two new steamers of the first class are to be laid down forthwith—one for Captain Richardson, and the other for Donald Bethune, Esq .- Kingston Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene; it courses them to prepare us for the next.

Heaven gives us friends to blers the present scene;
Itseames them to prepare as for the next.

Saturday the 12th inst. I was called upon to visit Mrs. Gardners, who was said to be near her departure from time. Mrs. Gardner was a woman of many sorrows;—her husband has been absent these two years last past,—left with three young children without any means of support at her disposal; her health wasting away like the evening dew before the morning sun. Her sisters and their husbands have been very kind to her and to her little ones. God bless them ! I found her in a very feeble condition; but she could answer the questions I asked her in a gentle whisper. Like Mary she was siving at the Master's feet, quite resigned to the Uvine will. To me it was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord to unfold to her the unsearchable riches of the grace of God in Jesus Christ my Lord. When in prayer, as I offered her up to God as a trophy of the grace of our Lord and Saviour, she responded "Amen" with an energy unexpected. I kissed her cold cheek—she seized my hand—I bade her farewell for Heaven—I said I will call again;—she replied "Do call again," Four hours after this affecting scene, as her brother-in-law stood leaning over her watching her calm composure, she reached up her hand, took hold of tis breast, and said, "Bear with me in my last struggle, I am dying,"—she died without a struggle—

a struggle--Jesus can make a dying bed. As soft as downer pillows are.

Jesus can make a dying bed As soft as downy pillows are.

I did call again, but it was to commit earth to earth, dust to dust, and ashes to ashes. I made a short improvement upon the occasion to an attentive and affectionate congregation from the prophecy of the Book of Amos, iii, 12. I believe a conviction similar to my own was felt by all present, viz., It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of fearing.

Butford, March 26th, 1842.

Thomas Writhead.

Burford, March 26th, 1842.

Died, —On the 10th inst., Abraham Warren, an old and respectable inhubitant of the Township of Hallowell. For several years Mr. Warren was an acceptable member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. That religion which is the glory of all true Methodists Br. Warren found to be sufficiently powerful to support him in those deep afflictions and painful bereavements through which, is the order of Divine Providence, he had to pass during the last year of his earthly pilgrimage. And at that critical period, when real and apparent are alike, he could say—"I will fear no evil, for Those art with me," Happy in God, he has taken his flight to another and better country.

R. J.

Fictor, March 25th, 1842. Picton, March 22, 1842.

March 1.—In the House of Lords three bills proposing law and chancery tained by their Creator to be useful members of society in their day and generation. Mothers, and wives, and children, and relatives and friends, have caused in the conversation of the entire societies over the Union, and the partiet, as well as the philanthropist, can do no less than wish them entire success in the great work of reformation which they have begun. Be pleased to tender to your brother members my cordial salutations, and accept for yourself assurances of my respect. Just Tier.

The Temperance Movement in Congress.—This evening we have had a most gloilous meeting of the friends of this noble cause, in the Hull of Representatives. Mr. Briggs of Massachuseuts, President of the Congressional Society, presided, and Mr. Howard of Michigan took his seat as Secretary. The executive committee had made liberal provisions for the edition to the heavest of the entire accuracy of the executive committee had made liberal provisions for the edition to the heaves of several importance and colored by various members and were supported in speeches of great force of the settlements in Algiers. The observation to make an abstract of the settlements in Algiers. The observation to make an addition and continued a faithful and useful member until his dealth. His affectionate with each of the friends of this noble cause, in the 49th the form of Melerance without some previous natice. French Occupation of Algiers are not the commentation of the French Danks and a corporate without some previous natice. It did so happen and the provision of the provisions for the edition of the settlements in Algiers. The observation to the total provisions for the edition of the settlements in Algiers. The observation to make an abstract the following and countries are not the following and countries are not the following and countries are not to the conversation which was a finished and the following a did not admit the entire accuracy of the varion which was a finish with great patience and fortitude. The last words he was heard to ulter were, "Clory to God!" and when his voice could not be distinctly heard, he pointed with his hand to Heaven, expressive of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and of his meetness for an interitance among the saints in light. "Let me die the death of the rightcous, and let my last end be like his."

J. Muschove.

others in certain prisons, and another on the employment of hill coolies in Demarstra and other British colonial possessions.

March 2.—In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question, said that private letters from India had been received, of a nature treate much anxiety. A few days probably would bring official intelligence.

Mr. Edward Buller offered a scale of duties on corn lower than that proposed by Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert declined farther debate on the subject, after an much time had been expended on it, and the proposition was withdrawn. The report of the committee on the original resolutions was then received, and leave given Sir Robert to bring in his bill.

MEXICOAND TEXAS.

Mexico Official intelligence from Texas.

Mexico Official intelligence from Texas.

Mexico Commenced.—Surrender of San Antonio. New Orleans of the 16th internal tring stigning intelligence from Texas.

Mexico Commenced in the treatment of convicts and death of the rightcous, and let my last end be like his."

J. Muscout.

J. M Church below; we rejoice in the hope that her name is carolled with the saints whose Woodstock, March 22d, 1842.

Dieu.—In the Township of Hillier, on the 19th ult. Hrs. Margaret German, in the 65th year of her age. 44 years ago, she obtained heartfelt religion, and then became a member of the Methodist Church, in which she remained a consistent, useful, and pious member, to the day of her death. At her funeral, the Rev. J. Reynolds delivered a discourse on death and judgment, which will not soon be foresten. soon be forgotten.

MARRIED.-On the 26th March, by the Rev. H. Biggar, Mr. John P. Patland to Miss Mary Jane Hilliard, both of Stamford.
On the 22nd March, by the Rev. Matthew Whiting, Mr. Aaron Jakewny

on the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. McMellen, James N. Haigh, Esq. to Miss Mintche, second daughter of Paul Clapp, Esq., Justice of the Peace, all of the township of Hillier.

At Stamford, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector, Alexander, McLeod, Esq., formerly Departy Sheriff of the Ningera district, to Helen, Norman, eldest daughter of Captain Morrison, of Stomford. DIED .- At Grimsby, on the 10th uit., after a very short illness, Henry

Nelles, Esq., aged 43, much and justly regretted.
On the 3rd April, John Ryckman, Esq., late Lieutenant in the Indian Deseatment, in his 87th year.

In Stamford, on the 1st of April, much respected, Mr. Adam Hutt, Sen., aged 85 years. Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending April 5.

T. Cosford, (L. M. owes 26s. 3d.) H. Biggar, F. Coleman, P. Kerr, T. Perrin, (5s.) J. B. Allison, W. Chamberlain, D. Hantie, R. Gorrett, S. Miles, (box sent as directed.) II. Bigger, (the Bank will give only half a dollar for the bill. Shall we take it, or return the bill. S. Hurlburt, J. Wilson. TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

the Market Buildings, on Friday Evening next, the 8th of April, at Eight o'clock, on the Causes of the Wealth of Nations, by the Rev. D. Rintoul,
Admittance Free. JAMES F. WESTLAND, Secretary. Toronto, April 5th, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Credit Harbor Company will take place at Mr. Lynn's Inn, Port Credit, on the first Monday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the pure pose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

Port Credit, March 23, 1842. W. R. RAINES, Sec'y C. H. Co.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy." The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Company
Christy, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the fill inst. As a help of
the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, argumentative, and curious. Price 5s.,
in advance, exclusive of U. S. postage. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Agent,
Letter Box No. 104, Post Office, Toronto.

THRASHING MACHINES. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES, which has will warrant to be of a good and durable quality; to thush 150 bushels in a day with two horses; 250 bushels with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Hundred Dellarz. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber hopes, after his long experience in making these Machines, to do ample justice to his customers.

Trafulgar, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Crock. 643 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

The Gleaner's Chapter.

RECESSION OF NIAGARA FALLS .- The last number of the Hingham l'atriot contains the following sketch of some of Mr. Lyell's views, expressed before the Lowell Institute on the subject of the Falls of Niagara: "The Lecture which Mr. Lyell gave last Saturday contained some statements so very curious and interesting, that I cannot fotbear giving you a little account of them. His subject was the Recession of Niagara Palls. He presented to his midience a very beautiful bird's eye view (somewhat resembling the style his audience a very beautiful bird's eye view (somewhat resembling the style of Theatre scenery,) of the whole country from Lake Erie, and including a portion of that lake, to Lewiston, and Queenston, about half way between the Falia and Lake Oniario. The view was designed by Bakewell, son of the great English Geologist, and painted by Russel Smith of Philadelphia, an artist whose skill is well known. It gave a distinct view of the whole course of the Niagara River, from the Lake as far down as those two towns, including the Magara Inver, from the Lake as far down as those two towns, including of course, the Falls. These towns, the latter on the Canada, the former on the American side of the river, are built just under a precipitous cliff, 470 feet high; the scenery about which is so beautiful and grand, that the Lecturer said it would be well worth visiting, even if there were no falls near, and no other

This cliff is seven miles from the falls, and the learned Lecturer supposes that its base, and the whole surrounding country below was once covered by a vast inland sea, of which the present lakes are but small remains—that, after vast inland sea, of which the present lakes are but small remains—that, after the removal of this sea, Niagara River poured over this cliff—that then the have now nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive falls were perhaps 200 feet higher than they now are, for there is now a gradual descent in the river of 100 feet between the nearly completed their Fall Importations, comprising an Extensive and varied Assortment of DRY GOODS. descent in the river of 100 feet between the present falls and Queenston—that the falls have been gradually wearing away this cliff underneath this river, until it is now seven miles above where it used to be f—that the falls are receding and diminishing in height year by year, till in the course of time, should the world last long enough, there will be no Ningara Falls at all, they having backed quite into Lake Erie! In their place there will be only irregular rapids. He said there was certain and incontrovertible geological proof that they had receded three miles, and it was presumable, from the face of the country and its grological structure, that they had the whole seven. The settlement of that region had been so recent, that of course history can shed little light on the matter; yet even during the short period that has clapsed since the whole country was a wilderness of bears and savages, there is historical proof of a

"The first account of the Falls that ever appeared in print was written by a Jesuit, who visited them in 1678, one hundred and sixty-three years ago; and there was then, according to his description, and according to the engraving that accompanies it, another fall, from West to East, in front of and across those now existing, formed by the westerly side of the river running against. Table Rock. A considerable portion of the edge of this rock has fallen away, and, of course, the extra calaract caused by it has gone. He said that persons ining in that vicinity told him that they could perceive a recession of about one yard per year; those who ind lived there fifty years said the Falls had receded fifty yards in that number of years. Mr. Lyell said that he visited that region is company with a distinguished geologist who had been there five years before, and who said he could perceive there had been a considerable change during that period. And who do you think that fellow-traveller was I James Hall, once a Hingham boy, now one of the first geologists in America. The Falls are now 160 feet high; 760 years hence, Mr. Lyell said, computing according to the past, they would be but 120 feet high; and he gave the date (I have forgotten how far into the regions of futurity it was) when they would be only 20 feet high—just half their present height! He referred also to arrificial causes, canalls, mills and factories, which are turning off the water of the Lakes, and will help to diminish the grandeur of the Falls."

THE PAINTER AND THE CONNOISSEUR. (Westminster Court of Requests)-" Bennett against Miles!" shouted the crier, and immediately the plaintiff and defendant presented themselves before the Commissioners, the person of Mr. Bennett presenting the appearance of a gentleman about five-and-twenty, fashionably attired, and wearing a profusion of those long locks so inteful to the eyes of Sir Peter Laurie; while the person of Mr. Miles formed an extraordinary contrast to this fashionable display, that gentleman being enveloped in a remarkably capacious and somewhat faded brown cost, with large gilt buttons, tight black pantaloons, and gatters. His countenance betakened still greater antiquity than his dress, and hore an expression of venerable solemnity that was considerably heightened by an enormous pair of tortoleshell spectacles. The plaintiff stated the amount of his claim against Mr. Miles to be £3, the price of a picture which be had painted for the Defendant. Commissioner—Well, Mr. Miles; why do you refuse to settle this demand? Defendant—Because, Sir, Mr. Bennett has not performed his contract. He includes to delignette in a reinting of flowers, the physiographical outlines of

undertook to delineate, in a painting of flowers, the physiognomical outlines of the features of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales. Here the teatures of Her Majesty, France Albert, and the Frince of Wales. Here (continued the Defendant, producing from under his vest a small painting on panel.) here is the picture; and, although among the flowers I can trace something like the features of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, I find it utterly impossible to discover the Infant Prince. Perhaps, gentlemen, you will have the goodness to inspect the painting. (The picture was then handed to the Bench, and bore the appearance of a group of flowers.)

Commissioner (to Plaintiff)—Do you mean to say, that the likenesses the Defendant speaks of are traced among these flowers?

Plaintiff—Yes, sir; you will find an outline of Her Majesty's features among the regardings of the honessuchless.

the geraniums, on the right hand; and, on the left, among the honeysuckles,

you will find the likeness of Prince Albert. After a very narrow investigation, the likenesses were discovered, and the Court expressed their admiration of the Plaintiff's ingenuity and artistical skill-Defendant-But where is the Infant Prince, gentlemen? Let the Plaintiff point out that if he can-

point out that if he can.

Plaintiff, pulling out of his pocket an enormous magnifying gluss—I will.

Have the goodness, gentlemen, to take this, which I think will discover what even Mr. Miles's spectacles have failed to reveal. If you will examine that group of roses in the centre, you will find the form of an infant, nestled, as it wire, in the middle of the largest rose, while the outlines of the rose-leaves immediately around represent the shape of a cradle.

Defendant—Dear me, what a boardiful idea!

Plaintiff—I wrote word to Mr. Miles, when I sent home the picture, that the Infant Prince was among the coses; and subsequently wrote again, offering to point it out to him, but he never paid the least attention to my letter. Commissioner (examining the painting)-Yes, here is the infant certainly;

and here, too, the crodle,

Defendant (in an ecstasy)—"Pounds, Sir! guineas! guineas, it is:!—pay em with pleasure, costs and all;" and so saying, the commisseur put on his spectacles, pulled out his purse, and paid down the money, then bowing to the Commissioners, be shook hands with the Plaintiff; and, after a few words of r pology, walked with him out of Court.

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

N. B. Cheap Stabling.

Trafalgar, Dac. 27, 1841.

351f

JOHN FOREMAN.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total

Abstinence from all Intexicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Travellers, at the well-known stand, Raymond's Tovern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, 1841.

ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.

G E O R G E AND JOHN DUGGAN Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers-ut-Law, Notaries Fublic, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Measrs. Lesslie Brothers.

Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144 King Street, three doors West of Yange Street. 643 mm

DURCHASERS for a CORNET or CORNOPEAN, as GTROMBONE, and a SERPENT, may be heard of by applying at this Office: if by letter, post-paid.

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Turge—purge—purge—bas been the rey for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet suffers have multiplied—and lide! and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done, without the tools to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried oif, or the necessary but too much in the sickly humors of the blood must be carried oif, or the necessary but too much in sickly humors of the blood must be carried oif, or the necessary but too much in the above in the system of their cutire stock, comprising a barge and varied assortment of Staple and Finery Dry Goods, at a great sacrifice, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower prices than they can be imported: the whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE Life Discovered!—Turge—purge—purge—bas been the Trade general !—Turge—purge—purge—bas been the ry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet and why? To because they work to be conciled to follow and sustain the system. The sickly humors of the blood must be system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be such as the sickly humors of the blood. The Chinese Blood—Pills—so called age? Because they work upon and ecause the blood. The Chinese Blood—Fills—so called age? Because they work upon and ecause they blood. The Chinese Blood—Fills—so called age? Because they work upon and ecause the blood. The Chinese Blood—fills ag well worthy the attention of the public. · J. L. PERRIN & Co.

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, 1st March, 1842.

Grand River Navigation Company's Office, ?

Seneca, 12th March, 1842.

Seneca, 12th March, 1842.

O TICE is hereby given, that the election of three Directors to serve for the ensuing year in the Grand River Navigation Company will take flace at the Company's Office, Seneca, on the first Monday in May next.

Also, that a dividend of 24 per cent is declared payable on that day, on

Also, that a divince of the first of the fir

PETER R. LAMB, BLACKING MANUFACTURER, has REMOVED to Yonge Street, corner of Temperance Street.

I have the west travelure Utilian Platitic. WILLIAM WAITE. N. B.—Address, West Hawkesbury, Ottawa District.

REMOVAL.

E. PELL, Looking-Glass Manufacturer, Carver E. P. E. L., LOOKING-Guess suggested, No. 166, King Street nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

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

MEDICAL HALL, London, U. C.-LYMAN, MOORE & Co, Wholesaleand Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils Dye-stuffs, Grass and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

PRICE & EWART, ATTORNEYS, &c. Office on the East side of Yonge St., between Newgate and Hospital Sts. A FEW SETS OF PRESENT. FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at

PERRIN & COMPANY

Their Wholesale department will be found replate with every article suitable to the Country Trade

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

To those who are purchasing, their Assortment offers a great inducement-aud, from their acknowledged low prices, they feel confident will command

Toronto, 1st November, 1841.

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs,

100 bls. Ground Nicaragua, 100 " Logwood, 100 " Fustic, 400 lbs. Notgalls, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol,

able private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of exeruciating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought, it their duty to communicate on so delicate a discuss, how many thousands have been relieved and

Defendant—Bless me, you don't say so! How my spectacles have decived me!

Commissioner—But you must take them off, Mr. Miles, and try this glass. The glass and the painting were then handed to the Defendant, who began to sentinize the latter with great earnestness, exclaiming, as he did so,—"In the middle of the rase, eh!—sh!—yes!—so it is—well I never—beautiful the ungs and throat from viscid phlegm; it also strengthens the parts from the little inflamt!—but it's very small though."

Syrup is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable.

When a period, the crodle, Defendant, who because in curing Diseases of the Lures, such as curing Diseases of the Lures, such as Cought, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Inflacenza, Ashma, Whooping-Cough, Browneth Little Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow a beautiful, clear, leading, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to the head, should never be with-collections, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow a beautiful, clear, leading, and blooming appearance.

To Parents and Others.—Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to the head, should never be with-collections, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the life Medicines, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the sklow as the purify the blood, remove obstru when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP, which is unrivalled and Syrap is perfectly free from any mineral substance, being entirely vegetable. Poblic Speakers and Performers of Vocal. Music will find it of invaluable service to them. Directions and Certificates accompany each bottle.

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

Niagara, Queenston, St. Catharines. the Forty, and Docksyme.

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

LIFE SAVED!—Read the following Cortificate, and then buy the Syrup

One year ago, last Spring, I was attacked with an affection of the lungs; in a few weeks the vivilence of the disease was such that my attendant physician (one of the most skiffed in the city) said to me "that he could do nothing more to help me, and that to all human appearance I must soon die"—indeed, so hopeless was my case considered, thatsome triends from a distance were sent for, that might hid them a last farewell. At this time one of my neighbours (who had tested it) advised me to take Flast's Lilly Syrup; my friends thought it could not help me, but we were at length induced to try ii. In two days I was decidely better, and before I had taken two hottes. I was able to make my own hed—in a faw weeks my health was restored—and since that time a—more than eighteen months—my health has been remarkably good, and with the unmost confidence I can say, that the above medicine saved my life, for by its use about I have recovered my health. The above statement can be attested to by my artending physician, also by one called by him as counsel.

Rochester, Oct. 9, 1841.

I hereby certify that the above statement made by my wife is true, and that the testimony of numerous friends who were attending upon her at the time, fully substantiate the facts. I would further say that since the time referred to, the use of flast Lilly Syrup in a case of philisle in my fundly has been canimently accessful. Also that my youngest child, about nine months old, has been saved from the grave by the use of the same medicine; its disease was a severe attack of inflammation on the lungs.

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

AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES.

OCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Dr. Lin's Temperance Life-Bitters & Chinese Blood-Pills.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name-O. C. Lin M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:— "Entered according to Ast of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York."

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

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

Also, WEAVER'S REEDS, SHUTTLES, &c. &c. Toronto, 26th January, 1842. 633y

INFORMATION WANTED of WILLIAM RAY, several years Asince from Ireland. Any intelligence from or respecting him will be thankfully received by his widowed sister, Mrs. Anne Parnot, Toronto, C. West. Toronto, March 22nd, 1842.

3.7 Any of the Canada papers, by giving the above an insertion, will confer a fovor a poor wildow.

CAUTION is hereby given against any person Purchasing a NOTE, drawn by Mr. Janus Standage, Merchant, Whitby, on the 23th Dectr, 1844, payable to Mr. John Cornett, or order, nine months after date, the same baying been stolen from my house.

March 18th, 1842.

UEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—
It is hereby publicly intimated that the First Session of Queen's College, Kingsion, will be opened on the first Monday of March next, and that then the Professore who have been appointed will be able to teach classes for the following branches of Study:—Latin and Greck, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Marai Philosophy, Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages.

It is particularly requested that those who, for some time past, may have been expecting, according to previous announcements, an earlier opening of the first Session, and which has been prevented by circumstances over which neither the Trustees nor the Professors have had any controut, will lose no time after the appearance of this advertisement, in intimaling their intention to snot themselves as Students. Communications from students or their friends, as to enrolment, may be made either personally or in writing, previous to the day of communicament, to Aux's Pauscux, Esq. Serveray to the Tustees of Queen's College, Kingston, who will also give information as to the probable duration of the first Session of College.

THO'S LIDDELL, D. D. Frincipal.

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

Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to Post, wove and laid plain, gift, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper Music Paper, Gold and Silver Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Castridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles
Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Lek Stands; ditto, with screw tops Values of this stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Scaling Wax; Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes of parcels of an ounce each; Ivoty, Bone and Eliony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes, Pain Boxes, in great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camel Hair Pencils, India Rubbe Indian link, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorte Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. ALSo-Sketch Books asserted, Scrap Books, Albums; Faolscap, Post and Svo. pos Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plaln or ruled, great variety: Ass Skir Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books. &c. &c.

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

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

100 bls. Ground Nicaragua,
100 "Fustio, Turmerio,
100 "Madder, Verligits,
100 "Madder, Verligits,
100 "Fustio, Turmerio,
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100 "Fustio, Turmerio,
100 "Fustio,
100 "Fustion,
100 "Fus

The following are among the discressing variety of human diseases, to which th Vege table Life Pills are well known to be infailible:

municate on so delicate a discose, how many thousands have been relieved and curred by this wonderful "death-bed bequest."

About one half the above number are known to have been curred of DROPST, RHEDMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds by the same article.—And of all this number to females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Constock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lessile Bruthers; and J. Beckett, Torono; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Recently arrived from Great Britant, Street Lying In Hospital, Durits, MRS. MAHON, MIDWIPF: both in town and country, which is well known to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city.

Mrs. M. will at all times bo in readiness and cheerfully attend to any collection. No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kindened to the commonds, that from real knowledge, experience, and attention, she will give generol assistation.

Terms moderate, according to circomstances

Torono, 15th Spr., 1641.

Cas Hopid for T I MOTHY SEED, by LYMIN, FARR, & Co., No. 5, City Buildings.

When a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is nurivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalled and unvaluable Medicine. PISIT's LILITY SYRUP,, which is unrivalle

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

ne infinities of egg.

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in he bouse, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration cholers Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

Compisints, which too otten prove tata, may be specify cured or prevented.

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

B LACKING, WATERPROOF PASTE.

IVORY BLACK, BLUE AND BLACK WRITING INKS, &c. &c—The subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal support sluce his
commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratified he has determined to have
his price for the above articles twenty per cent. The great increase lately experienced if
the demand for his BLACKING having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now
offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:—

35 All the above articles warranted equal to any la the world. Merchants purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent; to the amount of £12 les. to a discount of 5 per cent; and three months reed to a giving approved notes.

Orders by post, in accordance with the above terms, punctually attended to.

6403m P. R. LAMB, Corner of Yonge & Temperance Streets, Toronto.

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

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Selling, Exchanging, Marigngiag, Letting, or Renting Real Property. Persons desirous of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the render with be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged in the above rates.

ates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgager will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grams of Land, and to be Council, under the Heir and Devizee Act, for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons residing in the country. Bank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rentscollected. Lang on Real Festare produced. Svery description of Commission business attended to with purctuality and despitch Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada, Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messanger. All communications to be post paid. Toronto, March 12, 1841.

ST. CATHERINES NURSERY.—The sub-St. Catherlnes, March 1, 1842.

N. B.—The Proprietor of the *British American Cultivator*, and Mr. George Leadin King Street, Toronto, will receive orders for Trees from the above Nursery. 644 tf

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR' has removed to his new place, No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he happes to receive a continuance of their orders. I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. MRs. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions.

Toronto, December 22nd, 1810.

GARDEN SEED S.—A supply of fresh GARDEN LYMAN, FARR & Co. Toronto, 7th Feb., 1949. No. 5, City Buildings.

DENTAL.SURGERY.-A. V. BROWN, M.D. Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to Gold, &c., for filling Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life.

OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841...

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

THE, END OF DOUBT.-I have been hald about five years ;-no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from sourf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long bair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford. Ct.
Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

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

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

WHO WILL GO BALD! COLONEL SEAVER, Postmaster at Batavia, is knowing to the fact, that Dr. Bingham, of Genesee county, aged over 70, and for more than 17 years very bald, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Comstock & Co.

TO THE INCREDULOUS. New-York, Sept. 28th, 1233.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article ulous who will take the trouble of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

1. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned MERCHANT TAILORS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. SIMPSON

Toronto, Feb. 17th, 1842. GEO. BALFOUR. The Subscriber will continue the business in the same place, in his own name. No. 2, Church Buildings. GEO. S13 PSON. Feb. 21st, 1842. 42 tf.

A C H I N E C A R D S.—The subscribers have just received a Large Assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto, December 4th, 1841.

S HORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internat remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid, and most true; aso Dr. S. HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. and most true; asd Dr. 5. Host is Alex to Area coules the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application; and, by a few repetitions, removes, more effectually and speedily. Rheumatic pains than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.
For Sale by Cornstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

R E M O V A LA-WILLIAM HART to his new removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new doors north of Mr. Kerchum's, where he E M O V A L-WILLIAM HAMILTON has Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Kerchum's, where he ntends to keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. purse, new customers will always be very acceptable. 620 if Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841.

OR SALE, THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 3½ miles of the City of Toronto, west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Buy. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Barns, Sheds. Stables, and other Out-houses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stewart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the undersigned:

PETER LAWRENCE,

Ronge Street, Jan. 4th, 1812. THOMAS SNIDER,

Executors.

Fonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1812. THOMAS SNIDER,

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! Street, Toronto, keeps on hand constantly a large supply of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, and all kinds of Rlank Books, Wholesule or Retail, which he offers for sale at Also—all kinds of BINDING nearly executed; Blank Books Ruled or Bound

to any pattern; Maps Mounted and Vatnished; Music, Periodicals, or old Books, bound to any nattern, cheap, and with despatch. Toronto, Dec. 4th, 841.

EECHES.—1,000 FRESH LEECHES

just received by

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841.

EECHES

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

No. 5, City Buildings. LYMAN, FARR & Co. 629 No. 5, City Buildings.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings, 2000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil 1000 gallons Cod Oil, 15 casks 15 casks Venitian Red. " 10 " Lampblack, 6 tons Whiting, " Olive do.
" Pale Seal Oil, 100 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Souff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 bbls. Ground Ginger, Epsom Salts, Copperas, 500 bbls. Ground Ginger, 1 "Sulphur,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dys-

stuffs, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, next door to the Post Office, Youge Street, offers for sale the following Property:

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

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

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