UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEVAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. PUELISHED

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a compliance with, it until the receipt, of the series of which the following article is a part. We carnestly refer our brethren to what we said at that time, and hope we shall soon be gratified in all our wishes. Future generations of Methodists will have a just and sacred claim on those new living. "Some account of the Peterboro' Circuit" is an approach to what we think should be done: and we thank the excellent writer of it for his labour. Perhaps it will be in his power to add a few touching anecdotes connected with the introduction of Methodism into that Circuit. These, if such there are, must be secured now, or they are lost forever. - ED.

#### For the Christian Guardian.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PETERBORO' CIRCUIT.—No. II. Methodism was introduced into this Circuit at the time, or shortly after forest and over the bridgeless streams; or, if so, to get forage for him when on foot. The next was the Rev. Hamilton Biggar, whose situation was anything but pleasant, owing to the agitated state of our societies in this place at James Evans and other Missionaries at Rice Lake visited Peterboro' and the Eastern part; so that by their united labours the foundation of an extensive Circuit was laid: and now we may look on it with its large congregations, flourishing societies, and comfortable charches, as the triumpies of Missionary exertion; for although there are some who were converted to God in their father-land, the number is small when compared to the many who have been brought into the Church through the instrumentality of the men who carried the Gospel to them in this the land of their adoption. And when we think of the disinterested zeal of these self-denying Missionaries in connexion with the fruit of their labour, (for the Churches they planted are their epistles known and read of all men) we are ready to exclaim, surely these men are

Our church in Peterborn' is now too small for the congregation, although considered quite large enough when built. 'The infant Society at the time of its erection was much indebted to the liberality of Josiah Haghs, Esq , who now resides in Emiley, and is exerting himself with equal liberality and zeal in the erection of one in his own neighbourhood. J. R. Benson, Esq., although not a member of our Church at that time, rendered great assistance. Such men are a special blessing to the Church, and will in no wise lose their

the real successors of the Apostles; for God has wrought by them.

. Besides the Church in Peterboro', we have four others on the Circuit built by our own people, and two built by the Canadian Wesleyans which we occasionally occupy. The great majority of the Methodists on this Circuit are warmly attached to the Canadian Conference, and manifest a willingness to support its various institutions.

There are three Ministers of the Church of England, three of the Church of Scotland, and one of the Baptist Church, settled within the bounds of this Circuit, the influence and beneficial effects of whose labours and instructions are evidently seen in the community at large; whose respect for, and attendance on, divine worship, I think, are not surpassed by any people in the Province; as was fully proved at our late Camp-meeting where all the exercises of the Meeting were carried on as orderly as if in a Church; not an instance of interruption or irregularity occurred from the commencement to the close requiring a reproof from the stand. Perhaps, hereafter, I may furnish a few thoughts relative to our future prospects as a religious body on this Circuit. W. McF,

Peterboro', Sept. 17th, 1841. -

#### THE FABULOUS APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION .- No. I. "The Succession isself is imaginary."- Rev. Richard Walson.

legan Minister,"

not only because we have thus the assurance that the important information Episcopal authority, shall be invalid, while the ordination shall be valid, which it contains has already been extensively circulated, and is likely to be unless this distinction be made between what would appear to be only differ yet more so, but likewise because the opportunity has been afforded him, and ent branches of the same power,—and if the distinction is asserted, then let he has not neglected to avail himself of it, of noticing some of the principal proof be found for the assertion; but unless this distinction be made, the his animadversions which it has called forth. Their authors, indeed, appear to be tory of the succession is notoriously imperfect, if it only refer to the facts of as perfectly satisfied of the cogency of their arguments, as Mr. Powell is with those employed by himself. In the present case, the reason is plain. The parties go upon different principles; and if we adjudge the victory to Mr. Powell, it is because we believe he has adopted the right, that is to say, the on which, surely, every thing subsequent must depend. scripmral, principle. At the same time, it is only due to him to acknowledge the case. he has pressed on his adversori fully, by taking advantage of one of their inconsistencies, and employing it. very properly, against them. According to their statements of Episcopal power, the Bishop has to do something besides ordaining Presbyters and Deacons. The governing, as well as the ordaining, power is inherent in the Episcopal office. But the argument of the Successionists requires that one of these powers shall be considered as perfectly valid, and the other as perfeetly invalid. In virtue of the governing power, certain canons are prescribed for the regulation of the ordaining power. And yet, in point of fact, ordinations are to be considered as valid, even when the rules for its government charch. I presume, could not be altered by the Vicars. It is a new church at power and efficacy; therefore go forth in the conviction that it is the trails of offen kept written on a small slip of paper, a note of my chief besetting sins, are directly contravened. At one time, the validity of the Bishop's act Littlemore, about three miles from Oxford, which is under the charge of Mr. God, revealed from Heaven, for the instruction and salvation of men. And against which it should be especially necessary that I should be habitually it is simply as performed by him. The unrighteous excommunication is the church. Over the communion table is a large cross in plaster upon the be important; it must be of the first and last importance to every human of the grand troths I desired to bear in remembrance; and I used to look over invalid; the unrighteous ordination is valid. And why! Plainly, because wall in a dead arch-on either side of it, upon the altar, a large candle, and nothing like a succession can possibly be made out, unless, to the Bishop's above, painted in the window, the Virgin Mary; this being the centre figure, ordaining power, such transcendent and unalterable efficuely be ascribed as above and below are the pictures of St. Michael and St. Nicholas. The that it shall not be affected by the exercise of other branches of the power, pulpit and organ are placed opposite each other against the wall, upon the assumed, nevertheless, to be equally inherent in the office. But we have long been convinced that he had need be a hold arguer who accepts a brief in behalf of the doctrine of what is usually called "the regular apostolical succession." And hold its champions frequently are; but, with all their bolds have do got a more rever to be looking up for that grace which can alone enable you to will or to do what is well pleasing the organ and pulpit. At one of these the minister read the psalms and behalf of the doctrine of what is usually called "the regular apostolical succession." And hold its champions frequently are; but, with all their bolds have do got appear willing to state their case follow in all their bolds.

On the other hand, never as it were, a continual intercourse with heaven by ejaculatory prayer. ness, they do not appear willing to state their case fully, in all that belongs to them, and so also in reading the prayers, kneeling with his face to the comit, if it be really true. They content themselves with stating, generally, that munion table without the tails. There are but few undergraduates here at language gargeous, or overloaded with flowers and ornaments of speech. our Lord ordained the first Bishops, giving them power to ordain their suc- this time, but I am informed that many of those who have adopted the new our Lord of the many of the same generalities, they give catalogues views are seen in public places with their heads depressed, book in hand, and of persons, by name, holding what is termed "the Episcopal office;" and then apparently quite abstracted from all outward things. Their friends think it is they triumph as though the argument were resistless and the demonstration devotion; others think it an affection of monkery. There are one or two traction, in simplicity of style, language, and manner, for which I vouch that complete. The truth is, when all this is done, nothing is done to the purpose. other points to which your attention may not have been called. The tract you can find no adequate substitute. Deem it answorthy of you to spend time Identity of name, after the lapse of many centuries especially, does not prove writers were supposed to have strong objections to the use of ridicule in the in endeavouring, first to select materials, and then to construct artificial flowidentity of office. And if it did, then another question, in the present case a treatment of sacred subjects. But it is known that while the tracts were ers, which, after all, are sickly and scentless. If you have powers of imaginvery awkard question, arises: Is the original power of appointment limited or serious, other publications, conducted by the same writers, have employed attour as well as intellect, or if there is a flower just in your way, just growing unlimited? And if limited, have the limitations been observed? Or, are the gross ridicule, and even jesting, upon the most solemn topics. The last upon the margin of the path in which you are treading, I know of no harm limitations merely prudential directions, making the power of appointment number of the British Critic will impress you with the truth of this, even to in plucking it; but never go out of your way in search of flowers. Dare to nominally limited, but, in practice and effect, unlimited, and without any sadness (see the allusion to the Dairyman's Danghter, and Baxter's Call to the be yourselves. There are some Young Ministers, who seem disposed to rereal qualifications? Of course, admitting our Lord Jesus Christ to be the Unconverted.) Again, the reputation which the tract writers have had for nounce their own identity; who, in the pulpit, are inclined to be some one word. What is plainly written there, is to be received and obeyed. Where there is a direct decision, sufficiently intelligible to every honest mind, that decision is to settle the case. But yet, in questions of interpretation, the comstudent to be exceedingly cautious in applying this fact for the purposes of of Exeter, Lincoln, Chester, Chichester and Calcutta, the Dean of Sulisbury interpretation. Acknowledging the full authority of holy writ, we again say, and Mr. Faber, and other men of distinction here too numerous to be men that when the Scripture plainly decides a case, that ought to be enough for us. tioned. The Bishop of Winchester has refused to ordain Mr. Keble's curate, obvious portions of Christian doctrine, must be carefully applied.

Now, in the present case, what is the analogy of faith in reference to the general nature of personal religion? Does the New Testament unequivowith God" is primarily and principally by means of certain visible rites ap active correspondence with the more promising young men who have gradupointed for that purpose; so that he who attends duly to the rite has, in ated here for the last ten years; and it is to be feared there is yet in the insti-

With them, the kingdom of God was meat and drink; and the federative rite of religion, primary and fundamental. Now, certainly, if the New Testament confirms these views, it would at once be felt that the doctrine of the " uninterrupted succession," as it is termed, is altogether in harmony with them. If he that hath the church bath life, then is it right that, in the constitution of the church, on which so much depends, there should be a visible printhese townships were settled, by the Preuchers who then travelled on the Cobourg Circuit. The first who visited these back settlements was the Rev. that hath the sacraments hath life, it seems fitting that a regular, visible, exter-Pollander Smith, who came in compliance with the invitation of one of the earliest settlers. The next was the Rev. George Farr, who penetrated still far-life-giving) a deposit is entrusted. And, because of this agreement, we find ther into the woods after the emigrant; but such was the state of things at that, for the most part, the advocates of this doctrine are likewise the advothat period that it was impossible to get a horse through the almost trackless cates of the religion of primary externalism. While, on the other hand, where forest and over the bridgeless streams; or, if so, to get forage for him when other notions of religion prevail, other views of the ministerial office are he arrived at his place of destination; so Mr. Farr travelled the whole year generally adopted. Generally adopted, we say; for the fact cannot be overlooked that, in the English Episcopal Church, there are many whose views of religion are, for the most part, correct, and who yet appear to hold views on that time. But his labours endeared him to the people, and he still holds a the apostolic succession question, substantially the same as those which are place in the affections of many of our old friends. While these good men held by a very different school. We have often regretted the fact, but we do were labouring in what is called the Western part of the Circuit, the Rev. not think it would be difficult to explain it. To believe ourselves to be right exclusively, is a state of mind to which we are all prone; and no advocate of spiritual religion can deny the fact, that there have too often been Ministers in the English Establishment who, except on the principle that Episcopal authority is, substantially, the proper and original source of ministerial power, were not Christian Ministers at all. A Church of England periodical, genwhen I look around me and see so few of those whom I can remember as erally presenting views of religion both just and important, once infinated that none condemned the doctrine of uninterrupted succession but they who were conscious they did not possess it; but to this it might be replied, that, on the other hand, none ever contended for it as a sine qua non to the Christian ministry, but those who were conscious that, if this were taken away, and a higher qualification required, it would at once appear that the entire disciplinary administration of the community with which they were connected, had been not only defective, but even criminally so.

We have often thought it a favourable circumstance that there should be nothing in the official documents, the established formularies, of the Church of England, directly and unequivocally asserting this doctrine. The twentythird Article (the title of which is, "Of ministering in the Congregation") is expressed in these general terms: "It is not lawful for any man to take upon him the office of public preaching, or ministering the sacraments in the con-gregation, before he be lawfully called and sent to execute the same. And those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent, which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation, to call and send Ministers into the Lord's vineyard." The thirtysixth Article declares the ordination services to be all right and proper; and pronounces those who are ordained according to them to be rightly ordained. Of course, the Church of England is Episcopal; but if the private sentiments of some of her earlier Ministers were evidently such as are now held by the Successionists, it is equally plain that, by others, opinious of a different nature were both entertained and expressed; opinions, for instance, as to the power of the Prince, considered as being not only the supreme carthly head of the community, viewed in its civil aspects, but as its supreme earthly head, in relation to its ecclesiastical affairs; and which would not agree at all with the notions of the Successionists, as they must of necessity be held by them, to be, in the least degree, capable of even the semblance of historical proof. For this purpose, the Bishop, as the sole ordaining officer, must be considered as standing, not as, for the sake of order, representing the whole ministerial community, and executing their powers, but as standing in the place of Christ, and acting with authority derived in the first instance, but yet so complete as to be altogether independent. But the history of the case now meets as. time, regulated the exercise of the ordaining power; even pronouncing that, A Review from the English Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for 1840, of "An in certain cases, ordination shall be void ab initio. Now, unless it be said that Essay on Apostolical Succession," by the Rev. Thomas Powerl, West the ordaining power is really so sovereign and independent as to be above the control of law,-that this power is different from all other branches of We are giad to see that Mr. Powell's volume is come to a second edition, | Episcopal power, -so that the rules to govern ordination, though made by

#### Correspondence of the Episconal Recorder. OXFORD TRACT THEOLOGY. Oxford, July 25, 1841.

Rev. and Dear Brother,-In a letter from this place you will of course ex-

supreme Head of his church, we admit the supreme authority of the written piety, seems evidently on the decline here with many who thought favourably of them in this respect in the beginning.

As to the extent of the new doctrines, it is impossible to be accurate. have heard the number of clergy favourable to them variously estimated from | whatsoever; and, generally, those creatures of imitation acquire the defects parison of texts must not be overlooked. There is a true, as well as a spari- seven handred to three thousand, the estimate being often governed, as it and imperfections rather than the excellencies of the men on whose model ous, rationalism: the rationalism of honest and humble faith, as well as of seemed to me, by the wishes of the party estimating. The largest claim that proud and questioning scopicism. The latter, indeed, may generally be I have heard made is that a majority of those ordained within the last six years detected by this,—that the object of its inquiry is, what God ought to have said; whereas, the former only seeks to ascertain what God really has said, their opinions, told me that there was a decided majority against them in the And though it may be not only very easy, but very common, for the mind to University. All the Bishops are understood to be against them, some of them or fit us. He who made us all, made us to differ in size and external appeardignify some favourite scheme of doctrine by the term "analogy of faith;" actively so. Others, it is thought, have in some instances not been consistent yet, on the other hand, there is an analogy of faith; and though we may not in their appointments. I am told that their situation at this time is peculiarly then, your own powers. Dare to be yourselves. Endeavour to find out always be able to perceive it, yet we may be sure that there is a real consistrying, and there are probably very few qualified to say what they ought to
tency in the entire system of revealed truth, and a consistency and proportion do. With regard to counter-operations, you are aware of the protests

—to hurl from Mount Signal the thunder and lightning—to flash conviction between all the parts and the whole. It believes, indeed, the theological against the new errors by the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, the Bishops The doctrine so taught is consistent with the analogy of faith, whether we priest, after full examination, declaring his opinions to be such that he could perceive it or not. And here all will rest who believe that all "Scripture is not be a priest of the Church of England. Two of the professors at Oxford given by inspiration of God." But in really doubtful cases—in what are also have been dismissed for the same cause. Many are bestirring them, the day when the intelligence of the presidential voto reached this city, honestly questions of interpretation—where the mind of God, as declared in selves here to remedy the evil. Bishop McIlvaine's work has been republing "Naws, why, hav'nt you heard that President Tyler has put his veto upon Scripture, is plously sought, then, most certainly, the diligent collation of lished, and will, I doubt not, stand first among all the works which have us the Bank Bill?" "Ah, indeed: I had not heard it." "What think you of it?" texts must be resorted to, and the analogy of faith, especially in the more yet made their appearance. One individual in London has sent a copy to each of the clergy-sixteen thousand. Two other editions have also been and worse, perhaps, for others who have put their trust in labour-saving expublished this year. The late movement in the Church Missionary Society, pedients for paying debts and getting property. Whether the defeat of this it is likewise supposed, will have a powerful tendency to combine the best cally declare that it consists, primarily, in external observances, which, by influences in the charch practically against the inroads of error. The Bishop can't divine. But you may depend on it. I am getting every day more and degrees, are to work the whole mind into conformity with their own visible of London joined the Society last week, and the Archbishop of Canterbury more out of the notion of our country's heing legislated out of its difficulties. character? Does it unequivocally declare, that what it terms "fellowship has probably done so before this. Mr. Newman, it is said, keeps up an Other people may think as they please. I believe in the absolute necessity of

it. This system, you will be surprised to hear, has charms for the Methodist,

#### LORD SYDENHAM-THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE. Extract from the Charge delivered by His Honor Mr. CRIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON at the opening of the late Assizes at Kingston.

It remained only for Lord Sydenham to go through the mere formal core mony necessary for consummating the work which he had undertaken; and then to await the unerring proofs of its value, which can be derived only through the test of experience. But how true is it that we know not what a day may bring forth! How striking is the change that we have witnessed! That short ceremony which was required for perfecting the labour of many anxious months, has been performed by another. The voice which was bone to convey to the assembled Legislature a thankful acknowledgment of dies services, is now silent for ever. The hand is already cold which was to have set the seal to measures of unknown import to the future welfare of this rising country; and whatever lessons the experience of their effects may teach, must now be received by other Statesmen, and by other Governors.

We needed not, perhaps, the warning of this awful dispensation, in order to bring home to our bosoms, for the purpose of ordinary application, the great withs which should be ever present to us, of the fleeting nature of all that depends on our tenure of life, and of the necessity of being ever ready at a moment to render an account to the great Author of all good of the manner in which we have employed our faculties. To the thousands inhabiting this having shared with me in former times such duties as those for which we are now assembled, it is plain how many a painful, and, I hope, impressive warning, must have been received by the survivors, of the frail and uncertain tenure of human life. But seldom has there been afforded in the dispensa tions of Providence, so striking an injunction to all, who, being clothed with authority, are controlling in any degree the destiny of others, that they must be prepared, at a moment's warning, to surrender into the hands of the great Ruler of the Universe, that trust which we know can only have been faithfully performed when every action has been governed by a strict conformity to justice, and by a spirit of humble obedience to that will of our Creator which we gather from a knowledge of his attributes, which he has indeed revealed to us by a miraculous dispensation, and of which we are in every hour of our lives reminded by that heavenly monitor which he has placed within us. We must never forget that there is a harmony in the moral world, no less visible than in the great operations of nature. Order, stability peace, security, the great blessings of social existence, like those which constitute the felicity of private life, can be reaped only as the rewards of a religious dherence to what is just and true; and even long before Christianity had shed its light upon mankind, it had been discovered by the wise and good that he foundations of a people's welfare must be laid in virtue. But although the influence of this great truth should pervade all the departments of public duty, it is above all things incumbent upon those to bear it ever in their ninds who are intrusted with any part, however subordinate, in administering the laws. The security we have for whatever we value here, consists, in the first place, in the sense of religious duty acting upon the community, and in the next place, in the power of the laws to restrain and punish. This has been at all times clearly seen by the enemies of social order; and the history of successive revolutions will show us that their promoters have made it their first endeavour to banish respect for religion and its ministers, and have next laboured to destroy that confidence of the people in the administration of their laws, without which they must be powerless for any purpose of protection. To uphold that confidence in times of civil dissension may not always be possible, as experience in other ages and countries has shown; but so long as it can be unheld the social fabric is safe; and the only hope of preserving it is to be totald in the resolution to abide under all circumstances, and at all hazards, by the great principles of justice, neither swerving (as your oath well expresses it,) through fear, favour or affection, or hope of roward , but heeping ever in view the one great rule, to do only what our conscience tells us to be right, and what we can therefore justify in the presence of that Great Being by whose sacred name we have bound ourselves to administer justice, in faithfulness and truth .- Kingston Chronicle.

### IMPORTANT TO MINISTERS.

Extract from the Rev. Robert Newton's Charge to the Young Preachers ordained at the last English Conference.

Let me suggest that you all, in the exercise of your ministry, whether on he Sahbath or week day, in the town congregation or the village chapel, in the hamlet or the private house, that you always preach under a firm conviction, and persuasion, and realization of the truth and importance of that of which sneak. Never, oh never, sneak of divine things, and of our christianity, as though, after all, it remained to be proved whether christianity is a divine institution, and somewhat doubtful whether christianity be from Heaven or of men. You have examined its evidences, and there may be occasions when you may be specially called to place before your people those pect to hear something about the Oxford contraversy. The practice of pray evidences of the divinity of our holy religion,—its external evidences, its ining for the dead, and to the dead, I have heard stoutly defended. Of the temal and collateral proofs: you know how to classify them; but where is alterations in the churches you have heard. Many are in error in supposing the propriety of staying to prove what not a man of your congregation doubts? that it is the church in this city that is formed to the new pattern. This And, if there he those who doubt you have already witnessed its divine depends on its rightness; at another, the act is to be considered as valid in Newman. Here the chancel is raised and extends entirely across the end of oh, think of its importance. Why, on the admission that it is true, it must heing. If Christianity be anything, it is necessarily every thing; it connects itself with the glory of God and the salvation and happiness of man. Ever relations (such as father, brother, friend, acquaintance, master,) were down have present to your mind's eye, and recollection, and heart, the truth and importance of divine things. This will give a character to your preaching, to attempt to soar to something out of your reach. Never attempt a style and Depend upon it, this will greatly offend the most devout and pious of your else, by attempting to ape some favourite preacher they may have happened to hear. Now, let me say a word or two on this subject. First, it is much more easy to imitate the defects than the excellencies of any given character they wish to form themselves. Then, if the originals happen to be known, your attempting to ane them will, in the eyes of your congregation, make ance; and perhaps mentally we differ as much as physically. Cultivate, on the guilty mind by the terrors of the law. Others may be designed to be "soms of consolation"-to administer the soft, still, small voice of peace and comfort .- London Watchman.

# THE WAY TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.

"What is the news?"-said an old friend who stepped into our Office on -said we. 4 Think of it, why it is a sad business for some of the politicians particular measure will be ultimately injurious or beneficial to the country, I LABOUR, -of the head if you will, -of the hands according to my notion." And here he glanced at a pair of hands, toil-hardened and sun-burnt. The wirture of that attention, that communion with God to which he is called 1 Is tution much of that spirit which so promptly put down Whitefield and West etery of his life was fast rising upon his thoughts. "I remember," said he

On the 17th of last March we gave the Ministers of our Church an article he who is baptized brought, by the baptizing act, into newness of spiritual ley, for reviving the gospel in the church, and which for preaching from the "when I set out in the world—worth nothing but a good trade. Strong headed "Wesleyan Records of the Past," containing a respectful request on a most interesting subject. We have not been able to say what has prevented and so had no use a compliance with it until the receipt of the series of which the following religion plainly given us in the New Testament? We know it is one that complacently, from the windows of Baliol, upon the flames which drunk for billiards, cards, grog shops, refectories, play-houses, or any of the other was taken very early; and we know, too, that it is one which is taken very Latimer and Ridley's blood. If the gospel is the only safeguard against the half-way-houses to damnation. I had a Christian character to keep up, and, casily. Outward observances, even of the most painfully-austere character, natural depravity of every man's heart, none can count the cost of rejecting of course, I kept out of the way of the idle and dissipated. My earnings were not large, it is true. But they stood by me, and I lived within, never to the Galatians and Romans, that, among those who first heard the Apostles, there were those who placed religion essentially in outward observances.

The plant from the Epistles and even for the New England Congregationalist, who has come to see it. In the plant in the morning, in order to get the choicest article, and naid his shifting a round for it. I many time a plant in the choicest article, and paid his shilling a pound for it. I went tivo or three hours later, and if I did not get the very best, I got what was good enough, and paid not one third as much as my neighbour. I stuck to my business, and is found there was no difficulty in making it stick to me. Years went on, and as my business enlarged, I found means to keep up with it. My force because stronger: and now having settled off my children comfortably, in my declining years, I find myself in snug quarters, as to worldly matters; out of delay nothing to do with banks, or brokers. My circumstances have enabled me to bear my proportion toward sustaining the Church, and I have had enough to meet the calls of occasional charity. And now I find the comforts of religion as chering as ever; and I am looking forward, with a "good hope

through grace," to better things in the world to come. Here the "gay remembrance of a life well spent," lighted up the old nan's features. His feelings were enviable indeed. With a hearty shake of the hand, he left us to ponder upon the lesson of life tangut by his plain of the hand, he felt us to pointed upon the lessent of the hand, he felt us practical philosophy. If his account was defective at all, that defect consisted in not giving sufficient prominence to the valuable offices of A good wife, vho knew how to cheer his spirit in days of toil, and to sustain his energies in times of pressure; a good wife whose careful domestic economy was as important to save within doors, as his active energies were to make, at his abours out of doors.

Such a wife we were sure he had. For encouragement or for sympathy, what next to Heaven is better, .

## "In hour of pride, or o'er the hier, 'Than woman's smile, or woman's tear."

The reader will please understand as as venturing no opinion whatever, s to the constitutionality, necessity or expediency of a United States Bank. We have no wish to moddle with that matter at all. We should be glad if the foregoing imperfect sketch of a conversation which impressed us at the time, could exert upon a single reader an influence favourable to the development of individual energies and personal labours. Habits of application, of patient toil, of frugality and economy ;-a Franklin-like independence of character; a scorn of fushionable frivolities, of unprincipled vanity and desperate speculation, and of their nursing mother—a listless lounging idleness— what fortune in dollars and cents can be compared to the possession of such traits of character, even if the world to come were left out of the calculation. So true is it that godliness hath the promise of the life that now is, besides the unspeakable hope of that which is to come.—Southern Christian Advocate.

### The Louth's Friend.

Our youthful readers, to whom this department of the Guardian devoted, we have no doubt will thank us for the following lines from the pen of "J. R. R.,"-beautiful, and, what is better, pious as they are.-ED.

#### For the Christian Guardian. "I WENT TO GATHER FLOWERS."

I went to gather flowers on yonder hill,
Where, gently naum'ring, flows the infant rill;
The modest blush of morn adorned the plain,
And high the lark atten'd his joyous strain. And mgn the lark attend has joyous strain.
The crested woodland breathed a thousand songs;
Yon echoing rock the melody prolongs;
The youthful zephyrs, born on rosy hed,
Their balmy breathings o'er the welkin spread.
I call'd the choicest while the dew-drops lay,
Rich with the glory of the opening day;
Their flutt'ring leaves full many a charm disclosed,
And sweetest fragrance in each cup reposed.
I three these to my charmler, there to weave. I bore them to my chamber, there to weave
A flowery charlet for my because
But ere the tepid hours of noon had past,
Death's withcring pall on every leaf was cust. Gone was their giory and each tinted grace; Gone these fit emblems of the human race; And, as the leaves drouped on the tender stem, My sching heart sighed forth a requiem. My actum theart signed forth a request.

Since then I never went to gather flowers,
Or call the glory of terrestrial towers:
I've sought my brow with other to adorn,
Than fading beauties, passing with the morn. I call them not by yonder verdant hill, Where, gently murmuring, flows the infant rill,— But from the fields the Gospel's light reveals, Whose varied charms no changeful i illuence feels. These form a chaplet that will e'er adorn,
With fadeless lustre and with grace heaven-horn,—
The brow of \* \* \* \* \* \* \* (if she binds it well,)
Mid Nature's wreck, and Time's last sounding knell.

#### HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS. ADDRESSED BY WILBERFORCE TO HIS DAUGHTER.

Accustom yourself to be spiritually minded, which, as the Apostle truly

says, is life and peace. Frequent self-examination is one of the means which on will find eminently useful for this end. You would do well to practise it in the middle of the day, as well as in the morning and evening. A very few moments will suffice for a general retrospect of the past morning. I have watching and guarding; of the chief Christian graces I wished to cultivate: this paper at my seasons of prayer and self-examination. My chief duties and on this paper and were thus kept in constant view. But in using this, or any other expedient, you will, I am sure, remember ever to be looking up for

I rejoice to know that my dear girl is striving to live under the practical influence of this blessed principle of spiritual includedness; and having been engaged in prayer for you, and knowing that to-morrow I shall be extremely engrossed, and indeed not to-morrow merely, but for the whole week, I resolred to do that which you must observe I scarcely ever have done on this day, I mean, to write to my absent daughter. The truth is, I have always been afraid to make a practice of writing on Sunday, even to my children, lest they should adopt the same habit, without so much necessity for it as I can plead from the little command of my own time; and there is nothing, you must have observed, of which I have been more jealous, than of any thing which might tend to impair the sanctity and spirituality of the Lord's day.

### THE EVIL OF HORSE RACES.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the Secretary at War, has lately been returned to Parliament by his former constituents, the electors of Edinburgh. 'The races' at that city being about to take place, the Town Council applied to him for a subscription towards their support. The Right Honourable gentleman, in his reply, declined acceding to the request. Besides his objection to the custom of members giving money to such purposes, which he looked upon as a sort of bribe from the representative to his constituents, he based his refusal upon higher grounds:-" I am not clear that the object is a good one;" and he declared still more emphatically at the end of his letter, "I must plainly say, I would rather take the Chiltern Hundreds than comply with it." To take the Chiltern Hundreds is the same as resigning a seat in Parliament.

Opposed as we always have been to Mr. Macaulay's political views, we evertheless were ever ready to acknowledge his fascinating, but rather showy powers, as a writer in the Edinburgh Review, and to confess the patriotic and Protestant spirit, the rich harmony, the rolling numbers, and the vivid imagery of his well-known poetical effusions. With much more gratification do we now behold him standing before the world as a public moralist, disdaining to purchase popularity by pandering to the vicious amusements of the people. With some of our readers we know this language will prove supalatable and over-strained; but as no one can deny that horse-races gives rise to every species of profligacy,—to drunkenness and debauchery among some, to betting, gambling, and even duels among others, and to extravagance. and abuse of time among all, we rejoice exceedingly when a man holding high station, and endowed with brilliant talents, lifts up the voice of condennation against such demoralizing and un-Christian amusements.-Church.

St. Paul seems to have been pre-eminent among the Apostles for practical wisdom. One cannot but see while reading his history and his writings, that while he was harmless as a dove, he excelled in the wisdom of the serpent. that while his ends were noble and praiseworthy, the means he adopted for compassing them were admirably chosen. It is ever wakeful vigilance enabled him to turn to advantage, what persons of less discernment and prudence could not profit by. He was ever alive to those considerations of time and of circumstances, which it is the part of wisdom alone properly to esumate.

# CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, October 6th, 1841.

THE NEXT VOLUME OF THE GUARDIAN.

Two numbers more, and we shall have the pleasure of sending forth the first number of the Thirteenth volume of our Journal; which may be expected to be superior in its appearance, and likewise in its contents, if exertion on our part in the preparation and selection of articles can ensure it. We are just importing a large supply of excellent English paper, which will add to the value of the Journal, and render it still more, what it has always been, one of the chesp-

To the Subscribers our best thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, with an earnest wish, that there patronage may be continued. The wide circulation of the Guardian as a religious paper is very gratifying to us, and says much for the piers of Canada; whose population thereby give a delightful proof, that while they very generally encourage periodical vehicles of intelligence exclusively devoted to secular subjects, they will sustain such as are religious and literary. For sometime Parliamentary matter has prevented the appearance of our usual departments; but, having disposed of that, these will now be found in its columns. We have added a department, under the head of " The Peri. adical Press," which, we have no doubt, will greatly increase the interest and acceptability of the paper.

To our Ministers and Agents generally we beg to say, Is it not in your power greatly to extend the sale of the Guardian? And so far as the ministry and membership are concerned, is it not a duty ! We conceive it is; and we could assign many reasons of a connexional kind, and more founded in piety, for saying so. An apprehension of Methodistic duty, and of a solemn obligation to advance the choicest interests of the community, is required; and then simultaneous ACTION. Shall this action take place! We ought to have at least 500 more subscribers; and the blame rests on us if we have them not. We advise our Ministers to obtain the co-operation of all the Official members of our church in this business. They can and will help if properly solicited. Let all make a determined, immediate, and continued effort, and the import ant object will be secured.

While we are on a subject which closely relates to the Wesleyan Methodist Book Establishment, we may make a remark on the saus of Books. We think many more might be sold. Perhaps there was nothing in which Mr. Wesley was more etsenuous than in the disposal, by sale and otherwise, of his publications. He knew the importance of it; and we believe its importance is not diminished. We would ever have our members and friends warm in their attachment to Methodism; but as wise as they are warm. There is in the present day a diffusion of error, and unless the diffusion of truth be, at least, as extensive, the Church of God will suffer. Our respected colleague at the Establishment, the Rev. John Ryerson, Book Steward, has furnished the Book Room with a large and judicious selection of works suitable to our own church and people, and the colonists generally; and no time should be lost by our Ministers to make seles according to the regulations imposed by the Conference. The Establishment is not one of individual interest, but of connexional and general good. As such it claims an increase of the decided support it has hitherto obtained.

PATIENCE IN AFFLICTION .- The great moralist, Dr. Johnson, has remarked, "So large a part of human life passes in a state contrary to our natural desires, that one of the principal topics of moral instruction is the art of bearing calamities." This is wise, and altogether unlike the doctrine of the Stoics, who professed an exemption from the sensibilities of humanity, and decreed, that pain, poverty, violent death, and other evils should not be deemed objects of anxiety and terror; a decree as childish as it is contradictory to daily observation and universal experience. Two weeks ago we presented our peaders with some thoughts on "The afflictions and evils of human beings;" a subject far from being agreeable, but intended by us to be salutary. When we penned those thoughts, which was the day preceding that on which our lamented Governor General departed this life, we little thought that there would in so short a time be such a solemn and overwhelming confirmation of

the uncancified heroism of a heathen, who might have, as he has, endured hardship and suffering for fame; an endurance dictated by pride of heart more than any other motive. By patience we mean, a grace imparted by the Holy Spirit which enables a sufferer to bear afflictions with columness of mind, and a ready aubmission to the will of God. Nature knows nothing of such a principle, however strong the intellect, or accomplished the possessor of it. St. l'aul sets forth the natural man as being full of "malignity," and "implecable." Man is an enemy to God, and must be convinced of his rebellionsness-repent TORONTO PEMALE BENEVOLENT Society. "IDRONTO PEMALE BENEVOLENT Society."—This admiration bits corn is hushed, and the tongue that has herecofore blasphemed the God of Providence, bears this testimony to His severe as well as His benignant procedure—all is well. Howe, with much correctness and force, says of patience, and the support of the nublic is delerated and gratuitous efforts to relieve their soffering the dides it." In opposition to large it is fortical. The opposition to large it is fortical. The companies are should nave proved the regularity, unity, 27th & 28th. Brockville ... Dec'r 4th & 5th. Cornwall and orthodoxy of his own self-boasted Church. He forgets to tell the Canadius publiched its last and orthodoxy of his own self-boasted Church. He forgets to tell the Canadius public of the animosities, schisms, and heresies of the Church of England. "Sard & 24th. Crostly ... "37th & 28th. Brockville ... Dec'r 4th & 5th. Cornwall and orthodoxy of his own self-boasted Church. He forgets to tell the Canadius public of the animosities, schisms, and heresies of the Church of England. "Sard & 24th. Crostly ... "37th & 28th. Prescott ... November 6th & 7th. Knows there are in it High-Churchmen; Evangelicals and Anti-Evangelicals; Oxford mean and men opposed to Oxford mean; he knows that no church in christendom for some time has been so convulsed by Augusta ... "31th & 14th. Prembruka ... "31th & 21th. Prescott ... November 6th & 7th. Claremoto ... Jan'y 1st & 2nd. Knows that no church in christendom for some time has been so convulsed by Augusta ... "20th & 21st. C. R. Allison, Chairman. C. R. Allison, Chairman. The temper of spirit it introduces, in opposition to angry and querulous parties as his own church; he knows that no church professing to be united in belief is more cumelean-like in 2 and 1 and 2 and 2 and 3 and of it-repudiate it-terminate it, and then by faith in Christ who died for the thou didst it.' In opposition to fear, it is fortitude: " Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord.' In opposition to a despairing dejection of mind, confidence; as in this context, \* Cast not away your confidence,-you have need of patience.\* In opposition to immoderate sorrow, for your deferred felicity, complacency: 'Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long-suffering, with joyfulness; giving thanks to the Father who hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light;' as if he had said, O blessed be God for our prospect !"

There are several important considerations which conduce to a patient disposition of mind. One is, God is good. His ways may perplex, and, after all our inquiries, strike our reason dumb; but we make this discovery, "His wisdom is unsearchable." But though all he does may be enveloped in darkness, and though whenever His hand is raised it may be only to inflict some evil or other on us; this truth is self-evident; a Being of Mercy must ever act graciously; and the rod, considering our sinfulness, is one of the most obvious marks of his mercy towards us. Another consideration is, impatience is a fruitful source of evil to him who is the subject of it, and others who witness it. The breast of a turbulent, angry man is volcanic, and its emissions excite the fears and destroy the peace of others. A third consideration is, time changes the impression of our trials. We seldom judge of an event by its nature, but by its circumstances; and when a year is passed how unmoved we are by a retrospect of what was in prospect and in experience a cause of agony to us! Time makes men sober. Fourthly: The evils of mankind are fleeting, as are their pleasures. Daration is a word which, in view of eternity, can hardly be applied to our present existence; and evanescence is inscribed on every thing terrestrial. An apostle says of the sufferings of the plous, "Our light affliction which is but for a moment." Again: our lot on earth is not unmixed: the mercies far outweigh the miseries; and be this ever torne in mind, the miseries are deserved; and the mercies, though ten thousand times forfeited, are, nevertheless, bestowed. The writer last quoted well remarks, "The present state of suffering saints is not a state of total misery; there are, as it were, rays of glory interlaced with their present afflictions." A delightful consideration still remains: "There is a reward for the righteous." "The Lord will not cast off forever: but though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies." According to the multitude of his mercies! And who can say how great is the multitude? They must be reckoned according to the infinitude of His love. There will be gold seven times
nurified when the process of the furnace is over. A day of quietude and beauty

brought to us by Misiorune who sieers it, and we were an preparing to take our places, when there appeared a women of a mild and composed behaviour, it unto ms."

ably neat; the bit unions."

It gave us much pleasure to see some time ago many notices of those too who until then cried the londest, were persuaded by her, and returned back.

Camp Meetings in the Methodist journals received by us from the States; and from the States.

filled with sighs, which are the winds of that country, we made a passage to the further bank, through several difficulties of which the most of us seemed overcast with fogs, which no brightness could pierce, so that a kind of gloomy horror sat always brooding over it. This had something in it very shocking to easy tempers, insomuch that some others, whom Patience had by this time part, I still went along with those who were for piercing into the centre of the place. Here we heard on every side the waitings and complaints of several of the inhabitants, who had cast themselves disconsolately at the feet of fives. We had now gotten into the most dusky silent part of the island, and by the redoubled sounds of sighs, which made a doleful whistling in the branches, the thickness of air, which occasioned faintish respiration, and the violent throbbings of heart which more and more affected us, we found that we approached the Gestion of Griff. It was a wide habitors and means only respond to such deeps the Grotto of Gricf. It was a wide, hollow, and melancholy cave, sunk deep he left it healed, healthy, and calm,—the conquest of his own skill; to which in a dale, and watered by rivulets that had a colour between red and black.

These crept slow and half concealed among its windings, and mixed their heavy murmurs with the echo of grouns that rolled through all the passages.

Let heavy murmurs with the colour between red and black.

These crept slow and half concealed among its windings, and mixed their heavy murmurs with the echo of grouns that rolled through all the passages.

"A wise physician, skilled our wanned to heal In the most retired parts of it sat the doleful being herself; the path to her was strewed with goods, stings, and thorns; and her throne on which she sat was strewed with goads, stings, and thorns; and her throne on which she sat was broken into a rock, with ragged pieces pointing upwards for her to lean upon. A heavy mist hung above her; her head oppressed with it reclined upon her arm. Thus did she reign over her disconsolate subjects, full of herself to stopidity, in eternal pensiveness, and the profoundest rilence. On one side of her stood Dejection, just dropping into a swoon, and Paleness wasting to a skeleton; on the other side were Care igwardly tormented with imaginations, and Anguish suffering outward troubles to suck the blood from her heart in the shape of vultures. The whole vault had a genuine disaminess in it, which a few scattered lamps, whose blueish flames arose and suck in their turns, discovered to our eyes with increase. Some of us fell down overcome and sneat lew scattered lamps, whose blueish llames arose and sunk in their turns, this covered to our eyes with increase. Some of us fell down, overcome and spent with what they suffered in the way, and were given over to those tormentors that stood on either hand of the presence; others, galled and mortified with roth, recovered the entrance, where Patience, whom we had left behind, was still waiting to receive us.—With her (whose company was now become more grateful to us by the want we had found of her) we winded round the grotto, and ascended at the back of it, out of the mournful dale in whose bottom it lay.—When we had arrived at last at the ford by which we were to pass out, lad young shall now never the still waiting to receive us.—It is not the whole truth. The weeper who sighs deeply will seek some memento of the loss he deplores, and when found will bathe it with his tears. Such, we think, is the still waiting to receive us.—With her (whose company was now become more grateful to us by the want we had found of her) we winded round the grotto, and ascended at the back of it, out of the mournful dale in whose bottom it lay.—When we had arrived at last at the ford by which we were to pass out, lay, we had constant the posterior of the wind and when being unwilling to go as far as we land consequently the shore to us, and who, being unwilling to go as far as we, had consted by the shore to find the place, where they waited our coming.—The river being crossed, we were received upon the further bank by our friends and acquaintance, whom Comfort had brought out to congratulate our appearance in the world again. Some of these blamed us for staying so long away from them, others alvised us against all temptations of going back again; every one was cautious not to renew our trouble, by asking any particulars of the journey; and all combided that, in case of so much melancholy and affliction; we could not have made choice of a fitter companion than l'atience. Here Patience, appearing serens at her praises, delivered us over to Comfort. Comfort smiled at his receiving tion, gratitude, and honour, require the public perpetuation of his distinguished the charge; immediately the sky purpled on that side to which he turned, and name by the patriotic and grateful inhabitants of Canada.

three months to assist effected Meetings, and to witness at every one of them indications of the Divine presence. The first we attended was under the direction of the Primitive Methodists, and was well sustained by ministers and official members of that zealous and useful body of christians; and several persons were subjected of sin as to present themselves at the penitent bench for advice and the benefits of the prayers of God's people. The other memory is not settled that can be done is to erect a public Monument to his memory is not, settling the matter on foot here, might go far to secure the memory is not, settling the matter on foot here, might go far to secure the memory is not, settling the matter on foot here, might go far to secure the memory is not, settling the matter on foot here, might go far to secure the memory is not, settling the matter on foot here, might go far to secure the meetings were held in connexion with our own church, and were kindly and cliciently favoured with the services of preachers and exhorters from the Yongo of this nature be determined upon.

Street Circuit and the City Station. Much proise is due especially to the Rev.

James Wilson for his attendance and exertions at nearly every meeting. He tunity of suggesting this matter to the public wind—should such a thing strike is no longer able, in consequence of many years' ministerial toil in the woods of Canada, and considerable bodily infirmity, to perform regular circuit work; but the sermons we heard him deliver, and the fervent zeal we saw him evince, would not have discredited the earlier years of his much-owned ministry. God bless him, and every other father of our church! For the favourable weather then have a sermon, afterwards an exhortation, then an intermission; after course much singing and prayer mixed up with the various exercises.

other reasons, confirmed us in our high estimation of them. 1st. They are an what we wrote. But "God's ways are not as our ways." The afflictions instrumentality purely Wesleyan. Let the glorious effects of Wesley's preaching in the whole we deployed, so far as our observations generally applied to this Province, have reached a consummation which subdues and saddens the heart, and, throughout the country, deepens the sorrows that were poignant, and multiplies the tears that were flowing. To all it may be said, as St. Paul addressed himself to the Hebrews: "Ye have need of patience."

A few remarks on this subject to-day may not be untimely. And by patience we unshoubtedly mean something more—much more than mere sentimentality, or the unsanctified herniam of a beatsen, who might have, as he has, endured hard.

The afflictions instrumentality purely Wesleya preaching the glorious effects of Wesley's preach with a glorious effects of Wesley's preach ing in Moorfields and Kennington Common be the proof; and the glorious effects of Wesley's preach into the glorious generally drive men into the proposite extreme; and Popish and Protestant schism are weeds that grow rakest in the neighbourhood of each other.

We praise God we are numbered with a people who will follow sinners into the highways and woods, aye, and to the mouth of hell itself, rather than see them were flowing. To all it may be said, as St. Paul highways and woods, aye, and to the mouth of hell itself, rather than see the entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a fore, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for each other.

A few remarks on this subject to-day may not be untimely. And by patience in the constitution of the extravely and the instrumentality purely Wesleyan. Let the glorious effects of Wesley's preachattendance to be pearly four hundred. 3rd. Many serious impressions have been made by the Spirit of God—the people of those have been much refreshed—and an impulse given to the work of the Redeemer. We should prize much what might be called the Statistics of Camp, Protracted, and Field Meetings; and the Ministers of our church would do good service to their cause, were they to institute inquiries in every Society, and make a record of the proportion of members in them converted, or at least first impressed, at such meetings. The result of the inquiry would, we believe, surprise by its numbers, and nent and decoptive confidence. He speaks of a "thousand extravagancies," delight by the success which has attended the employment of means of such a of "schism," and of the rejection of "many vital principles," on the part of

their labours is not to be judged of from this fact alone. It is likewise a fact, fairness to form themselves into distinct bodies, and profess their views openly; that during the four years operations of this Society, its humanity and zeal but Church of England ministers differ as much as Dissenters, and yet subscribe have piously provoked the members of other Christian Churches, who have the same Articles! Did ever dissimulation go farther? And yet the Bishop of ormed Societies having precisely the same kind and henevelent object in view -the relief of the female poor. This will account for the reduction in the receipte of this Society the last year; but if it has done good in augmenting the lish sentiments which excommunicate the greater part of the Ministers of urposes of party. And this, as well as the comforts it has bestowed, is a eason, why it should be supported. When an agent of this Society visits a family in need, she does not ask what religion they profess-le it the Church of England, is it the Presbyterian, is it the Baptist, is it the Romish, is it the It shows Church of England Popery striving for the supremacy over Italian Methodist? Only one interrogatory is used, are you in want? This question nswered in the affirmative, and the Society makes its gift. It exists for the enefit of all denominations, and, therefore, in its appeals for the poor, deserves the patronage of all. We understand the Collectors will this week commence their calls at the houses of the citizens; and we sincerely hope, their applications for subscriptions will, in no instances, be rejected.

Revelation has the sole honour of exciting and sustaining a pions sympathy for the poor, and of originating those great moral and religious associations of the present age, which are the glory of Britain, and beautify and bless Christendom and the world;—associations which the brightest days of the polished but pagan Grecians and Romans never witnessed, and surpassing the most splendid institutions of which they were proud, by the evangelical principles which gave them an existence, the purer spirit which actuates them, and the transcendent objects at which they savire. hich they aspire.

Canada, considering the temporal circumstances of her population, is second to

Canada considering the temporal circumstances of her population, is second to no land in her benevolent Institutions, and promises, by her present charmles, as her means shall increase, to "do good" to the destitute and the distressed Anong her useful associations is the City of Toronto France Benevolent Sociaty, whose Committee have now the gratification of laying before its auscribers and well-wishers the following succinet Report of their proceedings during the past year. Though only the fourth of the Society's operations, and notwithstanding a decrease in the amount of income, they are not without inducements to thankfulness and hope. The Collectors, by patient exertion, have obtained, in money and clothing, subscriptions to the amount of £48, 123, 24d. Nearly 400 earners hatch hom prepared by the Ladies of the Society at their Nearly 400 garments have been prepared by the Ladies of the Society at their monthly meetings held for the purpose; most of which have, after prudent inquiry, been distributed in necessitues families. Since the formation of the Society its receipts, in cash and articles of clothing, have amounted to the sum

purified when the process of the furnace is over. A day of quietude and beauty shall follow the tempost. An eternity of ineffable light and glory shall break upon the sight of the patient sufferer emancipated from the fetters and sorrows of time. "Our light affliction which is but for a moment, workell out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

The following natural and elegant allegory on the utility of patience, abridged from Addison's Spectator, will, perhaps, not be considered inappropriate to the subject, or found destitute of Instruction to the reader:

"If found myself upon a naked shore, with company whose afflicted countenances witnessed their conditions. Before us flowed a water, deep, silent, and called the River of Tears, which, issuing from two fountains on an upper ground, encompassed an island that lay before us. The boat which piled in it was old and shattered, having been sometimes overset by the impatience and heavy of ringle passengers to arrive at the other side. This immediately was brought to us by Mistoriune who steers it, and we were all preparing to take our places, when there appeared a woman of a mild and composed behaviour, who have to draw a form it have received in the first of the coming year, they beg to say, they confide for success in the enlightened for his past benedictions.

For the coming year, they beg to say, they confide for success in the enlightened for his past benedictions.

For the coming year, they beg to say, they confide for success in the enlightened for his past benedictions.

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For the coming year, they beg to say, they bene desired to success, and it the fide for success in the enlightened for his past benedictions.

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For the coming year, they beg to say, they benedictions.

For the coming year, they beg to say, they comide for his past benedictions.

For the coming year, they

The rest of us went in, and she (whose good-nature would not suffer her to fursake persons in trouble) desired leave to accompany us, that she might at still greater to be informed by recent numbers, that the meetings have been source embarked but the boat was pushed off, the sheet was spread; and being signs of decay in the zeal which approves of such an instrumentality.

too interesting and affecting a description to be kept from the public; and one time been disturbers of the public peace on the Northern frontier of the States. Wesleyan Methodist Church, and its friends. In what we say respecting it, gained over, left us here, and privily conveyed themselves round the verge of however, we wish it to be understood we do not speak officially, but only on the island to find a ford by which she told them they might escape.—For my our own responsibility. As an individual, we highly approve of the suggestion our own responsibility. As an individual, we highly approve of the suggestion of "Anonymous," and would have it acted on without delay. We have already expressed our admiration of the lamented Governor-General, and could add considerably to our remarks; and we rejoice to see from the provincial journals, that men of all parties approach the shrine of the departed with incense. His Excellency found our Country pierced, diseased, and convulsed:

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal, Is more than armies to the public weal.

Lord Sydenham made the cause of Canada his own, and, by his matchless deeds, merited an imperishable renown,-a renown which the fame of the virtues and valour of the deservedly-honoured Brock cannot surpass; whose memory, much to the credit of Her Majesty's British subjects in Canada, is to be perpetuated. It is said of the celebrated Cimon, "The greatest honour that could be paid him was the tears and sighs of the people;" and Tacitus remarks, "These were permanent and lasting statues." But if sufficient for posterity, why did Tacitus give the world lits inimitable "Annals?" There to choose whatever is salutary for them, and remove what is hurtful and prejudicial; to place his delight in seeing them increase and multiply, and valuantly expose his own person in their defence and protection." Lord Sydenham exemplified in his own career in Canada these noble characteristics; he governed for the happiness of others; his greatness, talents, and authority, were consecrated to the public good; he lived, he planned, he prayed, he died, for the

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. FIELD MEETINGS.—It has been a privilege for us during the last Sira,—I have just perused Mr. Ryerson's excellent letter—on the decease of three months to assist effected Meetings, and to witness at every one of Lord Sydenham—which makes its appearance in the last number of your paper. The remarks of the Albiham perused. The first we strended manufact the last of the author of that letter are eminently falicitous, and within our city, should a provincial-instead of a mere local tribute

> Yours, &c., ANONYMOUS.

POPERY PREFERRED TO DISSENT BY THE "CHURCH."-A few weeks ago we spoke favourably of the present Editor of the Church, and gave him credit for more liberality and friendliness than his predecessor ever evinced. It seems, however, our judgment in the case was premature, and to hand; so that it must lie over till next week. But for his satisfaction, as on every occasion, but thiefly for the blessing of God vouchsafed, for one, we that in future we must think twice before we spoak once. Since then there offer thanksgivings to Him. The simple plan of holding a Field Meeting have been in that paper articles—selected, original, and editorial, worthy of we highly approve of his suggestion for holding a Day of Hamilialian, in among ourselves has been, to commence in the morning with a prayer meeting, the pea of the persecutor Laud; we have had a Charge from the Bishop of consequence of the lamented death of Lord Sydenham, and should have a Toronto extolling the Puseyite heresy: we have had a Sermon by one of the this, two sermons continuously, then an exhortation and a prayer meeting; of Bishop's Chaplains of a kindred stamp; last Saturday appears an article from the Editor, which, though professedly against l'opery, places Papists Our attendance at these wood-land meetings has, for the following as well as higher than Dissenters. Two extracts from it, which we have italicised, shall

not in themselves a greater efficacy and a stronger power of attraction than Dissent, which rejects so many vital principles, such, for instance, as the Trinky, Infant Baptism, and the divine and visible nature of the Church, and which, in cutting off many corrupt branches, has removed some sound ones also."

We are not going to enter into controversy with the Editor; but we make these extracts to let our readers see with whom they have to deal under the designation of " Editor of the Church," and to supply a check on his impertiappears, in that short time, prepared with their own hands more than 1600 Socialians, Arisns, Hutchinsonians, Swedenbergians, Irvingites, Practical ricles of clothing, and bestowed them on the destitute; thus affording pleasing Infidels! Here is a rejection of "many vitel principles.". And where is vidence that the spirit of Dorcas is not yet extinct. But the usefulness of honesty in all this? When Dissenters differ from each other they have the Teronto, Mr. Bethune, and the Editor of the Church, tell us, without a blush, that their Church is one, pure, and apostolic! They have charity to pub eneral income and distribution, it does and will rejoice. It exists not for Canada from the Christian Ministry, and unchristianize all their members! To ascribe, as the Editor does in one of the extracts, "greater efficacy" to the corrupt truths" of the Church of Rome than to the doctrines of Dissent, is rank Popery. Indeed the article from which we take the extracts is a medley. Popery; and in other articles the Church sends forth its fulminations to confound and annihilate all christians who will not submit. We shall do no more et present than advise the Editor of the Church, in matters of Dissent, to be modest, and not a meddler.

From the last Canada Baptist Magazine we learn, that on the 8th of Saptomber there was a meeting at Haldimand of Delegates from the Baptist Churches in this Province, " for the purpose of ascertaining if a Union could be formed among the Baptists, to promote Missionary and Educational purposes without a sacrifice of principle." Resolutions were passed favourable to the measure, and brethren were appointed to collect in behalf of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society. It was resolved that the Magazine should be discontinued at the close of this year, and a newspaper issued in its place. The Editor says, "All present were evidently under the happy-control of the spirit of love and forboarance." We wish our Baptist brethren great success in their attempts to extend the cause of Missions and Education,

Honrid Munden .-- On Friday, the 19th ult., at New York, and found it contained the body of Adams, drawn by a rope round the neck and knees into a bent position. The verdict was "wilful and deliberate murder" against Colt, who was thereupon committed for trial. The lengthened accounts of this guilty transaction in the New-York papers cannot be read without a rising of indignation.

There has been obligingly sent us by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, f Montreal, the publishers, "Johnson's Dictionary, abridged for the use of Schools, with the addition of Walker's Pronunciation, an Abstract of his Principles of English pronunciation, with Questions: a Vocabulary of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names, &c. &c." Properly speaking, it is Todd's Johnson's Dictionary in miniature, with Walker's Pronunciation. We discover an omission of many words now somewhat obsolete, and the insertion of others which were needed. The list of proper Names, with Rules for proouncing them, is valuable; and another list-of Americanisms is not useless. So far as we have examined it, the volume is correct; the typography remark ably neat; the binding substantial; and to the credit of the Canadian press it must be said, that the enterprising publishers have given the community a Dictionary far superior to the abridgements we have been accustomed to receive

Messrs. Derbishire and Desbarats have been appointed Law Printers to Her Majesty for the Province of Canada.

A MONUMENT TO LORD SYDENHAM. - Since our last we have | A PROCLAMATION of an authoritative tone has been issued by with pleasure received the following communication from a citizen, which is of the President of the United States to the evil minded men who have for some containing a suggestion which we believe will have the concurrence of the It acknowledges the existence of lodges and clubs bound together by secret oaths, having military materials secreted, and designing the violation of the laws by making incursions into Canada. They are assured that " condign punishment" awaits them, and that should any of them fall into the hands of "the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by the Government in their behalf." Such language ought to have been used before.

Another Proclamation has been made by the Governor of the State of New York on the same subject, and offering a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the persons who feloniously took powder from a Magazine at Lockport on the 17th of September. Should McLeod be released, it will be well if these olunderers allow him to reach Canada.

An excellent "Circular Letter" has been lately addressed to the Kirk Sessions and Congregations, by the Rev. James George, Moderator, on the subject of the Queen's College, and is well calculated to add to the interest already existing in favour of that institution. It appears that Edward Thomson Esq., is appointed agent for the collection of funds. We wish the College a large share of the public favour.

On the 13th Sept., the 2nd Regiment of the Grenville Militia, under the command of Col. Fraser, met in Augusta for the purpose of forming procession, in order to place a Tables to the Memory of Lieutenant Duimage, who gloriously fell in the battle at Prescutt, on the 13th Nov., 1338. The occasion was one of great interest, and an impressive address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Blakey.

There is nothing certain known of the successor of Lord Sydenham n the Government, but it is thought by many of our contemporaries Sir Howard Douglas is the person.

London papers say, that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty; an appointment as honourable to her piety as it is to his character and talents.

There is no intelligence yet of Mr. McLeod having been tried. The latest accounts say, his trial would come on towards the close of the Court at Utica. Much excitement prevails, and a pretty general impression is, that he will be acquitted.

A MAIL for England, via Halifax, will be closed in this city on Salurday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

To Correspondents-The excellent Obituary of Mrs. Carenter, from the pen of the Rev. Auson Green, we regret to say, came too late for insertion this week.

The table of "Merit" shall appear when we receive an account of the Examination of the U. C. Academy.

Our friend at Demorescelle, who, we doubt not, will study brevity, shall be gratified in hie wishes.

We will lose no time in making inquiries for the information of L. Houghton, Esquire.

"A Friend to Religion" should have sent us his name, notwithstanding his letter comes from a place where we have many friends; and we think he is one of them. Our articles for this week were about made up when his came well as for the purpose of conveying his "hint" to our readers, we now say, mournful gratification in knowing that such a day was about to be observed by the people of Canada.

CHURCH OPENING .- The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Grorderown, in Esquesing, will be opened on Sunday, the 24th instant, when the Rev. John Roar will preach at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Rev. Ederton Ryerson at 2 o'clock in the atternoon. A Collection will be made at the close of each service, to aid in defraying the expenses incurred in

CHURCH OPENING.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church in HOWELL'S SETTLEMENT, 4th Concession of York, will be opened on Sunday the 24th inst. The Rev. T. Bevitt will preach at half-past ten in the morning; the Rev. D. Wright at half-past two in the afternoon; and the Rev. S. Belton at six o'clock in the evening. A Collection will be made at the close of each association in the sunday impudating the debt on the building.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY Fund acknowledges the ceipt of the following Sums: Muncey Mission.

- Farley, ..... £5 0 0 John Cary, ..... £7 10 0

Quarterly Meetings for the Augusta District-2nd Quarter. Rideau ..... October 2nd & 3rd. | Gananoque ..... Nov'r 27th & 28th

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION,

which is to take place on THURSDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1841. To form at one o'clock, P. M. GFA place in the Line will be assigned to the Ladies and the Javenile Members. — Persons disposed to farnish Cartiages for the Ladies who may join the Procession will please notify Mr. KETCHUM to that effect. IF Societies in the Country neighbourhoods are respectfully invited to unite with their City Friends on the occasion

M. McLettan, Chairman, & Committee of J. II. LAWRENCE, Secretary, Arrangements. Toronto, October 4th, 1341.

Cr City Editors will serve the cause and oblige the Committee by publishing the above.

the Editor of the Christian Guardien.

Mr. Editor, —I have much admired the course that you have invariably pursued towards other bodies of christians, since your appointment to the responsible office of Editor of the Christian Guardian. And in this opinion, I am happy to believe, that I am not alone. Had the same disposition bean manifested by some of your contemporaries, a better state of things would exist at the present moment. But with those whose delight is war, and whose tender mercles are cruel, it is exceedingly difficult, if not morally impossible, o maintain that friendly and christian intercourse so very desirable. I have to maintain that triendly and consular intercourse so very desirable. I have long observed the unwearied efforts (with the exception of one or two passing courteous notices.) of the Church newspaper to prevent anything like a friendly feeling to exist in this country, so far as his Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Church are concerned. This I have regretted; and I am sure, that every dist Church are concerned. This I have regretted; and, I am sure, that every man who loves peace, and feels for the cause of our common christianity, must have regretted it too. The Editor of this journal, however, condescendingly at times, expresses great friendship for some dissenters. In the last number of his journal (Sept. 18th) he speaks of a probable union between Episcopalians and the late seceders from the Canadian Conference, whom he designates British Wesleyans! He seems to anticipate that his paper will have some influence in persuading them to "a closer alliance with the Colonial Church." What is to be the nature of this "alliance" does not appear. Is it to acknow. ledge the authority of their Ministers, &c., or that they may merely join his Church? His views of the fancied Succession would not allow him to concode the former; and, as to the latter, time will show how far his "paper" may succeed. To illustrate the spirit of this "Successor of the Apostles," we Mr. Adams went into the house of one Colt, and shortly after a person in an adjoining house heard a scuille and a fall. Next morning a box was seen at Colt's door, directed "St. Louis via New Orleans," which was shortly taken away by a carman to a vessel in the harbour. Suspicion being excited, the cal absurdities"—" ambitious to effect a colourable similarity to the established Mayor had Colt arrested, and proceeded to the vessel, -had the box opened, clergy"-" investing themselves with clerical titles"-" setting up their brethren in a kind of free trade-by a kind of ordination ceremons senting vulture"..." Jesuitical intriguers," &c. These are the liberal opinions of that charitable journal called The Church-and under the control of the self-styled "true spiritual instructors" of poor sinners. Flow far this Editor's wishes may be realized, in bringing about a closer "alliance" between his own communion and that fraction of our community who boastingly call themselves British Wesleyans, I cannot prognosticate; but one thing I can assure him, I envy not a cause that is obliged to resort to such means to obtain supporters in this country. Yours.

> Government House, Kingston, 24th Sept., 1841. In consequence of the lamented decease of His late Excellency the Governor General, it is expected that all Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting the Government House, should, during the next thirty days, wear the mourning usual on such occasions. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government entertains no doubt that all the inhabitants of this Province will evince in like manner their sorrow on the melancholy occurrence. By command,
> T. W. C. Mundoch, Chief Secretary.

Election .- Mr. Sheriff Jarvis was yesterday returned as Alderan for the Ward of St. Andrew, in the place of John Powell, Esq., resigned.

-Morning Star. Coroner's Inquest. - An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner over the body of Biddy Dermitty, who perished in the bush adjoining the Montreal Road, near the Town, on the previous night. The verdict of the Jury was "that her death was caused by her loose and intemperate habits, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather."—Kingston Chronicle.

### Religions Intelligence.

DUMFRIES CIRCUIT. Sept. 16, the Rev. G. Ferguson writes us:-We have great reason to be very thankful to Almighty God for his great goodness to us, in owning and blessing our feeble endeavours in the administering and enforcing the good discipline of our church during the first quarter of our Conference year, which ended on Saturday last. Our Societies are all united, and generally much stirred up. Many are deeply engaged in seeking that perfect love which casteth out all fear that hath torment; and some have that perfect love which casteth out all tear that nother and other hand some found that inestimable treasure. Many of the official members are on stretch for the blessing. We have had a few conversions during the quarter, and received 15 on trial. Our Quarterly Meeting was one of the most interesting I have attended for years. The love-feast was powerful; the experience related was sensible, scriptural, and affecting; and every minute was occupied in speaking. I never saw our beloved brother, the President of the Conference, so ing. I never saw our betoved prother, the President of the Conference, so deeply imbued with the Holy Spirit. Holiness is his theme in all his movements and exercises; it is the desire and prayer of our people here to Almighty God that we may ever have such a man for our President. The Circuit has suffered much for want of chapels, but we have strong and well-founded hopes suffered much for want of enapsis, but we have strong and well-founded hopes that this difficulty will be obvinted by another year, having alrendy fifteen hundred dollars subscribed to build one on the parsonage ground in Dumfries; there is also one in Blenheim, and another in Wilmot in the course of being erected. We have it also in contemplation to erect one in Berlin (Waterloo). and another in l'lamboro West, as soon as possible. The friends have done nobly in subscribing for the preacher's salary for the present Conference year. We are now engaged in taking up the collections for the Contingent Fund; upon the whole we think our prospects are brightening, and we feel encouraged to labour; and we stendfastly believe that the church will assume its old Methodistic garb, and arise to its primitive state.

SIDNEY CIRCUIT, &c., September, 1841 .- The Rev. G. F. Playler writes us: -On the Sidney Circuit last year various causes concurred to prevent religious prosperity; yet we were enabled, through the grace of God, to hold fast wint was given to our charge, and to make thereto a small addition of thirty-five members. But this year our Circuit presents a more cheerful face, for hope has supplanted and succeeded fear. The intelligence of the Conference being unbroken, of the Connexion being enlarged, and of the prospects being favourable, revived the confidence of the societies, and banished the doubtfolness of the perpetuity of the body. Since the Conference our people have been looking up to God for increased devotion and zenl; and in some of the classes there is a visible improvement. Our first Quarterly Meetlog was very profitable; and such a Love-feast, several informed me, there has not been in the chapel for several years before. We have given more than usual attention to Sunday Schools, and there are several truly IVesleyan and efficient schools among us. Since the Quarterly Meeting, myself and excellent colleague, with some local assistance, have had two meetings in the open air; and thus have assisted in preventing the practice of Mr. Wesley, of Christ and the Apostles, and of John the Baptist, from falling into desuctude. At the one held in Sidney we were incommoded by a heavy and lasting shower, which held in Sidney we were incommoded by a heavy and fasting shower, which began as we were about beginning the Sunday services. To a fragment of the assembly we preached in a school-house; and the sky clearing, we returned in the afternoon to the temple of trees. The one held in Huntingdon was more agreeable. It was the first autumnal Sabbath. The sun shore cloudless throughout the day. Not a blast moved the umbrageous trees, nor did a zephyr shake the tinlest leaf. Nature above, around, beneath, invited meditation and scake the timest lear. Nature above, around, beneath, invited meditation and fostered devotion. The congregation was in unison with the scenery. Nothing but order, quietness, attention, and devotion, were visible. A beautiful moral spectacle! Two serpoons were preached; one "on the fall of man," and the other "on the danger of regioning the great salvation;" and the congregation ratired from the place of assembly as the sun was bending his golden locks to the horizon of the west. Even stern conscience whispered "a duy well spent," and we hope the good effects will be rendered still more visible. At present, our people generally are uttering the ancient prayer, "O Lord, revive thy work!" That our conduct and prayers may agree, we design shortly to use some special efforts for the revival of the work of God, trusting that "the Spirit" will "be poured upon us from on high," and that the moral "wilderness" will "be a fruitful field."

From the last Guardian, it appears that our appeals to the English Conference have been of no avail, and that the permissions proceedings of last year are to be repeated. For this I am sorty. Before, the blame lay on a committee; now it is assumed by the whole Conference. That Conference has now furfielted its character for consistency, by countenancing and authorizing in 1841 what it condemned and forbid in 1820; for wisdom, by using the most improdent means to accomplish the end of the Gospel economy; and for nobleness of conduct to other sects, by stooping to such dishonourable practices as it has repeatedly condemned in others. In the Address to the Societies in 1940,

"In executing our commission of mercy to a lost world, we have found such emple occupation for our tolents, and have been blessed with such a degree of success; that we have had neither time nor inclination to disturb the peace or alienale the members of other churches."

I believe, Sir, this disavowal is pretty correct up to the time when it was written, and I wish the Conference could repeat it this year. The increase of members to the English Connexion is 11,565. This sum should be thus stated: 10,365 by regular and lawful proceedings, and 1,200 by irregular and tailawful in Canada. I am sorry for the English Conference that it should so regardlessly injure its own character, and undermine the confidence which has

ern reposed in it. While I am on the subject of the difference between the two Conferences, beg leave to introduce another topic. In the appeals to the Committee of the English Conference, published last December and February, the possibility of our adopting the principle of primitive justice was intimated, via.—
"To wrong the wronger, ill he render right,"

as Shakspeare renders it in the poem of Tarquin and Lucrece; but it was not advocated. The lapse of several months has strengthened the right conviction, that, though the English Conference by its agents have most seriously injured us, and but for their Missionary debt (not wanting the will, but only the means might have commenced our ruin as a distinct and independent body,—we had better not return evil for evil. "but contrariwise, blessing." It was said of Cranmer in his life time, "Do my Lord of Canterbury an ill turn, and you make him your friend for ever." I do not believe that we should have adonted the above principle from the motive of revenge, but merely of defence. Were we to determine on sending Preachers into Eastern Canada, I am persuaded from various accounts, that they would meet with considerable success. But hough there is this prospect, though injury might urge, and conscience be war, let their societies have peace. Then shall we present to the Wesleyan and other parts of the christian world the sublime object of a large religious eect bearing injury without resenting it. This conduct will, in time, earn its own reward. If this be our conduct, I think it must excite hereafter the aston-Ishment even of the English Conference. As Lord Chive, when before a Com mittee of the House of Commons, wondered at his own moderation that he took from Meer Jaffier, the Nabob of Bengal, after the battle of Plassey, but two hundred thousand rounds when he might have received millions, the limit being his own desire and not the supply of wealth; so must the English Conference wonder that we, having the power to repair our strength by their loss, refrain

OSGOODE CIRCUIT. Sept. 20, the Rev. E. Harper writes us: Our Quarterly Meeting begun here on Saturday last. The respected Chairman of the Bytown District, Rev. J. Carroll, preached an appropriate discourse on the occasion, and a proper-meeting was held in the exening. The love-feast on the occasion, and a preper-meeting was need to the evening. In a love-reast of Sabbath morning was a happy time, after which the Sacrament was administered to opwards of 60 persons, and a heart-searching Sermon by the Chairman from Isaiah lift. 1. "Who hath believed." &c. After which a prayer-meeting was held at 5 o'clock, and signs of good being seen, mother (after a short Sermon and exhortation) about 7 o'clock. When the invitation was given, the moorner's bench was crowded with penitents, who manifested by "strong crying and tears" the distress of their souls. The friends all engaged in mighty prayer for the descent of the Holy Spirit, and, before the meeting closed, six person for the descent or the Boly Spirit, and, before the meeting closed, an persona professed to find "peace in believing." Several more are still secking; may God help them to find. The people of God had their strength renewed and their smalls blessed. This is encouraging in particular to the faithful souls at Long Island, some of whom can remember that, but a few years ago, there were but three persons in this neighbourhood who met on the Subbath to wer ship God. Now there are more than three-score. How has "the desert blos

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have visited one of my appointments in e neighbourhood of Long Island, and have found the work still progressing. Glory be to God alone.

OXFORD CERCUIT. Sept. 20th, the Rev. Wm. Coleman writes us: You will be pleased to hear that we have encouraging prospects on this circuit. Our zealous and indefatigable brother Long has held two successful protracted meetings at Woodstock, and the other in Zorra, at which about 40 ve been added to the society; the most of whom profess to have found peace have been added to the society; the most of whom process to have found peace in believing. He is now engaged in the third receing at the Oxford Chapel, where we have some tokens for good. Other parts also are favoured with a degree of prosperity. Indeed there seems to be a general moving throughout the circuit. We have received about 80 since Conference, and are hoping and praying and labouring for the salvation of many more.

KEMPTVILLE SABBATH SCHOOL AND CIRCUIT.-Sept. 28th, the Rev. W. McCullough writes us: While you are furnishing profitable entertainment to the friends of Sabbath Schools, by accounts of Excursions, Pestivities, and Sabbath School Tea, please to sllow me to notice the first Sabbath School Antiversary which has been held in this place. On Tuesday, the 21st inst., the Superintendent, Teachers, children, and friends assembled in large numbers in our chapel; and, after singing and prayer, the report of the Sch was read by the Secretary, which gave a very encouraging account of it; which commenced some time last winter with only 16 children, and now the average attendance is 70. The examination of the children was most satisfactory, an highly creditable to the Superintendent and Teacher. After the close of these exercises, we went in regular procession to a bandsome green, to partake of ar entertainment provided by a few female friends. The procession was orderly and pleasing. In front of the female scholars, one of the largest boys in the school, walking, bearing on a pole an original portrait of Robert Raikes, Esq. founder of Sabbath Schools; and in front of the male scholars another of the largest boys welked, carrying a banner with the inscription, "That the soul be without knowledge is not good,"—the whole was very imposing and agreeable. For this portrait and banner we were indebted to the politeness of Jas. West. For this portrait and banner we were indepted to the posteness of Jas. West, Esq., who took a very active and efficient part in the whole of our exercises. Upwards of three hundred persons partook of tea, which was served by ladies. After the entertainment, a few addresses were delivered, showing the importance and object of Sabbath School institutions; several resolutions were adopted,

Our first Quarterly Meeting was held the 21st and 22nd ult. It was certainly a good time. Our respected and very useful Chairman, the Rev. C. R. Allison, was in good spirits, and gave us four excellent Sermons, baptized more Almon, was a good spirits, and gave us that extends set along, supports than 20 children, and received 7 persons into our church on trial, before the close of our Quarterly exercises. A number found the pearl of great price. Since that time we have held three field-meetings on the Circuit; we were assisted by brother Berney at one, and brother Nankevill at another; brother N. hantized 16 children. Since the commencement of this Conference year. about 30 persons have joined our church, and, as yet, adorn their christian profession. May the Lord prosper Zion.

Temperance Vindicator.

For the Christian Guardian. THE WINE QUESTION .- No. VII.

Gesner, in the copious index to his Scriptores rei rustica veteres Latini, says, "Once for all, it must be observed that the words vinum (wine), vitis (vine), new (bunches of grapes), and vinea (a vineyard), as kindred terms, are sometimes used synonimously," and he means, of course, in plain prose. He says, moreover, that the juice of apples, pears, pomegrantes, and sorbs, was called shown (wine).

Genesis xv, 32-35, relate to the drunkenness of Lot. This is the third particular occasion in which wine is mentioned in the Bible. And if in the two first instances it was made the instrument of disgrace to an aged and venerable patriarch, and the destruction of the seven sons and three daughters of a just and upright man, who feared God and eachewed evil, it will stand in no better favour now that it becomes the exciting instrument to incest. Little comment favour now that it becomes the exciting instrument to incest. Little comment is requisite on the passage. From the manner in which Lot is epoken of in 2 Peter ii. 7, it is presumed that he atoned, by repentance, in siter life, and was saved. Though the daughters of Lot are related as having made their father drink wine, the form of the Hebrew expression used does not lead one to suppose that they actually compelled him. The Hebrew implies about as much as "give and offer," and they no doubt used arguments and persuasions to induce him to drink, similar to those which moderate drinkers—and total abstainers even, in some parts of the country, where they have not fortifule

adstances even, in some parts of the country, where they day are not fortitude enough to shake off evil customs—are using to this very day.

Genesis xxvii, 25, relates to Jacob's supplanting his brother Esau of his father's blessing. This is the fourth particular occasion in which wine is mentioned in the Bible with an individual person. In the first, as just observed, it caused disgrace and shame to righteous Noah: in the second, it is thought by some to have brought destruction to the ten children of upright and patient loby; in the third it caused just Lof to commit a double office of incert ob; in the third, it caused just Lof to commit a double offence of incest with his own daughters; and now it is associated with a deception practised upon an aged father, by which a first-born son is deprived of his parent's birth-right blessing. Esan, it will be observed, brought his father savoury meat, but no wine as Jacob did. Is it not probable that the wine impaired Isaac's judgment for the time, who else had discovered the trick put upon him, which he evidently half suspected f It is another of the many excellent Bible illustra-tions of the impropriety of offering these liquors to others. Would to Heaven t had been the last.

As to the wine used in sacrifices, was it fermented or not? Some reflection

Ex, xxix. 40, " And the fourth part of an hin (of yavin) for a drink offeriog. Wine is here mentioned not as a beverage, but as an accompaniment of sacifices, and this is the first time it is introduced in the Bible in that character It has been controverted whether it was used in a formented state or not. It has been controverted whether it was used in a termented state to not. The writer's idea is, that it was offered in its ordinary state, with as little care and trouble as possible bestowed on its preparation. As it is not mentioned as beverage, it may appear to some persons not worth discussion. But it as an importance in the author's mind from an opinion he entertains that (with the exception of incease, which was cholously used to produce a sweet savour of smell) sacrifices and offerings consisted of things which were gene rally allowable as food, and the sanction of their use in sacrifice implied ar ed use of them in ordinary life. He will therefore state his reasons

which must necessarily be at some length.

At the onset he rejected, in toto, the opinion of some enti-temperance advocates, that the wine was very highly fermented, that it might assist in the combustion of the sacrifice. Such a reason, if once admitted, would carry with it the argument for the use of pure alcohol, which would certainly have served the purpose much better by its rapid and simultaneous conflagration. Nothing but a wish to deceive and delude the people with appearance could have war-ranted the priests in resorting to anything of the kind. In Elijah's contest with the priests of Baal, he poured water on the sacrifice, so that it ran round about the alter, and he also filled the trench with water. I Kings, xviii. 35.

In all that rolated to secrifices, it would appear that the Almighty had made such prescriptions as to preclude the probability of its degenerating into mere form. It was intended as a type, an emblem, a symbol, but evidently unac-ceptable without the sacrifices of a broken and contrite heart, poured out in preyer and thanksgiving unto the Lord. The situr itself was to be as simple in its fabric as possible. "An alter of earth shalt thou make unto me, and shalt sacrifice thereon thy burnt-offerings and thy peace-offerings, thy sheep, and thine oxen." See Exodus xx. 24. And if better materials than earth were employed, still it was not to be the work of labour and art, for "If thou wilt make me an after of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stone, for if thou liftest up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it." Exod. v. 25. "Neither shalt thou go up by steps unto my share." Exod. v. 26. Nothing, in fact, was allowed to give it an imposing appearance, or even to cast a charm about its situation, for in Deut. xvi. 21, they were commanded "Thou shalt not plant a grove near unto the clear of the Lord thy God, which thou shult make thee."
How the heathen deviated from this need not be stated. The obvious intent as, to leave the Israelites unrestricted to erect an altar and offer sacrifice wherever and whenever their hearts prompted them, for "In all places where I record my name, I will some unto thee and I will blass thee:" Exod. xx. 24: just as under the gospel dispensation, "Where two or three are gathered to-gether in my name, (that is, to worship me) there and I in the midst of them."

Matt. xviii. 20. The sacrifice, also, was to be as simple as possible. No costly thing was required, by which the rich and the great could purchase costly thing was required, by which the rich and the great could purchase favour, while the poor man would be shut out. The first-fruits of the produce of the earth and trees of the fields, the olive yards and the vineyards, were to be offered in their simple state. "And if thou offer a meat offering (i. e., a solid foot offering) of thy first fruits, green ears of corn dried by the fire corn teater out of full ears; and thou shat put oil upon it, and lay frankincense thereon." See Levit. ii. 14, 15. No previous application was necessary, except there are no father over not being outbased sufficiently ring to shall was cept where some of the corn, not being gathered sufficiently ripe to shale, was dried by the fire to make the grain shrink and leave the ear. ABSTINENTIA.

## Foreign and Provincial News.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

The barque Florida, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 19th of May, stranded on Tuesday upon the Brigantine Shoats, where she soon went to pieces, the valuable cargo being totally lost.—Her letter-bag was brought up the supercorgo.

Her cargo is represented as being worth about \$200,000, consisting accord-116° cargo is represented as bring worth about \$4,000, consisting, accounting to the linguist's report, of 573 chests, 2105 half-chests young hyson lea; 285 chests, 6 half chests hyson skin tea and Twankay: 11 chests gunpowder; 14 do, imperial,
Mr. Bush states that there was an outbreak at Canton on the day the barque

railed, on account of which she was burried away, without knowing exactly the nature of the commotion, but it was apprehended that fighting between the Chinese and the English would immediately ensue. Several British vessels were drawn up in positions to bombard Canton, should hostilities recommence.

A letter from Canton, dated May 16th, says that two-thirds of the inhabit-

nts had then left Canton. Another, dated the 11th, says that 60,000 (coops had arrived from the Northern provinces, and it was currently reported that secret but extensive preparations had been made to attack the English. In consequence of these rumours two of the British mea-of-war had been brought consequence of these formours two of the British mean-newer has been brought up and anchored near the city. It was said that in case of an attack by the Chinese, the officer in command of the ships had orders to bumbard the city. Commodore Bremer had not yet arrived from Calcutta, and we know that Sir Henry Pottinger was still on his way from England. It is not at all probable that any active measures would be taken by the English before the urrival of one or both of these officers, unless rendered necessary by some movement on the part of the Chinese. On the other hand, as the Chinese undoubtedly knew that Commodore Bremer was bringing reinforcements, they might be sampted to make a push at the enemy before his arrival.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

## FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We have a file of the Kingston (Inmaica) Morning Journal to the 9th inst nd a file of the Barbadian to the 25th of August has been received at the Exchange reading-room. Our last previous advices from Jamaica were to the

way from Kingston to Sierra Leone. She had on board some Africans who had come out to see what the prospects were, and were going back to make their report. All on board were saved.

The schooler Cygnet, employed by the Steam Navigation Company, had also been lost, on Southempton reef. She had on board an agent of the company, visiting different ports to make arrangements. The Journal says that experience is fast demonstrating the error of those

who believed that emancipation would be the ruin of the island.

A schooner that had been sent to Carthagena, with provisions, returned on the 27th of August, baving sailed from Carthagens on the 23rd. She was not allowed to land the supplies, being ordered off by the commander of Carmona's blockeding squadron. It was feared that the inhabitants would be compelled to surrender, for want of provisions.

An action had taken place between the blockading squadron and that of the New Grenada Government, but the result was not known. It was reported that a small vessel belonging to the latter had gone over to Carmona. That rebel had formed batteries near the town, whence he was daily throw shot and shells. The besieged were making a good return in kind.—16.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell. Government House, Montreal, Sept. 27, 1340. Mr Load,-I have the honour to inform you that I returned to this city on

Thursday last, the 24th instant. I shall transmit to Your Lordship by the next mail copies of the various ddresses which I have received during my tour, and of my replies. In the meantime it affords me the most sincere satisfaction to be enabled to say, that throughout the very extensive district of country which I have visited, comprising nearly the whole of the Province of Upper Canada, the best possible

From the Province line to Amberstburgh and Sandwich from Lake Erie to Penetanguishene, I have everywhere found a determination to forget past differences, and to unite in an endeavour to maintain, under the Act of Union, those practical measures for the improvement of the country, which have been too long neglected in the struggle for party and personal objects. In Toronto, even, where party-spirit prevails with more violence than in any other part, the general opinion of the Prevince at last prevailed over the opinions of the extremes, and I met there with a most cordial reception from all parties, and I had the opportunity, of which I was glad to avail myself, of doing much to

soften down the asperities which had existed. Amongst the British inhabitants of this part of Lower Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling reigns, and the same confidence in the principles upon which I have conducted my government, and in the exertious I has been, who has so invertably and so signally failed in every trying emergency be handsomely rewarded. have made to introduce improvement.

The chizens of Montreal had prepared a public entry for my return, which I have reason to know would have been most numerously attended, but this I was compelled from illness to decline.

Of many of the French Canadiana, I am sorry to say that the reports which reach me are not so favourable. Great efforts are made by some few of the leaders of the old Papineau party to mislead the people, and they are seconded in the most mischievers manner by Mr. Neilson of Quebec. But although they may be successful in imposing on the credulity and ignorance of the kabitans, so for us to obtain the return to the United Legislature of a small party of violent men opposed to British connexion. I am satisfied that they will not again induce the peasantry to support any attempt at disturbance.

I should do injustice to my own feelings if I were not to state to Your Lordship the impression which has been left on my mind by the inspection which I have made of the United States.

ship the impression which has seen left on my find by the impression which have made of the Upper Province. It is really impossible to say too much of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon it, especially that part of the country which lies between the three Lakes Ontario, Ede, and Huron. If these advantages be properly used, I foresee that in the course of a very few years Upper Canada must become one of the most valuable possessions of the British Empire. Its population may be trobled, and its products increased in on immense rutio; whils, if properly governed, its inhabitants will, I am sails fied, become the most byal, intelligent, and industrious subjects which Her Majesty can number. Thave, &c.
The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. STREAMAN.

Progress of the Provincial Government.

Government House, Kingston, August 4, 1841.
My Lond, -I had the honour to receive via New York, by the Great West ern, your Lordship's despatch, (No. 306) conveying to me leave of absence from my post for six mouths, in consequence of the serious indisposition under which I have suffered, and I lose no time in requesting your Lordship to be good enough to lay at the foot of the Throne my humble acknowledgments to

the Queen for this mark of her Majesty's consideration. It will be my anxious endearour that the interests of Her Majesty's servic

should not suffer through this, or through the resignation of my office, which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship by the last mail.

I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely con pleted the work I have in hand, by bringing the present session of Parliament to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measures which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of these even, handly, the financial errangements to be made or the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England

nay, I hope, not be ultogether without value.

I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of September, when shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the navel station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and suite to England, of which I trust your Lordship vill approve.

I have, In the mean time, great satisfaction in stating, that the anticipation which I expressed in my confidential despatch of the 26th of June last, have

een fully realized. The proceedings of the House of Assembly were at first retarded by the necessity of making arrangements, and laying down new rules and regulations for the conduct of business, and by the proceeding of the matter of election petitions, in which the laws of the two Provinces were different, and great confusion and embarrassment naturally arose; but this delay was rather productive of advantage than otherwise, as the members from different parts of the Province had thereby the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other's views and opinions, and the difficulties inherent to the milon of the representation of the two countries, hitherto so distinct and separate

But latterly the Legislature has been able to devote itself to the practical usiness of the country, and, I am happy to say, has made great progress, and

with great advantage.

Many measures of public utility have been gone through, and amongst then three measures of great importance, introduced by the Government, have already passed the House of Assembly, and are before the other House—a Bill for the establishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive powers in that department, and thus enabling us to proceed safely and securely in ever may be undertaken on the public account, or with public aid; another for the establishment of District Courts of Justice; and a third for the Naturalizaion of Aliens—a subject of the deepest interest to many of the inhabitants of he Province. A Bill for the establishment of District Councils in Upper Can ada similar to the Ordinance which I passed in the Lower Province, is in Committee, and wiff, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the other measures are all, more or less, in a state of great forwardness.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

### The Periodical Press.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The effects of the first shock which the didings of the Governor's death occasioned have begun to pass away. The events of a Session the most important in the history of the Colony are commencing to be appreciated, and the future gleams before tis unobstructed by he clouds which a People's grief had cast upon the view.

Lord Sydenham has sunk to his eternal rest; but out of his ashes there shall

arise the glory and the strength of the land, raising his monument at every point to which he has extended her commerce, and reciting his epitaph in every white sail that studs the bosom of her waters.

That we have a his memory we sould not as concest, nor is the avowal repressed by the forced frown of his focs, he they who they may.

" Here's a sigh for those who love, And a suite for those who hate,"

-he might well have afforded to say, ere the seal of everlasting silence was apposed to his lips, and while the light of another world guided his tongue to truth. With a talent for business of the very highest order, and far more untiringly and energetically applied than that of the meanest or most elevated servant of the public, none ever more unobtrusively employed his genius, while the faults of no mon, who had so few, were over more diabolically exaggerated

Those who croak about the change of policy that may be expected from the successor of the late Governor-General are wofully deceived themselves, and pay a very doubtful compliment to their anticipated Patron. It is not because Sir Howard Douglas may call himself a Conservative in England that we expect his postey will be opposed to that of a predecessor who in home politics happened to belong to another party. No; there is but one way of thinking on Canadian matters both with Whige and Tories. It is not with reference to the side of the House of Commons which he may have supported in England, that Sir Howard Douglas is called upon to shape his course; neither was it by any such senseless test that Lord Sydenham directed his Government, but it is and must be as Governor of Canada that he will be called upon, as his prehis administration of them, he must be judged. If it were otherwise, it is evident that the most absurd consequence would follow, and we should in future be subject to the triennial transplantation of all the dissensions that rack the Parent State, without a prospect of once rising to the dignity of asserting rights of our own to be judged of independently of what Whigs and Tories are quarrelling about at home.

It is, therefore, because we believe that the great plans of Lord Sydenlian will be carried out by his successor, and because the opinions of the latter of English politics cannot affect in the least his judgment of what is good for this Country, that we repeat with an ardent hope for the verification of what w assert, that a high state of prosperity awaits Canada. - Montreal Courier.

THE COLONIES.—A question very naturally arises respecting the effect of late movements, at the contro of power, on the dependencies of the Empire. Same, like the fly of the wheel, which cried out what a dust en The plough has been introduced upon some of the Jamaica plantations, as a substitute for manual labour, and with great success.

The British brig Commissioner Barclay, owned by the Government of Jamaica, and employed in conveying to that island emigrants from Africa, was wretked on the 15th of Agust, on the North reef of Henesgn, while on her way from Kingston to Sierra Leone. She had on board some Africana the suppose that it would recklessly disturb. For the sake of clange and sake , supposed that the new Ministry would run riot over the entire circle of believe that it would recklessly disturb, for the sake of change, and for men party-purposes, when most disastrons consequences were sure to impend veral indications appear, that Colonial policy which recommends itself abstract, and in the practice, will be permitted to pursue its way, subject to the operation of circumstances within the Colonies, and to the legitimate check of the Imperial Government; but that the distant dependencies will no longer be the chess-board of home parties, on which moves were to be made, regardless of the people more immediately interested, as if they were only considered the chequers as which gave foundation to the game. A wise, a more humane, a more manly spirit appears to govern the present day ;—and the Colonies are to be raised into so many miniature Britains, dependent in all great matters of the centre orb, but having to themselves the principles of go local government, respecting which none may wantonly interfere. This is the only safe-mode,—the unly one consistent with Imperial justice, and with that self-respect which Britons everywhere should be taught to cultivate.

Lord Sydenham tendered his resignation, as was expected, in August; deli-cate licalth made a rest from most arduous duties imperative. Sir Howard Douglas, it is said, is to be Governor-General, but, we doubt not, under instructions not to mar that which sound judgment and experience has approved Earl Spencer, in moving the address in the House of Lords, said that he antic no objection to those farts which referred to Canada " where the success of his noble friend, the Governor-General, had been a source of pride to him."

SIR ROBERT PEEL. "I am perfectly ready to allow Sir Robert Peel the possession of many very valuable qualities. I don't much like his speaking; but I admit on the whole he is the best speaker we have at present n the House of Commons. I think he is an honest man; devoid, it is true, of any strong enthusiasm for the right, or of any very warm sympathies with the people, but still a man who would, I think, shrick from willingly sacrificing the interests of his country to personal objects. He is a thinking man; and no generally well informed, but respecting knowledge, aware of the necessity of acquiring information before acting in any particular matter, and capable of vigorous application to instruct himself on any subject with which he may have to deal. He is a prudent and patient man; not irritable, and very averse to violent courses and extreme opinions. These are great merits; they have enabled Sir Robert Peel to pass creditably through his career as a subordinate Minister, and to lead an opposition during ten or eleven years without blame, though certainly without any brilliant or speedy success in its efforts to obtain power. But these are not the qualities required for vigorous and successful action; they are not the qualities essential to a great Minister. When has Sir Robert Peel shown that he possesses such qualities? when has he been call at on to act without showing himself lamentably deficient in them? I know of he of his life." - London Speciator.

THE CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER .- The general character of he conference proceeding at Mauchester is such as cannot fail to command respect. The resolutions are so framed as to embrace the great moral and religious bearings of the subject, founding the inferences which they embody mainly on facts coming under the personal observation of the parties themselves, or on the broad, undeniable troths of history and moral science. The convocation or synod, as it has been termed, promises to be as unique in its results as in the impulse on which it was summoned. It is the one general council of practical Christianity. Aided, as its object has been, by such publications as those of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, and other clergymen of the establishment, especially by the powerful pen and high character of the Rev. Implies Noel, we connot but consider one most important result as achieved. The religious sense and principle of the country has declared itself against the coun laws. The same energy is aroused as that by which the slave trade was abolished. A power is put in motion which has fasee and a light. Despit is it to be laminated that in put is motion which has never yet failed. Deeply is it to be lamented that, in such a country as this, religion itself should be only one of our many class disfluctions. But devotion to the interests of a Tury oligarchy, and the consequent deterioration of sphitted influence, have made it so. The faction that befriends Socialists and Chartists, for purposes of corruption, has for like purposes degraded and enfeebled the church. Yet there is still a strong religious spirit in the heart of the nation; and that spirit now relace its voice against the bread sax as anti-christian and immoral. The conference will speedily make its cry responded to throughout the body of British religionists.—Lond. Morn. Chron.

#### OBITUARY.

Diab, July 31st, 1841, aged 33 years, our highly-esteemed and deeplyfamented brother, Mr. Oliver T. Springer. This excellent individual was the youngest son of Richard and Sarah Springer, who were among the earliest settlers in Upper Canada, and about the first that esponsed the cause of Methodism in this place. They have been well known by many as old and respectable members of the Methodist Church on the Hamilton Ciccuit. Their son Oliver, of course, enjoyed the unspeakable advantage of a religious education—an advantage of which too many are destitute. But, like most of the dear youth of our country, he found too many glittering sources in the world to decay his youthful mind, and tempt his unwary feet, from the paths of peace. Deceived by the fascinating chains of "the things that are seen," he did not bestow on of the things that are not seen" so much attention as their infinite importance demands. Though not remarkably wicked, he remained long indifferent respecting his spiritual and eternal interests. It was not until he had arrived to manhood and become settled in life that his mind was seriously impressed with a sense of the importance of religion. About this time he attended a Camp-meeting, where he was convinced of his lost state by sin, and of the necessity meeting, where he was convinced of his lost state by sin, and of the necessity of pardoning and renewing grace. From this meeting he went away weeping and praying; but it was not long ere he found the "pearl of great price"—the forgiveness of sins. This great blessing he experienced under a sermon preached by our esteemed brother, the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, at a protracted meeting held in this town about ten years ago; and so sudden and overwhelming was the transition from darkness to light, from sorrow to joy, and from death unto life, that he never doubted the genuineness of the change to the latest period of his life. He now connected himself with the Methodist Church, and continued an active and useful member of the Body for several years. During the eventful political struggle of 1836, however, he engaged rather warmly in political discussions—suffered his mind to become somewhat alienated from the church, and unhat pily withdrew from he teomomonion. This step he ever afterward deeply deplored, and more especially during his last illness.

Although he continued to discharge the duties of the closet and the family, he never felt satisfied with himself till he had returned to the bosom of the church, and again enjoyed that commutation with his brethren which hid so of the church, and his earthly pilgrimage, and transformed this would into a very paradise.

and again enjoyed that communion with his brethren which had so often sweetened his earthly pilgrimage, and transformed this world into a very paradise.
But it seems, in the order of an All-wise Provinence, that our beloved brother
was not for any considerable time to enjoy the privileges of the militant church,
or to benefit her by his counsel, influence, and pecuniary aid; his health, in the
course of last fall, began to decline, so as to confine him almost entirely to his
house. For several years, indeed, he had exhibited some symptoms of pulmonary
affection, which his physician and friends had foundly hoped might be overcome;
but in this they were disappointed. He continued to grow weaker and weaker,
till it became evident that no human means would ever restore him. For a while
he indulged the hope of recovering, and of being again restored to the enjoyment
of domestic comforts and the society of his friends; but finding his disease increase, he gave up all hopes of life, and calmly resigned kinself, his beloved
wife, and interesting little children, to the Divine will. The writer of these
remarks was intimately, and almost daily conversant with brother Springor wife, and interesting little children, to the Divine will. The writer of these remarks was intimately, and almost daily conversant with brother Springer throughout his entire sickness, and often took occasion to ask him the state of his mind. He always gave the most unequivocal evidence of his neceptance with God, frequently exclaiming, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." In him were to be seen all the graces that beautify the christian character. No peevish expressions escaped his lips during the whole of his illness; such fortitude and patience I have never before seen, and I have visited the bedside of many an afflicted and dying saint. Through all his sufferings, which were sometimes severe, he was never heard to murmur, or wish his sufferings less, but calmly said, "the will of the Lord be done." A number of times, while receiving the symbols of Christ's broken body and sted blood, he broke forth in exclamations of praise and glory to God in the highest. For a length of time prior to his departure, he had his mind greatly exercised about the welfare of his fellow-creatures, which led him frequently to talk solemnly and pungently with his neighbours about the neglected concerns of their souls, and to exbort them to flee from the wrath to come. His efforts on those occasions will long be remembered by many; and they will, it is believed, be productive of much good to both neighbours about the neglected concerns of their souls, and to export them to flee from the wrath to come. His efforts on those oreasions will long be remembered by many; and they will, it is believed, be productive of much good to both saints and sinners. But oh! the dây of his departure finally came, in which we saw him sinking into the arms of death. During every part of the time through the course of that day he appeared to be regular, and his mind clear and serene. A few hours before his dissolution, in answer to the last question I had an opportunity of asking him, he evinced the firmness of his faith and the complete triumph of divine grace. When I asked "have you any doubts?" with a heavenly smile, which I never shall forget, he distinctly replied, "none as all," and added, "Jesus is precious." In the evening of this day, about 10 o'clock, he desired to be put into his arm chair, which was accordingly done; when, suddenly and silently, his happy epirit took its flight to the paradise of God. It may be said that our dear brother experienced little or nothing of the formality of dying. The concluding scene was so perfectly calm and serene that those who sat by him could scarcely tell the precise moment when the soul dropt the body,—every feature of his countenance remained composed as in a state of heavenly contemplation. "How calm his exit; Night dews fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft." Thus died our valuable friend. The demise of an ordinary character is a solomn and an affecting event, and awakens servant of the public, none ever more unobtrusively employed his genius, while the faults of no mon, who had so few, were ever more diabolically exaggerated for the basest of conceivable purposes.

From the creations of Lord Durham's and Lord Sydenham's minds, we believe this Colony will reach as high a state of prosperity so it is naturally and politically susceptible of. We believe it, in spite of the bug-bears of alarmists and selfish politicians;—we believe it, notwithstanding the projects of defeated envy and ambition, and regardless of the efforts of the disaffected.

Nor weary won out winds expire so soft." Thus died on valuable friend. The demise of an ordinary character is a solemn and an affections in the minds of all who witness it. But their present is no common occurrence. An excellent and useful man, in the prime of life, has been cut off from his family and friends, and from all the pleasing prospects of usefulness that lay before him; and in his death this community has lost an excellent member,—religion a sincere well-wisher,—the Methodist Charch a devoted friend.—the Missionary Society a liberal contributor,—and his wife and children an affectionate husband and fether.

"For him no more the blazing bearth shall burn, Or busy housewife ply ler evening care: No children run to like their sire's return, Or climb his knees the cavled klas to share."

Or climb his knees the carried kiss to share."

But we need not sorrow as those who have no hope, for we have every thing to console us under our loss. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." The funeral rites of our dear departed brother were performed on the third day after his decease. A sermon was delivered on the occasion; and if the number who attended, and the respectful attention paid, should be a rule by which to form an idea of his real worth in public estimation, our conclusion must be truly favourable, for it is stated by many to have been one of the largest and most respectable funerals ever known in this District, and a more attentive and deeply affected audience I have seldom if ever addressed.

\*\*Hamilton\*, 16th Sept.\*\* 1841.

MARRIED .- In this City, on Monday last, by the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mr. John Barber, to Miss Sarah Foster, nices of Mr. Jas. Foster, King St. By the Rev. S. Huntington, on the 9th of Sept., Mr. James McFeeters. Merchant, of Bowmanville, to Mury, eldest daughter of Mr. John Gray, of

By the same, on the 23th of Sept., Mr. George Brunson, of Richmond, to Jary, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Cryderman, of Darlington.

By the Rev. Thos. Demorest, on the 23rd September, in Demorestylle, Mr. muel Emery Barton, to Miss Philuna Adelaide Billings-all of that place.

DIED,—At Grimsby, on Sunday night, the 26th ult., in christian triumph, aged 24, Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, fifth daughter of Caleb Hopkins, East, M. P. P. In this city, yesterday morning, after an illness of a few days, Mr. John Kidd, the respected Jailer of the Home District. leaving a family of eight orphan children -his wife having Jied only four months since

In this city, on the 18th Sept., aged 33 years, Zalicher Newman, son of Mr. Francis Newman. At Saltfleet, on the 30 h ult., William Kent, Esq., in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Kent was one of the oldest and most respectable settlers in this

At Hamilton, on the 23rd olt. Ephraim Land, Esq., aged 67 years.
At Fredericksburgh, Doctor Jacob B. Chamberlain, aged 78. Dt. C. was one of the oldest U. E. Loyalists in the Midland District, and was one of the

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending October 5.

J. Black, C. Flumerfelt, C. R. Altison, W. Willoughby, J. Musgrove, K. Creighton, T. Harmon, P. Kerr, A. Adams.
We were never informed of his removal, and his paper has been sent to Yonge.

Looks have been forwarded to→ J. Black, 1 box, per steamer Com. Barrie, care of Wm Thorne, Wellington, W. McCallough, 1 box, care of H. Calder, Kingston, and T. Fraser, Esq., Prescott, T. H. Bentley, 1 parcel, per steamer Niagara.

CHEAPERTHAN EVER! HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the Sign of the Gilt Hat, opposite Cheapsile House, No. 133, King Street, Toronto.

T. & W. H. Glassco beg leave to call the attention of the public to their Large and Splendid Assortment of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drub. Beaver and Satin Beaver HATS, together with a General Assortment of

Men's and Youth's Hats of every description.

Also-A Large Assertment of Fur & Cloth CAPS, Buffalo Robes, Carriage Mals, Fur Gloves. S.c. Sc.; which they will sell as cheap if not cheaper than can be found in the Province. Only one trial will prove the fact. Persons

vishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing N. B .- Merchants and Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms. The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for

Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1341, 50 3m T. & W. H. GLASSCO.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Lot No. 28, in the Township of Scarboro', on or about the 25th of September last, one Span of MARES; the one seven years old, 16 bands high, a bright bay, and black mane and tail; the other about six years old. Io hands high, a dark brown, half-hipped; and they were last seen at the mouth of the River Humber. Whoever will give information that will lead to the recovery of the same to Mr. Joseph Smith, Innkeeper, King Street, Foronto, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN FITZGIBBON,

Let No. 28, Township of Scarbore'.

of the U. C. ACADEMY will commence on Thursday, 21st October. The following is a brief outline of the Studies of the several Departments:

I. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT; embracing the common English branches, with the elements of Natural Philosophy.

II. Commercial Department; embracing the studies of the 1st Depart-

meat, will Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, and French.
III. Defartment of Science and Arts; Mathematics, Natural Philoso-

phy, Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.

IV. Department of Letters and Fine Arts; Latin, Grock, Hebrew. French, Ribetoric, Lagic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, and Evidences of Christianity.

V. Female Department: embracing the studies of the Juvenile Depart-

ment, and the higher English branches, with Botany, French, Music, Drawing

A view of these Departments, as published several times in the Guardian, and more fully in the Circular, will show that special reference has been made, in the selection of the studies, to the wants of the community. The studies are also so arranged that the pupil, in passing through the several departments, from the juvenile to the highest, enjoys the benefit of a systematic course of education, by which the intellectual powers are gradually developed, and, at the same time, the mind is stored with information on the various branches of

knowledge.
Although the U. C. Academy has been Chartered under the name of "Vic-toria College," I am authorised to state, that no changes in its operations

will be made during the present year. The Male and Female Departments will be continued until public notice shall be given to the contray.

Each Student is required to furnish two pillow-cases, two sheets, and two towels. Every necessary accommodation will be made for the health and comfort of the students. TERMS.

1. Board, including Room. Furniture, Weshing, &c per Annun £2: 2. Tultion-English Education including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,	,	0	0
2. Tuhiop-English Education including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,			
Book keeding, Geography, and English Grammar per Term	L	O	Ó
3. Higher Branches of do. including Natural and Moral Philosophy,			
Astronomy, Chemistry, &c.		5	O.
4 Including Latin Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental Languages or	•	-	-
4. Including Parth. Gleek, Heatew, with Other Chreston Panguages in			
Mathematics.*		U	0
Extra Charges.			
French per Term,	1	10	Ð
Drawing and Painting	L	0	0
Music	i	ıû	A.
			•
Music. Drawing, and Painting	Z	0	0
Use of Piano,	۱٥	LÕ	0

The charges will be the same whether one or all of these Branches be taught. Board and Tuition paid at the commoncement of each term of elevereeks.

J. HURLBURT, Principal.

Cobourg, Sept. 8th, 1841. OR SALE at the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room

Wellington Buildings. King Street, Toronto, the following assort ment of ENGLISH STATIONERY, viz. Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Poolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid plain, gill, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paner Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes Music Paper; Gold and Silvas Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cartridge Paper, Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Black, Blue and Red Ink in bottles. Walkden's Black and Red ink Powders; Glass Ink-Stands; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for ink-stands; extra superfine Red. Black and Coloured Sealing Way: Wafers assorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcels of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony

handled Wafer Stumps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cuses: Leads for do.; Slates and Slate Pencils of different sizes; Paint In great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camed Hair Pencils, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penkuives, Visiting and Frinting Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rolers asserted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books assorted, Surap Books, Albums: Poolscap, Post and Svo. pos Manuscript Books: Pocket Momorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety : Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with peoclis, Day Books. &c. &c.

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

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

Mrs. M. will at all times be in readiness and cheerfully attend to any colls

for her, at No. 29, Richmond Street; and assures those who may be kind enough to favour her with their commands, that from real knowledge, experience, and attention, she will give general satisfaction.

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

### DOCTOR TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colds, Ashma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side of Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarris, Palpitation of the Heart, Op-

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT,

Coughs, Colds, Ashman, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Pathatation of the Heart. Opposession and Sortness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Plevrisg, Hectic Freer, Vight Steads, Difficult or Profuse Expecteration, and all other Affections of the Chest, Lungs of Liver.

If This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, at No. 375, Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and by Conststek & Co., New-York, George Taylor, M. D.; and the Conststeen of the Chest of Merchand Conststeen of the Chest of Merchand Conststeen of the Chest of Merchand Conststeen of the Conststeen of the Chest of Merchand Conststeen of the Chest of the Chest of the Chest of Merchand Conststeen of the Chest of th

wan 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 entirely from scurf. Me hand in the last fully restored my hair, and freed entirely from scurf. Me hand in the last fully restored my hair, and freed entirely from scurf. Me hand in the last fully restored my hair, and freed entirely from scurf. bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head to head, should lake it frequently. Children, and persons of at flow of blood to the head, should lake it frequently. Children, and persons of at flow of blood to the head, should lake it frequently. Children, and persons of at flam, which have one can see by calling on n.e at my residence in Stamfard, Ct.

Nov. 12, 1849.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

To Elderly Persons.—Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value

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

Delhi, July 17, 1839. W H O WILL GO BALD!-COLONEL SEAVER. Postmaster at Betavia, 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, 1839.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the ose of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article

of Comstock & Co., 2, Fletcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street. For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggiste in Canada,

TIPPER CANADA ACADEMY .- THE WINTER SESSION THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK: intended as an Introduction to the English Language; consisting of a variety of Lessons progressively arranged; in three parts. With an Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the outlines of Geography; a comprehensive sketch of Grammar; with Morning and Evening Prayers for every Day in the News; the words divided and accented according to the purest mole of prominciation: By Alexaner Davidson, Esquire, Niagara, Compiler of the Wesleyan Methodist "Sacred Harmony." Printed and published for the author by Mr. H. Rowsell, and sold at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Toronto. Price 1s. 3d.

EN 1 A Le Son Roth En R. L. — A. V. BROVIN, Inc. B. Surgeon Dentist. — Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pressure. And in addition to new and improved principle of Atmospheric Pres Extracts from Editorial Notices.

Extracts from Editorial Notices.

For the following reasons r. Davidson's Spelling Book may be freighted to any other:
1. It contains a greater diversity of subjects and lessons.
2. There is more simplicity and correctness in it.
3. It is better adapted to our provincial circumstances, being thoroughly Canadian.
4. It is more religious than any other.
5. It contains about fifty more pages, and more matter.
6. Its typographical execution is superior.
7. It is formed on a broad anti-sectarian basis, being designed and suited for children of every religious denomination.

6. Canada fam.

This book, unlike the School Books which have deluced Canada from the United States, is adapted to our own situation, our own Institutions our own legitings, and our own interests. It is as complete as a common Spelling Books on the containing legsons in Reading, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, &c. &c.—Commercial Herald,

in actumity opening, occupancy, transmar, &c. &c.—commercial rierald.

We had much gratification in the period of what we consider a most useful and valuable work for the common schools throughout the rowhice—the "Canada Spelling Book," compiled by Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Ningara.

We believe it is the first attempt of the kind in the Province, and should be glad to have it in our power to say that the Government had recommended the adoption of Mr. Cavidson's' Causada Spelling Book' in all the common schools upper Canada.—Patrix.

Every school tackets each to recommend the desired of the common schools of the common schools. Every school teacher ought to procure a copy, and after a tareful perusal of it, we feel confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions

confident he would at once introduce it into his school, instead of the American editions now in use.—Morning Star & Transcript.

We have received from the compiler, Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Niagara, a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' which appears well calculated for use in the common schools of the Province — Examiser.

We call the attention of the public, with much satisfaction, to the 'Canada Spelling Book,' just published by Mr. A. Davidson of Niagara. It is a comprehensive Work, containing, besides the Spelling Book, outlines of Geography, a sketch of Giammar, and Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week—British Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson for Progressive Colonist.

The author of this work is A. Davidson, Esq. Postmaster of dia town, who has favored as with a copy. We keps it may be placed in all the primary schools in the Province. The introduction to the youthful mind, in easy lessons, of the principles of morality and loyalty connected together, must form impressions calculated to produce good results. Let a system of education be followed out upon such a basis throughout our Province, and we venture to predict that rebellion will never again rear its head \$\frac{a\_{1}}{a\_{2}} \times\_{2} \text{that resembles of the principles of the province -Niagara Reporter.

wringers reporter.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neat little work entitled the \* Canada Spell of Book. by Alexander Davidson, E.q. of Niagara. The duty of loyally, havern so manufally neglected by teachers, is so furnly inculcated through all its pages, that, to say inthing of its other preculiar advantages, it must speedily supplient the American publications now in use.—Cornwall Observer.

nons now in use.—Cornwall Observer.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the \*Canada Speiling Book,\* compiled by Alexander Dardson, Esq of Niagara. We think it a withoutle acquisition, and one much needed in the schools of this trovince.—Upper Canada Herald.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of this neatly got up work with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. It forms another step in our march of improvement. We conceive it to be the host production which has been issued, while it is particularly adapted to Canadian youth.—The News.

We have examined it (the Canada Spelling Book) and without hesitation pronounce superior to any Spelling Book generally used in the Canadas—London Gazette.

It superior to any Spening Book generally used in the Canadas.—Leaden Gazette.

If Mr. Davidson had done no more than to prove the necessity of such native School Books, he would have been justly entitled to the best thanks of the Canadian public. But he has done a great deal more. By his present production he has proved that indus ry, assidianty, and morel and religious principles, such as he seems in be guided by, can make provision for the opening minds of our youth; and he has, accordingly, presented us with a Spelling Book, which cannot fail to be immediately and generally adopted as the manual of our juvenite students, while acquiring the first elements of our language.—Montreal Gazette.

This required much needed emblication making the agreements when there is a pros-This useful and much needed publication, making its appearance when there is a pro-

pect of some general system being applied to the eduration of the youth of Canada, sentences and the south of Canada is recognized it to those to whom the formation of that system may be confided as a value anxillary, worthy of being placed in the hands of every school boy in the country.

Niegara Chronicis.

We heg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Mr. Davidson's 'Canada Spelling Book,' and so far as we are capable of fortging an opinion, we assert that it is once of the best works of the kind we have ever met with.—Hamilton Garette.

We would do viloence to our own feelings, as well as injustice to the public, should we of give our unequivocal approbation of this book.—Brantford Courier. His (Mr. Davidson's) book is not only thoroughly British, as every school book in the hands of young Britons ought to be, but it is also thoroughly Canadian, or rather British American and we hall It accordingly, as supplying a decideration long and grievously felt by the instructors of youth in these provinces.—Woodstock Herald.

We have been favoured with a copy of the 'Canada Spelling Book,' by A. Davidson. This book appears to us to be better adapted for schools in this country than any other we have seen.—Canada Temperance Adapted.

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are

To the author of this valuable addition to the School Books of these Provinces we are indebted for a copy, which, on examination, we test confident in pronouncing one of the most tumpiete of its description that we have seen, embracing within itself the radiments of an intelectual, moral, and religious education. — Literary Gardand.

We knowledge on the mention in our last, that we, in common with other gentlemen of the press, have received a copy of this truly valuable work. We have examined it carefully from beginning to end, and found it to realize, in every respect, what we had read in different portules in its commendation. We have shewed it to a whool teacher of our acquaintance, who expressed himself willing to introduce it at once had his school. And we have no doubt that were other Schoolmasters in the District aware of the superiority of this work, over all others of the kind in common use, they would lose no time in obtaining a supply. — Western Herald.

TOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.
LYMAN, FARR, & Co., ASENTS, No. 5, City Buildings, Toronto.

advocated by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New York Press, and is in the houses of most of our sitienes.

CF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lessie Brothers; and J. Becket, Toronto, and by all other Druggists in the Province.

R E M O V A L.—WILLIAM HAMILTON has Building on Yong & Street, three does north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he intends to keep on hand a good expply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be revery acceptable.

Peture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., coroor Yonge and Temperanes. WilnDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING, of every description; mado to order.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (entirely receabable)—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from the hands of accustomers of the local mobile decretions of the bird friends and customers of the local mobile decretions of the bird friends and customers of founds and produces these decretions of the word streets, Toronto.

NEW MEDICINE.—Dr. PHELPS' Compound Tomato Pills (Further) receabable—a new and valuable medicine for diseases arising from the hond, mobile decretions of the bire make according to the bird of the single content of the local mobile decretions of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circulars in the hands of accustomers of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circulars in the hands of accustomers of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circulars in the hands of accustomers of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circulars in the hands of accustomers of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circulars in the hands of accustomers of the bire make a content of the bire make a catheric in Fevers and all Billous blecases, see circ

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

Heads of Pamilies should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Mortius, Cout in the stomach, Cramps, Spassus, Fevers, and other atarming complaints, which too often prove fetal, may be speedly cured or prevented.

Facts for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one ball of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that four sine of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms. As the sale restorer of infantle lieath, to this critical state, the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reportation; and for fondness of the sconach and bowels, and convolutions, ulthough Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 3, Wellington Buildings. King Street.
G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.: Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantit of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which ie will sell cheap for Сави, or approved Credit. Toronto, September 1, 1841.

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

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers are now receiving a very large Stock of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, suited for the coming Season; and, by the middle of this month, they will have a more extensive and better assorted Stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their Stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods generally were unusually low in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Casa, or for short and definite credits.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 9, 1841. 1. B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western par

of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, Buchakan, Harnes, & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general Stock of Gracerics, &c.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.—
T. FLLIOT begs to announce to the friends of Moral Reform through the agency of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, as well to the Public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a due share of the patronage of the lovers of peace, quietness, and good order.
A steady Hostler kept in attendance. Toronto, August 2nd, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by R. WIGHTMAN & CO., THREE JOURNEY WOMEN and TWO APPRENTICES to the Straw Bonn Muking Business

Toronto, March 3rd, 1841. SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the fland and Seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of Ortober next, being the second day of the General Quarter the 6th day of Ortober next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Homa District, and then and there expose to Sale such portion of the respective Lots of Land in the Townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essa, Etobicoke, Floss, Georgiana, North Gwilliamsbury, City Buildings, King Street, next door East to Meses Lyman, Fark, & Co.'s, where he his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassamerrs, be his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassamerrs, be his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassamerrs, be his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassamerrs, be his now opened, and will be constantly supplied with, Broad Clothe, Cassamerrs, allowed, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District as hake up to order in a superformance, on the shortest poinc, and on the most reasonable terms. A choice and expensive assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Toronto, October 20, 1849.

being in arrear for Assessments, as at the processor Lots, per users will pay the Assessments due on the respective Lots.

W. B. JARVIS. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 12, 1341.

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

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Education Stores of Olly GOOD's, which they are now offering for sale at Frince Cost and Under, and which will be found to coasist, in part, as follows, viz.: Bread Contiss. Castingtes, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Sandorts, Brills, Castings, Pain and Printed Moteskins, Plancels, Brown Sheetings, White Calicops, Factory Cottons, Gingbauss, Printed and Furniture Calicops, 34 and 64 Plain and Figured Motions of almost every state and quantity, Saxony Cloths, Monresolin de Loine Dresses; Thibet, Filled, Angula, and Merino Shawfs and Handke reliefs. Bandada and Barcelona clitte. Laces, Bobbinets, Tamboured and Needle-worked Collars; a general stock of Hosicry, Halberdashery; together with a large variety of Cloth, Camblet, Merino, plain and figured, and Plaid Cloaks.

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

ROBT WiGHTMAN & Co.

Toronto, January, 1841.

JUST PUBLISHED-THIRD EDITION CORRECTED. SACRED HARMONY: consisting of a variety of Tones, adapted to the different Metres in the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book, and a few Anthems and Fagourite Pieces; selected from the most approved Authors, ancient and modern, under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. By ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

"They sing the Lamb in Hymns above, And we in Hymns below."

The third and corrected edition of this excellent work is printed on thick English paper, made and imported expressly for that purpose, and is neatly attention,—the House is new, we ball-bound. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, No. 9, Wellington Build-well of water, wood-house, &c. ings, King Street, Toronto, and may be had of the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers in their several circuits throughout the Province, Price 5s. IF The book can be had either in round or patent notes. Those who order from a distance will please state which kind they want.

Office. You ge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Sching, Exchanging, Mortgoging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Petrone desirous of dissosing 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 say 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 vender will be charged the sum rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange rach party will be charged at the above rates.

Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to Grams of Land, and to the Council, under the Hels and Devises A ch, for persons entitled to craims of the states.

Instalments on Land paid to the Government for persons resisting in the country.

Bank Stock longht and sold. Debits a Act, for persons entitled to to this potentially and despitich. Several cultivated Forus now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada and Commercial Micssonger.

Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Micssonger.

All connunciations to be post paid.

Toronto, May 1, 1841.

Toronto, May 1, 1841. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messanger. FOR All communications to be post paid.

Toronto, March 12, 1841.

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

Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Lin's, Whitings, and Ewen's celebrated Plasters, Acoustic Oil for Deafness, Thompson's Eye Water, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort-for Consumption, &c.

Swaim's Panacca, Dristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, for Purifying the Blood. Spobn's Sick Hendache Remedy,
Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup,
Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard,

C. Rheumatism, &c.

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

Oldriggs a Daim of Columbia—for the growth of the tight.

Dalley's Infallible Pain Extructer,

Rowand's Tonic Mixture—a speedy & certain cure for the Fever & Ague.

Ching's Lozanges.

Ramsay's Spice Nuts.

American Southing Syrup, Cephalic Souff, Anderson's, Cockle's, Dixon's, Hooper's, Lee's, Morrison's, and Sir Astley Conper's Pills.

Toronto, May 21st, 1341. 603 LYMAN, FARR & Co.

X E S.—G E O R G E D O D D S begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has commenced an AXE FACTORY, on Let Street, a little West of Yonge Street, where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Chizels, Hoes, Se., inferior to none in the Province, Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

Axes Jumped and Ground in the best manner, and on the shortest police.

SHIBARI, HEWES M D Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory.

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

The Subscriber flatters himself, from his experience of ten years in manu actoring the above articles, with and for the late Mr. Shepard, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Champion, and from his having conducted the business for Champion Brothers, & Co., for the last three years, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. All orders sent, will receive prompt attention. Toronto, June 24th, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned, having OPENED an OFFICE in 229 KING STREET, a few doors west of Bay St., as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the Public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business intrusted to him, with the strictest integrity and attention to their interest; and trusts, from his ntimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a shere of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

Late of the Crown Lands Office. Toronto, 27th August, 1840.

I V E R C O M P L A I N T S,
AND ALL SICKNESSES AND DISEASES. DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS & CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

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

The Greatest Secret Discovered!—Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried; and yet sufferers have model pland—and didd; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but here such has been done, without the tonic to follow and sustain the system. Purge you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent then the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and sill retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Prills—so called because they work upon and creame the blood—are the standard tenedy. These Pils will do it; and the Temperance Bitters is taken as directed, will stringithen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base binnons which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken after. Buy thou these Pills and Bitters. Take weekly the Pills, and daily the Bitters; and if you are or have been lavelide for days or weeks or months or years, you will find the skelly humors drawn off and prevented from a return, and the salless yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and gould be believed the lines; and as a return, and the salless yellow has of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health and gould be believed the cloud that come with them.

There are chees, so humorous, of these bitailiant effects, that time and space forbid an intempt to put them down. Buy and use those medicines, and as a netter, ond health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULLENT COUNTERFEITS

PRAUDULENT 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 Act of Congress, A. D. 184), by Tros. Conner, 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 Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. Lin.

ENTAL 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 receiving to band their Importations of SPRING GOODS, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by Isaac Buchayan & Co., Toronto, while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their

Assortments of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the personal superintendence of their Mr. Harris; and their Stocks of West India Produce, &c., which have this year been imported for their Grocery Department, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

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

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, 21st May, 1841.

EDICAL HALL, London, U. C.—LYMAN, MOORE, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Gruss and Garden-seeds, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. London, U. C., 1841.

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN, Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. 1104, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.

THE following articles FOR SALE at No.5, City Buildings.

2000 gallons Boiled and Ruw Linseed Oil, 1000 gallons Coil Oil, 15 casks Venitian Red, 1000 gallons Coil Oil,
200 " Olive do.
200 " Pale Seal Oil,
10 " Lampblack,
10 " Lampblack,
1000 Kegs Plug Tobacco,
1000 lbs. Maccaboy Snoff,
20 Bags of Pepper and Spice,
500 ibis. Ground Ginger,
With a complete and extensive assortment of Druss. Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

15 casks Venitian Red,
16 casks Venitian Red,
10 " Lampblack,
10 " Lampbla

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN & Co. beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have now for inspection a large and extensive variety of STRAW BONNETS, of every description, consisting of Tascan, Patent, Danstable, and Decomplex, 11ATS, FANUX BONNETS, &c., of the latest fashion, which, for Cheapness and variety, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Toronto, March 31st, 1841.

R. W. & Co have constantly in their employment a number of experienced Bonnet and Hat makers; also, a large supply of every description of Straw and Tuscan Flaits, by which arrangements they are readiled to execute any orders with which they may be intrusted, with promptime and exactness.

95 if

DYE STUFFS, JUST RECEIVED at No. 5, City Buildigs, 100 bls, Ground Nicaragua, 400 lbs. Notgalls, 100 " " Logwood, 100 " " Fustic, 10 carboys Oil Vitriol, Turmeric, 40 " Camwood, Red Sanders, 20 " Madder, Verdigris,

Copper-Ashes. 2 tons Alum, " Copperas,
" Blue Vitriol, Olive Oil. Pearlash, 2 sacks Samae, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, 2 bls Red Argol. 500 lbs. Indigo, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c. Toronto, 21st June, 1341. LYMAN, FARR & Co.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

that removed to his new place, No. 4 Weltington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, be hope; to receive a continuance of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Mark Chothing.

Mas. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, of the latest Fashions, Toronto, December 22nd, 1829,

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

A House and Lot, in this City, in a most convenient, eligible, and retired situation for a private family. This is a Freehold Property, and well worthy attention,-the House is new, well finished and painted throughout; a superior Also, A valuable Lot of Lund, Lot No. 10, 6th Concession, Township of

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

and attendant Solomon Hays.

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

insert, are as follows : Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U. S.; 2 Judges of the U. S.: 3 Governors of States: 23 members of the different State Legislatures; some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors-besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cared 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 discase, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest?"

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY, RHEUMATISM. BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds. by the same acticle—And of all this number no females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sales by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman, Farr & Co.; Lesslie Bruthers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other.

Druggists in Canada. SHORT FACTS.—TO THE AFFLICTED.—
It is sometimes urged that the RHEUMATISM cannot be cured by
external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that this distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which, perhaps, at the same time, the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such allow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid,

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

P. E. V. J. COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE.

A New and Valuable Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Branchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the LUNGS and WINDPIPE.

The Proprietors field assured that they bazard nothing in saying that the Balm of Life is decidedly the safest and best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of the above diseases, as it contains no ingredient that can hopair the constitution in any circumstances.

The maparalleled sale of the medicine in the United States, and the testimonials of its efficacy, amongst which are recommendations from Professors of Medical Colleges in the State of New York; the most emicent Physicians of the city of New York; almost all the regular Physicians of the place in which the article is manufactured, together with a Professor of the Theological Seminary at the same place, and many respectable Corgymen who have tested its beneficial effects—are enough to satisfy the most incredibus.

The public will be furnished gratis, by any of the agents, with circulars containing

Jorganica was nave cooks as security of the agents, with circulars containing resolutions.

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

For sale by Draggiets generally.

LYMAN, FARR, & Co. Agents.

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